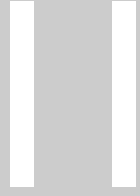ETRADING SYSTEM

Online Trading System Development Company

eDealer

Online Remittance and Currency Exchange System

Table of Content

Agreement

Terms

Words or Terms Used in this Document are referred as defined.

For Example:

> Software or Online Remittance or Online Currency in this document is referred as eDealer in Whole as Exchange Software.

- Remittance as money transfer from country a to country be through Bank or Agent

- Currency Exchange as selling or buying foreign currency against local currency or against local cash

- Medium Business a company which have Less than 500 Users

- Small Business a company which have less then 200 Users

- Multi language as definable labels for transaction screen.

- Screen Shots taken from existing application built on ORACLE technologies.

- Field properties taken from existing application built on ORACLE technologies and might required changes.

- LOV as List of Values (Could be replaced by any ease procedure with the same functionality)

> **This documentation still requires more clarification, all the changes and customer recommendation will be done in Level III**

General Overview

This document will contain general in depth information about system design and Technical Details.

eDealer will be the first one and also one of its own kind, which will provide companies more MANAGEBLE and EFFICIENT solution for their day to day operations ONLINE. The software will be parameterize to carter the regulations and restriction of Local Government.

Software should highly reliable and resourceful, coded to carter any growing environment. This will help us to accommodate any type of Medium to small business. All models using calculations will be Parameterize to suit needs of different user types and requirement. These Variables and Parameters will be only SET by the Administration Model which will be ONLY accessible by eTrading System and by eTrading System employees to configure new instances and models delivered to eTrading Clients.

System will be multi language, multi companies, and multi branches/locations having multiple departments.

Every module will be integrated to accounts by the accounts numbers. All accounts will be in multi currencies.

The system should have capability of accepting integration of any new models without re-write or time consuming coding

eDealer

eDealer application is a solution designed to take care of the entire requirements of a currency exchange company to maintain its data for information retrieval. The software has been designed taking into account the specific requirements of the Currency Exchange Business, carrying with it the expertise and efficiency to become one of the most integrated and comprehensive software solutions available in this part of the world.

The system has the capacity to generate information to cater to at all levels of management based on their need to maintain effective control over their day-to-day activities and assist in giving right direction to effective decision making. Solution will be developed on Linux/Windows platform, using the most popular and powerful database system available name mySql, using the PHP scripting language, the product should be ready for deployment in multiple environments such as Stand alone, Client / Server environment and Internet.

This FSD has been prepared as a guide to developers to understand and built the software to make the most of the features available at the disposal of the user. It is recommended that the developers reads this FSD carefully and understands the salient features and relates them to the organization's requirements to attain the goals of the company.

Given below are some of the key features of the software:

- GUI Interface both in English and Arabic (Arabic is based on the contractual agreement)

- On PHP using mySql

- Comprehensive Security Control

- Complete Integration of all the functions

- Accurate and Extensive Reporting

- History of Information

The system is designed with the Currency Exchange Business in focus and caters to the needs of a typical business organization enabling it to effectively control the movement of Cash in different currencies in relation to the multiple types of transactions that takes place on a day-to-day basis. Thus, the system facilitates effective control on the most important aspect of the Currency Exchange business, i.e. the effective regulation on multiple Currencies.

The system effectively integrates the Currency function with the Accounting and thereby provides all the information necessary to make critical decisions in buying and selling of Currencies.

eDealer, thus, will be an effective tool in the hands of business organization to enhance sales and profitability.

Administration

This module will control the system installation for clients, in a single domain or on sub domain root. Main account user should be available for the database creation and Installation of the database. At the end of the installation the supervisor user account will be created with the default table schema. The main activities like Database backup, restore, defining users for instance and others. (More will be furnished as the vision becomes clearer)

After the database creation and installing of user schema an account will be created for supervisor user, this username and password will be given to client for system continuance and all the general parameter setups for the instance. All the translation will be also done by this user.

User that will hold the database will be on Operating system level and supervisor will be on the software level

System Flowchart Description

The eDEALER, being fully integrated software maintains a strong relationship between its various modules. All the modules as shown in the flowchart are interrelated wherever required. Each module is related to the General Ledger Module for posting the Sub-Ledger transactions to the Main Accounts. A brief description about each of the module and the areas where the various modules interact with other is also given below.

Maintenance

The eDealer is a Multi Company, Multi Location and Multi Currency application. The application has comprehensive system setup routine where the Company, Locations, Currencies, Account setup, User Security and Financial Year setup is defined.

The User security, in a Multi Company, Multi Location environment plays and important role. The amount of access to be provided to the users is to be clearly defined based on the company's policies of accountability and responsibility.

The Maintenance module is only accessible to the highest authority of the company and / or to the System Supervisor as the core function of the application setup is effected here (The supervisor account which will be created after the creation of table schema).

The setup of the various functions in this module must be carried out under the supervision of a qualified Database Supervisor. The access to this module should also be limited to the key people of the Company.

General ledger

This module is the core of the accounting process carried out in the company and maintains all the account heads for the main accounts along with their balances. The Voucher entry option of this module allows the entries for Receipts and Payments for cash and bank transactions and adjustment entries through the Journal Voucher entry option. The transactions can be passed manually and by locations', whereas the sub-ledger transactions from various modules are posted here in the form of system journal vouchers.

All the reports relating to the final accounts of the company such as the transactions edit list, statement of accounts, trial balance, profit and loss account and the balance sheet are available in this module. The other modules of DEALER integrate with this module through posting procedure and the figures of the sub ledgers are posted to the control accounts in the General Ledger.

Currency Exchange

The Currency Exchange module, as the name suggests, revolves around the transactions related to the Remittance, Purchase and Sales of Currencies by the company. The customers and the Agents / Banks of the company along with their profiles are defined in this module. All the transactions related to Remittance, Purchase and Sales of the currencies either in cash or on credit are passed here. The module supports comprehensive reporting function in terms of transactions edit list, etc. (write more details of the reports).

This module is tightly inter-linked to the General Ledger module. The transactions of the Customer and Agent are posted in the form of Journal Vouchers to the control accounts in the General Ledger module through posting routines. The receivables and the payables of the company are updated on an on line basis. However, the postings are to be effected on a daily basis to get the on-line balances.

The primary function of this module is to maintain the information in terms of the Inward and Outward Remittances of currencies, total currency Purchases / Sales of the company and generate invoices, both cash and credit. The details of daily Remittances, cash Purchases / Sales transactions and credit Purchases / Sales along with Credit / Debit card Purchase / Sales and Sales Returns are also maintained here. The Report function provides comprehensive reports to help management plan their sales strategy and maximize returns.

This will be the Welcome screen of eDealer, or could be anything neat if creating menu is less time consuming then its okay to have icon on this screen to call the others. The icon image file should be parameterize we could be set in Main core administration module.
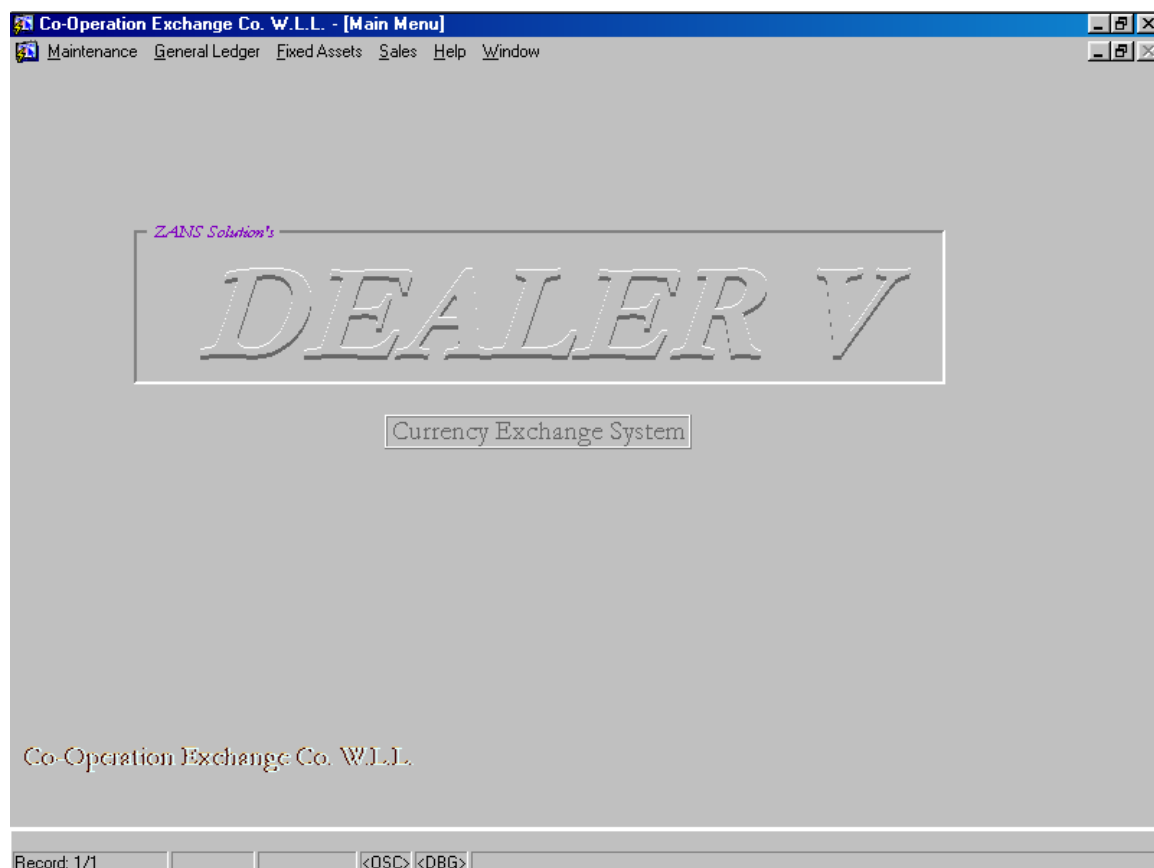
Figure 1

As soon as you log on through the Log on screen, this welcome screen appears on the monitor. The Welcome screen details the various modules available in the application, which are illustrated in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

> The page title will be the client companies name with the Title of the screen.

eDealer – Maintenance Module

The master definition option of the Maintenance module allows the creation of Company, Location, Currency, Currency Account Set, User Security, Account Opening Balances, Opening New Year, and Close Year and Transfer Balances to the next year. These are explained in greater detail in the following paragraphs.
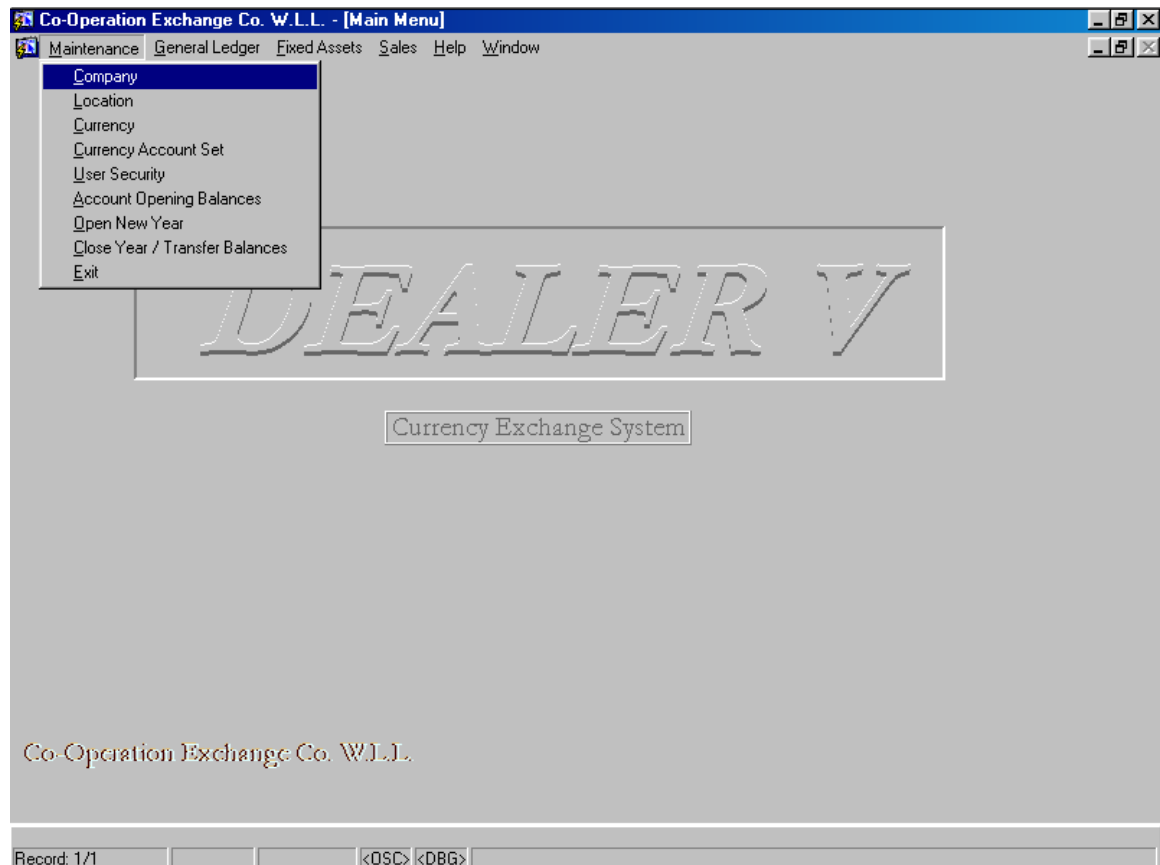
Figure 2

Available Menu Options for General Ledger

- Company

- Location

- Currency

- User Security

- Account Opening Balance

- Exit / Logout

Company Definition

The Dealer is a Multi Company, Multi Location and Multi Currency application that can support the growing requirements of an enterprise wide organization with the specific line of

business in Currency buying and selling. The system allows creation of multiple Companies that can be effectively controlled through the comprehensive User Security control options available in the application. The various fields available in the form are briefly defined to enable the user to accomplish the task of creating multiple companies.

Figure 3

Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (2)

The 'Code' field is where the company code is defined. The code can be numeric, alphabetic or even alphanumeric, e.g., the codes used can be '01', 'A1' or 'AA'.

Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The 'Name' field is where the company name or description is defined. The name can be numeric, alphabetic or even alphanumeric, e.g., '01 & Co.', 'A1 & Co.' or 'AA and Company'.

Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The 'Arabic' field is where the company name or description is defined in Arabic. The name can be numeric, alphabetic or even alphanumeric, e.g., '01 & Co.', 'A1 & Co.' or 'AA and Company'.

Report Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

If the Company name required on the reports is other than the description in the 'Name' field, the 'Report Name' field is defined, such that the name appearing on the report resembles the description given in this field.

Report Name Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

If the Company name (in Arabic) required on the reports is other than the description in the 'Arabic' field, the 'Report Name Arabic' field is defined, such that the name appearing on the report resembles the description given in this field.

Address

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The 'Address' field is where the address of the Company is defined. The address of the company appearing in different reports shall be as defined in this field. Therefore, care should be taken to enter the correct address without any spelling mistakes.

Arabic Address

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (200)

The 'Arabic Address' field is where the address of the Company is defined in Arabic language. The address of the company appearing in different reports shall be as defined in this field. Therefore, care should be taken to enter the correct address without any spelling mistakes.

Phone

Field Type   Field Length

Numeric   Number (12)

The 'Phone' field is where the Telephone #'s of the Company are defined. A maximum of two telephones can be defined for a company. The telephone nos. of the company appearing in different reports shall be as defined in these fields. Therefore, care should be taken to enter the correct telephone nos.

Fax

Field Type   Field Length

Numeric   Number (12)

The 'Fax' field is where the Fax # of the Company is defined. The Fax #. of the company appearing in different reports shall be as defined in this field. Therefore, care should be taken to enter the correct Fax #.

E-Mail

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (50)

The 'E-Mail' field is where the official e-mail ID of the Company is defined. The e-mail ID of the company appearing in different reports shall be as defined in this field. Therefore, care should be taken to enter the correct e-mail ID without any spelling mistakes.

1st Financial Year

Field Type   Field Length

Date   Date

This is the field is where the start date of the first Financial Year is entered upon installation of the application for the first time. The system understands the start date as the date on which the financial year starts and applies a period of twelve months starting from the start date entered in this field.

Default Company Flag

Field Type   Field Length

Flag   Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged when the user wants the Company to be defined as default. That is, every time, the user logs on to the application, the company flagged as default appears for doing the transactions.

Company Freezed

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged when the user wants to freeze the Company. That is, the company flagged as 'Freezed' is not available for passing any day-to-day transactions. The history of transactions related to the company is also frozen.

Location Definition

The Dealer is a Multi Company, Multi Location and Multi Currency application. The system allows creation of multiple Locations that can be effectively controlled through the comprehensive User Security control options available in the application. The Location can be departments, cost centers, profit centers or simply a warehouse for which costs are incurred. The Location's can be geographically at diverse locations and the same can be defined in the application. The Connectivity and the access to be provided to the Location will of course depend on the Company's policies. The screen and the various fields available are briefly defined to enable the user to accomplish the task of creating multiple locations.

Figure 4

Company Code

The 'Company Code' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. A location, as explained above, is a center to be defined under a company. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and a location cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Location Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

The 'Location Code' is the field where the Location code is defined. The code can be numeric, alphabetic or even alphanumeric, e.g., '101', 'A001' or 'AAAA' etc.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The 'Description' field is where the Location name or description is defined. The name can be numeric, alphabetic or even alphanumeric, e.g., 'Dept # 101', 'Sales Dept.' or 'Sharq Branch' etc.

Description Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The Location name in Arabic is defined in this field. The name could be the Arabic translation of the name given in English language in the 'Description' field.

Contact Person

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (50)

The 'Contact Person' is the field where the name of the key person in-charge of the location is defined.

Address

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (100)

The 'Address' field is where the address of the Location is defined. This is required in case if the Location is geographically situated at diverse location. Alternatively, the Location could be a room or a workstation within the company's premises. In this case, the user is free to define the address in manner suitable to his requirements.

Address Arabic

Field Type	Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (100)

The 'Address Arabic' field is where the address of the Location is defined in Arabic language.

Phone Number

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number (11)

The 'Phone Number' field is where the Telephone #'s of the Location are defined. A maximum of two telephones can be defined for a Location. If the Telephone nos. of the Company and Location are the same, than the user is free to leave field blank or type the same numbers.

Fax Number

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number (11)

The 'Fax Number' field is where the Fax # of the Location is defined. If the Fax nos. of the Company and Location are the same, than the user is free to leave field blank or type the same numbers.

Default Location

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged when the user wants the Location to be defined as default. That is, every time, the user logs on to the application, the location flagged as default appears for doing the transactions. The other reason for a default location is that the Company's main Cash and Bank accounts are defined in this Location.

Location Freezed

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged when the user wants the Location to be frozen. That is, the location flagged as 'Freezed' is not available for passing any day-to-day transactions. The history of transactions related to the location is also frozen.

Currency

The DEALER is a Multi Currency application capable of handling transactions in different currencies. The currencies can be defined and also tagged to the account heads in the chart of account. The system allows tagging a single currency as default (DC), i.e., a base currency in which the company maintains its books of accounts and prepares the final accounts. The United States Dollar (USD) is treated as the Primary Currency (PC) that works as interface between the Default Currency and other Foreign Currencies (FC). The system provides statement of accounts in default currency of the company; primary currency and default currency of the account for those accounts any foreign currency as default.

Figure 5

Currency Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (3)

The 'Currency Code' field is where the currency codes are defined. The code can be alphabetic, numeric or alpha numeric as desired by the user. Typical examples could be '101', 'USD', 'KWD', 'K01' etc.

Currency Abbreviation

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (3)

The 'Currency Abbreviation' is the field where the short form for the currency, other than the currency code defined earlier, can be entered. The code can be numeric, alphabetic or even

alphanumeric, for e.g., 'USD' is the abbreviation for the currency code '101' in the above example for the currency American Dollars.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Description' field is where the name or description of the currency is defined. Although the description ideally should be alphabetic, the user is free to define the name in numeric or even alphanumeric, for e.g., 'American Dollars', 'Italian Lira.' or 'IRS01' etc.

Description Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The Currency name in Arabic is defined in this field. The name could be the Arabic translation of the name given in English language in the 'Description' field.

Format Mask

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (20)

The 'Format Mask' is the field where the format of the currency with decimal places can be defined. In case of certain currencies, such as Kuwaiti Dinars, three decimal places can be assigned.

Default Exchange Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number (19,8)

The 'Default Exchange Rate' is the field where the default exchange rate of the currency Vis à Vis the default currency of the company can be defined. In the absence of any exchange rate being defined at the transaction level, the default exchange rate is takes precedence.

Default Currency

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged for the currency in which the company transacts its business and prepares the final accounts. This is also called the base currency of the company.

Primary Currency

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged for the currency that acts as the interface between the default currency of the company and other foreign currencies defined. In this case, the American Dollars (USD) is fixed as the Primary currency. The exchange rates for any Foreign Currency (FC) are linked to the Default Currency (DC) of the company and the Primary Currency (PC).

Freezed

Field Type	Field Length
Flag	Varchar2 (1)

This is the field, which is flagged when the user wants the Currency to be frozen. That is, the currency flagged as 'Freezed' is not available for passing any day-to-day transactions.

DC Buying Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The 'DC Buying Rate' is where the buying rate of the currency is entered Vis à Vis the default currency of the company. The buying rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

DC Selling Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The 'DC Selling Rate' is where the selling rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the default currency of the company. The selling rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

Remittance Selling Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The 'Remittance Selling Rate' is where the selling rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the default currency of the company for transacting the inward and outward remittances of the company. The rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the remittance transaction screens.

PC Buying Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The 'PC Buying Rate' is where the buying rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the primary currency defined. The buying rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

PC Selling Rate

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The 'PC Selling Rate' is where the selling rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the primary currency defined. The selling rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

Effective From Date
Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

The 'Effective From Date' is the date on which the rates defined become effective.

Effective To Date
Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

The 'Effective To Date' is the date up to which the rates defined are effective.

Currency Account Set

The 'Currency Account Set' form is where the account heads are defined to post figures from the Currency Exchange Module to the General Ledger. The accounts are selected from a List of Value available in the form. It is imperative that these accounts are pre-defined in the Chart of Account of the Company. The accounts are to be selected very carefully, as the figures posted through the posting routine cannot be reversed. The only way to undo the effect of posting is to pass a reverse Journal Voucher in the General Ledger.

The Account Set is prepared for every individual currency defined in the Currency Creation Form. It is also important that there exist a Cash Collection account in the company's chart of account for these currencies. The figures of individual currencies are posted to these accounts in the General Ledger separately to enable the user to reconcile the accounts easily. The form is briefly explained for the user convenience.

Figure 6

Company Code

The Company for which the Account Set is prepared is selected here from a List of Value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it.

Currency Code

The 'Currency' field is where the currency is selected from an LOV, for which the Account Set is prepared. The currency for which the Account Set is prepared must be pre-defined in the Currency Form and must also have a Cash Collection Account in the chart of account of the company.

Cash

This is the field where the cash collection account created for the currency is selected from an LOV. As stated earlier, the account must be pre-defined in the chart of account before an

'Account Set' is prepared for the currency. The cash figures on currency Sales, Purchase and Returns are posted into this account in the General Ledger from the Currency Exchange module.

Cost of Sales

The Cost of Sales account is selected from an LOV, where the cost of the currency is posted to arrive at the profit / loss on the sales of currency. The cost is arrived at by calculating the buying rate of the currency against the default currency of the company. Therefore, the difference in the sales receipts and the buying cost of the currency is the profit / loss on sale of the currency.

Sales Profit / Loss

As explained above, the cost of the currency is arrived at and the difference between the cost and sales is treated as the profit / loss on the sales of currency. The figure is posted to the selected account in the General Ledger.

Sales

The figures of Currency Sales are posted to this account in the General Ledger. Multiplying the exchange rate with amount of Currency being sold arrives at the Sales figure. The exchange rate by default is picked up from the currency table. However, the user is free to enter the exchange rate at which he wants to make the transaction.

Sales Returns

Like the Sales figure, the Sales Return figures are posted to this account in the General Ledger. The Sales Return is the exact opposite of the Sales entry.

Cost of Purchase

The Cost of Purchase account is where the cost of the currency purchased is posted to arrive at the profit / loss on the purchase of currency. The cost is arrived at by calculating the buying rate of the currency against the default currency of the company. Therefore, the difference in the purchase cost (at the transaction's exchange rate) and the buying cost (at the exchange rate picked from the currency table) is the profit / loss on purchase of the currency.

Purchase Profit / Loss

As explained above, the cost of is arrived at by calculating the buying rate of the currency against the default currency of the company. Therefore, the difference in the purchase cost (at the transaction's exchange rate) and the buying cost (at the exchange rate picked from the currency table) is the profit / loss on purchase of the currency. The figure so arrived is posted to this account in the General Ledger.

Purchase

The figures of Currency Purchases are posted to this account in the General Ledger. Multiplying the exchange rate with amount of Currency being purchased arrives at the Purchase figure. The buying rate for the currency is picked up from the currency table by default. However, the user is free to enter the exchange rate at which he wants to make the transaction.

Purchase Return

Like the Purchase figure, the Purchase Return figures are posted to this account in the General Ledger. The Purchase Return is the exact opposite of the Purchase entry.

User Security

The Dealer provides comprehensive User Security at the application level as well as at form and report level. The security levels are three tiered, i.e., at the time of connecting to the application, the use of forms and generation of reports. The Company has to define and set up the User Rights very carefully depending upon its internal policies and allowing access to the users based on their responsibility and job profile.

The User Rights are defined for two categories, namely, the Supervisor and the User. The Supervisor is solely responsible for the management of the database and maintenance of the system setup and passwords for the users. The Supervisor provides the passwords for each of the users created in the system and ensures change of the passwords at regular intervals for control. The access to this form is only to the supervisor or any other responsible officer of the company. The functionality of the form is briefly explained below:

Figure 7

User Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The User Name is the field where the user code or name is entered. The user is identified by the system with this code while logging on to the system and also while using different form and reports. Typical examples of user name could be 'AYOUB', '001', 'A001' etc.

User Type

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'User Type' is a list field where the type of the user is selected from the choices listed. The user defined could either be a 'Supervisor' or simply a 'User'. The user type 'Supervisor' can be assigned only to a single user name. That is, the system will not accept more than one user defined as 'Supervisor'.

Password

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (8)

The password for the user is entered here. The user is identified by the system with his user name and the password assign to him. The user has to connect with the correct user name and password every time he logs on to the system. The responsibility to assign passwords' to the users rest with the supervisor. The supervisor must change passwords of the users at regular intervals in order to prevent any misuse / abuse of the system. The Supervisor should also maintain a User Log book to keep track of the users, their current password and the date's password changes.

Options

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (20)

The 'Options' table displays all the forms and reports available in the application as soon as the User Name, Type and Password is entered by the supervisor. The access available is 'NO' by default, which the supervisor has to manually change depending on the access rights to be accorded to the user.

Access

The 'Access' is a display field where the supervisor has to select between two choices, namely, 'YES' and 'NO' depending on the access rights to be accorded to the user.

> **"This Screen can be changed and if required more fields could be added to built more secure and comprehensive security module"**

Account Opening Balances

The opening balances for the period from which the system is implemented for the first time are entered here. The company must prepare a trial balance or the opening balance list as on the date of first implementation for the accounts created in the chart of account and for which any balance, as on that date, exist in the books of accounts of the company.

Although, the financial year start date may be different from the date of the implementation of the application, it is important that the opening balances are entered into the system before the first posting in any of the module is effected.

The opening balance for an account can be entered by Location. For e.g., the opening balance for an asset account is the sum of the value of all the asset items scattered over different location. Similarly, if the cash accounts are separate for the locations, these can be entered individually and by location. The form and its various fields are explained below for the benefit of the users:

Figure 8

Company Code

The opening balances to be entered for a company is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in this field, if the user knows it.

Voucher Date

The voucher date is the date from which the opening balances become effective. If the system is implemented from the first day of the financial year, than the voucher date and the start date of the first financial year must be same.

Transaction

This is the system generated document number. The application is Multi Company and therefore the opening balances can be entered in multiple forms for each of the company.

Remarks

The 'Remark' field is used for any particular narration or comments the user wants to enter for the opening balance entry.

'Fetch' Button

Once the remark's entry is completed and the 'ENTER' key depressed, the cursor jumps to the 'Fetch' button. Once this button is clicked, all the accounts in the chart of account with the default currency and debit / credit, are displayed in the detail block. The user merely has to select the location and enter the opening balance amount.

Location

This is the field where the Location is selected from an LOV for which the opening balance is being entered. The opening balances can be entered for multiple locations in the same form.

Account Code

The account code is the six-digit code for an account created in the chart of account. The account code and the chart of account are explained in greater detail in the 'Chart of Account' section.

Account Currency (A/c Curr.)

The 'Account Currency' is the default currency assigned to an account head in the Chart of account. The account currency fetched automatically by the system for the accounts selected in the opening balance entry form. This will be explained further in the section on 'Chart of account'.

Debit / Credit (Dr/Cr.)

This is the default Debit / Credit assigned to an account in the chart of account. This fetched automatically by the system for the accounts selected in the opening balance entry form.

Amount DC

The 'Amount DC' represents the opening balance amount in the default currency of the company for the respective accounts fetched into the opening balance entry form. The user has to enter the amount for the account in this column. For e.g., if the Default Currency (DC) of the company is Kuwaiti Dinars (KD), the opening balance for the account in KD must be entered in this column.

Amount PC

The 'Amount PC' represents the opening balance amount in the primary currency of the company for the respective accounts fetched into the opening balance entry form. The user has to enter the amount for the account in this column. For e.g., if the Primary Currency (PC) of the company is American Dollars (USD), the opening balance for the account in USD must be entered in this column.

Amount A/c Currency (should be Amount FC)

The 'Amount in A/c Currency ' represents the opening balance amount in the default currency of the respective accounts fetched into the opening balance entry form. The user has to enter the amount for the account in this column. For e.g., if the Account Currency is Italian Lira (ITL) which is not the same as the default currency of the company, the opening balance for the account in Foreign Currency (FC) must be entered in this column.

Location Name

This is a display field showing the name of the location selected from an LOV in the detail block.

Account Name (A/c Name)

This is a display field showing the name of the account selected in the detail block.

Debit Total and Credit Total

These are display fields showing the sum of the amounts entered in the Debit and Credit columns respectively.

Difference

This is a display field showing the difference between the sum of the amounts entered in the Debit and the Credit columns. Any figure appearing in this field represents the difference in the opening trial balance of the company. Unless the opening trial balance is corrected, any trial balance or balance sheet report taken from the system will continue to show the difference and will not reflect a correct picture.

Open New Year

The Open New Year form is used to set up the financial period for the current year as well as the next financial year. Check the complete functionality with sonal and the purpose of the POST Button.

Figure 9

Close Year/Transfer Account Balances

The process of transferring the closing balances of the current financial year to the next financial year is effected through this form. There are two options available to transfer the final balances of the current year:

- The first option allows transfer of balances only.

- The second option allows closure of the current financial along with the transfer of the balances to next Financial Year.

The Company code is elected from an LOV and the 'Previous Year'; 'Start Date' and 'End Date' of the current year are entered along with the 'New Year', 'Start Date' and 'End Date' of the next financial year. The radio button option for "Transfer Account Balances only' or ' Transfer Account Balances and Close Year' is ticked, as desired by the user. Than click the 'Post' button at the top of the screen to start posting the current year balances to the next financial year.

However, it is important to ascertain that balances being transferred are correct and after taking into account all the necessary adjustments required post completion of the audit of the financial period by the statutory auditors.

Exit / Logout

Choosing this option will log you out and close the session from the application.

eDealer - GENERAL LEDGER

The eDealer General Ledger module is the heart of the system as is to any organization. The versatility offered in the module helps the accounting personnel's to effectively handle all the accounting transactions.

The Chart of Accounts acts as the nucleus of all the accounting transactions taking place in the organization. The setting up of the chart of account is an important activity resulting in effective reporting and consolidation of data from the system. It is a vital tool in the hands of the accounts department to design the reporting function based on the chart of account. The more exhaustive is the chart, the more comprehensive is the reporting system. The user has to carefully design the chart such that it is future proof and offers flexibility to incorporate the future requirements of the company.

Groups Vs Accounts

The major difference between a Group and an Account is that the transactions are always passed against an account. An account is always attached or tagged to a group; for instance, Vehicle account may be under the group called 'Fixed Assets'. The groups are merely for summing up the figures of individual accounts appearing under it to enable reporting function at different levels of groups.

An account code and a description identify an account in the system, account code being six (6) Characters in size. The account code is attached to the group, which represents the position of an account in the chart of accounts 'Tree'. Thus, the main structure of the chart of account is the groupings that are created in levels and the accounts are the data holding blocks, which stick to the chart thus making it a complete Chart of Account.

The mode of creation of Groups and Accounts are explained in greater detail in the following pages.

Multiple Currency

The eDealer is a Multi Company, Multi Location and Multi Currency application. Therefore, the General Ledger is designed to take care of Multiple Currency transactions, which are defined in the Currency form in the Maintenance module discussed earlier. The currencies are tagged to the accounts created in the chart of account. The 'Default Currency' or the 'Base Currency' is the currency in which the company's day-to-day transactions take place for the purpose of generating the final accounts. The balances for all accounts are maintained in 'Default Currency' of the company and the default currency tagged to the respective account, if any.

Available Menu Options for General Ledger
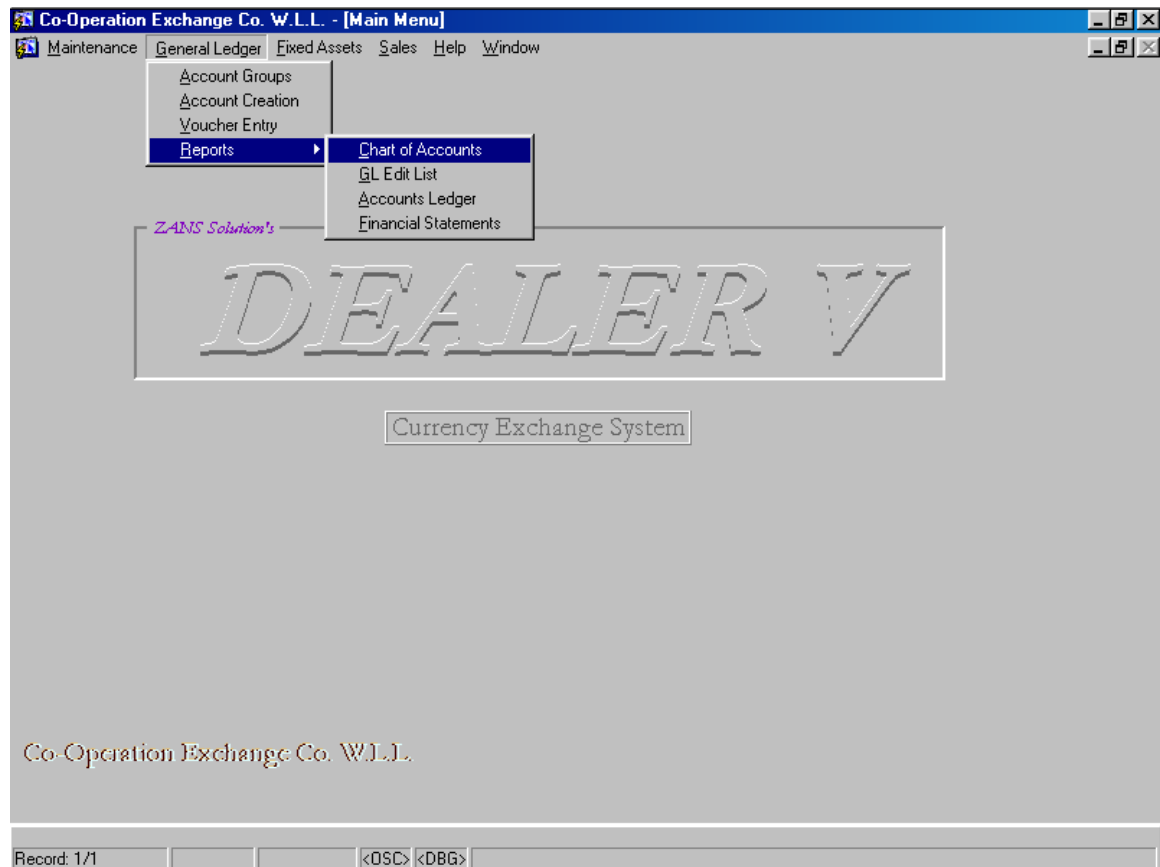
- Account Groups

- Account Creation

- Voucher Entry

- Reports

  - Chart of Accounts

  - GL Edit List

  - Accounts Ledger

  - Financial Statement

Account Groups

This form is used to create the Group Structure for the Chart of Accounts. The group structure is in a 'Tree' or 'Pyramidal' formats, i.e., the grouping starts with a single Parent

group and subsequent child groups are attached to it as the structure grows. For e.g., in the Balance Sheet the first parent group are Asset and the child group such as Fixed Assets, Investments, and Current Assets etc. are attached to it at the next succeeding level. And thus it acquires a shape like a Pyramid.

The Groups are divided into Types and Levels. Every Group created must have a Group Type such as 'Assets', 'Liabilities' etc., and the Level at which it is created is tagged by the system. The user is free to create the structure as per the requirements of the reporting structure existing in the company.

Figure 12

Company Code

The 'Company Code' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and the account groups cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Parent Group

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (5)

The Parent group is the first or preceding level of group having a child group under it. For instance, in the above example, the Parent group is 'Assets', having code '1', and the child group, is 'Fixed Asset', which is assigned a group code '1' and entered in the Group Code field under it. The Parent Code and the Group Code entered by the user combined together to become the Complete Code for the group 'Fixed Assets', which is '11' in this case.

The Parent group can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '1', 'AS', 'FA', 'A1', etc. The Parent group is selected from an existing List of Values available for the field.

Group Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (5)

As explained above Group Code is where the child group is code is entered. The Group Code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '1', 'AS', 'FA', 'A1', etc.

Group Type

The field 'Group Type' is List field, which consists of three types of groups, namely, Balance Sheet, Trading Account and Profit and Loss Account. The Group Type signifies the nature of the group, i.e., the groups relating to the Balance Sheet are tagged with Balance Sheet type, as in the above example. Similarly, Revenue account groups should come under the type 'Trading' or 'Profit / Loss'.

Complete Code

The 'Complete Code' is a display field showing the complete code, which is the combination of Parent group code and the Group Code. The Complete Code is generated by the system.

Level in Chart

The 'Level in Chart' is a display field showing the level at which the group is located in the account group 'Tree'. In the above example, the account group 'Fixed Assets' is at level 2 under the Parent group 'Assets'. The levels are generated by the system.

Description

Field Type	Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (60)

This is an alphanumeric field of sixty (60) characters, where the description of the account group can be entered.

Description Arabic

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (60)

This is akin to the Description field except that the group name entered here is in Arabic.

Account Creation

The 'Account Creation' form is used to create the chart of accounts to which transactions can be passed. The chart of account is the core of any computerized accounting software. The account creation depends upon the company's requirement and it can be very basic or a very exhaustive one. The Chart of account chronicle's all the transactions of the company having Capital and Revenue nature. The salient feature of the Account Creation form is briefly explained below:

Figure 13

Company Code

The 'Company Code' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and the chart cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Account Code (A/c Code)

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (6)

The 'Account Code' is the field where account codes can be entered for an account being created. The account code created is unique and represents the account through out the application. The account code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. In the above example, the account code is '111001' which is 'Furniture & Fixture' account.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

This is an alphanumeric field of sixty (60) characters, where the description of the account can be entered. In the above example, the account description is 'Furniture & Fixture' account.

Description Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

This is akin to the Description field except that the account name entered here is in Arabic.

Type

The accounts created in the chart can be of four types, namely,

- Normal

- P & L

- Remittance Cash

- Remittance P/L

All accounts are Normal except the Profit and Loss account, Cash Collection account's, and Profit / Loss on Remittance accounts. These accounts, when created, are to be tagged respectively. The posting routine from the other modules to the General Ledger identifies the accounts based on their types. There fore, it is very important that the accounts are tagged correctly.

Default

This is a list field where the default Debit / Credit nature of the account is selected. The option is used based on the nature of the account, for e.g., the default nature, in case of a CASH a/c would be 'Debit' and 'Credit' in case of a SALES a/c.

Currency

The 'Currency' is a list field where the account currency is selected from an LOV and assigned to an account being created. In order to assign a currency to an account, the currency must be created first in the currency form in the Maintenance module of the system.

If the currency assigned to an account is other than the default currency of the company, than the Ledger accounts are maintained in both the currencies for this account. For instance, if the account currency is US Dollars and the default currency of the Company is Kuwaiti Dinars, than the Ledger accounts are maintained in both the currencies for this account.

Group

As explained earlier, every account opened in the chart is under a Group, which is used in order to generate reports in a required format for the final accounts. The Group code is a list field where the Group for the account being created is selected from an LOV. For e.g., a Machinery A/c should appear under the Group 'Fixed Assets' by convention, just the same way as Sundry Creditors would come under the Group 'Current Liabilities'. In order to tag a group to an account, the group must exist in the account groupings.

Group when –ve balance

Certain accounts, when their balances go against their default nature, should appear on the other side of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. For e.g., when the Bank account shows a credit balance due to overdrawing, this should appear in the Balance Sheet as a Liability under the group 'Bank Overdraft'. In other words if the balance is not as per the default nature (Debit / Credit) specified, the balance of the account appears under this group rather than the Group Code, as defined above, under Group.

Freeze Account

When an account is to be made inactive, the 'Freeze Account' checkbox is ticked. This signifies that the account in question is not available for doing any transactions.

Voucher Entry

The Voucher Entry form is the core of the General Ledger module, which is a tool to create vouchers for day-to-day transactions. The vouchers that do not affect any other sub ledgers are entered here, such as, vouchers for day to day expenses, cash and bank deposits and withdrawals and any other General Ledger based entries.

The entries are can be segregated into cash and bank receipts and payments and there is also a provision to enter journal vouchers separately. Alternatively, the user is free to use only journal vouchers to pass all the necessary transactions. The system maintains a separate series of document nos. for each of these transaction types. The form also provides the facility to print the vouchers straight from the screen itself.

The form handles multi currency, multi location transactions and has the facility to display the exchange rates of posted transactions from the Currency exchange module. The voucher entry form is divided into 'Master Block' and 'Detail Block', which are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

Figure 14

Company Code

The 'Company Code' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and the vouchers cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Voucher Date

Field Type   Field Length

Date   Date

This is the date on which the transaction has taken effect. The transaction may be entered in batches after the date of the transactions. It should be remembered that the transaction date is different from the date of entry in the system.

Transaction Type

The 'Transaction Type' is list field showing the different types available to pass the transactions. The system provides the facility to make voucher entries based on the nature of the transactions such Cash Payments, Bank Receipts etc. The system internally keeps a separate series of Document Nos. for each type of transactions. The Document No. is a generated by the system. The Available Transaction types are:

- Journal Voucher

- Cash Receipts

- Cheque Receipts

- Cash Payment

- Cheque Payment

Ref.

- The 'Reference #' is a series of voucher numbers generated internally by the system whenever a voucher is created. The Ref. # is different from the Transaction #, such that the Transaction # is the separate series of numbers depending upon the transaction type, whereas, the Ref. # is a continuous series of numbers, irrespective, of the transaction type.

Transaction

As explained above, the Transaction # is a series on document nos. generated by the system based on the transaction type, i.e., a separate series of number for each type of transaction.

Cheque

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (25)

If the voucher created is of the type 'Cheque Payment', the Cheque Number can be entered in this field.

Chq. Date

Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

If the voucher created is of the type 'Cheque Payment', the Cheque date can be entered in this field.

Trn. Currency

This is the default currency of the voucher being created. The system has the provision to accept transaction in multiple currencies. If the transaction is in a currency other than the Default currency of the company, that he amount and exchange rate in the Default currency of the company and the Primary currency is displayed in the detail block of the screen.

Remarks

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (250)

This is the field where the general remarks or the description of the voucher can be entered. There is a provision to enter line level narration in the detail block of the screen.

Print

In case the voucher is to be printed upon saving the document, the 'PRINT' button is depressed to get the desired result.

Transaction Created By

The 'Transaction Created By' is facility for the user to know origin of the voucher. Vouchers from the sub-ledgers are directly posted by the System without any user intervention. The other possibility is the creation of the vouchers by the users. Every voucher queried on the screen displays the origin of the voucher. In case of the system vouchers, the system provides information of the transaction type of the system-generated vouchers through a display field. This display field can also be used to query a particular type of voucher, if the users know the source.

The 'Detail Block' is used for actual entry of the voucher details such as accounts to be debited and credited and the amount and such other details, which are explained in detail below:

Location

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varchar2 (4)

The 'Location' is a list field where the Location code is selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the location code is defined in the Location definition form and the vouchers cannot be created unless a pre-defined location exists.

A/c Code (Account Code)

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (6)

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the accounts defined in the chart of account can be selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. The accounts selected here are the ones against which transactions can be passed. In the above example, the two accounts selected are (131501) and (131001) for the sample transaction and the names of these accounts are displayed in the account name field.

Debit and Credit

Field Type	Field Length
Numeric	Number

The Debit and Credit amount for the accounts selected are entered in these fields.

Remarks

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (250)

This is the field where the any line level narration, general remarks or the description, if required, can be entered. In the absence of any line level narration, the voucher remark is printed in the reports.

Totals

This is the field where the totals of the Debit and Credit columns are displayed.

Account Currency

The 'Account Currency' block displays multiple information per line item of the transaction entered in the detail block. The block will automatically display the default currency of the accounts selected including currency code, currency description, the rate of exchange and the converted value of the line item of the transaction in the default currency.

Primary Currency

The 'Primary Currency' block displays multiple information per line item of the transaction entered in the detail block. The block will automatically display the primary currency details such as currency code, currency description, the rate of exchange and the converted value of

the line item of the transaction in primary currency. The Primary currency defaulted in the system is 'American Dollars' (USD).

Account Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (60)

The 'Account Name' is a display field showing the name of the account selected, against which transactions are passed. In the above example, the first account selected is (131501) and the description of this account (Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait) is displayed in this field.

Location Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Location Name' is a display field where the Location name for which the transaction is passed is displayed.

Reports

The edealer provides a very comprehensive gamut of reporting at various level of the company's requirement. The reporting structure is designed to provide maximum information and support the user in realizing his day-to-day activities.
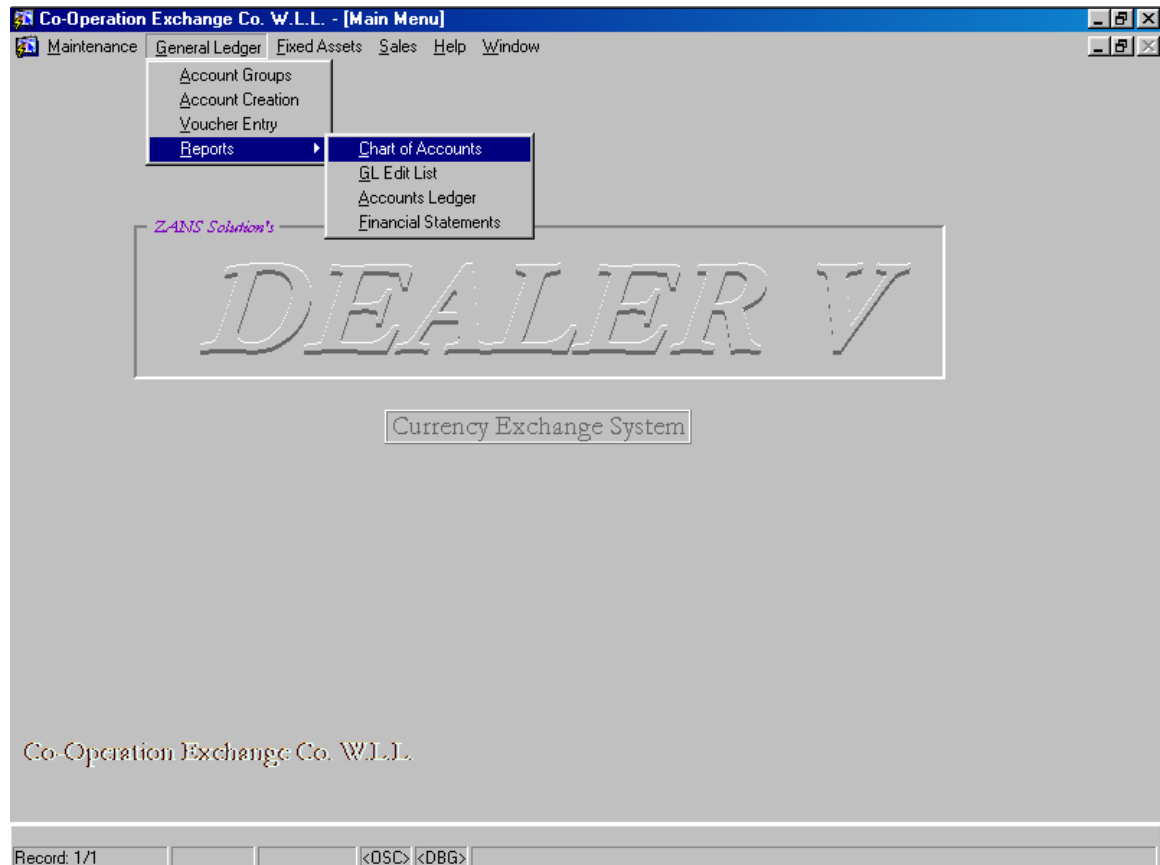

Figure 15

The following are the reports available in the General Ledger module:

- Chart of Account

- GL Edit List

- Account Ledger

- Financial Statements

There are multiple options within these reports and these explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

Chart of Accounts

This is the parameter form for printing the two types of chart of account reports.

Figure 16

The options are:

List of Groups

The Account Groupings created for the chart of account can be printed through this report. The List of Group displays all the groups created in ascending order. The hierarchy of the Account Groupings created such as Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expense and all the other sub-groups appearing under these groups are displayed in this report along with the group code.

Chart of Accounts

The Chart of Account created for the company can be printed through this report. The chart of account displays the group code, group name, account code, account name and the default currency of each account created, in the ascending order. The hierarchy of the Account Groupings and the accounts created under these groups are displayed in this report.

GL Edit List

The 'GL Edit List' provides the details of the transactions entered in the voucher entry option of the General Ledger module for different transaction types. The parameter form provides options such as between date and transaction type. Transaction Type includes the six options for selecting the type of voucher edit list to be printed, such as:

- Journal Voucher

- Cash Receipts

- Cheque Receipts

- Cash Payment

- Cheque Payment

Figure 17

Accounts Ledger

The 'Account Ledger' parameter form is used to generate the Ledger accounts. The form provides multiple options to the user to take reports in manner suitable. The options available are, by Group, between accounts, between dates and in different currencies. The options are explained in detail in the following paragraphs:

Figure 18

Group

The 'Group' is the account group and the Ledger accounts for all those accounts appearing under these groups can be printed with a single command.

From Account / To Account

In case, if a ledger statement is required for a single account or multiple ledger statements across the groups are required, than report(s) can be printed by giving the account codes in the 'From Account / To Account' fields. In case, the fields are left blank, the ledger accounts for all the accounts appearing in the chart will be printed.

From Date / To Date

The dates for and between which, the ledger account is desired.

Statement In

The system provides an additional feature whereby the statement of account can be printed in multiple currencies available for the account in question. The options available are:

a)   Default Currency

b) Foreign Currency

c) Primary Currency

The user has to click any one of the options before proceeding to print the report.

Financial Statements

The Financial Statement of the company such as the Trial Balance, Profit and Loss statement and the Balance Sheet can be printed through this parameter form. The reports can be taken for multiple companies and for multiple locations within a company. The options available are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

Figure 19

Trial Balance

The Trial Balance can be taken for multiple companies and also for multiple locations. The option of taking the report between dates is also available.

Profit / Loss Statement

The Profit and Loss statement is available with the following options:

a) Group by Location - the figures available in this report is grouped by multiple locations of the company. The location field is to be left blank in this case.

b) Single Location - the figures available in this report is for single location of the company as selected by the user.

c) Total - this is a complete company-wide Profit and Loss statement.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet can be taken for multiple companies and between dates as well. The report is available with complete Group Wise and Account Wise details.

eDealer – Sales (Remittance & Currency

The Currency Exchange module, as the name suggests, revolves around the core activity of the company, namely, dealing in Currency Remittances, Purchase and Sales. The essence of the module is to keep track of all the currency dealings of the company and provide information at the click of a button. The module is sub-divided into multiple forms, which have their own peculiar role to play in the company's day-to-day business activity.

The eDealer is a Multi Currency application capable of handling transactions in different currencies. All the essential functions related to Currency Remittance, Purchase and Sales are defined in this module. The module interacts with the General Ledger such that the transactions created in this module are periodically posted to the General Ledger.

The Customers and Agents / Banks of the company along with their profiles are defined in this module. Similarly, the different zones, types of charges and discounts, expenses, debit and credit cards are also defined in this module.

All the transactions related to Remittances, Purchase and Sales of the currencies either in cash or on credit are passed here. The transactions are then posted to the General Ledger on a regular basis. The figure so derived can be checked with multiple reports available both in the General Ledger and Currency Sales modules.

The module supports comprehensive reporting function in terms of transactions edit list, etc. (write more details of the reports).

The Report function provides ample reports to help management plan their sales strategy and maximize returns.

The Currency Sales module, as stated earlier, is tightly linked to the General Ledger module. The transactions of the Customer and Agent are posted in the form of Journal Vouchers to the respective accounts in the General Ledger module through posting routines. The receivables and the payables of the company are updated on an on line basis. However, the postings are to be effected on a daily basis to get the on-line balances.

Available Menu Options for Currency Sales
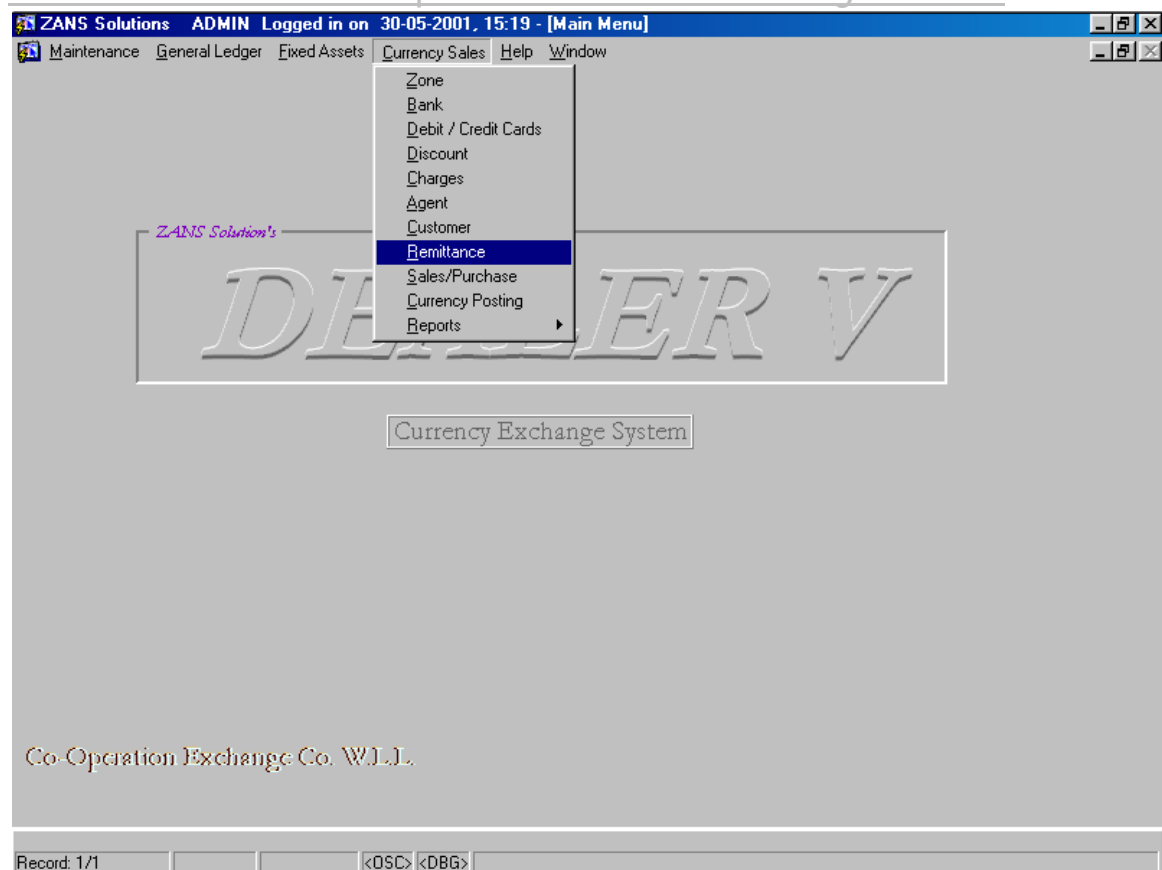
Figure 20

- Agent Definition

- Customer Creation

- Debit / Credit Cards Definition

- Charges Definition

- Expense Definition

- Discounts Definition

- Remittance Transaction Entry

- Sales / Purchase Transaction Entry

- Currency Posting Routine

- Reports

- Daily transaction Edit List

- Payment / Receipts Advice

- Currency Balance Report

- MIS Analysis

Debit / Credit Cards

The 'Debit / Credit Cards' definition is an option available in the application where the company can define the various debit and credit cards accepted by it in the course of business. The purpose of defining these cards in this form is to facilitate the user to accept transactions through debit / credit cards for Remittance, Purchase and Sales of currencies.

It is important to note that these cards must have a corresponding account in the chart of account of the company. The system will not allow creation of such cards for which an account does not exist in the chart of account. The user must take sufficient care that an incorrect account is not tagged in the account field, which will result in posting of figures to a wrong account.

The form and the various fields used in it are explained for the benefit of the user in the following paragraphs.

Figure 21

Company

The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and transactions cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the company selected in the 'Company' is displayed.

Card Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

The 'Card Code' field is where the debit / credit card code is defined. The card code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '510', 'KNET', 'VISA', etc. The code defined should be logical and should relate to the function being carried out. Of course, it should be simple and easy to remember.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Description' field is where the debit / credit card name or description is entered. As in the above case, the card code is '510' and the card description is 'K-NET'.

<mark>Arabic</mark> (missing on the screen)

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Arabic' field is akin to 'Description' field, except that the card description entered here is in Arabic.

Account Code

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the account code for the debit / credit card being defined in the form is selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. In order to select an account from an LOV, it is important that these accounts are pre-defined in the chart of account. Every card, so defined, must have an account in the chart of accounts of the company.

The card account selected here is the one against which the figures are posted in the General Ledger. Therefore, it is very important to be careful before selecting an account for the card. An incorrect account tagged will result in figures posting to a wrong account.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the account selected in the 'Account Code' field is displayed.

Discounts Definition

The 'Discounts' definition is an option available in the application where the company can define the various types of 'Discounts' offered by it in the course of business. The purpose of defining 'Discounts' in this form is to facilitate the user to allow discounts in transactions related to Remittance, Purchase and Sales of currencies.

It is important to note that these 'Discounts' types must have corresponding account in the chart of account of the company. The system will not allow creation of such 'Discounts' types for which an account does not exist in the chart of account. The user must take sufficient care that an incorrect account is not tagged in the account field, which will result in posting of figures to a wrong account.

The form and the various fields used in it are explained for the benefit of the user in the following paragraphs.

Figure 22

Company

The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and transactions cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the company selected in the 'Company' is displayed.

Discount Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

The ' Discount Code' field is where the 'Discounts' code is defined. The discount code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '401', 'C001', 'RATE', etc. The code defined should be logical and should relate to the function being carried out. Of course, it should be simple and easy to remember.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Description' field is where the 'Discounts' name or description is entered. As in the above case, the code is '401' and the description is 'Discount in Rate'.

Arabic (missing on the screen)

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Arabic' field is akin to 'Description' field, except that the 'Discounts' description entered here is in Arabic.

Account Code

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the account code for the 'Discounts' type being defined in the form is selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. In order to select an account from an LOV, it is important that these accounts are pre-defined in the chart of account. Every 'Discounts' type, so defined, must have an account in the chart of accounts of the company.

The account selected here is the one against which the figures are posted in the General Ledger. Therefore, it is very important to be careful before selecting an account for the 'Discounts' type. An incorrect account tagged will result in figures posting to a wrong account.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the account selected in the 'Account Code' field is displayed.

Charges Definition

The 'Charges' definition is an option available in the application where the company can define the different types of charges for Remittance services offered by it to the clients. The purpose of defining 'Charges' in this form is to facilitate the user to add charges to the transactions based on the nature of services provided to the client.

It is important to note that these 'Charges' types must have corresponding account in the chart of account of the company. The system will not allow creation of such 'Charges' types for which an account does not exist in the chart of account. The user must take sufficient care that an incorrect account is not tagged in the account field, which will result in posting of figures to a wrong account.

The salient features of the form are explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

Figure 23

Company

The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and transactions cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the company selected in the 'Company' is displayed.

Charges Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

The ' Charges Code' field is where the 'Charges' code is defined. The 'Charges' code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '4001', 'EXPR', 'C001', etc. The code defined should be logical and should relate to the function being carried out. Of course, it should be simple and easy to remember.

Description

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Description' field is where the 'Charges' name or description is entered. As in the above case, the code is '4001' and the description is 'Regular Remittance Charges'.

Arabic (missing on the screen)

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Arabic' field is akin to 'Description' field, except that the 'Charges' description entered here is in Arabic.

Account Code

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the account code for the 'Charges' type being defined in the form is selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. In order to select an account from an LOV, it is important that these accounts are pre-defined in the chart of account. Every 'Charges' type, so defined, must have an account in the chart of accounts of the company.

The account selected here is the one against which the figures are posted in the General Ledger. Therefore, it is very important to be careful before selecting an account for the 'Charges' type. An incorrect account tagged will result in figures posting to a wrong account.

Description

The 'Description' is a display field where the name or description of the account selected in the 'Account Code' field is displayed.

Agent Definition

The 'Agent' or an 'Agent Bank' is a company which acts in the capacity of a representative of the company in places where the company does not have its operations, for disbursing the monies remitted by the company on behalf of its customers. The company, itself, acts as an 'Agent' for the inward remittances received from its agents, who in this case, acts as the principal.

The various agents of the company spread across the globe are defined in this form. The currencies handled by each of them can also be defined in this form along with the applicable daily rates of exchange. The locations, within the country or state, handled by the agents can also be defined. There can be more than one agent for a country or location depending upon the magnitude of the transactions.

The prominent features of the form and the various fields used are briefly explained for the users benefit in the following paragraphs:

Figure 24

Company

The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and transactions cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Agent Code

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (4)

The 'Agent Code' field is where the agent code is defined. The agent code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., 'A001', '101', ABFA' etc. The code defined should be logical and should relate to the function being carried out. Of course, it should be simple and easy to remember.

Name

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (60)

The 'Name' field is where the agent description is entered. As in the above case, the agent code is '101' and the agent name is 'Abdullah Fattal'.

Name Arabic

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (60)

The 'Arabic Name' field is akin to 'Name' field, except that the agent description entered here is in Arabic.

Address

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (500)

The 'Address' field is where the registered address or the address of place from where an agent conducts his business is entered.

Telephone

Field Type   Field Length

Alpha Numeric   Varchar2 (15)

The 'Telephone' field is where the telephone number of agent's office or place from where he conducts his business is entered.

Fax

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Fax' field is where the fax number of agent's office or place from where he conducts his business is entered.

Mobile

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Mobile' field is where the mobile number of the agent is entered.

Pager

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Pager' field is where the pager number of the agent is entered.

Nationality

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (20)

The 'Nationality' field is where the domicile or the country of origin of the agent's company is entered. For instance, if the company is registered in Syria, the nationality would, of course, be 'Syrian' and likewise.

ID Card No

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (50)

The 'Id Card No' is the field where the Identity Card number of the Agent's company is entered. This may be applicable where the?

Zone

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (3)

The 'Zone' field is where the zone is selected from a List of Value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The company has the option to divide the different regions of the world into zones. Every agent must be a part of or should belong to at least one of the zones.

Location

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

Account Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (6)

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the accounts defined in the chart of account can be selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. In order to select an account from an LOV, it is important that these accounts are opened in the chart of account. Every agent must have an account in the chart of account.

The agent account selected here is the one against which the figures are posted in the General Ledger. Therefore, it is very important to be careful before selecting an account for an agent.

Agent Currencies

The 'Agent Currencies' is a block of two fields, namely 'Code' and 'Description'. The 'Code' is a list field where the currency code in which the agent deals with the company is selected from an LOV, or is entered by the user if he knows it. The agent can deal in multiple currencies with the company and there are no restrictions to the upper limit. However, the agent accounts are maintained in his account currency as defined in the chart of account. In addition to this, the accounts are also maintained in Default currency of the company and the Primary currency, which is US Dollars, in this case.

Agent Exchange Rates against Primary Currency

The ' Agent Exchange Rates against Primary Currency ' is a block of four fields, namely, 'Buying rate', 'Selling Rate', 'From Date', 'To Date'. This block is related to the 'Agent Currencies' block, such that for every single currency selected in the 'Agent Currencies' block, the exchange rates and the dates are entered separately in this block.

The exchange rates entered here are against the Primary Currency, i.e., the US Dollars. These rates are received from the agent on a daily basis.

In the absence of agent rates, the default rates of the currencies are picked up for passing transactions in the Remittance, Sales and Purchase forms of the module.

Buying Rate

Field Type   Field Length

Numeric   Number

The 'Buying Rate' is where the buying rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the primary currency defined. The buying rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

Selling Rate

Field Type   Field Length

Numeric   Number

The 'Selling Rate' is where the selling rate of the currency is entered vis à vis the primary currency defined. The selling rates are defined on a daily basis or between periods. These rates are picked up for transactions in the currency transaction screens.

From Date

Field Type   Field Length

Date   Date

The 'From Date' is the date on which the rates defined become effective.

To Date

Field Type   Field Length

Date   Date

The 'To Date' is the date up to which the rates defined are effective.

Location Button

The 'Location Button' is an option for opening a pop-up window where the cities served by the agent can be defined. This is a block that consists of two fields, namely, 'Payable At Location' and 'Payable Location Arabic'. It is essential to note that the definition of cities for every agent is important to do the transactions in the Remittance form.

Based on the definition of cities for an agent, these are displayed in a list of value (LOV) available for transaction upon selection of an agent in the remittance form. If the city is not defined, it will not be available for transaction for the selected agent in the Remittance form.

Customer Definition

The 'Customer' is an individual or a company, which conducts business with the exchange company for the purpose of Remittances, Sales and / or Purchase of Currencies, in the normal course of the business. A company defined, as an 'Agent' can also be a customer to the company.

The purpose of defining customer is to track the credit transactions taking place between him and the company. The system provides complete transaction history of a customer including the on-line balances of the customer in his account currency, the primary currency (US Dollars) and the default currency of the company. In addition to this the form provides a basis for other information related to the customer such as the complete address, telephone nos., nationality, currency, zone and the details of various beneficiaries etc.

The prominent features of the form and the various fields used are briefly explained for the users benefit in the following paragraphs:

Figure 25

Company

The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. Remember that the company code is defined in the Company definition form and transactions cannot be created unless a pre-defined company exists.

Customer Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (4)

The 'Customer Code' field is where the customer code is defined. The customer code can be alphabetic, alphanumeric or numeric. For e.g., '0018', 'A001', 'ABFA', etc. The code defined should be logical and should relate to the function being carried out. Of course, it should be simple and easy to remember.

Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Name' field is where the customer description is entered. As in the above case, the customer code is '0018' and the customer name is 'Abdullah Fattal'.

Name Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Arabic Name' field is akin to 'Name' field, except that the agent description entered here is in Arabic.

Address

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (500)

The 'Address' field is where the address of place or registered address of the company (if it is a company) from where it conducts its business is entered.

Telephone

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Telephone' field is where the telephone number of the customer office or if it's a company than the place from where the company conducts its business is entered.

Mobile

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Mobile' field is where the mobile number of the customer office or if it's a company than the place from where the company conducts its business is entered.

Pager

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Pager' field is where the pager number of the customer is entered.

Nationality

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (20)

The 'Nationality' field is where the domicile or the country of origin of the customer is entered. In case of a customer who is a company, the domicile or the country of origin of the company is entered. For instance, if the company is registered in Syria, the nationality would, of course, be 'Syrian' and likewise.

Customer Id Card

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Customer Id #' is the field where the Identity Card number of the customer is entered. This may be applicable where the?

Currency

The 'Currency' is a list field where the currency code in which the customer transacts business with the company is selected from an LOV, or is entered by the user if he knows it. The customer can deal in multiple currencies with the company and there are no restrictions to the upper limit. However, the customer accounts are maintained in his account currency as defined in the chart of account. In addition to this, the accounts are also maintained in Default currency of the company and the Primary currency, which is US Dollars, in this case.

Zone

Not required any more in the newer version!

Location

Account Code

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (6)

The 'Account Code' is a list field where the accounts defined in the chart of account can be selected from an LOV or is simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. In order to select an account from an LOV, it is important that these accounts are opened in the chart of account. Every customer must have an account in the chart of account.

The customer account selected here is the one against which the figures are posted in the General Ledger. Therefore, it is very important to be careful before selecting an account for a customer. In case, if an agent is also a customer, than the account code selected for the agent and the customer should be the same.

Beneficiary Details

The ' Beneficiary Details' is a block of five fields, namely, 'Beneficiary Name', 'Name in Arabic', 'Telephone', 'Address' and 'Payable At'. This block is used to define the beneficiaries to whom monies are being remitted, both for outward and inward remittances. Once the customer is selected in the Remittance form, the pre-defined beneficiaries can be selected from a list field, displaying all the beneficiaries defined for the customer.

Benef. Name

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Benef. Name' field is where the beneficiaries to be defined for the customer can be entered.

The system provides the option to enter multiple beneficiaries for a single customer. The same can be checked with the help of a scroll bar provided in the block.

Name in Arabic

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (60)

The 'Name in Arabic' field is akin to 'Benef. Name' field, except that the description entered here is in Arabic.

Telephone

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (15)

The 'Telephone' field is where the telephone number of the beneficiary is entered.

Address

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (500)

The 'Address' field is where the beneficiary's address is entered.

Payable At

Field Type	Field Length
Alpha Numeric	Varchar2 (500)

The 'Payable At' is the field where the city or town in which beneficiary's resides is entered.

Remittance

The 'Remittance' form, as the name suggests, is dedicated to core activity of the company, namely remittances of monies. The EDEALER is a Multi Currency application capable of handling transactions in different currencies. The transactions related to the inward and outward remittances of monies in different currencies, either in cash or on credit is passed here. The customers and the Agents / Banks of the company along with their profiles are defined in their respective master definition forms, which are used in executing the remittance transactions in this form.

The transactions of the Remittance and the figures of Customer / Agent are posted in the form of Journal Vouchers to the control accounts in the General Ledger module through posting routines. The Receivables and the Payables of the company are updated on an on line basis. However, the postings are to be effected on a daily basis to get the on-line balances. The essence of this form is to enable the users to transact all the remittance dealings of the company and provide information at the click of a button.

Figure 26

The Remittance form is divided into two blocks for entering the transaction details. The first block consists of information such as the company name, location, the type of remittance, the mode of remittance, the agent code and name, the currency to be remitted, the location of remittance, the type of customer and customer details, the status and whether the transaction is finalised.

The second block consists of such details as the amount of foreign currency to be remitted, the prevailing exchange rate against the default currency, the amount in default currency, the receipt of money and the details, the remittance charges, discount code, percentage and amount, the prevailing exchange rate of foreign currency remitted against the primary currency, the amount in primary currency, the prevailing exchange rate of primary currency against the default currency and amount in default currency against the primary currency exchange rate.

The information to be entered in these blocks is either in terms of selection from a list of value (LOV) or to be prompted by the user based on the transactions at hand. The rates are fetched by the system based on the currency exchange rates entered in the currency form for the day or in the case of an agent, the rates as entered in the agent form for the day. The salient features and the fields used in the form are explained below in detail.

The first block consists of the following fields and their explanation is as follows:

Company
The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the company code is defined in the Company definition form and unless a pre-defined company exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

Location
The 'Location' field is where the location code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the location code is defined in the Location definition form and unless a pre-defined location exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

Trn. Type
The 'Transaction Type' is list field showing the different types available to pass the transactions. The system provides the facility to make entries based on the nature of the transactions such 'Inward', 'Outward' and 'Cancellation'. The system internally keeps a separate series of Document Nos. for each type of transactions. The Document Number is system generated.

Mode
The 'Mode' is a list field showing the different forms of remitting the monies available to the users. The transaction passed in this form is based on any one of these modes selected by the user. The default mode is 'Telegraphic Transfer', which is the common medium of transfer of funds.

The following is the list of various modes available in the form:

Draft

Date

Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

This is the date on which the transaction is taking effect, i.e., the transaction date. The transaction may be entered in batches at a later date. It should be remembered that the transaction date is different from the date of entry in the system.

Doc.

The 'Doc. #' is a series of voucher numbers generated internally by the system whenever a transaction is created. The Doc # is a separate series of numbers depending upon the transaction type selected by the user.

Ref.

The 'Ref. #' is a series of voucher numbers maintained by the user in a logical sequence. The 'Ref. #' is different from the 'Doc #', such that the 'Doc #' is the separate series of numbers depending upon the transaction type generated by the system, whereas, the Ref. # is a continuous series of numbers, irrespective, of the transaction type and maintained by the user. The 'Ref #' is not a mandatory field and therefore, may be left blank, if not required.

Ref. Date

Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

The 'Ref. Date' is the field where the date of the referred document or any other referral date may be entered. By default, the application takes the system date as the current reference date.

Currency

The 'Currency' is a list field where the currency code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the currency code is defined in the Currency definition form and unless a pre-defined currency exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form. If the rate of exchange for the currency selected is not available for the day of the transaction, the system will give an error message.

Agent

The 'Agent' field is a list field where the agent code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the agent code is defined

in the Agent definition form and unless a pre-defined agent exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

The 'Agent' or an 'Agent Bank' is a company, which acts as a representative of the company in places where monies are remitted by the company on behalf of its customers. The company, itself, acts as an 'Agent' for the inward remittances received from its agents, who in this case, acts as the principal.

Pble. At

The 'Payable At' is a list field where the city to which money is remitted is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the city is defined in the Agent definition form and unless a pre-defined city exists, the user cannot select the same for transaction in the form.

Remarks

Field Type   Field Length

Alphanumeric   Varcher2 (250)

This is the field where the general remarks or the description of the voucher or any other relevant detail can be entered for reference purpose.

Customer Type

The 'Customer Type' is list field showing the different types of customers available to the user to pass the transactions. The system provides two customer types for which entries can be passed in the form, which are given below:

▪ Walk in Customer (default)

▪ Regular Customer

The user has to select any of these depending upon the type of the customer and the nature of the transaction. Customer Block Button

The 'Customer Block Button' is an option for opening a pop-up window upon selecting a 'Walk in Customer' type for the transaction. This is a block that consists of various fields which is mandatory to be filled for a 'Walk in Customer'. The following are the information available to be filled up in the pop-up screen:

a) Customer Name

b) Name in Arabic

c) Payable At

d) Address

e) Telephone #

f) Mobile #

g) Pager #

h) Nationality

i) ID #

j) Name of Beneficiary

k) Name of Beneficiary (Arabic)

l) Beneficiary Telephone #

m) Beneficiary Address

Customer

The 'Customer' is a list field is where the customer code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the customer code is defined in the Customer definition form and unless a pre-defined customer exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form. The 'Customer' is an individual or a company on whose behalf the monies are remitted by the company.

Beneficiary

The 'Beneficiary' is a list field is where the beneficiary name is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. The beneficiary name is pre-defined in the Customer definition form. The 'Beneficiary' is an individual or a company who is going to receive the funds remitted by the company on behalf of a customer.

Purpose

Field Type	Field Length
Alphanumeric	Varcher2 (250)

This is the field where the general remarks or the description of the purpose of remittance or any other relevant detail can be entered for reference purpose.

Status

The 'Status' is list field showing the status of the transactions entered. The following is the list of status used in the remittance form:

a) On Hold (default)

b) Finalised

c) Posted

d) Deleted

The transactions for which the agent's have not been finalized can be kept 'On Hold'. Alternatively, the transaction status will show 'Finalised' for the transactions for which the agent's have been selected. The transactions have to be finalized before they are 'Posted'. The status will show 'Deleted' for the deleted transactions.

Finalize Button
The 'Finalize Button' is an option to change the status of a transaction from 'On Hold' to 'Finalized', upon confirming an Agent for the 'On Hold' transaction. The action of converting the status from 'On Hold' to 'Finalized' can be done anytime before posting the transaction. It is important to note that those transactions remaining 'On Hold' are not posted to the General Ledger. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all the transactions for a given date are finalized before they are posted.

Finalize while Save
The 'Finalise while Save' is an option to 'Finalise' the transaction as it is saved. This is possible only when an agent has been selected while entering the transaction. The user has to click the tick box in order to do so.

The second block consists of the following fields and their explanation is as follows:

Remittance Amount in FC
The 'Remittance Amount in FC' is the field where the amount to be remitted in foreign currency is entered. This is the amount of transaction in the currency specified in the first block.

Exchange Rate FC to DC
The 'Exchange Rate FC to DC' is the field where the exchange rate of the foreign currency against the default currency is fetched automatically by the system. In case, if the agent is selected in the first block, the agents selling rate of the FC against the DC are fetched. In the absence of an agent, the default remittance selling rate for the day from the currency form are fetched in the field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the exchange rate as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or at the prevailing market rates.

Amt. DC
The 'Amt. DC' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in default currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Exchange Rate FC to DC' field. This is the amount in default currency to be charged to the customer along with the charges, if any.

Type
The 'Type' is a list field where the user selects the mode of payment by the customer. The system provides multiple choices in receiving the payments from the customer which are listed below:

a)   By Bank

b)   By Credit Card

c)   By Cash

d)   On Credit

The customer can pay by any or all of these options available. The respective accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Code

The 'Code' is a list field where the Bank / Credit Card code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Banks and Credit Card codes in the Bank definition and Debit / Credit Card definition forms respectively, in the currency module. The selected accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Charge

The 'Charge' is a list field where the user ticks the line item if it happens to be a remittance charge to be received from the customer. In order to do so, the user has to press the 'Space Bar'. Similarly, to remove the 'Tick', he has to press the 'Space Bar' again.

Code

The 'Code' is a list field where the Charges code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Charge codes in the Charges definition form in the currency module. The charges could be paid in cash, by bank, by credit card or remain on credit. The selected charge type accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Currency

The 'Currency' is a display field where the currency code of the accounts selected in the 'Type' field above is displayed. Why the currency code for cash account is not displayed.

FC Rate

The 'FC Rate' is a display field where the exchange rate of the account selected in the 'Type' field is displayed. The rate is fetched by the system. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the correct rates based on the prevailing market rates or the transaction at hand.

Amount

The 'Amount' is the field where the user enters the amount in default currency. The amount to be entered will depend upon the nature of payment by the customer. If the customer pays through multiple mediums such as Cash, Card, Cheque and Credit, than the amount so arrived by each of these modes is entered separately in multiple lines by selecting the correct payment type.

If any of these modes of payment has a corresponding account in a currency other than the default currency of the company, the user has to specify the correct rate of exchange in the 'FC Rate' column for these line items. The selected accounts are updated by the respective amounts in the General Ledger upon posting the transaction.

Charge Description

The 'Charge Description' is a display field where the name / description of the charge code selected in the 'Code' field is displayed.

Total

The 'Total' is a display field where the sum of all the figures in the 'Amount' column is displayed in the default currency of the company.

Disc. Code

The 'Disc. Code' is a list field where the Discount code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Discount codes in the Discount definition form in the currency module. The selected discount account is updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Disc. %

The 'Discount %' is a field where the user enters the percentage of Discount allowed to the customer. Instead of the percentage, if an amount for discount is entered by the user in the

'Discount Amount' field, the system automatically calculates the percentage. The selected discount account is updated by the calculated amount upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Disc. Amount

The 'Disc. Amount' is a field where an amount in default currency for the Discount allowed to the customer is entered by the user. The selected discount account is updated by the calculated amount upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Net Total

The 'Net Total' is a display field where the net figure after deducting the discount from the 'Total' field is arrived at. The figure so arrived is in default currency payable by the customer, including the charges, if any.

Primary Currency

The 'Primary Currency' is the display field where the primary currency of the company, which is American Dollars, is displayed.

Exchange Rate FC to PC

The 'Exchange Rate FC to PC' is the field where the exchange rate of the foreign currency against the primary currency is fetched automatically by the system. In case, if the agent is selected in the first block, the agents selling rate of the FC against the PC are fetched. In the absence of an agent, the PC buying rate for the day from the currency form are fetched in the field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the exchange rate as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or at the prevailing market rates.

Amount in Primary Currency

The 'Amount in Primary Currency' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in primary currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Exchange Rate FC to PC' field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the amount as desired by him based on the manual calculation arrived by him. This is the amount in primary currency payable to the agent for the remittance transaction at hand.

Exchange Rate PC to DC

The 'Exchange Rate PC to DC' is the field where the exchange rate of the primary currency against the default currency is fetched automatically by the system. In case, if the agent is selected in the first block, the DC Buying rate of the PC against the DC is fetched. In the absence of an agent, the DC buying rate for the day from the currency form are fetched in the field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the exchange rate as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or at the prevailing market rates.

(This is a bit confusing as I checked the rate for PC to DC in agent and the currency form for a transaction. The rates coming here are different from the table)

Amount in DC against PC

The 'Amount in DC against PC' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in default currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Exchange Rate PC to DC' field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the amount as desired by him based on the manual calculation arrived by him. This is the amount in default currency payable to the agent for the remittance transaction at hand.

Sales / Purchase

The 'Sales / Purchase' form, as the name suggests, is devoted to the buying and selling of currencies by the company. The eDEALER is a Multi Currency application capable of handling transactions in different currencies. The transactions related to the buying and selling different currencies, either in cash or on credit is passed here. The customers and the Agents / Banks of the company along with their profiles are defined in their respective master definition forms, which are used in executing the Purchase / Sales transactions in this form.

The transactions of the Purchase / Sales and the figures of Customer / Agent are posted in the form of Journal Vouchers to the control accounts in the General Ledger module through posting routines. The Receivables and the Payables of the company are updated on an on line basis. However, the postings are to be effected on a daily basis to get the on-line balances. The essence of this form is to enable the users to transact all the Purchase / Sales dealings of the company and provide information at the click of a button.

Figure 27

The 'Sales / Purchase' form is divided into three blocks for entering the transaction details. The first block consists of information such as the company name, location, the type of transaction, the agent code and name, the type of customer and customer details, the remarks and the status of the transaction.

The second block consists of such details as the amount of foreign currency to be purchased / sold, the prevailing exchange rate against the default currency, the amount in default currency, the exchange rate of default currency against the primary currency, the amount in

primary currency, the exchange rate of foreign currency against the primary currency, the amount in primary currency vis-à-vis foreign currency.

The third block consists of such details as the type and the receipt of money and the details, the charges code, the amount in default currency, discount code, percentage and amount, the net amount in default currency.

The information to be entered in these blocks is either in terms of selection from a list of value (LOV) or to be prompted by the user based on the transactions at hand. The rates are fetched by the system based on the currency exchange rates entered in the currency form for the day or in the case of an agent, the rates as entered in the agent form for the day. The salient features and the fields used in the form are explained below in detail.

The first block consists of the following fields and their explanation is as follows:

Company
The 'Company' field is where the company code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the company code is defined in the Company definition form and unless a pre-defined company exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

Location
The 'Location' field is where the location code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the location code is defined in the Location definition form and unless a pre-defined location exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

Date
Field Type   Field Length

Date   Date

This is the date on which the transaction is taking effect, i.e., the transaction date. The transaction may be entered in batches at a later date. It should be remembered that the transaction date may be different from the date of entry in the system.

Transaction Type
The 'Transaction Type' is list field showing the different types available to pass the transactions. The system provides the facility to make entries based on the nature of the transactions such as 'Sales', 'Sales Return', 'Purchase' and 'Purchase Return'. The system internally keeps a separate series of Document Nos. for each type of transactions. The Document Number is system generated.

Doc.
The 'Doc. #' is a series of voucher numbers generated internally by the system whenever a transaction is created. The Doc # is a separate series of numbers depending upon the transaction type selected by the user.

Agent
The 'Agent' field is a list field where the agent code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the agent code is defined

in the Agent definition form and unless a pre-defined agent exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form.

The 'Agent' or an 'Agent Bank' is used when the currencies are purchased from an agent who may also be a representative of the company for remitting monies on behalf of the company's customers.

Ref.

The 'Ref. #' is a series of voucher numbers maintained by the user in a logical sequence. The 'Ref. #' is different from the 'Doc #', such that the 'Doc #' is the separate series of numbers depending upon the transaction type generated by the system, whereas, the Ref. # is a continuous series of numbers, irrespective, of the transaction type and maintained by the user. The 'Ref #' is not a mandatory field and therefore, may be left blank, if not required.

Ref. Date

Field Type	Field Length
Date	Date

The 'Ref. Date' is the field where the date of the referred document or any other referral date may be entered. By default, the application takes the system date as the current reference date.

Customer Type

The 'Customer Type' is list field showing the different types of customers available to the user to pass the transactions. The system provides two customer types for which entries can be passed in the form, which are given below:

- Walk in Customer (default)

- Regular Customer

The user has to select any of these depending upon the type of the customer and the nature of the transaction.

Customer Block Button

The 'Customer Block Button' is an option for opening a pop-up window upon selecting a 'Walk in Customer' type for the transaction. This is a block that consists of various fields which is mandatory to be filled for a 'Walk in Customer'. The following are the information available to be filled up in the pop-up screen:

- Customer Name

- <mark>Name in Arabic</mark>

- Payable At

- Address

- Telephone #

- Mobile #

- Pager #

- Nationality

- ID #

- Name of Beneficiary

- Name of Beneficiary (Arabic)

- Beneficiary Telephone #

- Beneficiary Address

Customer

The 'Customer' is a list field is where the customer code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the customer code is defined in the Customer definition form and unless a pre-defined customer exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form. The 'Customer' is an individual or a company on whose behalf the monies are remitted by the company.

Remarks

Field Type   Field Length

Alphanumeric   Varcher2 (250)

This is the field where the general remarks or the description of the voucher or any other relevant detail can be entered for reference purpose.

Status

The 'Status' is list field showing the status of the transactions entered. The following is the list of status used in the remittance form:

        a)   On Hold (default)

        b)   Finalized

        c)   Posted

        d)   Deleted

The transactions for which the agent's have not been finalized can be kept 'On Hold'. Alternatively, the transaction status will show 'Finalized' for the transactions for which the agent's have been selected. The transactions have to be finalized before they are 'Posted'. The status will show 'Deleted' for the deleted transactions.

The second block consists of the following fields and their explanation is as follows:

Currency

The 'Currency' is a list field where the currency code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or simply entered in the field, if the user knows it. As explained earlier, the currency code is defined in the Currency definition form and unless a pre-defined currency exists, the user cannot do any transaction in the form. If the rate of exchange for the currency selected is not available for the day of the transaction, the system will give an error message.

FC Amount

The 'FC Amount' is the field where the amount to be purchased / sold in foreign currency is entered.

Ex. Rate FC to DC

The 'Ex. Rate FC to DC' is the field where the exchange rate of the foreign currency against the default currency is fetched automatically by the system. The DC Buying rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a purchase transaction. The DC Selling rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a sales transaction. Alternatively, the user has the option to

enter the amount as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or the prevailing market rate.

DC Amount
The 'DC Amount' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in default currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Exchange Rate FC to DC' field. This is the amount in default currency to be charged to the customer along with the charges, if any.

Ex. Rate DC to PC
The 'Ex. Rate DC to PC' is the field where the exchange rate of the primary currency against the default currency is fetched automatically by the system. The DC Buying rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a purchase transaction. The DC Selling rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a sales transaction. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the exchange rate as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or at the prevailing market rates.

PC Amount
The 'PC Amount' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in primary currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Ex. Rate DC to PC' field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the amount as desired by him based on the manual calculation arrived by him. This is the amount in primary currency payable to the agent for the remittance transaction at hand.

Ex. Rate FC to PC
The 'Exchange Rate FC to PC' is the field where the exchange rate of the foreign currency against the primary currency is fetched automatically by the system. The PC Buying rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a purchase transaction. The PC Selling rates are fetched from the currency table, in case of a sales transaction. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the exchange rate as desired by him based on the transaction at hand or at the prevailing market rates.

FC to PC Amount
The 'FC to PC Amount' is the field where the system automatically calculates the amount in primary currency against the rates fetched / entered in the 'Ex. Rate DC to PC' field. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the amount as desired by him based on the manual calculation arrived by him. This is the amount in primary currency payable to the Total (show total in an arrow fashion linking the total fields of each block)

The 'Total' is a display field where the sum of all the figures in the columns 'DC Amount', 'PC Amount' and 'FC to PC Amount' individually in their respective currencies.

The third block consists of the following fields and their explanation is as follows:

Payment Type
The 'Payment Type' is a list field where the user selects the mode of payment by the customer. The system provides multiple choices in receiving the payments from the customer which are listed below:

a) By Bank

b) By Credit Card

c) By Cash

d) On Credit

The customer can pay by any or all of these options available. The respective accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Code
The 'Code' is a list field where the Bank / Credit Card code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Banks and Credit Card codes in the Bank definition and Debit / Credit Card definition forms respectively, in the currency module. The selected accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Charge
The 'Charge' is a list field where the user ticks the line item if it happens to be a remittance charge to be received from the customer. In order to do so, the user has to press the 'Space Bar'. Similarly, to remove the 'Tick', he has to press the 'Space Bar' again.

Code
The 'Code' is a list field where the Charges code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Charge codes in the Charges definition form in the currency module. The charges could be paid in cash, by bank, by credit card or remain on credit. The selected charge type accounts are updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Currency
The 'Currency' is a display field where the currency code of the accounts selected in the 'Type' field above is displayed. Why the currency code for cash account is not displayed.

FC Rate
The 'FC Rate' is a display field where the exchange rate of the account selected in the 'Payment Type' field is displayed. The rate is fetched by the system. Alternatively, the user has the option to enter the correct rates based on the prevailing market rates or the transaction at hand.

Amount
The 'Amount' is the field where the user enters the amount in default currency. The amount to be entered will depend upon the nature of payment by the customer. If the customer pays through multiple mediums such as Cash, Card, Cheque and Credit, than the amount so arrived by each of these modes is entered separately in multiple lines by selecting the correct payment type.

If any of these modes of payment has a corresponding account in a currency other than the default currency of the company, the user has to specify the correct rate of exchange in the 'FC Rate' column for these line items. The selected accounts are updated by the respective amounts in the General Ledger upon posting the transaction.

Charge Description
The 'Charge Description' is a display field where the name / description of the charge code selected in the 'Code' field is displayed.

Total

The 'Total' is a display field where the sum of all the figures in the 'Amount' column is displayed in the default currency of the company.

Discount Code

The 'Discount Code' is a list field where the Discount code is selected from a list of value (LOV) or is entered by the user if he knows it. The system provides an option where the user can create multiple Discount codes in the Discount definition form in the currency module. The selected discount account is updated upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Discount %

The 'Discount %' is a field where the user enters the percentage of Discount allowed to the customer. Instead of the percentage, if an amount for discount is entered by the user in the 'Discount Amount' field, the system automatically calculates the percentage. The selected discount account is updated by the calculated amount upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Discount Amount

The 'Discount Amount' is a field where the user enters an amount in default currency for the Discount allowed to the customer. The selected discount account is updated by the calculated amount upon posting the transaction to the General Ledger.

Net Total

The 'Net Total' is a display field where the net figure after deducting the discount from the 'Total' field is arrived at. The figure so arrived is in default currency payable by the customer, including the charges, if any.

"This document is still considered incomplete, an update to existing text, table design, structure will be provided as soon as customer recommendation and feedback arrives. Level III of FSD will be considered and will be published as the core concept. We appreciate your feedback on this document. Please feel free to make corrections and notes of this document. There will be changes and additional screens which will not affect overall system development process and should be considered while submitting bid"