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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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 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 11 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 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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.

	Department	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.
	Branch	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.
	Branch	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.
	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.
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 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 Code/chart of accounts code	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 11 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 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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Department	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Region	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Branch	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Location	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Unit cost;	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
Quantity;	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 11 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Hyperion Planning Plus Section of Technical Proposal.
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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 11 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 produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
	Budget code description	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
	Approved budget	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
	Revised budget	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
	The system should allow different accounting calendars	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.

	Variance (%)	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
	Previous year audited actual	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year operational expenditure reports, detailing budget codes, approved/revised budgets, and variance percentages. These reports support multiple accounting calendars and compare current to prior year actuals, enabling organizations to track spending, identify trends, and make informed budget 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.
50.	The system should be able to produce a mid-year income statement showing the following: Budget code description Approved budget Revised budget Actuals to December ()Alignment to accounting calendar Variance (%) Previous year audited actual	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.
51.	Approved budget	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.
52.	Revised budget	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.
53.	Actuals to December ()Alignment to accounting calendar	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.
54.	Variance (%)	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.
55.	Previous year audited actual	M	Oracle Hyperion produces mid-year income statements, detailing budget and financial performance, including approved/revised budgets, actuals, and variances. These statements provide comparative analysis to prior year audited actuals, enabling informed decision-making and data-driven 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.

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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to seamlessly integrate cash, cheque, and credit card transactions. This configuration will provide a comprehensive solution for managing the organization's cash flows, enabling the efficient reconciliation of transactions. The system consolidates and tracks all payment types, ensuring accurate reporting and enhanced visibility into the organization's financial position. Additionally, it supports automated reconciliation, bank statement imports, and cash forecasting, which will help optimize cash flow management and streamline treasury operations.	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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to enable the automatic upload of bank statements into the system. This functionality will streamline the reconciliation process by seamlessly integrating bank statement data, reducing manual effort, and ensuring timely and accurate cash flow management. It will further enhance the efficiency of financial operations and provide a more comprehensive view of the organization's cash position.	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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to allow controlled direct updates of cheque and deposit information. This functionality will enable authorized users to make necessary adjustments while maintaining strict access controls and audit trails. It ensures data integrity and accuracy, enhancing the management of financial transactions 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.
4.	The system should be able to receive automatic updates for each deposit made.	**M**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to support 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to support 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to enable 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to provide 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to process 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to allow 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to allow 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to allow 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to receive 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to track 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to include 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to provide 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to provide 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to provide 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to log 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Cash Management to provide 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 provides a comprehensive master customer/member file to store and manage customer information. Key features include: Customer Profile Management: Store and manage customer demographics, contact information and financial details. Multiple Addresses: Record separate billing, shipping and statement addresses. Contact Management: Track customer contacts, phone numbers and email addresses. Payment Terms and Methods: Define payment terms, methods and credit limits. Credit Management: Monitor credit limits, track available credit and set warning thresholds. Customer Hierarchy: Establish parent-child relationships for corporate customers. Customer Classifications: Categorize customers using flexible classification structures. Tax Information: Store tax IDs, VAT numbers and other relevant tax details. Account Status: Track active, inactive or on-hold statuses. User-Defined Fields: Capture additional customer information using custom fields.	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 provides the flexibility to define custom aging categories, enabling organizations to tailor their accounts receivable management to specific business needs. Configuring Aging Categories To configure user-defined aging categories: Navigate to the Aging Categories window: Access the Aging Categories window in Oracle Account Receivables. Create New Category: Click "Create" to define a new aging category. Specify Category Details: Enter category name, description, and number of days. Save Changes: Save the new aging category. Key Features Oracle Account Receivables' aging categories feature includes: Customizable Categories: Define categories based on business needs (e.g., 30, 60, 90 days). Multiple Aging Bases: Choose from different aging bases (e.g., invoice date, due date, or system date). Aging by Document Date: Age invoices based on document date or due date. Automatic Aging: System automatically ages invoices based on defined categories. Manual Override: Allow manual override of aging categories for specific invoices.	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 provides the functionality to apply a single check to multiple open items, streamlining the payment application process. This feature is known as "Multiple Application" or "Multi-Application." Benefits Applying a single check to multiple open items offers several benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Simplify and accelerate payment application. Reduced Errors: Minimize manual errors when applying payments. Improved Cash Flow: Quickly allocate payments to outstanding invoices. Enhanced Customer Satisfaction: Accurately and promptly apply customer payments. How to Apply a Single Check to Multiple Open Items To apply a single check to multiple open items in Oracle Account Receivables: Navigate to the Payments window: Access the Payments window in Oracle Account Receivables. Enter Payment Details: Enter the check number, date, and amount. Select Multiple Application: Choose the Multiple Application option. Select Open Items: Choose the open items (invoices) to apply the payment to. Confirm Application: Verify and confirm the payment application.	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 enables authorized users to post cash receipts online, streamlining the payment processing and reconciliation process. Key Features Oracle Account Receivables' online cash receipt posting feature includes: Real-Time Processing: Immediately updates accounts receivable and general ledger. Automated Application: Automatically applies payments to open invoices. Manual Application: Allows manual application of payments to specific invoices. Partial Payments: Supports partial payments against open invoices. Overpayment Handling: Automatically creates credit memos for overpayments. Multiple Payment Methods: Accepts various payment methods (e.g., check, credit card, bank transfer). Payment Instrument Tracking: Records and tracks payment instruments (e.g., check numbers). Benefits Posting cash receipts online offers several benefits: Improved Efficiency: Streamlines payment processing and reduces manual errors. Enhanced Accuracy: Automatically updates accounts receivable and general ledger. Real-Time Visibility: Provides immediate visibility into cash receipts and account balances. Faster Reconciliation: Facilitates quicker bank statement reconciliation. Better Cash Flow Management: Enables timely application of payments to outstanding invoices.	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	The Cash Receipts Journal in Oracle Account Receivables is a comprehensive tool for recording and tracking daily payments received from customers. It provides a centralized repository for managing cash receipts, ensuring accurate and efficient accounting and reconciliation. Key Features The Cash Receipts Journal includes: Payment Details: Records check number, payment type, receipt number, receipt date, and amount of cash received. Customer Information: Links payments to customer accounts. General Ledger Integration: Automatically updates General Ledger accounts. Write-Offs and Adjustments: Records write-offs, discounts, and other adjustments. Payment Application: Applies payments to open invoices. Audit Trail: Maintains detailed audit trail of cash receipt transactions. Reporting and Inquiry: Provides real-time visibility into cash receipt activity. Benefits The Cash Receipts Journal offers: Improved Accuracy: Ensures accurate recording and application of payments. Efficient Reconciliation: Streamlines bank statement reconciliation. Enhanced Visibility: Provides real-time visibility into cash receipt activity. Compliance: Supports regulatory compliance and auditing requirements. Cash Flow Management: Enables timely application of payments to outstanding invoices.	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	The Cash Receipts and Adjustments Journal in Oracle Account Receivables is a comprehensive tool that records and tracks cash payments received and adjustments made by customers, while also updating related General Ledger accounts. Key Features The Cash Receipts and Adjustments Journal includes: Cash Receipts: Records cash payments received from customers. Adjustments: Records adjustments made to customer accounts (e.g., write-offs, discounts). General Ledger Integration: Automatically updates General Ledger accounts. Customer Information: Links transactions to customer accounts. Payment Application: Applies cash receipts to open invoices. Audit Trail: Maintains detailed audit trail of transactions. Reporting and Inquiry: Provides real-time visibility into cash receipt and adjustment activity. Benefits The Cash Receipts and Adjustments Journal offers: Improved Accuracy: Ensures accurate recording and application of cash receipts and adjustments. Efficient Reconciliation: Streamlines bank statement reconciliation. Enhanced Visibility: Provides real-time visibility into cash receipt and adjustment activity. Compliance: Supports regulatory compliance and auditing requirements. Cash Flow Management: Enables timely application of payments to outstanding invoices.	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 provides a comprehensive tool for reviewing past due customer accounts online, enabling efficient management of accounts receivable and timely collection of overdue payments. Key Features The past due account review feature includes: Real-Time Data: Displays up-to-date information on past due accounts. Customer Account Details: Shows customer account balances, payment history, and contact information. Aging Analysis: Provides aging analysis by invoice date, due date, or custom date range. Past Due Reports: Generates reports on past due accounts, including amount, days overdue, and customer contact information. Drill-Down Capability: Allows users to drill down to individual invoice details. Sorting and Filtering: Enables sorting and filtering by various criteria (e.g., customer name, amount, days overdue). Export to Excel: Exports data to Excel for further analysis. Benefits Reviewing past due customer accounts online offers: Improved Cash Flow: Identifies overdue accounts for timely collection. Reduced Bad Debt: Prioritizes collection efforts on high-risk accounts. Enhanced Customer Communication: Facilitates proactive communication with customers. Streamlined Collections: Automates and streamlines collection processes. Better Decision-Making: Provides valuable insights for credit and collection decisions.	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 provides a comprehensive tool for reviewing online activity for specified accounts, enabling efficient management of accounts receivable and timely resolution of customer inquiries. Key Features The online account activity review feature includes: Real-Time Data: Displays up-to-date information on account activity. Account Details: Shows account balances, payment history, and contact information. Transaction History: Displays detailed transaction history, including invoices, payments, and adjustments. Drill-Down Capability: Allows users to drill down to individual transaction details. Sorting and Filtering: Enables sorting and filtering by various criteria (e.g., date, transaction type). Export to Excel: Exports data to Excel for further analysis. Benefits Reviewing online activity for specified accounts offers: Improved Customer Service: Provides quick answers to customer inquiries. Efficient Dispute Resolution: Resolves disputes and discrepancies promptly. Enhanced Account Management: Enables proactive management of accounts receivable. Reduced Errors: Identifies and corrects errors or discrepancies. Better Decision-Making: Provides valuable insights for credit and collection decisions.	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	Oracle Account Receivables provides a comprehensive tool for reviewing customer aging and statistics online, enabling efficient management of accounts receivable and timely collection of overdue payments. Key Features The customer aging and statistics review feature includes: Customer Aging: Displays aging analysis by invoice date, due date, or custom date range. Last Payment Date: Shows date of last payment received. Payment History: Displays payment history, including amount and method. Average Days to Pay: Calculates average days to pay. Credit Limit: Displays customer credit limit. Balance Forward: Shows outstanding balance. Drill-Down Capability: Allows users to drill down to individual invoice details. Sorting and Filtering: Enables sorting and filtering by various criteria (e.g., customer name, aging category). Benefits Reviewing customer aging and statistics offers: Improved Cash Flow: Identifies overdue accounts for timely collection. Reduced Bad Debt: Prioritizes collection efforts on high-risk accounts. Enhanced Customer Communication: Facilitates proactive communication with customers. Streamlined Collections: Automates and streamlines collection processes. Better Decision-Making: Provides valuable insights for credit and collection decisions. Online Review Capabilities Users can review customer aging and statistics online using various options: Customer Aging Report: Generates report on customer aging. Account Inquiry: Displays account details and payment history. Customer Dashboard: Provides a centralized view of customer information. Aging Analysis: Displays aging analysis by category (e.g., 30, 60, 90 days). Integration The customer aging and statistics review feature integrates with: General Ledger: Updates General Ledger accounts. Cash Management: Integrates with cash management for reconciliations.	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	Oracle Account Receivables provides a robust reporting feature that generates comprehensive Accounts Receivable (AR) reports, enabling organizations to analyze and manage their accounts receivable effectively. Key Report Components The comprehensive AR report includes: Customer List: Displays list of customers with outstanding balances. Aging Analysis: Shows aging analysis by category (e.g., 30, 60, 90 days). Invoice Details: Includes invoice numbers, dates, and amounts. Payment History: Displays payment history, including dates and amounts. Balance Forward: Shows outstanding balance for each customer. Credit Limit: Displays customer credit limit. Average Days to Pay: Calculates average days to pay. Total AR Balance: Displays total accounts receivable balance. Report Formats Oracle Account Receivables offers various report formats: Summary Report: Provides summary-level information. Detail Report: Displays detailed information for each customer. Excel Format: Exports data to Excel for further analysis. PDF Format: Generates report in PDF format. Benefits The comprehensive AR report offers: Improved Cash Flow Management: Identifies overdue accounts for timely collection. Reduced Bad Debt: Prioritizes collection efforts on high-risk accounts. Enhanced Customer Communication: Facilitates proactive communication with customers. Streamlined Collections: Automates and streamlines collection processes. Better Decision-Making: Provides valuable insights for credit and collection decisions. Report Parameters Users can customize the report using various parameters: Date Range: Select specific date range. Report Format: Choose report format (e.g., summary, detail, Excel).	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 enables authorized users to create new suppliers by capturing essential information, streamlining procurement and payment processes. Required Supplier Information To create a new supplier, users must enter: Supplier Name: Name of the supplier. Supplier Group: Category or group assignment (e.g., vendor, contractor). Supplier Type: Type of supplier (e.g., goods, services). Supplier ID (alphanumeric): Unique identifier. Status: Active, Closed, or Suspended. Address: Mailing and physical addresses. Telephone: Phone number. Facsimile: Fax number. Contact Person: Primary contact name. Email Address: Contact email. Supplier Bank Account Number: For electronic funds transfers. Tax Identification Number (e.g., VAT, GST). Payment Terms: Default payment terms (e.g., net 30 days). Optional Supplier Information Additional information can be captured: Remit-To Address: Address for payment remittances. Ship-To Address: Address for goods delivery. Purchase Order Address: Address for PO delivery. Supplier Notes: Additional comments or notes. Attachments: Upload supporting documents (e.g., contracts, certifications). Benefits Creating new suppliers in Oracle Account Payables offers: Efficient Procurement: Streamlines supplier management. Accurate Payments: Ensures correct payment information. Compliance: Maintains regulatory compliance. Improved Communication: Facilitates communication with suppliers. Better Decision-Making: Provides valuable insights for supplier selection.	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	Oracle Account Payables provides a robust auditing and tracking feature to monitor changes to the supplier master file, ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance. Key Features The auditing and tracking feature includes: Change History: Maintains a record of all changes made to supplier information. Audit Trail: Provides a detailed audit trail of changes, including date, time, and user. Version Control: Tracks versions of supplier records. Field-Level Tracking: Identifies specific fields changed. Reason for Change: Optional reason for change documentation. Benefits Tracking changes to the supplier master file offers: Improved Transparency: Enhances visibility into supplier information changes. Accountability: Holds users accountable for changes. Compliance: Supports regulatory compliance and auditing requirements. Data Integrity: Ensures accuracy and reliability of supplier data. Risk Management: Identifies potential risks or discrepancies. Types of Changes Tracked Oracle Account Payables tracks changes to: Supplier Contact Information Payment Terms Bank Account Information Tax Identification Numbers Addresses Phone and Fax Numbers Email Addresses	

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 provides a comprehensive invoice processing feature, enabling efficient and accurate management of vendor invoices. Key Invoice Information The system captures and processes: Invoice Number: Unique identifier. Invoice Date: Date invoice was generated. Invoice Amount: Total amount due. Payment Date: Scheduled payment date. Transaction Number: Reference number for payment processing. Vendor Information: Supplier name, address, and contact details. PO Number: Associated purchase order number (if applicable). Accounting Distribution: General Ledger accounts and amounts. Invoice Processing Steps Oracle Account Payables automates: Invoice Entry: Manual or automated entry through OCR or EDI. Invoice Validation: Verification of invoice data against purchase orders and contracts. Invoice Approval: Electronic approval workflow. Invoice Matching: Automatic matching to purchase orders and receipts. Payment Processing: Generation of payments through checks, EFT, or credit cards. Benefits Invoice processing in Oracle Account Payables offers: Improved Efficiency: Streamlined invoice processing. Increased Accuracy: Reduced errors and discrepancies. Enhanced Visibility: Real-time tracking and reporting. Better Cash Management: Optimized payment scheduling. Compliance: Adherence to regulatory requirements.	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 allows users to make changes to a supplier file after payment has occurred, ensuring accurate and up-to-date supplier information. Post-Payment Changes Users can: Flag Supplier as Inactive: Prevent future transactions. Delete Supplier: Remove supplier record (if no open transactions). Update Supplier Status: Change status (e.g., active, suspended). Merge Suppliers: Combine duplicate supplier records. Update Contact Information: Change address, phone, or email. Update Payment Terms: Modify payment terms or methods. Add/Remove Supplier Notes: Document important information. Preconditions for Post-Payment Changes Before making changes: Verify Payment Clearance: Ensure payment has cleared. Check for Open Transactions: Confirm no open invoices or credits. Ensure No Pending Payments: Verify no scheduled payments. Benefits Post-payment supplier file maintenance offers: Improved Data Accuracy: Ensures supplier information is up-to-date. Reduced Errors: Prevents incorrect payments or communications. Enhanced Compliance: Maintains regulatory compliance. Streamlined Supplier Management: Simplifies supplier file maintenance. Better Decision-Making: Provides accurate supplier information.Oracle Account Payables allows users to delete suppliers as needed, providing options for retaining or deleting historical data. Delete Supplier Options Users can: Delete Supplier: Remove supplier record. Retain History: Keep historical transactions and documents. Delete History: Remove all associated transactions and documents. Preconditions for Deleting Suppliers Before deleting: Verify No Open Transactions: Ensure no open invoices, credits, or payments. Check for Pending Payments: Confirm no scheduled payments. Verify No Active Purchase Orders: Ensure no active POs. Confirm No Other Dependencies: Check for dependencies (e.g., contracts, agreements). Retaining History Retaining history allows: Audit Trail: Maintains audit trail for regulatory compliance. Historical Reporting: Preserves data for financial and analytical reporting. Future Reference: Keeps records for potential future disputes or inquiries. Deleting History Deleting history: RemovesSensitive Data: Eliminates sensitive supplier information. Reduces Data Storage: Frees up storage space. Streamlines Data Management: Simplifies data maintenance. Security and Acces	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, providing options for retaining or deleting historical data. Delete Supplier Options Users can: Delete Supplier: Remove supplier record. Retain History: Keep historical transactions and documents. Delete History: Remove all associated transactions and documents. Preconditions for Deleting Suppliers Before deleting: Verify No Open Transactions: Ensure no open invoices, credits, or payments. Check for Pending Payments: Confirm no scheduled payments. Verify No Active Purchase Orders: Ensure no active POs. Confirm No Other Dependencies: Check for dependencies (e.g., contracts, agreements). Retaining History Retaining history allows: Audit Trail: Maintains audit trail for regulatory compliance. Historical Reporting: Preserves data for financial and analytical reporting. Future Reference: Keeps records for potential future disputes or inquiries. Deleting History Deleting history: RemovesSensitive Data: Eliminates sensitive supplier information. Reduces Data Storage: Frees up storage space. Streamlines Data Management: Simplifies data maintenance. Security and Acces	
6.	The system must be able to retain supplier history including current period, year-to-date and all prior history.	M	Oracle Account Payables provides a comprehensive feature to retain supplier history, ensuring accurate financial records and compliance. Retained Supplier History The system retains: Current Period Transactions: Current period invoices, payments, and credits. Year-to-Date (YTD) Transactions: YTD summary of transactions. Prior Period Transactions: Historical transactions from previous periods. Invoice and Payment History: Detailed invoice and payment records. Credit and Debit Memo History: Records of credit and debit memos. Supplier Balance History: Historical supplier balances. Benefits of Retaining Supplier History Retaining supplier history offers: Accurate Financial Reporting: Ensures accurate financial statements. Compliance: Maintains regulatory compliance. Audit Trail: Provides a comprehensive audit trail. Historical Analysis: Enables analysis of supplier trends. Dispute Resolution: Facilitates resolution of supplier disputes. Retention Periods Oracle Account Payables allows configuration of retention periods: User-Defined Retention Periods: Set customizable retention periods. System-Defined Retention Periods: Utilize predefined 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 provides a feature to suspend and restart payments for specified suppliers, parent supplier groups, contracts, or work orders for a user-defined duration. Payment Suspension Users can: Suspend Payments: Temporarily halt payments. Specify Duration: Define suspension period. Select Suppliers: Choose individual suppliers or parent groups. Contract/Work Order Level: Suspend payments for specific contracts or work orders. Restarting Payments Users can: Restart Payments: Resume payments after suspension. Automatic Restart: Set payments to automatically restart after specified duration. Manual Restart: Require manual intervention to restart payments. Benefits Payment suspension and restart offers: Improved Cash Flow Management: Temporarily withhold payments. Dispute Resolution: Freeze payments during disputes. Contract Renegotiation: Suspend payments during contract renegotiation. Compliance: Ensure adherence to regulatory requirements. Suspension Reasons Users can document: Dispute: Supplier disputes. Contract Issues: Contractual disagreements. Non-Performance: Supplier non-performance. Other: User-defined reasons. Notification and Approval Oracle Account Payables allows: Automatic Notifications: Inform suppliers and internal stakeholders. Approval Workflow: Require approval for payment suspension and restart. Security and Access Control The system ensures: User Authentication: Authorized access. Role-Based Access: Limited access to approved personnel. Audit Trail: Tracks payment suspensions and restarts. Integration	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 provides a Payment Voucher feature to ensure accurate and effiecient payment processing. Payment Voucher Features: Serial Numbering: Automatically generates unique, sequential voucher numbers. Duplicate Prevention: Prevents duplicate voucher numbers. Voucher Information: Includes payment details (e.g., date, amount, supplier). Audit Trail: Maintains voucher history. Voucher Contents: Voucher Number Payment Date Supplier Name Invoice Number Payment Amount Payment Method Accounting Distribution Printing Capabilities: Print Individual Vouchers Batch Printing Customizable Print Templates PDF Output Security Features: Voucher Number Validation User Authorization Audit Trail Navigation: Payables Manager > Transactions > Create Payment Voucher Enter Voucher Information Save and Print Voucher Benefits: Accurate Payment Processing: Ensures unique voucher numbers. Efficient Payment Management: Streamlines payment processing. Compliance: Meets regulatory requirements. Auditability: Maintains voucher history. Best Practices: Regularly Review Voucher Numbers: Verify accuracy. Configure Security Settings: Restrict user access. Customize Print Templates: Meet organizational needs. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging Payment Vouchers in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate payment processing Streamline payment management Meet regulatory requirements	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 provides a robust document verification feature to ensure that all necessary documents are in place before issuing payment vouchers. Key Documents Verified: Supplier Invoices Goods Delivery Notes Receipts Purchase Orders Contracts Tax Certificates Withholding Tax Certificates (if applicable) Verification Process: System checks for existence of required documents Automatic matching of documents to payment vouchers Verification of document dates and amounts Validation of document approval status Benefits: Ensures compliance with organizational policies and regulatory requirements Prevents incorrect or unauthorized payments Reduces payment disputes and errors Improves audit trail and financial control Enhances 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 provides real-time status updates for submitted payment vouchers, enabling users to review payments to date and committed funds. Payment Voucher Status: Pending Approval: Awaiting approval Approved: Approved for payment processing Payment Processing: Being processed for payment Paid: Payment has been made Cancelled: Payment voucher cancelled On Hold: Payment voucher on hold due to issues or discrepancies Payment Voucher Inquiry: Voucher Number: Search by voucher number Supplier Name: Search by supplier name Payment Date: Search by payment date range Status: Filter by status (e.g., pending, approved) Payment Voucher Details: Voucher Amount: Total voucher amount Payment Amount: Amount paid to date Outstanding Balance: Remaining balance Payment Method: Payment method used (e.g., check, EFT) Payment Date: Date payment was made Committed Funds: Encumbered Amount: Amount committed for future payments Available Balance: Available funds for new payments Benefits: Improved Transparency: Real-time payment voucher status Enhanced Cash Management: Accurate tracking of committed funds Better Decision-Making: Informed decisions based on payment voucher status Reduced Errors: Minimized payment discrepancies	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 provides a feature to place payment vouchers on hold, allowing users to temporarily suspend payment processing. Hold Reasons: Discrepancies in invoice or payment details Insufficient funds Pending supplier verification Contract or agreement issues Audit or compliance requirements Payment disputes Supplier performance issues Other (user-defined reason) Hold Status: On Hold: Payment voucher is temporarily suspended Released: Hold is removed, payment processing resumes Hold Features: Automatic Notification: Notify suppliers and internal stakeholders Hold Duration: Set hold duration (e.g., specific date, indefinite) Hold Comments: Enter detailed comments or explanations Hold History: Track hold changes and updates Benefits: Improved Control: Temporarily suspend payments Reduced Errors: Prevent incorrect or unauthorized payments Enhanced Compliance: Ensure adherence to regulatory requirements Better 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 provides a feature to retain the history of payment voucher numbers after payment and/or period end, ensuring duplicate voucher numbers are avoided. Retention Features: Automatic retention of payment voucher history Configurable retention period (e.g., indefinitely, specific years) Retention of voucher numbers, dates, and amounts Storage of historical payment voucher documents Benefits: Avoids duplicate voucher numbers Ensures compliance with regulatory requirements Maintains accurate financial records Facilitates audit trails and financial analysis Prevents payment errors 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 provides a feature to remove an entered voucher if it has not been properly submitted for payment, while maintaining a corresponding audit trail and recording the reason for change. Voucher Deletion: Unauthorized Vouchers: Remove unapproved or unsubmitted vouchers. Error Correction: Delete vouchers with errors or inaccuracies. Duplicate Vouchers: Remove duplicate vouchers. Audit Trail: Voucher Deletion History: Record of deleted vouchers. Reason for Deletion: Capture reason for voucher deletion. User ID and Timestamp: Track user and deletion date/time. Audit Trail Report: Generate report of deleted vouchers. Reason for Change: Pre-defined Reasons: Select from predefined deletion reasons. User-defined Reasons: Enter custom reason for deletion. Comment Field: Provide additional 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 provides a feature to consolidate multiple invoices from one vendor and pay with one voucher, streamlining payment processing. Consolidation Features: Multi-Invoice Consolidation: Combine multiple invoices from one vendor. Single Voucher Payment: Pay consolidated invoices with one voucher. Automatic Matching: System matches invoices to vendor records. Vendor Invoice Validation: Verify invoice details before consolidation. Benefits: Reduced Payment Processing Time: Fewer vouchers to process. Increased Efficiency: Simplified payment processing. Improved Cash Management: Better cash flow management. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Reduced payment errors. Cost Savings	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 provides a feature to maintain open invoice records until paid in full, tracking unpaid and partially paid payment vouchers. Open Invoice Features: Invoice Status Tracking: Monitor invoice status (open, paid, partially paid). Unpaid Invoice Management: Maintain records of unpaid invoices. Partially Paid Invoice Management: Track partially paid invoices. Automatic Update: System updates invoice status upon payment. Invoice Aging: Track invoice aging (e.g., 30, 60, 90 days). Benefits: Accurate Invoice Tracking: Ensure all invoices are accounted for. Improved Cash Management: Prioritize payments for overdue invoices. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Timely payments and communication. Reduced Disputes: Clear invoice status and payment history. Compliance	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 provides a feature to develop payment vouchers for partially paid invoices, enabling efficient payment processing. Partial Payment Features: Partial Payment Voucher Creation : Generate vouchers for partial payments. Invoice Matching : Automatically match partial payments to invoices. Amount Allocation : Allocate payment amounts to specific invoices. Open Invoice Management : Maintain records of partially paid invoices. Payment History Tracking : Record payment history for each invoice. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing : Streamline partial payment processing. Accurate Invoice Tracking : Ensure accurate invoice status. Improved Cash Management : Prioritize payments for overdue invoices. Enhanced Supplier Relationships : Timely payments and communication. Reduced Disputes : 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 provides a feature to track invoices to payment vouchers and vice versa, ensuring accurate payment processing and flagging discrepancies. Tracking Features: Invoice-Payment Voucher Linkage: Associate invoices with payment vouchers. Automatic Matching: System matches invoices to payment vouchers. Amount Verification: Compare paid amount to original voucher amount. Discrepancy Flagging: Identify and flag amount discrepancies. Audit Trail: Record changes to invoice-payment voucher associations. Benefits: Accurate Payment Processing: Ensure correct payments. Reduced Disputes: Identify and resolve payment discrepancies. Improved Cash Management: Accurate cash flow management. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Timely and accurate payments. Compliance: Adhere to regulatory requirements.	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 provides features for voucher accumulation and group payments. Voucher Accumulation Features: Multiple Invoice Consolidation: Combine multiple invoices on a single voucher. Automatic Invoice Matching: Match invoices to vouchers. Invoice Selection Criteria: Select invoices based on supplier, date, or amount. Group Payment Features: Payment Due Date: Group payments by payment due date. Supplier: Group payments by supplier. Payment Method: Group payments by payment method (e.g., check, EFT). Currency: Group payments by currency. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Streamline payment processing. Reduced Transaction Costs: Minimize transaction fees. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Improve communication. Navigation: Payables Manager > Transactions > Create Voucher Select Invoices > Accumulate Invoices Group Payments > Select Criteria Best Practices: Regularly Review Voucher Accumulation: Verify accuracy. Configure Payment Terms: Establish clear payment terms. Communicate with Suppliers: Notify suppliers of payment schedules. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging voucher accumulation and group payments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Streamline payment processing Reduce transaction costs 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 provides an automated payment due date calculation feature with user override capabilities. Automatic Payment Due Date Calculation Features: Receipt-Based Calculation: Calculates due date from goods/services receipt. Invoice-Based Calculation: Calculates due date from invoice date. Supplier-Specific Terms: Applies supplier-specific payment terms. User-Defined Calculation Rules: Supports custom calculation rules. User Override Capabilities: Manual Due Date Entry: Allows users to manually enter due dates. Override Automated Calculation: Overrides automated calculation. Reason Code Tracking: Tracks override reasons. Benefits: Accurate Payment Scheduling: Ensures timely payments. Reduced Late Payment Fees: Minimizes late payment penalties. Improved Cash Management: Optimizes cash flow. Enhanced Supplier Relationships: Improves communication. Navigation: Payables Manager > Invoices > Enter/Update Invoice Payment Terms > Calculate Due Date Override Due Date (if necessary) Best Practices: Configure Payment Terms: Establish clear payment terms. Regularly Review Due Dates: Verify accuracy. Communicate with Suppliers: Notify suppliers of payment schedules. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging automated payment due date calculation with user override in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate payment scheduling Reduce late payment fees 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.

20.	The system must have the ability to provide automatic on-line budget account validation, as well as funds availability.	M	Oracle Accounts Payable offers robust budget account validation and funds availability features. Key Features: Real-Time Validation: Instant budget account checks. Automatic Account Lookup: Retrieves account information. Chart of Accounts Integration: Ensures account existence. Funds Availability Checking: Verifies available funds. Budget Limit Checking: Checks budget limits. Encumbrance Accounting: Reserves funds for committed expenses. Benefits: Prevents Over-Expenditure: Ensures funds availability. Ensures Accurate Accounting: Validates budget accounts. Streamlines Payment Processing: Automates budget checks. Improves Financial Control: Enhances budget management. Reduces Errors: Minimizes manual errors. Configuration: Set Up Budget Accounts: Define budget structures. Configure Chart of Accounts: Ensure account accuracy. Enable Funds Availability Checking: Activate funds checking. Navigation: Payables Manager > Invoices > Enter/Update Invoice Budget Account Validation > Check Funds Availability Proceed with Payment (if valid) Best Practices: Regularly Review Budget Reports: Monitor budget status. Maintain Accurate Chart of Accounts: Ensure account accuracy. Configure Budget Alerts: Set up notifications for budget thresholds. Integration: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging automatic budget account validation and funds availability in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Enhance financial control Streamline payment processing Prevent over-expenditure	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 provides the capability to adjust posted transactions. Adjustment Features: Transaction Reversal: Reverse incorrect transactions. Transaction Correction: Correct errors in posted transactions. Transaction Revaluation: Revalue transactions due to currency fluctuations. Accounting Distribution Changes: Modify accounting distributions. System Impact: Automatic GL Updates: Adjustments reflected in General Ledger. AP Transaction Update: Adjustments updated in Accounts Payable. Real-Time Accounting: Immediate accounting impact. Benefits: Accurate Financial Reporting: Ensures accuracy in financial statements. Compliance: Meets regulatory requirements. Efficient Error Correction: Streamlines correction process. Improved Audit Trails: Maintains transparent transaction history. Navigation: Payables Manager > Transactions > Adjust Posted Transaction Select Transaction > Make Adjustments Confirm and Post Best Practices: Regularly Review Transactions: Verify accuracy. Document Changes: Record reasons for adjustments. Authorize Changes: Ensure proper approvals. Integration: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging transaction adjustments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate financial reporting Streamline error correction 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 features a duplicate vendor detection mechanism. Duplicate Vendor Detection Features: Fuzzy Matching Algorithm: Identifies similar vendor names. Name Variations: Detects variations (e.g., abbreviations, punctuation). Soundex Analysis: Matches phonetically similar names. Vendor Profile Comparison: Compares vendor information. Warning Mechanism: Real-Time Alerts: Warns users during vendor entry. Pop-Up Notifications: Displays potential duplicate warnings. Color-Coded Indicators: Highlights potential duplicates. Configuration Options: Threshold Settings: Adjust sensitivity of duplicate detection. Ignore List: Specify exceptions (e.g., common words). Vendor Merge Rules: Define rules for merging duplicates. Benefits: Prevents Duplicate Entries: Ensures data accuracy. Streamlines Vendor Management: Reduces maintenance. Improves Compliance: Enhances audit trails. Saves Time: Automates duplicate detection. Navigation: Payables Manager > Vendors > Create/Update Vendor Duplicate Check > Review Potential Duplicates Merge or Ignore (as necessary) Best Practices: Regularly Review Vendor List: Verify accuracy. Configure Duplicate Detection: Adjust settings. Train Users: Educate on duplicate detection. Integration: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging duplicate vendor detection in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure data accuracy Streamline vendor management 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 allows identification of critical suppliers. Critical Supplier Identification Features: Supplier Classification: Designate suppliers as critical. Priority Flag: Assign priority levels (e.g., high, medium, low). Custom Attributes: Add user-defined attributes (e.g., strategic partner). Supplier Segmentation: Group critical suppliers. Payment Scheduling Implications: Priority Payment Processing: Ensure timely payments. Accelerated Payment Terms: Offer favorable terms. Special Payment Handling: Accommodate unique requirements. Benefits: Strategic Supplier Management: Prioritize key relationships. Reduced Supply Chain Disruptions: Ensure timely payments. Improved Supplier Relationships: Foster collaboration. Enhanced Risk Management: Identify critical dependencies. Navigation: Payables Manager > Suppliers > Update Supplier Information Critical Supplier > Classify and Set Priority Save Changes Best Practices: Regularly Review Supplier Classifications: Verify accuracy. Communicate with Suppliers: Notify critical suppliers. Integrate with Procurement: Align procurement strategies. Integration: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By identifying critical suppliers in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Prioritize strategic relationships Reduce supply chain disruptions Improve supplier relationships	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) provides features for tracking and managing invoices throughout their lifecycle, including tracking pending department or agency approvals. Some key benefits of Oracle AP's invoice tracking capabilities include: Real-time visibility: Allows users to track the status of invoices in real-time. Automated workflows: Routes invoices for approval electronically, reducing manual intervention. Approval tracking: Tracks approvals, rejections, and pending actions. Notifications: Sends alerts and notifications to approvers and other stakeholders. Reporting and analytics: Provides insights into invoice approval cycles, bottlenecks, and performance metrics. By leveraging Oracle AP's invoice tracking features, organizations can: Streamline approval processes Reduce invoice processing times Improve financial control and compliance Enhance collaboration between 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 provides reporting capabilities to identify inactive vendors, enabling organizations to maintain a clean and up-to-date vendor master file. The Inactive Vendor Report in Oracle AP typically allows users to: Specify a user-defined period of inactivity (e.g., 6, 12, or 24 months) Filter vendors with no activity during the specified period View vendor details, including: Vendor name and ID Last transaction date Last payment date Total amount paid Vendor status (active/inactive) Benefits of running inactive vendor reports: Reduce vendor maintenance: Identify vendors that are no longer used. Improve data quality: Clean up the vendor master file. Minimize risk: Remove inactive vendors that may pose security or compliance risks. Optimize vendor management: Focus on active vendors and streamline communication. Oracle AP report options for inactive vendors: Standard Reports: Inactive Vendor Report (e.g., AP_INACTIVE_VENDOR_RPT) Ad Hoc Queries: Create custom queries using Oracle BI Publisher or Discoverer Data Mining: Utilize Oracle Data Mining to identify patterns and trends To run the Inactive Vendor Report in Oracle AP: Navigate to the Reports menu Select the Inactive Vendor Report Enter the desired period of inactivity Run the report	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) provides seamless integration with the General Ledger (GL) module, enabling automatic posting of AP transactions in summary. The AP module can post the following distributions to the General Ledger: Accounts Payable Distribution: Posts the entire AP distribution, including invoice amounts, taxes, and freight. Manual Cheque Distribution: Posts manual cheque payments, including payment amounts and clearing accounts. Cash Disbursements Distribution: Posts cash disbursements, including payment amounts and bank account information. Benefits of summary posting to General Ledger: Efficient processing: Automates posting, reducing manual errors and increasing productivity. Accurate financial reporting: Ensures AP transactions are accurately reflected in the GL. Real-time visibility: Provides up-to-date financial information for better decision-making. Compliance: Supports financial reporting requirements and regulatory compliance. Oracle AP posting options to General Ledger: Automatic Posting: Posts AP transactions in real-time or batch mode. Summary Posting: Posts transactions in summary, reducing GL transaction volume. Detail Posting: Posts individual AP transactions to GL (optional). To set up summary posting in Oracle AP: Navigate to AP Setup > General Ledger > Posting Options Select Summary Posting Define posting rules, including: Posting frequency (e.g., daily, weekly) Posting accounts (e.g., AP, Cash Clearing) Summary account ranges Common Oracle AP reports for GL posting verification: AP GL Posting Report (AP_GL_POSTING_RPT) AP Transaction Report (AP_TRANSACTIONS_RPT) GL Journal Report (GL_JOURNAL_RPT)	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) enables online entry of supplier invoices into AP batches with control totaling, ensuring accuracy and efficiency in invoice processing. Key Features: Online Invoice Entry: Enter invoices directly into AP batches. Control Totaling: Automatically calculates batch totals for verification. Batch Editing: Validate and edit invoices within the batch. Invoice Validation: Checks for errors, duplicates, and invalid information. Automatic Numbering: Assigns unique invoice numbers. Benefits: Improved Accuracy: Reduces errors through automatic calculations and validation. Increased Efficiency: Streamlines invoice entry and processing. Enhanced Control: Ensures batch integrity with control totaling. Real-time Visibility: Provides immediate access to invoice information. Oracle AP Batch Entry Features: Batch Name and Description: Identify and describe the batch. Batch Date and Period: Define the accounting date and period. Invoice Entry: Enter invoice details, including supplier, date, amount, and distribution. Control Total: Displays the calculated batch total. Batch Validation: Checks for errors and inconsistencies. Common Oracle AP Reports for Batch Verification: AP Batch Report (AP_BATCH_RPT) AP Invoice Register Report (AP_INVOICE_REGISTER_RPT) AP Transaction Report (AP_TRANSACTIONS_RPT) To Enter Supplier Invoices into AP Batches: Navigate to AP > Invoices > Enter Select Batch Entry Create a new batch or select an existing one Enter invoice details Validate and edit the batch Post the batch	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) enables users to set up new vendors during invoice posting, streamlining the vendor creation process. Benefits: Efficient Invoice Processing: Create vendors on-the-fly, reducing delays. Reduced Data Entry: Enter vendor information only once. Improved Accuracy: Minimize errors from manual vendor entry. Real-time Vendor Creation: Immediately create and use new vendor information. Oracle AP New Vendor Setup During Invoice Posting: Vendor Lookup: System checks for existing vendor records. Create New Vendor: Option to create a new vendor if none exists. Vendor Information: Enter required details, such as: Vendor name and address Tax ID and other identifiers Payment terms and methods Contact information Automatic Vendor Numbering: System assigns a unique vendor ID. Validation: Oracle AP validates vendor information. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger (GL): New vendor information updates GL vendor master file. Purchasing: Vendor information available for purchase orders. Other Oracle Modules: Integrated vendor data across modules. Security and Controls: User Authorization: Restrict new vendor creation to authorized users. Approval Workflow: Optional approval process for new vendors. Audit Trail: Track changes to vendor information. To Set Up a New Vendor During Invoice Posting: Navigate to AP > Invoices > Enter Enter invoice details Perform vendor lookup Select "Create New Vendor" option Enter vendor information Save and confirm	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) automatically generates unique batch numbers for Accounts Payable transactions, ensuring efficient and organized processing. Benefits of Automatic Batch Number Generation: Improved Efficiency: Eliminates manual batch numbering. Reduced Errors: Minimizes errors caused by duplicate or incorrect batch numbers. Enhanced Audit Trail: Unique batch numbers facilitate tracking and auditing. Compliance: Supports financial reporting and regulatory requirements. Oracle AP Batch Number Generation Features: Automatic Numbering: System-generated batch numbers. Sequential Numbering: Batch numbers increment sequentially. Date-Stamped: Batch numbers include date or period information. Configurable Prefix/Suffix: Customize batch number format. Batch Number Range: Define valid batch number ranges. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger (GL): Batch numbers referenced in GL journal entries. Reporting: Batch numbers included in AP reports. How to View/Manage Batch Numbers in Oracle AP: Navigate to AP > Setup > Batch Management Define batch number format and ranges View batch numbers in AP reports (e.g., AP Batch Report) Query batch numbers using Oracle AP queries Common Oracle AP Reports with Batch Numbers: AP Batch Report (AP_BATCH_RPT) AP Transaction Report (AP_TRANSACTIONS_RPT) AP Invoice Register Report (AP_INVOICE_REGISTER_RPT)	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 indeed provides the functionality to correct or modify the distribution of an invoice without requiring re-entry of the entire invoice. This feature is essential for efficient and accurate accounting practices. Key Benefits in Oracle Accounts Payable: Invoice Distribution Correction: Allows users to modify the distribution of an invoice, including accounts, amounts, and percentages. Non-Reversing Entries: Enables correction of errors without reversing the original transaction. Audit Trail: Maintains a record of changes for tracking and auditing purposes. GL Impact: Automatically updates the General Ledger with the corrected distribution. Steps to Correct Invoice Distribution in Oracle Accounts Payable: Query the Invoice: Find the invoice requiring correction using the Invoice Workbench or Invoice Query. Open Invoice: Open the invoice in the Invoice Workbench. Distribution: Navigate to the Distributions section. Edit Distribution: Modify the distribution lines as needed (add, edit, delete). Save Changes: Save the updated distribution. Verify GL Impact: Confirm the changes are reflected in the General Ledger. Best Practices: Verify Invoice Status: Ensure the invoice is not already accounted for or in a batch. Validate Changes: Double-check the corrected distribution for accuracy. Document Changes: Maintain internal documentation of changes made. By utilizing this feature in Oracle Accounts Payable, users can efficiently correct invoice distributions, ensuring accuracy and compliance with accounting standards.	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 indeed supports multiple payment types, providing flexibility in managing various payment methods. Payment Types Supported in Oracle Accounts Payable: Check: Printed checks or manual checks. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT): Wire transfers, direct deposits, or automated clearing house (ACH) payments. Credit Card: Payments made using company credit cards. Cash: Payments made in cash. Bank Draft: Payments made through bank drafts. Bill of Exchange: Payments made using bills of exchange. Key Features for Payment Types: Payment Method Configuration: Define and configure payment methods. Payment Instrument Creation: Generate payment instruments (e.g., checks, EFT files). Payment Processing: Process payments in batches or individually. Payment Reconciliation: Reconcile payments with bank statements. Audit Trail: Maintain a record of payment transactions. Benefits of Multiple Payment Types: Flexibility: Accommodate diverse vendor payment requirements. Efficiency: Automate payment processing for electronic payments. Control: Enforce payment policies and approval workflows. Accuracy: Reduce errors with automated payment processing. Configuring Payment Types in Oracle Accounts Payable: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Payment Methods. Create Payment Method: Define payment method, format, and processing options. Assign Payment Method: Associate payment method with vendors or invoices. By leveraging multiple payment types in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can streamline payment processes, improve relationships with vendors, and reduce 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 provides robust invoice selection criteria for payment processing, enabling efficient and targeted payment management. Invoice Selection Criteria in Oracle Accounts Payable: Due Date Range: Select invoices due within a specific date range. Payment Date: Choose invoices payable on or before a specific payment date. AP Batch Numbers: Select invoices belonging to specific Accounts Payable batches. Invoice Date: Select invoices based on invoice date range. Invoice Number: Select specific invoices by invoice number. Vendor: Select invoices for specific vendors or vendor groups. Payment Terms: Select invoices based on payment terms (e.g., Net 30, Net 60). Payment Method: Select invoices by payment method (e.g., check, EFT). Currency: Select invoices by currency. Approval Status: Select invoices by approval status. Payment Selection Methods: Automatic Payment Selection: Oracle automatically selects invoices based on predefined criteria. Manual Payment Selection: Users manually select invoices for payment. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Streamline payment processing by targeting specific invoices. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow by prioritizing payments. Reduced Late Fees: Ensure timely payments to avoid late fees. Enhanced Vendor Relationships: Improve relationships by making payments on time. Steps to Select Invoices for Payment in Oracle Accounts Payable: Navigation: Payables Manager > Payments > Enter Payments. Payment Batch Creation: Create a new payment batch. Invoice Selection: Choose invoice selection criteria. Invoice Query: Run the invoice query to select invoices. Payment Confirmation: Confirm payment details. By leveraging these selection criteria, organizations can efficiently manage payment processing, reduce errors, and improve relationships with vendors.	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 allows users to define custom aging categories, enabling tailored reporting and analysis to meet specific business needs. User-Defined Aging Categories in Oracle Accounts Payable: Customizable Buckets: Define aging categories (e.g., 0-30, 31-60, 61-90 days). Naming Conventions: Assign meaningful names to aging categories. Date Basis: Choose the date basis for aging (e.g., invoice date, due date). Benefits: Tailored Reporting: Generate reports aligned with business requirements. Improved Analysis: Analyze payables data using relevant aging categories. Enhanced Cash Management: Make informed decisions on payment timing. Configuring User-Defined Aging Categories: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Aging Categories. Create Aging Category: Define category name, date basis, and aging buckets. Assign Aging Categories: Associate categories with payables or vendors. Aging Category Report Examples: Aging Report: Displays invoices by aging category. Vendor Aging Report: Shows vendor-wise aging information. Payables Aging Analysis: Analyzes payables data using custom aging categories. Best Practices: Align with Business Needs: Define aging categories relevant to business operations. Consistency: Use consistent naming conventions and date bases. Regular Review: Periodically review and adjust aging categories as needed. By utilizing user-defined aging categories in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Gain better insights into payables data Improve cash management decisions Enhance financial reporting and analysis This feature enables organizations to tailor their aging categories to suit their unique business requirements, leading to more effective 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 indeed ages payable invoices based on the invoice date, providing accurate and timely visibility into outstanding payables. Aging Methodology in Oracle Accounts Payable: Invoice Date: The system uses the invoice date as the basis for aging. Due Date: Optionally, due date can be used for aging, considering payment terms. Aging Categories: Current: Invoices not yet due or within the current aging bucket. Past Due: Invoices exceeding the due date. 1-30 Days: Invoices 1-30 days past due. 31-60 Days: Invoices 31-60 days past due. 61-90 Days: Invoices 61-90 days past due. Over 90 Days: Invoices exceeding 90 days past due. Aging Report Examples: Aging Report: Displays invoices by aging category. Vendor Aging Report: Shows vendor-wise aging information. Payables Aging Analysis: Analyzes payables data using aging categories. Benefits: Accurate Visibility: Obtain timely insights into outstanding payables. Prioritized Payments: Focus on overdue invoices. Cash Management: Optimize cash flow by addressing aged invoices. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Aging Categories. Define Aging Categories: Set aging buckets and dates. Assign Aging Categories: Associate categories with payables or vendors. Best Practices: Regular Review: Periodically review aging reports. Follow-up: Proactively address overdue invoices. Payment Terms: Establish clear payment terms with vendors. By leveraging invoice date-based aging in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can efficiently manage payables, reduce late fees, and 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.
35.	The system should provide on-line warning if total payment amounts exceed invoice amount.	M	Oracle Accounts Payable includes a built-in validation check to prevent overpayments. Overpayment Prevention Feature: Automatic Check: System verifies payment amount against invoice amount. Warning Message: Displays warning if payment amount exceeds invoice amount. Prevents Overpayment: Requires user confirmation or correction. Benefits: Prevents Financial Loss: Avoids overpayments to vendors. Reduces Errors: Minimizes manual errors in payment processing. Ensures Accuracy: Ensures payment amounts match invoice amounts. Configuration: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Payment Options. Enable Overpayment Check: Activate the overpayment prevention feature. Warning Message Example: "Warning: Payment amount ($X) exceeds invoice amount ($Y). Confirm or correct payment amount." User Actions: Confirm: Acknowledge warning and proceed with payment. Correct: Adjust payment amount to match invoice amount. Cancel: Cancel payment processing. Best Practices: Regularly Review Payments: Verify payment amounts before processing. Implement Payment Approval: Establish approval workflows for payments. Monitor Payment History: Track payment history to identify potential issues. By leveraging this feature in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can ensure accurate payment processing, prevent financial losses, and maintain strong 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 specific invoice line items, ensuring accurate tracking and netting of amounts. Prepayment Application in Oracle Accounts Payable: Prepayment Entry: Record prepayment amount against a specific vendor or invoice. Line Item Application: Apply prepayment to specific invoice line items. Netting: System automatically nets prepayment against invoice amount. Benefits: Accurate Tracking: Precise application of prepayments to invoice line items. Reduced Errors: Minimizes manual errors in payment processing. Clear Vendor Communication: Transparent application of prepayments. Key Features: Prepayment Invoice: Create a prepayment invoice for tracking. Application Rule: Define rules for applying prepayments (e.g., oldest invoice first). Automatic Netting: System calculates net amount due. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Prepayment Options. Enable Prepayment Application: Activate prepayment application feature. Define Application Rule: Set rules for applying prepayments. Best Practices: Regularly Review Prepayments: Verify prepayment applications. Communicate with Vendors: Inform vendors of prepayment applications. Monitor Invoice Balances: Track invoice balances post-prepayment application. By utilizing prepayment application in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can efficiently manage prepayments, reduce errors, and maintain accurate financial records.	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 provides robust payment scheduling and check printing capabilities. Payment Scheduling Features: Payment Date Specification: Schedule payments for a specific date. Payment Batch Creation: Create payment batches for multiple invoices. Automatic Payment Selection: System selects invoices for payment based on due date, payment terms, or other criteria. Payment Confirmation: Confirm payment details before processing. Check Printing Features: Check Format Configuration: Define check formats, including layout, logo, and signature. Check Printing: Print checks for scheduled payments. Check Reprinting: Reprint lost or damaged checks. Check Voiding: Void and reissue checks as needed. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Automate payment scheduling and check printing. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow with scheduled payments. Reduced Errors: Minimize manual errors in payment processing. Compliance: Ensure adherence to payment regulations and policies. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Payment Options. Enable Payment Scheduling: Activate payment scheduling feature. Define Check Formats: Configure check formats and printing options. Check Printing Options: Local Printer: Print checks on a local printer. Remote Printer: Print checks on a remote printer or at a service bureau. Electronic Payment: Process electronic payments (e.g., EFT, ACH). Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment Schedules: Verify payment dates and amounts. Secure Check Printing: Implement access controls for check printing. Monitor Check Status: Track check status (issued, voided, reprinted). By leveraging payment scheduling and check printing in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can streamline payment processing, reduce 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 includes a duplicate invoice detection feature to prevent duplicate payments. Duplicate Invoice Detection Features: Automatic Checking: System checks for duplicate invoices upon entry. Invoice Matching: Compares invoice numbers, dates, and amounts. Warning Message: Displays warning if duplicate invoice detected. Payment Blocking: Prevents payment processing for duplicate invoices. Benefits: Prevents Duplicate Payments: Avoids unnecessary payments. Reduces Errors: Minimizes manual errors in invoice entry. Saves Time: Automates duplicate invoice detection. Enhances Vendor Communication: Facilitates communication with vendors regarding duplicate invoices. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Invoice > Duplicate Invoice Options. Enable Duplicate Invoice Detection: Activate feature. Define Matching Criteria: Set invoice matching rules (e.g., invoice number, date, amount). Duplicate Invoice Status: Pending: Duplicate invoice detected, awaiting user action. Confirmed: Duplicate invoice confirmed, payment blocked. Resolved: Duplicate invoice resolved, payment processed. User Actions: Verify: Confirm or reject duplicate invoice detection. Merge: Combine duplicate invoices into single payment. Cancel: Cancel duplicate invoice and prevent payment. Best Practices: Regularly Review Duplicate Invoices: Verify detected duplicates. Communicate with Vendors: Inform vendors of duplicate invoices. Monitor Invoice Entry: Ensure accurate invoice entry. By leveraging duplicate invoice detection in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Prevent financial losses Improve payment accuracy Enhance 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 provides automatic calculation of estimated payment dates and receipt dates. Estimated Date Calculation Features: Payment Terms: Define payment terms (e.g., Net 30, Net 60). Due Date Calculation: Automatically calculate due dates based on payment terms. Estimated Payment Date: Calculate estimated payment date considering payment terms, holidays, and weekends. Estimated Receipt Date: Calculate estimated receipt date for goods/services. Benefits: Improved Cash Management: Accurately plan and manage cash flow. Enhanced Vendor Communication: Provide vendors with accurate payment expectations. Reduced Late Fees: Minimize late fees by meeting payment obligations. Streamlined AP Process: Automate date calculations, reducing manual errors. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Payment Terms. Define Payment Terms: Establish payment terms, including due date calculation rules. Enable Estimated Date Calculation: Activate automatic date calculation. Estimated Date Calculation Rules: Payment Terms: Define payment terms (e.g., Net 30, Net 60). Holiday Calendar: Specify holidays and weekends for payment date adjustments. Cut-off Times: Set cut-off times for payment processing. AP Process Integration: Invoice Entry: Automatically calculate estimated payment dates upon invoice entry. Payment Scheduling: Use estimated payment dates for payment scheduling. Vendor Communication: Include estimated payment dates in vendor correspondence. Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment Terms: Verify payment terms and due date calculations. Communicate with Vendors: Inform vendors of estimated payment dates. Monitor Cash Flow: Use estimated payment dates to manage cash flow. By leveraging automatic estimated date calculation in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can optimize cash management, improve vendor relationships, and streamline the AP process.	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 supports multiple bank accounts for check printing and payment processing. Multiple Bank Account Features: Bank Account Setup: Define multiple bank accounts for check printing. Account Assignment: Assign bank accounts to specific vendors, invoices, or payment batches. Check Printing: Print checks from designated bank accounts. Payment Processing: Process payments from multiple bank accounts. Benefits: Flexible Payment Management: Manage payments from multiple bank accounts. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow by allocating payments to specific accounts. Enhanced Security: Control access to bank accounts and payment processing. Streamlined Reconciliation: Reconcile bank statements for each account. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Bank Accounts. Create Bank Account: Define bank account details (e.g., account number, bank name). Assign Bank Account: Associate bank accounts with vendors, invoices, or payment batches. Bank Account Types: Operating Account: Primary account for daily operations. Clearing Account: Account for clearing checks and payments. Savings Account: Account for storing excess funds. Check Printing Options: Local Printer: Print checks on a local printer. Remote Printer: Print checks on a remote printer or at a service bureau. Best Practices: Regularly Review Bank Accounts: Verify bank account information. Secure Bank Account Access: Limit access to bank account information. Monitor Payment Activity: Track payment activity for each bank account. By leveraging multiple bank accounts in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Manage complex payment structures Improve cash management and forecasting Enhance financial security 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 provides an automatic restart option for cheque printing, ensuring minimal disruption in the payment process. Automatic Restart Feature: Error Detection: System detects errors during cheque printing (e.g., printer jam, connectivity issues). Automatic Restart: Automatically restarts cheque printing from the point of interruption. No Manual Intervention: Minimizes manual intervention, reducing errors and saving time. Benefits: Increased Efficiency: Streamlines cheque printing process. Reduced Errors: Minimizes errors caused by manual restart. Improved Productivity: Saves time and resources. Enhanced Reliability: Ensures consistent cheque printing. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Cheque Printing Options. Enable Automatic Restart: Activate automatic restart feature. Define Restart Options: Set restart parameters (e.g., retry attempts, delay between attempts). Restart Options: Immediate Restart: Automatically restarts cheque printing immediately. Scheduled Restart: Restarts cheque printing at a scheduled time. Manual Restart: Requires manual intervention to restart cheque printing. Cheque Printing Status: In Progress: Cheque printing in progress. Error: Error occurred during cheque printing. Restarted: Cheque printing automatically restarted. Completed: Cheque printing completed successfully. Best Practices: Regularly Review Cheque Printing: Verify cheque printing status. Monitor Printer Status: Ensure printer is functioning correctly. Test Automatic Restart: Periodically test automatic restart feature. By leveraging automatic restart in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Minimize payment disruptions Improve cheque printing efficiency Reduce errors and manual intervention	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 provides real-time data entry validation, error correction, and re-entry capabilities. Online Validation Features: Field-Level Validation: Validates data entry for each field (e.g., date, amount). Format Checking: Ensures data conforms to predefined formats (e.g., invoice number). Range Checking: Verifies data falls within specified ranges (e.g., payment amount). Cross-Field Validation: Checks relationships between fields (e.g., invoice date vs. payment date). Error Correction and Re-entry: Error Messaging: Displays clear error messages for invalid data. Data Correction: Allows users to correct errors in real-time. Re-entry: Enables users to re-enter data if necessary. Audit Trail: Maintains record of changes and corrections. Benefits: Improved Data Accuracy: Reduces errors and ensures data integrity. Increased Efficiency: Streamlines data entry process. Enhanced User Experience: Provides immediate feedback and correction capabilities. Reduced Re-work: Minimizes need for manual corrections and re-processing. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Data Entry > Validation Rules. Define Validation Rules: Establish validation criteria for each field. Enable Real-Time Validation: Activate online validation feature. Validation Rule Types: Mandatory Field: Requires data entry for specific fields. Data Format: Specifies format for data entry (e.g., date, amount). Range Check: Defines acceptable range for data entry. Cross-Field Check: Verifies relationships between fields. Best Practices: Regularly Review Validation Rules: Verify and update validation rules. Train Users: Educate users on data entry and validation procedures. Monitor Data Quality: Analyze data quality and adjust validation rules. By leveraging online validation and error correction in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate and reliable data Streamline accounts payable processes Improve 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 supports the creation of fixed and variable recurring payments with customizable options. Recurring Payment Features: Fixed Recurring Payments: Schedule identical payments at regular intervals. Variable Recurring Payments: Schedule payments with varying amounts or frequencies. End Date Specification: Define a specific end date for recurring payments. Separate Payment Cycle: Create distinct payment cycles for recurring payments. Benefits: Streamlined Payment Processing: Automate recurring payments. Improved Cash Management: Accurately plan and manage cash flow. Reduced Manual Errors: Minimize errors associated with manual payment entry. Enhanced Financial Control: Easily track and manage recurring payments. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Recurring Payments. Create Recurring Payment: Define payment details (amount, frequency, end date). Assign Payment Cycle: Associate recurring payment with a payment cycle. Recurring Payment Options: Weekly: Schedule payments weekly. Bi-Weekly: Schedule payments every two weeks. Monthly: Schedule payments monthly. Quarterly: Schedule payments quarterly. Annually: Schedule payments annually. Recurring Payment Status: Active: Recurring payment is active. Inactive: Recurring payment is inactive. Completed: Recurring payment cycle is complete. Best Practices: Regularly Review Recurring Payments: Verify payment details and frequencies. Monitor Payment History: Track payment history for recurring payments. Update Payment Details: Modify payment details as needed. By leveraging recurring payments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Automate routine payments Improve financial efficiency Enhance 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 provides online cheque voiding and payment reversal capabilities. Cheque Voiding and Reversal Features: Online Voiding: Void cheques online, immediately updating payment status. Automatic Reversal: Reverse payment from master file upon voiding. Reversal Journal Entry: Automatically create reversal journal entry. Audit Trail: Maintain record of voided cheques and reversals. Benefits: Improved Efficiency: Streamline cheque voiding and reversal process. Accurate Financial Records: Ensure accurate payment and cheque records. Reduced Errors: Minimize manual errors associated with voiding and reversing. Enhanced Security: Control access to cheque voiding and reversal. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Payments > Cheque Management. Void Cheque: Select cheque to void and confirm action. Reverse Payment: System automatically reverses payment. Void Cheque Status: Void: Cheque is voided. Reversed: Payment is reversed. Cancelled: Cheque is cancelled. Reversal Journal Entry: Debit: Reversal debit entry. Credit: Reversal credit entry. Accounting Date: Date of reversal journal entry. Best Practices: Regularly Review Voided Cheques: Verify voided cheque details. Monitor Reversal Journal Entries: Ensure accurate reversal entries. Secure Cheque Voiding: Limit access to cheque voiding and reversal. By leveraging online cheque voiding and reversal in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Efficiently manage cheque errors Maintain accurate financial records Enhance 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 provides automatic reversal and accounting adjustment capabilities for voided cheques. Automatic Reversal Features: Posted Amount Reversal: Automatically reverse posted amounts. Distribution Reversal: Reverse distributions associated with voided cheques. Accounting Adjustment Generation: Create accounting adjustments for voided cheques. Benefits: Accurate Financial Records: Ensure accurate financial records. Efficient Reversal Process: Streamline reversal process. Reduced Errors: Minimize manual errors. Compliance: Adhere to accounting standards. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payments > Reversal Options. Enable Automatic Reversal: Activate automatic reversal feature. Define Reversal Rules: Establish reversal rules. Reversal Process: Void Cheque: Void cheque. Automatic Reversal: System reverses posted amounts and distributions. Accounting Adjustment: System generates accounting adjustment. Accounting Adjustment: Debit/Credit Entries: Automatic debit/credit entries. Accounting Date: Date of accounting adjustment. Reversal Journal Entry: Reversal journal entry created. Reports and Inquiries: Reversal Report: View reversal transactions. Voided Cheque Report: View voided cheques. Accounting Adjustment Report: View accounting adjustments. Best Practices: Regularly Review Reversals: Verify reversal transactions. Monitor Accounting Adjustments: Ensure accurate accounting adjustments. Test Reversal Process: Periodically test reversal process. By leveraging automatic reversal and accounting adjustments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate financial records Streamline reversal process Reduce errors 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.

46.	The system should allow tracking of all changes to invoice adjustments/cancellations.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable provides a comprehensive audit trail for tracking changes to invoice adjustments and cancellations. Audit Trail Features: Invoice Adjustment History: Track all changes to invoice adjustments. Cancellation History: Record all cancellations. Date and Time Stamp: Capture date and time of changes. User ID: Record user making changes. Benefits: Improved Transparency: Provide clear visibility into changes. Enhanced Accountability: Hold users accountable for changes. Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements. Accuracy: Ensure accurate financial records. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Audit Trail. Enable Audit Trail: Activate audit trail feature. Define Audit Trail Options: Establish audit trail parameters. Audit Trail Reports: Invoice Adjustment Report: View changes to invoice adjustments. Cancellation Report: View cancellations. Audit Trail Report: View all changes. Audit Trail Inquiry: Invoice Inquiry: View invoice adjustment history. Cancellation Inquiry: View cancellation history. Best Practices: Regularly Review Audit Trail: Verify changes. Monitor User Activity: Ensure users understand audit trail implications. Test Audit Trail: Periodically test audit trail. By leveraging audit trail capabilities in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate financial records Meet regulatory requirements 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 provides features for selecting invoices for payment based on invoice due date within a specified date range. Invoice Selection Features: Due Date Range: Specify due date range for invoice selection. Invoice Status: Filter by invoice status (e.g., approved, pending). Vendor Selection: Select specific vendors for payment. Invoice Number Range: Filter by invoice number range. Benefits: Efficient Payment Processing: Streamline payment selection. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Reduced Late Fees: Minimize late fees. Enhanced Vendor Relationships: Improve communication. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Payments > Select Invoices for Payment. Define Selection Criteria: Establish due date range and other filters. Run Selection Process: Generate list of invoices for payment. Invoice Selection Reports: Invoices Due Report: View invoices due within specified range. Payment Selection Report: View selected invoices for payment. Vendor Payment Report: View vendor-specific payment information. Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment Selection: Verify selected invoices. Monitor Cash Flow: Ensure sufficient funds. Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors of payment schedules. By leveraging invoice selection features in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Optimize payment processing Improve cash management Enhance 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.

48.	The system should allow multiple partial payments against an invoice up to the total currency value of the invoice.	**M**	Oracle Accounts Payable supports multiple partial payments against an invoice. Multiple Partial Payments Features: Partial Payment Entry: Record multiple partial payments. Invoice Balance Update: Automatically update invoice balance. Payment Application: Apply payments to specific invoices. Payment Tracking: Monitor payment history. Benefits: Flexible Payment Options: Accommodate varied payment schedules. Accurate Invoice Balance: Ensure up-to-date invoice balance. Improved Cash Flow: Optimize cash flow management. Enhanced Vendor Relationships: Improve communication. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Payments > Enter Payments. Create Partial Payment: Record partial payment. Apply Payment: Apply payment to specific invoice. Partial Payment Reports: Partial Payment Report: View partial payments. Invoice Balance Report: View updated invoice balance. Payment History Report: View payment history. Best Practices: Regularly Review Partial Payments: Verify payment applications. Monitor Invoice Balance: Ensure accuracy. Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors of payment schedules. By leveraging multiple partial payments in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Manage complex payment schedules Improve cash flow management Enhance 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 provides a control feature to prevent payments to vendors with debit balances. Debit Balance Control Features: Automatic Debit Balance Check: System checks vendor balance before payment. Payment Blocking: Prevents payment if vendor has debit balance. Warning Messages: Displays warning messages for debit balances. Benefits: Prevents Overpayments: Avoids overpaying vendors. Ensures Accurate Vendor Balances: Maintains accurate vendor balance records. Reduces Errors: Minimizes manual errors. Improves Cash Management: Optimizes cash flow. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Payment > Debit Balance Control. Enable Debit Balance Check: Activate debit balance check. Define Debit Balance Rules: Establish rules for debit balance handling. Debit Balance Reports: Vendor Balance Report: View vendor balances. Debit Balance Report: View vendors with debit balances. Payment Hold Report: View payments on hold due to debit balances. Best Practices: Regularly Review Vendor Balances: Verify vendor balances. Monitor Debit Balances: Address debit balances promptly. Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors of debit balances. By leveraging debit balance control in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Ensure accurate 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 supports electronic bank reconciliation through automated data import from banks. Electronic Bank Reconciliation Features: Automated Data Import: Import cleared cheque data from bank files. Bank Statement Import: Import bank statements electronically. Reconciliation Matching: Automatically match cleared cheques with Oracle records. Reconciliation Reporting: Generate reconciliation reports. Benefits: Efficient Reconciliation: Streamline bank reconciliation process. Improved Accuracy: Reduce manual errors. Enhanced Security: Minimize risk of fraud. Real-time Visibility: Obtain up-to-date reconciliation status. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Bank Reconciliation. Define Bank Account: Establish bank account information. Configure File Import: Set up automated file import from bank. Supported File Formats: CSV: Comma Separated Values. XML: Extensible Markup Language. EDI: Electronic Data Interchange. Reconciliation Reports: Reconciliation Statement: View reconciled transactions. Exception Report: Identify unmatched transactions. Reconciliation History: Track reconciliation activity. Best Practices: Regularly Review Reconciliation: Verify matched transactions. Investigate Exceptions: Address unmatched transactions promptly. Maintain Accurate Bank Information: Ensure up-to-date bank account details. By leveraging electronic bank reconciliation in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Automate manual reconciliation processes Improve reconciliation accuracy Enhance 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 provides features to override invoice amounts and mark invoices as paid in full. Invoice Amount Override Features: Manual Override: Override invoice amount manually. Automatic Adjustment: Automatically adjust invoice amount based on predefined rules. Discrepancy Resolution: Resolve discrepancies between invoice and payment amounts. Paid in Full Features: Mark as Paid in Full: Identify invoice as paid in full. Payment Confirmation: Confirm payment processing. Invoice Closure: Automatically close invoice upon payment. Benefits: Flexible Payment Processing: Handle payment discrepancies efficiently. Accurate Financial Records: Ensure accurate financial records. Improved Cash Flow: Optimize cash flow management. Enhanced Vendor Relationships: Improve communication. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Invoices > Invoice Entry. Override Invoice Amount: Manually override invoice amount. Mark as Paid in Full: Confirm invoice payment. Invoice Status: Open: Invoice open for payment. Paid in Full: Invoice marked as paid. Closed: Invoice closed upon payment. Reports and Inquiries: Invoice Payment Report: View payment details. Paid in Full Report: View invoices marked as paid. Invoice Status Inquiry: View invoice status. Best Practices: Regularly Review Invoice Discrepancies: Verify and resolve discrepancies. Monitor Payment Processing: Ensure accurate payment application. Communicate with Vendors: Notify vendors of payment status. By leveraging invoice amount override and paid in full features in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Efficiently manage payment discrepancies Ensure accurate financial records 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.

52.	The system should allow only authorized users to accept invoice prices that differ from vendor contract price.	M	Oracle Accounts Payable provides features to control and manage price variances between invoice and contract prices. Price Variance Control Features: Automated Price Verification: Compare invoice prices to contract prices. Price Variance Thresholds: Establish tolerance limits for price variances. Authorization Workflow: Require approval for price variances exceeding thresholds. Audit Trail: Maintain record of price variance approvals. Benefits: Ensured Contract Compliance: Enforce contract pricing. Reduced Price Discrepancies: Minimize manual errors. Improved Financial Control: Enhance financial governance. Enhanced Vendor Relationships: Improve communication. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Price Variance Control. Define Price Variance Thresholds: Establish tolerance limits. Configure Authorization Workflow: Set up approval process. Price Variance Status: Within Tolerance: Price variance within acceptable limits. Exceeds Tolerance: Price variance requires approval. Approved: Price variance approved. Reports and Inquiries: Price Variance Report: View price discrepancies. Approval History: Track price variance approvals. Invoice Pricing Inquiry: View invoice pricing details. Best Practices: Regularly Review Price Variances: Verify and address discrepancies. Monitor Approval Workflow: Ensure timely approvals. Maintain Accurate Contract Prices: Update contract prices as needed. By leveraging price variance control in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Enforce contract pricing compliance Reduce price discrepancies 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 provides features for selecting bank accounts for disbursements. Bank Account Selection Features: Multiple Bank Account Management: Manage multiple bank accounts. Bank Account Review: Review bank account details. Disbursement Account Selection: Select bank account for cheque issuance. Account Validation: Validate selected bank account. Benefits: Efficient Disbursement Processing: Streamline cheque issuance. Accurate Bank Account Selection: Ensure correct bank account usage. Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Enhanced Financial Control: Enforce financial governance. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Setup > Bank Accounts. Create Bank Account: Establish new bank account. Define Disbursement Rules: Set rules for bank account selection. Bank Account Status: Active: Bank account available for disbursements. Inactive: Bank account unavailable for disbursements. Default: Primary bank account for disbursements. Reports and Inquiries: Bank Account Report: View bank account details. Disbursement Report: View cheque issuance details. Bank Account Balance Inquiry: View bank account balances. Best Practices: Regularly Review Bank Accounts: Verify bank account details. Monitor Disbursement Activity: Ensure accurate cheque issuance. Maintain Accurate Bank Information: Update bank account information as needed. By leveraging bank account selection in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Streamline disbursement processing Ensure accurate 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 provides flexible reporting capabilities for open and closed vouchers. Voucher Reporting Features: Customizable Report Criteria: Filter by date range, fund number, project code, and more. Report Parameters: Specify report parameters (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly). Voucher Status: Report on open, closed, or all vouchers. Drill-Down Capability: View detailed voucher information. Report Types: Open Voucher Report: View open vouchers. Closed Voucher Report: View closed vouchers. Voucher Activity Report: Track voucher activity. Voucher Summary Report: View voucher summary. Report Filters: Date Range: Filter by specific date range. Fund Number: Filter by fund number. Project Code: Filter by project code. Vendor: Filter by vendor. Invoice Number: Filter by invoice number. Benefits: Improved Visibility: Enhance visibility into voucher activity. Efficient Reporting: Streamline reporting processes. Informed Decision-Making: Make informed decisions with accurate data. Compliance: Meet regulatory reporting requirements. Configuration Steps: Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Voucher Reports. Select Report Type: Choose report type. Define Report Parameters: Specify report parameters. Run Report: Generate report. Best Practices: Regularly Review Voucher Reports: Monitor voucher activity. Verify Report Accuracy: Ensure report data accuracy. Customize Reports: Tailor reports to meet specific needs. By leveraging voucher reporting in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Enhance visibility into voucher activity Streamline 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 provides long-term storage and easy access to supplier payment records. Supplier Payment Record Features: Online Storage: Electronically store payment records. Current, Year-to-Date, and Prior Year Records: Maintain comprehensive payment history. Supplier-Specific Records: View payment history by supplier. Payment Detail: Access detailed payment information. Benefits: Improved Supplier Management: Enhance supplier relationships. Accurate Payment History: Ensure accurate payment records. Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements. Efficient Research: Quickly research payment history. Data Retention Options: Online Storage: Store records electronically. Archiving: Archive records for long-term storage. Purge Options: Remove unnecessary records. Security and Access Control: User Access Control: Restrict access to payment records. Encryption: Secure payment record data. Audit Trail: Track changes to payment records. Reports and Inquiries: Supplier Payment History Report: View payment history. Payment Detail Report: Access detailed payment information. Year-End Closing Report: View prior year payment records. Supplier Inquiry: View supplier-specific payment history. Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment Records: Verify accuracy. Maintain Data Integrity: Ensure complete and accurate records. Comply with Regulatory Requirements: Meet record-keeping regulations. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: General Ledger: Automate journal entries. Procurement: Integrate with purchasing processes. Cash Management: Optimize 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 provides a Cheque Reconciliation Report to ensure accurate and efficient cheque management. Cheque Reconciliation Report Features: On-Demand Printing: Print report as needed. Cheque Number Sequence: Organize report by cheque number. Outstanding Cheque Details: View details on outstanding cheques. Report Contents: Cheque Number Cheque Date Payee Cheque Amount Status (Outstanding/Cleared) Benefits: Improved Cheque Management: Enhance cheque tracking and reconciliation. Reduced Errors: Minimize discrepancies between issued and cleared cheques. Enhanced Financial Control: Ensure accurate financial reporting. Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements. Report Filtering Options: Date Range: Filter by specific date range. Cheque Status: Filter by outstanding or cleared cheques. Payee: Filter by specific payee. Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Best Practices: Regularly Review Cheque Reconciliation Report: Verify accuracy. Reconcile Cheques Monthly: Ensure timely reconciliation. Investigate Discrepancies: Address any discrepancies promptly. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Cheque Issuance: Generate cheques electronically. Electronic Payment Confirmation: Confirm payments electronically. Bank Reconciliation: Reconcile bank statements. Additional Features: Cheque Voiding: Void lost or stolen cheques. Cheque Reissuance: Reissue voided cheques. Cheque Imaging: Store cheque images electronically. By leveraging the Cheque Reconciliation Report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Enhance cheque management Reduce errors 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 provides a Cash Disbursements Journal report to track payments and their impact on General Ledger accounts. Cash Disbursements Journal Features: Payment Details: Lists each payment made. General Ledger Accounts: Shows affected accounts. Journal Entries: Automatically generates journal entries. Report Contents: Payment Date Payment Amount Payee General Ledger Account Numbers Debit/Credit Amounts Benefits: Accurate Financial Reporting: Ensures accurate financial records. Efficient Reconciliation: Streamlines bank reconciliation. Compliance: Meets regulatory requirements. Financial Transparency: Provides clear payment visibility. Report Filtering Options: Date Range: Filter by specific date range. Payment Method: Filter by payment method (e.g., cheque, EFT). Payee: Filter by specific payee. Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Best Practices: Regularly Review Cash Disbursements Journal: Verify accuracy. Reconcile Journal Entries: Ensure accurate General Ledger posting. Monitor Payment Activity: Track payment trends. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Payment Processing: Generates payments electronically. General Ledger Integration: Posts journal entries automatically. 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 provides a range of supplier reports to support efficient supplier management and informed decision-making. Supplier Report Types: Supplier Master Report: View supplier details. Supplier Transaction Report: Analyze supplier transactions. Open Purchase Orders Report: View open purchase orders. Invoice Activity Report: Track invoice activity. Payment History Report: View payment history. Report Contents: Supplier Name Supplier Address Contact Information Transaction Dates Invoice Numbers Payment Amounts Benefits: Improved Supplier Management: Enhance supplier relationships. Informed Decision-Making: Make data-driven decisions. Efficient Reporting: Streamline reporting processes. Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements. Report Filtering Options: Supplier Name Date Range Transaction Type Invoice Status Payment Method Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Best Practices: Regularly Review Supplier Reports: Verify accuracy. Analyze Supplier Performance: Evaluate supplier performance. Optimize Supplier Relationships: Improve communication. Oracle Accounts Payable Integration: Automated Supplier Creation: Create suppliers electronically. Supplier Communication: Send notifications and reports. Purchase Order Management: Manage purchase 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 helps organizations manage cash disbursements and forecast future cash needs. Key Features: Future Cash Needs Forecasting Payment Scheduling Invoice and Payment Details Analysis Customizable Report Parameters Multiple Report Formats (PDF, Excel, CSV) Report Benefits: Improved Cash Management Informed Decision-Making Efficient Payment Processing Reduced Late Payments Enhanced Financial Visibility Report Contents: Payment Date Payee Invoice Number Payment Amount Payment Method Due Date To Run the Report: Navigate to Payables Manager > Reports > Cash Requirements Report. Select report parameters (e.g., date range). Run the report. Best Practices: Regularly review the Cash Requirements Report. Analyze cash flow trends. Optimize payment scheduling. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger Cash Management Procurement	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 provides a Supplier Payment History Report to track and analyze supplier payments. Report Features: Supplier-Specific Payments: View payments made to a supplier. Payment Dates: Track payment dates. Payment Amounts: Analyze payment amounts. Payment Methods: Identify payment methods. Report Benefits: Improved Supplier Management: Enhance supplier relationships. Accurate Payment History: Ensure accurate payment records. Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements. Financial Analysis: Analyze payment trends. Report Contents: Supplier Name Payment Date Payment Amount Payment Method Invoice Number Payment Status Report Filtering Options: Supplier Name Date Range Payment Method Invoice Status Payment Amount Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Running the Report: Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Supplier Payment History. Select Parameters: Choose report parameters (e.g., supplier, date range). Run Report: Generate report. Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment History: Verify accuracy. Analyze Payment Trends: Evaluate payment patterns. Optimize Payment Processes: Improve payment efficiency. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL for accurate accounting. Cash Management: Updates cash balances. Procurement: Integrates 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 provides a Payment Status Inquiry feature to track and verify payment status. Payment Status Inquiry Features: Real-time Status: View current payment status. Payment Details: Access payment information (e.g., date, amount, method). Invoice Information: View associated invoice details. Inquiry Options: Payment Number Invoice Number Supplier Name Payment Date Range Payment Method Payment Status Categories: Pending: Payment processing initiated. Processed: Payment processed successfully. Voided: Payment cancelled. Failed: Payment processing error. Benefits: Improved Payment Visibility: Enhance payment tracking. Reduced Payment Errors: Minimize payment discrepancies. Increased Efficiency: Streamline payment inquiries. Better Supplier Relationships: Improve communication. Navigation: Payables Manager > Inquiries > Payment Status Enter Inquiry Criteria (e.g., payment number, invoice number) Run Inquiry Best Practices: Regularly Verify Payment Status: Ensure accuracy. Investigate Discrepancies: Address payment issues promptly. Communicate with Suppliers: Keep suppliers informed. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Updates GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes.	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 provides an automated invoice scheduling feature to streamline payment processing. Invoice Scheduling Features: Supplier Terms: Schedule payments based on supplier terms (e.g., Net 30, Net 60). Future-Dated Invoices: Schedule payments for future-dated invoices. Payment Due Dates: Automatically calculate payment due dates. Discount Management: Apply early payment discounts. Scheduling Options: Automatic Scheduling: System-generated payment schedules. Manual Scheduling: User-defined payment schedules. Batch Scheduling: Schedule multiple invoices simultaneously. Benefits: Improved Cash Management: Optimize cash flow. Reduced Late Payments: Minimize late payment fees. Increased Efficiency: Streamline payment processing. Better Supplier Relationships: Improve communication. Setup and Configuration: Define Supplier Terms: Establish supplier-specific terms. Configure Payment Rules: Set payment scheduling rules. Enable Automatic Scheduling: Activate automated scheduling. Navigation: Payables Manager > Invoices > Schedule Payments Select Invoices (or batch select) Schedule Payments Best Practices: Regularly Review Payment Schedules: Verify accuracy. Monitor Supplier Terms: Update terms as needed. Communicate with Suppliers: Keep suppliers informed. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Updates GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging invoice scheduling in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations 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 provides a feature to manage one-time vendors, ensuring efficient processing and tracking. One-Time Vendor Features: Unique Vendor Identification: Flag vendors as one-time. Simplified Vendor Setup: Quick setup for non-recurring vendors. Separate Tracking: Differentiate from regular vendors. Benefits: Streamlined Processing: Efficiently manage non-recurring vendors. Improved Data Organization: Separate tracking for one-time vendors. Reduced Maintenance: Minimize unnecessary vendor updates. Enhanced Reporting: Accurate reporting on one-time vendor activity. Setup and Configuration: Vendor Classification: Define one-time vendor category. Vendor Attributes: Assign relevant attributes (e.g., name, address). Payment Terms: Establish payment terms. Navigation: Payables Manager > Vendors > Create Vendor Select Vendor Type: Choose one-time vendor Enter Vendor Information Best Practices: Regularly Review One-Time Vendors: Verify accuracy. Purge Inactive Vendors: Remove unused one-time vendors. Communicate with Vendors: Keep vendors informed. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Updates GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging one-time vendor management in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Streamline processing Improve 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 provides comprehensive reporting capabilities to support informed decision-making. Comprehensive AP Report Features: Vendor Details: Lists vendors, addresses, and contact information. Invoice Information: Includes invoice numbers, dates, and amounts. Payment History: Displays payment dates, amounts, and methods. Outstanding Balances: Shows current outstanding balances. Aging Analysis: Provides aging analysis for invoices. Report Types: Vendor Report: Vendor-specific information. Invoice Report: Invoice-level details. Payment Report: Payment transaction history. Account Balance Report: Current account balances. Benefits: Improved Visibility: Comprehensive view of AP activity. Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions. Efficient Auditing: Simplified audit processes. Compliance: Meets regulatory reporting requirements. Report Filtering Options: Date Range Vendor Name Invoice Number Payment Method Account Number Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Comprehensive AP Report Select Report Parameters Run Report Best Practices: Regularly Review Reports: Verify accuracy. Analyze Trends: Identify patterns in AP activity. Communicate with Stakeholders: Share report insights. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging comprehensive AP reporting in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Gain improved 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 provides a Supplier Analysis report to support informed decision-making and supplier management. Supplier Analysis Report Features: Supplier Breakdowns: Activity by supplier (quantity, product line, type). Current Period Analysis: Current period activity. Year-to-Date Analysis: Year-to-date activity. Previous Year Comparison: Comparison to previous year's figures. Report Contents: Supplier Name Invoice Count Total Amount Product Line Transaction Type Quantity Purchased Average Price **Total Spend" Report Filtering Options: Supplier Name Date Range Product Line Transaction Type **Location" Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Supplier Analysis Select Report Parameters Run Report Benefits: Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions. Supplier Performance Evaluation: Assess supplier performance. Cost Analysis: Analyze spending patterns. Compliance: Meets regulatory reporting requirements. Best Practices: Regularly Review Supplier Analysis: Verify accuracy. Analyze Trends: Identify patterns in supplier activity. Communicate with Suppliers: Share report insights. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging the Supplier Analysis report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Evaluate supplier performance Analyze spending patterns 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 provides a Supplier List report to support flexible reporting and supplier management. Supplier List Report Features: User-Defined Format: Choose from various formats (e.g., supplier ID, alphabetical). Sorting Options: Sequence by product line, year-to-date purchase amount (currency/quantity). Filtering Options: Filter by supplier status, location, or vendor type. Report Contents: Supplier ID Supplier Name Address Contact Information Year-to-Date Purchase Amount Product Line Quantity Purchased Currency Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Sorting Options: Supplier ID Alphabetical (Supplier Name) Year-to-Date Purchase Amount (Currency) Year-to-Date Purchase Amount (Quantity) Product Line Filtering Options: Supplier Status (Active/Inactive) Location Vendor Type Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Supplier List Select Report Parameters Run Report Benefits: Flexible Reporting: Meet specific reporting needs. Supplier Management: Easily manage supplier information. Data Analysis: Analyze supplier data. Compliance: Meets regulatory reporting requirements. Best Practices: Regularly Review Supplier List: Verify accuracy. Analyze Supplier Data: Identify trends. Communicate with Suppliers: Share report insights. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging the Supplier List report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Manage supplier information Analyze supplier data Meet reporting requirements	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 provides a Purchase Analysis report to support informed decision-making and supplier management. Purchase Analysis Report Features: Supplier-Specific Analysis: Analyze purchases by supplier (name/ID). Budgeted vs. Actual Comparison: Compare budgeted items, quantities, and amounts. Variance Analysis: Identify budget-to-actual purchasing variances. Purchase History: View dates purchased and delivery performance. Prior Period/Year Comparison: Compare current purchasing activity. Report Contents: Supplier Name/ID Budgeted Items Quantities Purchased Amount Purchased Actual Items Budget-to-Actual Variance Purchase Dates Delivery Performance Prior Period/Year Comparison Report Filtering Options: Supplier Name/ID Date Range Budget Period Item Category Location Report Format Options: PDF: Portable Document Format. Excel: Microsoft Excel. CSV: Comma Separated Values. Navigation: Payables Manager > Reports > Purchase Analysis Select Report Parameters Run Report Benefits: Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven decisions. Supplier Performance Evaluation: Assess supplier performance. Budget Management: Monitor budget variances. Compliance: Meets regulatory reporting requirements. Best Practices: Regularly Review Purchase Analysis: Verify accuracy. Analyze Trends: Identify patterns in purchasing activity. Communicate with Suppliers: Share report insights. Integration with Other Oracle Modules: General Ledger: Integrates with GL accounts. Cash Management: Reflects cash balances. Procurement: Integrates with purchasing processes. By leveraging the Purchase Analysis report in Oracle Accounts Payable, organizations can: Evaluate supplier performance Monitor 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.	What is the process of Inventory on how the below process take place in Oracle Inventory including process details for each process : 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 integrates with Procurement and General Ledger, streamlining transactions from purchasing to issuing materials. Key processes include item setup, inventory organization, receiving, inspection, stocking, shipping, and cycle counting, with automatic financial updates.	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.
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**	The vendor will design and implement a centralized employee master file within Oracle Human Resources to manage 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 benefits 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**	The vendor will ensure that the system accommodates both manual and automatic generation of employee IDs within the centralized employee master file in Oracle Human Resources. This dual approach provides flexibility in assigning employee IDs, catering for different organizational needs and preferences. For manual generation, HR administrators will have the ability to input a custom employee ID during the registration process. This feature is particularly useful for organizations that follow specific employee ID formats based on internal coding standards or historical practices. The vendor will configure the system to ensure that manually entered IDs adhere to any predefined formats or validation rules, preventing errors or duplication. For automatic generation, the system will be configured to generate unique employee IDs based on preset rules and formats defined by the organization. The vendor will ensure that these auto-generated IDs follow a logical sequence, ensuring uniqueness and consistency across the organization. The automatic generation process will eliminate the risk of human error and streamline the registration process, especially for large organizations with high volumes of employee records. In both cases, the system will maintain data integrity by ensuring that each employee ID, whether manually or automatically generated, is unique. This guarantees that every employee record is distinct and traceable throughout all HR processes. By allowing both manual and auto generation of employee IDs, the system will offer the flexibility and control necessary to meet the organization's specific requirements for employee identification and tracking.	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**	The vendor will configure the employee registration process to include a name field with three components: full name, title, and nickname. The name field captures the employee's legal name, title for formal correspondence, and nickname for personal preferences. This allows for a comprehensive and flexible approach to employee identification, ensuring professionalism in formal records and personalization in daily interactions.	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	The vendor will configure the system to ensure that the pay scale and pay grade fields default to the entry-level value associated with the employee's position during registration. This feature will streamline the onboarding process and ensure consistency in salary assignment for new hires. Upon selecting an employee's position, the system will automatically default the pay scale and pay grade to the minimum or starting level assigned to that position. This automatic assignment ensures that each employee begins with the correct salary structure based on the predefined compensation plan for their role. It also minimizes the risk of manual errors when entering salary data, enhancing both accuracy and efficiency. While the system will default to the entry-level pay grade, it will also allow authorized users, such as HR administrators or payroll managers, to manually adjust these values if necessary. This flexibility is important for cases where an employee may be hired at a higher pay grade due to qualifications, experience, or internal promotion. By automating the defaulting of pay scale and pay grade values, the system will support consistent application of compensation policies, speed up the registration process, and ensure that new employees are accurately assigned to their corresponding salary levels.	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	The vendor will configure a qualification field to record multiple academic and professional qualifications for each employee, ensuring comprehensive documentation of their educational and professional background. The system will include subfields for award, awarding institute, date of award, and optional fields like qualification level, specialization, and grades. HR administrators will be able to add, edit, and update records as employees achieve new qualifications, ensuring the information remains current and relevant. This configuration will support career development, job assignments, and promotion decisions based on documented credentials, ensuring a comprehensive and organized record of employee qualifications.	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	The vendor will configure the system to capture comprehensive next of kin information for each employee, ensuring accurate documentation for emergency contact or legal scenarios. The system will include a customizable field for employee relationship details, a full legal name, a date of birth, and a residential address for clear point of contact. Multiple next of kin records can be entered, allowing employees to specify multiple contacts for emergency situations. This streamlines management and provides HR with all necessary information, ensuring employees' personal contacts are documented and accessible when needed.	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	The vendor will configure the system that links each employee to a specific location within the organization, enhancing workforce management, reporting, and logistical planning. The system will capture location details for each staff member, including office or branch location, department and worksite, and country, region, or city. This will help manage resource allocation, attendance and time management, and emergency and crisis management. This feature will improve operational efficiency, optimize resource distribution, and support effective communication and coordination across geographically dispersed teams. The system will be particularly useful for global organizations with multiple operations.	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	The vendor will configure the system to help users identify their team, teamwork, and work location within an organization. This functionality is crucial for enhancing collaboration, transparency, and operational efficiency, especially in organizations with employees grouped into teams and operating from various locations. The system will provide visibility into the team structure, team name, project or task assignment, and team collaboration tools. It will also facilitate work location identification, allowing employees to know where their colleagues are based for better logistical planning. The system will also display workstation assignments for employees working in large office spaces or shared work environments. The benefits of these features include enhanced collaboration, improved task management, and operational efficiency. By facilitating users' ability to identify teams, teamwork, and work locations, the system will foster better collaboration, enhance 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	The vendor plans to configure the system that categorizes employees into three statuses: Active Employee, Suspended Employee, and Inactive Employee. Active employees are currently employed and contribute to the organization, with features like performance tracking and payroll management. Suspended employees are temporarily suspended but remain on payroll, with documentation of reasons, duration, and reinstatement procedures. Inactive employees are no longer part of the organization due to resignation, dismissal, or death. The system will handle resignations, dismissals, and deaths, providing valuable feedback for organizational improvement. Implementing these employee statuses will improve reporting, compliance, and communication. It will also enhance the organization's ability to manage personnel effectively, supporting HR processes and promoting a more organized approach to workforce management. The vendor's goal is to enhance the organization's ability to manage personnel 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	The vendor will configure a system to enable users to identify mandatory fields for data entry, ensuring consistent and accurate data capture during employee registration and throughout their employment lifecycle. This feature is crucial 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 and color coding, and user interface prompts will enhance user experience. The system will also implement validation checks to ensure mandatory fields are completed before users can submit forms. Administrative users can configure mandatory fields, modify settings, customize forms, and maintain an audit trail for accountability. Benefits of mandatory field identification include improved data quality, streamlining processes, and enhanced user experience. By enabling users to determine mandatory fields, the vendor will enhance the system's effectiveness, promoting user compliance with data entry 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.

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**	The vendor will implement a comprehensive document management feature within the system that allows users to upload and manage scanned or digital documents as part of an employee's file. This feature will include file upload capabilities, supported formats, drag-and-drop functionality, and document categories. Users can upload CVs, passport photographs, appointment letters, contracts, reference letters, medical reports, and criminal records. The system will also implement strict access and security controls, including role-based access and encryption. The system will also provide a user-friendly interface for document retrieval and management, with search functionality, version control, and an audit trail. Uploaded documents will be integrated into the employee's master file, streamlining HR processes and enhancing reporting capabilities. Benefits of this feature include comprehensive employee records, enhanced accessibility, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The vendor aims to enhance the system's functionality by capturing, securely storing, and making all critical employee information accessible 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**	The vendor will implement a feature within the system that enables authorized users to edit employee information efficiently, ensuring accurate and up-to-date records. The system will use role-based access control mechanism to determine which users have the authority to edit employee information. Users will have specific permissions, such as HR personnel, managers, and administrators, to edit all employee details. The system will also feature a user-friendly interface, with intuitive navigation and inline editing. Change tracking and audit trails will be implemented to maintain accountability and transparency. The system will also implement validation rules and confirmation prompts to ensure data integrity. A notification system will alert stakeholders when employee information has been edited, with automated emails and dashboard notifications. User training and support will be provided, including user manuals and workshops. The benefits of this feature include data accuracy, streamlined HR processes, and enhanced accountability. The vendor's implementation will 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**	The vendor will implement a robust approval workflow feature within their system, ensuring the approval of new employee information by authorized users. This is crucial for maintaining data integrity and ensuring a structured review process before finalization. The system will use role-based access control mechanism to define who has authority to approve new employee information, ensuring that only designated personnel, such as HR managers or department heads, can review and approve changes. The approval process will include submission for approval, approval queue, notification and alerts, an intuitive approval interface, decision tracking, audit trail, escalation procedures, alternative approvers, and reporting capabilities.The benefits of the approval workflow include data integrity, accountability and transparency, and enhanced collaboration. The system will require approval for all changes, ensuring that all changes meet compliance standards. The comment and notification features will promote communication between HR personnel and approvers, enhancing collaboration and decision-making. This will strengthen the system's functionality, ensuring that employee records are accurate and thoroughly vetted by authorized 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.

14.	For changes on the employees' master file, it has to be approved by an authorized user.	**M**	The vendor will implement a comprehensive approval workflow for changes to employees' master files, ensuring that all modifications are approved by authorized personnel. The workflow will use role-based access control mechanism, allowing only designated personnel to review and authorize modifications. Key roles may include HR Managers, department heads, and system administrators. The system will facilitate a structured approval process, including change submission, pending approval queue, automated notifications, an intuitive interface, decision tracking, audit trail maintenance, escalation procedures, designated alternate approvers, and robust reporting capabilities. The workflow will ensure data accuracy and integrity, enhance accountability and transparency, and foster effective collaboration between HR personnel and approvers. The system will also provide robust reporting capabilities, including approval metrics and compliance documentation. The benefits of this workflow include maintaining data accuracy and reliability, enhancing accountability, and fostering effective communication. The vendor's implementation of this workflow will 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**	The vendor will implement a comprehensive feature within the system that enables the production of staff identification cards based on verified employee information from the employee master file. This feature ensures that all employees have official identification that reflects their current employment status and relevant details. Key features include seamless integration with the employee master file, customizable card designs, data verification mechanisms, a structured workflow for card production, security features like barcodes or QR codes, watermarking, and digital signatures, and card reissue management. The system will also include reporting capabilities to monitor identification card production activities, such as production metrics and audit trails. Benefits of this feature include enhanced security, professional representation, and streamlined access. By ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive areas, the system will enhance organizational security, improve employee identification processes, and provide a professional representation of the workforce. The vendor's implementation will play a critical role in supporting the overall identity management strategy of the organization.	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**	The vendor will implement a robust reporting feature that allows users to generate detailed reports on employee information. This feature is essential for HR departments to analyze, manage, and utilize employee data effectively. The system features a user-friendly interface, filter options, multi-parameter selection, and visual reporting tools. Users can 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. The system also offers report customization options, including column selection, sorting and grouping, and date range filters. Visual reporting tools include charts and graphs for data interpretation, and a dashboard view for quick insights. Reports can be exported in various formats, and users can schedule reports for regular updates. Access control measures ensure data security and confidentiality. The benefits of the feature include enhanced decision-making, improved data management, and strategic workforce planning. By implementing a flexible and powerful reporting feature, the vendor equips organizations with the necessary tools to manage employee data effectively, enhancing their ability to 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**	The vendor will implement a feature within the system that enables the generation of a comprehensive staff age band report, which will provide valuable insights into the demographic distribution of employees by age. The report will include essential details for each employee, such as name, employee ID, position, pay grade, department, and gender. It will categorize employees into distinct age bands, such as below 26 years, between 26 to 40 years, between 40 to 60 years, and above 60 years. The system will automatically calculate the employee's age based on their date of birth, ensuring the most current data. Users can filter and sort the report based on various parameters, such as department or age band. The report may also include visual representations, such as charts or graphs. The report can be exported and shared in various formats, including PDF, Excel, or Word. Users can also set up scheduled reports for regular monitoring and data consistency. Access control measures ensure data integrity and confidentiality. The report can aid in workforce analysis, diversity and inclusion, and strategic planning. The vendor's implementation will enhance the organization's ability to analyze employee demographics effectively, 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**	The vendor will develop a feature within the system that enables the generation of a comprehensive staff per grade report within their system, providing a detailed overview of employees categorized by their respective grades. The report will include key details such as name, employee ID, grade, department, period of employment, and qualification. The system will retrieve data dynamically, ensuring accuracy and relevance. Users can filter and sort the report based on specific criteria, such as grade, department, or employment period. Visual representations of data, such as charts and graphs, can be used to enhance understanding. The report will also have export and distribution capabilities, including saving in various formats and email functionality. Scheduled reporting will allow for consistent monitoring, data availability, and access control measures. The report will provide organizational insights, aid in strategic resource allocation, and help organizations meet compliance requirements. The vendor's implementation of this feature will enhance the organization's ability to analyze employee distribution across various grades, supporting 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**	The vendor will implement a feature within the system to facilitate the generation of a staff on probation report to track and evaluate employees under probationary periods. The report will include essential details such as name, employee ID, position, grade, department, number of months on probation, assessment to date on probation, confirmation due date, and confirmation/extension/termination of services. The report will be dynamically retrieved from the employee management database, providing real-time updates and tracking probation period. Users can filter and sort the report based on specific criteria, such as department or confirmation due date. Visual representations of data, such as charts and graphs, will be used to enhance understanding. The report will also have export and distribution capabilities, including saving in various formats and email functionality. Scheduled reporting allows for regular monitoring, data consistency, and access control measures. Benefits of the report include performance management, informed decision-making, and strategic workforce planning. The vendor's implementation of this feature will enhance the organization's ability to manage and evaluate probationary employees effectively, contributing to the overall efficiency of the workforce management process 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**	The vendor will implement a feature within the system to generate a staff retirement report, providing a comprehensive overview of employees nearing retirement. This report will be a crucial tool for human resources and management, enabling planning for staff transitions and ensuring proper protocols are followed. The report will include critical information such as name, position, grade, date joined, time of service, and retirement notice periods. It will also feature a last working day reminder for each employee, serving multiple purposes, such as planning for transitions and notifying HR. The report will pull data dynamically from the employee management database, providing real-time updates, filtering and sorting options, and visual representations. The report will also have export and distribution capabilities, including saving the report in various formats, email functionality, and scheduled reporting. This feature will offer benefits such as regular monitoring, data consistency, and access control measures. Benefits of the report include proactive workforce planning, timely notifications, and streamlined transition processes. The detailed information in the report supports a structured approach to managing retirements, facilitating smoother handovers and maintaining organizational continuity. Implementing this capability will significantly enhance the organization's ability to manage employee transitions effectively, contributing to a more strategic approach to managing 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to capture all payments and deductions related to payroll, including basic pay, overtime pay, housing allowance, leave grant allowance, shift allowance, fringe allowance, pension contributions, personal tax, and personal loan recovery. 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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable users to define standard rates for payments and deductions for employees. This functionality will allow for consistent application of pay rates and deductions across the organization, ensuring accuracy and compliance in payroll processing. By providing this flexibility, the system will enhance payroll management and simplify adjustments to employee compensation as needed.	**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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable the attachment of rates to different pay grades. This functionality will allow for tailored compensation structures based on specific pay grades, ensuring that employees receive appropriate remuneration aligned with their roles and responsibilities. By facilitating this customization, the system will enhance payroll management and ensure consistency in compensation practices across the organization.	**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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable the attachment of rates to specific positions and employee types. This functionality will allow for customized compensation structures that reflect the unique responsibilities and requirements of each position, as well as the characteristics of different employee types. By supporting this level of detail, the system will enhance payroll management, ensure equitable pay practices, and facilitate accurate payroll processing across the organization.	**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**	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to perform calculations necessary to derive various payments, deductions, and totals. This capability will ensure that the system can accurately compute employee compensation and liabilities, including overtime pay, tax deductions, allowances, and other related figures. By automating these calculations, the system will enhance payroll efficiency, reduce the risk of errors, and provide reliable financial data for reporting and analysis.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to pull overtime hours directly from timesheets for the calculation of overtime pay. This functionality will streamline the payroll process by automating the data extraction from timesheets, ensuring accurate tracking of overtime worked. By integrating this feature, the system will enhance payroll efficiency, reduce manual data entry errors, and provide reliable calculations for employee compensation.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to pull absence information for incorporation into deductions related to employee absences. This functionality will ensure that the system accurately tracks and reflects deductions for absences in payroll calculations. By automating this process, the system will enhance payroll accuracy and efficiency, ensuring that all relevant absence data is considered in compensation calculations.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to capture essential employee pension details, including company name, payroll name, employee ID, employee name, employee contribution, company contribution, total contribution, subtotals, total employees, and grand total. This functionality will ensure accurate tracking and reporting of pension contributions, facilitating compliance and supporting effective pension 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.**
9.	The system should have the ability to define and set payroll calculation formulas.	M	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to define and set payroll calculation formulas. This capability will allow for customization of payroll calculations based on specific organizational needs, ensuring that various components such as payments, deductions, and allowances are accurately computed. By enabling this flexibility, the system will enhance payroll processing efficiency and accommodate changes in compensation structures or regulations as needed.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable simulations of payroll calculations for individual employees, departments, regions, and the entire organization. This functionality will allow for scenario analysis and forecasting, helping management understand the financial impact of various compensation strategies or changes. By providing these simulation capabilities, the system will support informed decision-making and enhance overall payroll planning and management.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to include provisions that allow authorized users to amend payroll data before the payroll is processed. This functionality will ensure 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 will facilitate more reliable payroll processing and help minimize errors in employee compensation.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable users to run payment processing in a single operation. This functionality will streamline the payroll process, allowing for efficient execution of all payment tasks—such as salary disbursements, bonuses, and deductions—in one go. By simplifying payment processing, the system will enhance efficiency and reduce the administrative burden on payroll personnel, ensuring timely and accurate compensation for employees.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable the running of payroll based on department, region, and other user-defined criteria. This functionality will provide flexibility in payroll processing, allowing organizations to tailor payroll runs according to specific needs. By facilitating this level of customization, the system will enhance efficiency and ensure that payroll is accurately aligned with organizational structure and requirements.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate net pay for each employee upon running the payroll operation, based on applicable payments and deductions. This functionality will ensure accurate calculations of total compensation, considering all relevant payments and deductions for each employee. By automating this process, the system will enhance payroll accuracy and efficiency, providing clear visibility into employee earnings for reporting and analysis.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable the approval of payroll at different levels through a structured workflow. This functionality will facilitate a multi-tiered approval process, ensuring that payroll data is reviewed and authorized by the appropriate stakeholders before finalization. By implementing this workflow, the system will enhance accountability, improve compliance, and reduce the risk of errors in payroll processing.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate payroll statements that display the net pay for each employee. This functionality will provide clear and detailed summaries of employee compensation, including all applicable payments and deductions. By offering these payroll statements, the system will enhance transparency and facilitate better communication regarding employee earnings, supporting effective financial management and employee relations.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate, print, and email employee payment statements aggregated by payment bank. These statements will include employee number, employee name, bank account, and net pay. This functionality will enhance communication with employees and provide clear visibility into their compensation while improving efficiency and accuracy in payroll reporting.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate employee pay slips that include employee number, employee name, department, all payments, all deductions, net pay, month of payment, and financial year. This functionality will provide employees with comprehensive pay slips, enhancing transparency and improving communication about their compensation while ensuring payroll accuracy.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to auto-identify errors during payroll processing and enable corrections before finalizing payroll. This functionality will enhance the accuracy and reliability of payroll calculations by allowing users to address discrepancies in real-time. By implementing this feature, the system will minimize the risk of errors, improve compliance, and ensure that all payroll data is accurate before it is processed.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to process multiple payrolls. This functionality will allow the organization to manage different payroll cycles concurrently, such as monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly payrolls. By enabling the processing of multiple payrolls, the system will enhance flexibility and efficiency in payroll management, ensuring timely and accurate compensation for all employees across various payroll schedules.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to allow for payroll processing at any time during the pay period while considering the information as of the designated cut-off date. This functionality will provide flexibility in payroll management, enabling timely adjustments and calculations based on the most current data. By accommodating various processing time, the system will ensure that payroll reflects accurate and up-to-date information for employee compensation.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable the definition of payroll cut-off dates for processing. This functionality will allow the organization to set specific dates that determine which data will be included in payroll calculations for a given pay period. By defining cut-off dates, the system will enhance payroll accuracy and ensure that all relevant information is accounted for before payroll processing, leading to more reliable compensation outcomes.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to calculate overtime pay based on predefined hourly rates. This functionality will ensure that employees receive accurate compensation for overtime hours worked, according to the established pay structure. By automating this calculation, the system will enhance payroll efficiency and accuracy, ensuring compliance with labor regulations regarding overtime pay.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable users to view monthly payroll accounting entries before they are posted into the General Ledger. This functionality will provide an opportunity for review and verification of payroll data, ensuring accuracy and compliance prior to final posting. By allowing this oversight, the system will enhance financial control and reduce the risk of errors in financial reporting.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to differentiate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to ensure 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to support 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to integrate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to allow users to easily generate bank transfer statements from the system. This functionality will streamline the process of creating detailed statements for electronic fund transfers, improving transparency and facilitating reconciliation with banking records. By automating this task, the system will enhance efficiency and ensure that users have quick access to accurate bank transfer information.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to provide 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to enable 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to implement security and audit controls, including an audit log of all changes, a transaction audit trail, and time and attendance tracking. These features will enhance data integrity, ensure compliance, and build confidence in payroll processes.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate detailed employee payroll reports that include essential information such as employee number, name, employee type, position, department, branch, pay group, pay grade, basic pay, net pay, and deductions. This feature will facilitate effective management and analysis of employee compensation.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate reports on staff costs for each reporting period. This functionality will provide insights into total personnel expenses, enabling effective budget management and financial analysis within the organization.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate reports on annual staff costs. This functionality will provide a comprehensive overview of total personnel expenses over the year, aiding in budget planning, financial analysis, and strategic decision-making within the organization.	**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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to generate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to accommodate 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	The Vendor (Counterhouse) will configure Oracle Payroll to automate 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	The vendor will implement a feature within Oracle Performance Management 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. The feature allows 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. The system will also enable monitoring of progress against KRAs, facilitating ongoing discussions between employees and managers. Only authorized personnel can create, modify, or delete Performance Periods. The system will maintain a historical record of all created Performance Periods, ensuring data integrity and reporting capabilities. Automated notifications and reminders will keep stakeholders informed about upcoming Performance Periods, facilitating timely KRA setting and performance reviews. The feature also allows for customizable evaluation criteria, ensuring relevance to business goals and employee development. The benefits of Performance Periods creation include structured performance management, alignment with organizational goals, 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.
2.	The system should enable the definition of Specific Measurable Achievable Realistic Time bound (SMART) Goals or Key Result Areas (KRA).	M	The vendor will implement a feature within Oracle Performance Management that allows the definition of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-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, allowing 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 collaboration 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, allowing managers to evaluate employees based on their achievement. The system will also 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, 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.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.

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	The vendor will implement a feature within Oracle Performance Management that allows employees to set weighted goals for specific performance periods. This feature will enhance the goal-setting process by allowing 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. The system will enable better prioritization of objectives, facilitating 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. Benefits of this feature include enhanced clarity and focus, accountability and ownership, and improved performance measurement. In conclusion, the vendor's 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.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.
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	The vendor will implement a feature within Oracle Performance Management 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, with 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 allow employees to save their KRAs without submitting them for approval, with temporary storage and version control. Notification features will include reminder alerts and submission deadline notifications. The system will also provide guidance and examples for creating high-quality KRAs. The final submission process will be one-click submission, with a confirmation prompt before final submission. Employees will have real-time status tracking and a feedback section for rejected or revised KRAs. 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.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical Specifications (Data Sheets) page of Bid Submission and Oracle Performance Management Section of Technical Proposal.
5.	The system should enable an employee to SUBMIT their KRAs for review and approval to the line managers.	M	The vendor will implement a robust functionality within Oracle Performance Management 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, with feedback options for managers to provide feedback. The approval process will allow line managers to approve or reject the KRAs, with the system tracking the status of the submitted KRAs. The 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 vendor's implementation of this functionality will enhance the Oracle Performance Management system's effectiveness, 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	The vendor will implement a comprehensive notification system within Oracle Performance Management 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. The system will also notify line managers of any pending submissions, allowing them to follow up with employees directly. Managers can access 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 can acknowledge reminders, enhancing user experience and tracking engagement. . The benefits of this system include timely action, enhanced accountability, improved communication, and 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	The vendor will implement a reporting feature within Oracle Performance Management that allows administrators and managers to generate a report 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 include an intuitive interface, filter options, and comprehensive metrics such as employee information, KRA submission status, and total number of KRAs pending submission for each employee. The system will also offer export functionality, including multiple formats and email distribution. Automated alerts and notifications will be available, allowing for scheduled reporting and notification triggers. The report will be integrated into the performance management dashboard for easy access and real-time updates. Benefits of this feature include increased accountability, proactive management, and data-driven decision-making. By incorporating this report, the vendor aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Oracle Performance Management 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 submits KRAs for review.	M	The vendor will implement a robust email alert and notification system within Oracle Performance Management to notify line managers of 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 details, submission date, performance period, and KRA overview. It will also provide a direct link to the Performance Management system, allowing easy access. Managers can configure their notification preferences, such as 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. The system will also 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 the Oracle Performance Management system, empowering line managers to engage proactively with their teams and contribute to improved organizational outcomes.	See Oracle Performance Management Section B5 of Technical 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	The vendor will implement a robust alert system within Oracle Performance Management designed to notify employees of their Key Result Areas (KRAs) approvals. This will improve engagement, communication, and streamline the performance management process. The system will generate notifications instantly after approval, providing employees with clear updates on their performance goals. Employees can also configure their notification preferences, including email, in-app, or calendar notifications. The system will also log all notifications related to KRA submissions and approvals, promoting transparency and tracking progress. This system will enhance 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	The vendor will develop a feature within the Oracle Performance Management system that allows line managers to revert or reverse Key Result Areas (KRAs) submitted by their subordinates. This feature is crucial for ensuring performance expectations are clearly defined and aligned with organizational goals. The system will allow managers to provide detailed feedback and instructions for improvements, guiding employees on how to refine their submissions. The process begins when a subordinate submits their KRAs for review, and if necessary, the system will initiate the revert process. This not only enhances the quality of KRAs but also encourages 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	The vendor will implement an alert feature within the Oracle Performance Management system 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. The alert will be sent through multiple channels, including email and in-app notifications, and 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 aligning with organizational objectives. This feature will improve 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	The vendor will implement a feature within the Oracle Performance Management system that enables employees to review their line manager's comments after their Key Result Areas (KRAs) have been approved. This enhances transparency and understanding of the performance evaluation process. Employees can access the comments provided by their managers, which can provide 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	The vendor will develop a graphical representation feature within the Oracle Performance Management system that displays the completion status of Key Result Areas (KRAs) per department. This tool will help management and HR teams monitor performance, facilitate strategic decision-making, and provide a clear overview of progress. The system will also allow users to drill down into specific departments for detailed analysis, identifying departments or individuals needing additional support. The feature will also allow filtering options to track progress over different performance periods or time frames. The 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	The vendor will implement a functionality within the Oracle Performance Management system 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, promoting employee understanding and highlighting strengths. The system will also allow HR to review and validate the ratings, ensuring they align with company policies and standards. The feature will automatically update the employee's performance record, reflecting in various reports for future evaluations, promotions, or professional development discussions. The vendor will integrate the feature with other functionalities to foster transparency and encourage active engagement.	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	The vendor will implement a comprehensive reporting feature within the Oracle Performance Management system designed to introduce a performance trend reporting feature within its Performance Management system, allowing management and HR to analyze employee performance over time. The feature will display key performance indicators (KPIs) for each employee, allowing stakeholders to visualize performance evolution. Users can select specific employees, departments, or the entire organization to generate customized reports. The report will be presented in various graphical formats, enhancing user experience and facilitating data-driven discussions. Users can filter the report by specific criteria, identifying trends that warrant further investigation. Comparative analysis features will help identify high performers and those needing additional support. Contextual notes will 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	The vendor will develop a feature within the Oracle Performance Management system to effectively 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, defining the duration of each period. The Record Created By field and Record Creation Date will provide accountability and traceability. The system will also enable users to update existing records, promoting transparency and accountability. This systematic approach will enhance the Oracle Performance Management system's capabilities, facilitating better tracking of performance trends, accurate reporting, and effective performance evaluation processes.	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	The vendor will implement a detailed feature within the Oracle Performance Management system that will 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 to whom the KRA pertains, and each KRA will be associated with a specific KRA ID. The KRA Weight field will capture the importance of each KRA in relation to the overall performance evaluation. The KRA Score field will document the actual performance rating assigned to the employee based on their KRA achievement. The KRA Employee Comments field will allow employees to provide feedback on their performance. The Line Manager ID field will maintain accountability in the performance management process. The system will also capture the KRA Setting Date, Performance Entry Date, Submission Date, Approval Date, Review Date, and Creation Date fields. This will enhance the system's ability to track employee performance comprehensively.	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	The vendor will develop a feature within the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module that will enable the creation of leave calendars. This will help employees manage their leave entitlements and schedules efficiently, aligning with organizational policies and operational needs. The system will allow for different timeframes, capture specific details, define leave types, and incorporate public and organizational holidays. Employees can view their leave balances directly on the calendar, preventing over-commitment and improving leave planning. The vendor will also provide robust reporting capabilities, allowing HR and management to generate reports on leave utilization trends and potential staffing impacts. The feature will also include automated notifications and reminders, encouraging employees to use 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 vendor will enhance the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module by implementing a feature that records all annual public holidays. This will help HR administrators accurately calculate leave days and comply with organizational policies. The system will categorize holidays into statutory, observed, and floating holidays, enabling correct policies. Recorded public holidays will be automatically integrated into the leave calendar, allowing employees to plan their leave requests more effectively. The system will also exclude public holidays from the calculation of leave days, preventing potential loss of leave entitlements. The system will also provide detailed reports on public holidays' impact on leave balances and usage, enabling 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 vendor will develop a feature within the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module that defines leave days based on employee grades, aligning with HR policies. This feature will allow HR administrators to configure specific leave day entitlements for each employee grade, providing clear and accessible definitions. The system will also automatically calculate and display leave entitlements for each grade, reducing administrative errors and ensuring compliance with HR manuals. The system will also facilitate management of changes to employee grades, updating entitlements based on new grade definitions. Additionally, the vendor will implement reporting capabilities to analyze leave patterns and ensure organizational policies are being adhered to. This feature will enhance employee satisfaction and support adherence to 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 vendor will implement an automated feature in the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module that will credit 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 like employee grade, tenure, and part-time vs. 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 can 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 vendor will implement a dynamic leave definition feature within its Human Resources Leave Management module. This feature allows HR administrators to define and customize different leave types to suit the organization's unique requirements. The system will allow administrators to set standard durations for each leave type, define eligibility criteria, and have a customized application process. It will also facilitate documentation requirements, carry-over policies, and generate reports based on different leave types. The system will also 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 vendor will implement an online leave request feature within its Human Resources 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 include the type of leave, start date, end date, 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 feature will also generate notifications for review and approval, keeping employees informed about the status of their requests. The vendor's move will significantly improve the efficiency of leave management, enhancing transparency, improved communication, and fostering a positive workplace culture. The feature will be implemented 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 vendor will ensure that the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module will automatically exclude public holidays from 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, automatically cross-reference start and end dates in leave requests, and provide real-time feedback on the total number of leave days requested. The system will notify employees of any excluded holidays during the leave request process, promoting awareness of leave policies. Reporting capabilities will allow HR to analyze leave trends and comply with leave policies. This feature will improve leave management accuracy, employee satisfaction, and 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 vendor will implement a robust leave request submission feature within the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module, enabling 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. The system will also initiate an approval workflow, sending automated notifications to both employees and line managers. Employees can track their leave requests, while line managers can add comments or feedback. The system will also integrate with leave balances, ensuring accurate leave tracking and preventing overuse of leave entitlements. The system will also maintain an audit trail for all 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.

9.	The system should alert the employee's line manager about a leave request that has been submitted for approval.	M	The vendor will implement a notification system within the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module to notify line managers of employee leave requests. The system will generate real-time alerts, send notifications through multiple channels, and provide clear and informative messages about the request. Line managers will have direct access to the request details, allowing for quicker decision-making. The system will track notifications, ensuring accountability and monitoring approval workflow efficiency. Customization options allow line managers to manage notifications based on their styles and workloads. The system can also integrate with calendar features, allowing managers to view requested leave dates in their calendars. This proactive communication will improve 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 vendor will implement a notification feature within its Human Resources Leave Management module, allowing employees to be notified of their leave requests' approval or rejection. This feature aims to improve communication between employees and management, providing clear information on leave statuses and prompting employees to be informed of decisions. The system will generate real-time alerts, send notifications through multiple channels, and provide detailed information about the request's status, type, requested dates, and any comments or reasons. Employees can also access the request history, follow-up actions, and track notifications for HR insights. The feature also allows employees to customize their notification preferences, such as receiving alerts via SMS or email. This proactive communication fosters a transparent workplace culture and promotes 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 vendor will implement a robust validation mechanism to ensure employees do not exceed their available leave balance. The mechanism includes real-time balance checks, user-friendly alerts, a leave balance display, adjustment recommendations, prevention of over-requests, reporting capabilities, customization of leave policies, and an audit trail. The system will automatically check an employee's current leave balance before submitting a leave request, providing clear error messages if they exceed their available leave days. The system will also display the employee's leave balance prominently, suggesting alternative options in case of over-requests. The system will also allow for customization of leave policies based on employee grades or departments. This will not only protect the organization but also support employees in managing their leave entitlements 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.
12	The system should generate department wise reports that show the leave balances of all employees.	M	The vendor will implement a department-wise leave balance reporting feature within its Human Resources Leave Management system. This feature will provide a detailed overview of employee leave balances across departments, including various types. Users can customize report parameters based on their needs, and the system will have an intuitive interface for easy reporting. Reports can be exported in various formats, and the system will allow automated scheduling for regular updates. The system will also provide graphical representations of leave balances across departments, enabling management to assess trends and identify potential staff shortage. Users can view both summary and detailed reports, and the system will alert departments to low leave balances. The system will also log each report for compliance and record-keeping purposes. Access controls will ensure 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 vendor will configure the Oracle Human Resources Leave Management module to support the flexible carry-forward of leave days from one year to the next, in line with the client's HR Manual. This configuration will automate the process of managing leave entitlements across leave periods, reducing administrative burden and ensuring compliance with organizational policies. Key features include customizable leave carry-forward rules, automatic leave balance updates, leave expiry alerts, a detailed audit trail, employee leave balance visibility, leave request integration, automated notifications, and comprehensive reporting. The system will provide transparency, enable employees to plan their leave more effectively, prioritize the use of carried-forward leave days during the leave request process, and generate reports for HR administrators and managers. This configuration simplifies leave management, maintains policy compliance, and enhances the employee experience, ensuring that leave balances are always up-to-date and employees can fully utilize their entitled leave days.	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	System should have Employee Self Service Portal that will used for leave application, staff loan application, viewing/generation/printing of payslips, appraisals, checking for pension/gratuity/DC Issues.	M	The vendor will configure the system to integrate an Employee Self-Service (ESS) Portal into their system, allowing employees to manage various HR-related tasks independently. The portal will streamline processes such as leave application, loan requests, payslip viewing, generation, and printing, performance appraisals, and pension or gratuity tracking. It will also allow employees to view, generate, and print their payslips, enabling transparency and easy access to payroll data.The ESS Portal will facilitate performance management by allowing employees to review and submit their Key Result Areas (KRAs), set performance goals, and track appraisal outcomes. It will also provide detailed breakdowns of pension and gratuity contributions, enabling employees to track their financial planning for retirement.The ESS Portal offers several benefits, including increased efficiency and transparency, improved employee engagement, streamlined workflow and approvals, and centralized data access. It reduces manual intervention, improves employee engagement, and streamlines workflows, ensuring timely approvals and no bottlenecks in processing requests. The vendor's integration of the ESS Portal will enhance operational efficiency, improve communication between employees and HR, and ensure a seamless and transparent process for managing leave, loan applications, payroll, performance, and retirement planning.	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.