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Global Solutions - France
PeopleBook

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Glossary

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Solutions Summary



J.D. Edwards Business Solutions for France

J.D. Edwards Country Information

Region	EMEA
Localization Tier	1
Localization Provider	J.D. Edwards
Customer Support Provider	J.D. Edwards

Tax Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards solutions for tax requirements in France include:

- Value added tax (VAT) on Receipts and Payments report
- Intrastat processing

Value Added Tax (VAT) on Receipts and Payments Report

Use the VAT on Receipts and Payments report program to report accounts for VAT when cash is received or paid, not when the invoice or voucher is recorded.

Availability: B73.2

Intrastat Processing

J.D. Edwards software provides Intrastat processing to collect the import and export information from the distribution systems. J.D. Edwards also provides an Intrastat report that is formatted specifically for France.

Availability:

- B73.1 (base)
- B73.2 (country-specific report)

Banking Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards solutions for banking requirements in France include:

- Bank identification validation

Bank Identification Validation

J.D. Edwards software includes the ability to validate bank account information. You can validate bank account information online, or set up a batch process to validate the information automatically based on a specific algorithm for France.

Availability: B73.1

Accounts Receivable Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards solutions for accounts receivables requirements in France include:

- Draft processing
- Automatic debit processing

Draft Processing

In addition to the standard Accounts Receivable draft process, J.D. Edwards provides the following draft processing solutions for France:

- Country-specific draft printouts
- Country-specific electronic file format

Availability: B73.1

Automatic Debit Processing

Use the automatic debiting process to select invoices in the system and generate a bank file to collect money directly from your customers' bank accounts. The system formats the bank file according to the standards of the French Banking Association and automatically matches the selected invoices and the processed invoices for cash receipts in the Accounts Receivable Ledger table.

Availability: B73.1

Accounts Payable Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards solutions for accounts payable requirements in France include:

- Draft processing
- Automatic payment processing

Draft Processing

In addition to the standard Accounts Payable draft process, J.D. Edwards provides the following draft processing solution for France:

- Country-specific draft printouts

Availability: B73.1

Automatic Payment Processing

In addition to the standard payment formats that are included in the Accounts Payable automatic payment solution, J.D. Edwards provides the following country-specific payment formats for France:

- Electronic funds transfer format (virement magnetique)
- Paper transfer format (virement papier)
- Check format (lettre chèque)

Availability: B73.1

General Accounting Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards general accounting solutions for France include:

- Transaction Journal reports
- General Journal reports
- General Ledger reports
- Trial Balance reports
- ETAFI interface

Transaction Journal Reports

To review all transactions, or transactions within a G/L date range, print the Transaction Journal. This report prints the debit and credit amounts that make up balanced entries for A/R invoices and A/P vouchers. It uses the logic in the post program to print the original journal entry and the corresponding offsets for the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems and for taxes.

Availability: B73.1

General Journal Reports

Businesses in France are required to maintain a record of all accounting entries in the General Journal. You can run J.D. Edwards General Journal program for France to report on the accounting entries in the General Journal chronologically by the date on which the entries are posted to the General Ledger. Within the same date, the entries are ordered as follows:

- Time order in which the entries are entered or posted
- Type of transaction, such as purchase, sale, or miscellaneous expense
- Account number order

Availability: B73.2

General Ledger Reports

The traditional format and content of a General Ledger report in France varies from other general ledger reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the standard software solution. The localized French General Ledger report includes:

- A balance forward for each account
- A period debit and credit total for each account
- A total balance
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

J.D. Edwards software allows you to maintain a local view and a corporate view of the chart of accounts simultaneously. You can generate General Ledger reports in the format used by businesses in France for either view of your chart of accounts.

Availability: B73.2

Trial Balance Reports

The traditional format and contents of a trial balance report in France vary from the trial balance reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the standard software solution. J.D. Edwards French Trial Balance report includes:

- Debit and credit account totals
- Balance forward amounts
- French account code (in object subsidiary or in category codes)
- Accumulation of multiple ledger type transactions

- Accounting logic (by object.subsidiary or category code) versus analytical logic (by Business Unit)
- A total for each account and subtotals for account classes
- Transaction detail in debit and credit format
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

Availability: B73.2

ETAFI Interface

J.D. Edwards software includes a batch process for downloading account balances to a specialized PC package that generates all of the reports that a business in France is required to submit to the local authorities (Liasse Fiscale). The output forms are certified by the Direction Générale de Impôts.

Availability: B73.3

Reporting Solutions Summary

J.D. Edwards provides solutions for reporting requirements in France, including:

- Ledger reports for customers and suppliers
- Open amount reports for customers and suppliers

Ledger Reports for Customers and Suppliers

Generate and print supplier and customer ledger reports in the format used by businesses in France.

Availability: B73.2

Open Amount Reports for Customers and Suppliers

Generate open amount reports for customers and suppliers. You can specify features of open amount reports to meet the traditional format requirements of businesses in France.

Availability: B73.2

Additional Functionality for France

J.D. Edwards provides additional functionality for France including:

- Alternate chart of accounts
- Payment terms

Alternate Chart of Accounts

You can set up an alternate chart of accounts if your corporate reporting requirements are different than the local reporting requirements of the country in which you are doing business. For example, if you set up the local chart of accounts in the object and subsidiary, but you need to provide fiscal reports that reflect a different chart of accounts, you can set up and maintain an alternate chart of accounts in category codes 21, 22, and 23.

Availability: B73.1

Payment Terms

The enhanced payment terms provide you with the flexibility to define how the system calculates due dates and discount percentages for your invoices and vouchers.

Enhanced payment terms consist of the following:

- Due date rules
- Workday calendars
- Enhanced payment term codes

Availability: B73.1



Business Processes

This section contains maps for the business processes that J.D. Edwards software provides. Each map in the Global Solutions guide includes the country-specific solutions that apply to the process.

The maps indicate the tasks that are required for the successful completion of a business process. Country-specific tasks are specified by country and are documented in the Country-Specific Tasks section in this guide. All other tasks are specified by the base J.D. Edwards software guide in which the tasks are documented.

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for France include the following:

- System setup
- Tax processes
- Accounts receivable processes
- Accounts payable processes
- General accounting processes
- Reporting processes



System Setup

Before you use J.D. Edwards software, you must set up and define certain information that the system will use during processing. You use this information to customize the system for your business needs.

J.D. Edwards country-specific setup requirements for systems in France include the following:

- Setting up your system for localization
- Setting up payment terms
- Additional information

Setting Up Your System for Localization

You must complete the system setup tasks detailed in the base guides as well as the following additional tasks for France:

- International: Setting up user display preferences
- International: Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- France: Setting up the offset method for posting
- France: Setting up user defined codes
- France: Setting up A/R electronic formats for the euro
- France: Alternate chart of accounts example
- France: Understanding bank account information validation
- International: Setting up user defined codes for Intrastat reporting
- International: Setting up additional Intrastat information
- International: Entering cross-references for items and suppliers
- International: Entering VAT registration numbers for customers and suppliers

Setting Up Payment Terms

You can set up codes for the various payment terms, such as net and due upon receipt, that your suppliers use. Setting up codes simplifies voucher entry.

When you enter a supplier record, you specify the payment terms that the supplier uses most frequently. Then, when you enter or release a voucher, you can either:

- Accept the default payment term
- Designate a different payment term

The system calculates discounts and payment due dates based on the payment terms you set up.

Payment Terms Codes

The system identifies payment terms by using codes. To set up payment terms codes, you use a one-, two-, or three-character combination of the following:

- Alphabetic (A – ZZZ)
- Numeric (1 – 999)
- Special characters (including blank)

You should set up a blank code for the most commonly used payment terms. If you do this, you must also set up a nonblank code for the same payment term in case you later need to change a supplier's payment terms.

For example, you have a supplier with a default payment term code of D (due upon receipt). The supplier changes the terms to net 30 days, which is set up as a blank code. Because you cannot replace the existing code of D with a blank (because the D will continue to be the default from the Supplier Master table), you must use a nonblank code, such as N for net 30 days.

Setting up payment terms consists of the following tasks:

- Accounts Payable: Setting up standard payment terms
- Accounts Payable: Understanding advanced payment terms
- Accounts Payable: Working with advanced payment terms

Additional Information

Additional information about setup issues, technical considerations, and using the system is available. When you set up your system, you should review the following:

- International: Data integrity and the chart of accounts
- France: Understanding inventory transactions
- France: Managing bad debts
- International: Multiple ledger types
- International: Translation considerations for multi-language environments
- International: J.D. Edwards multi-currency solution summary

Tax Processes

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for tax requirements in France include the following:

- Working with European Union reporting
- Processing VAT

Working with European Union Reporting

France is part of the European Union (EU), which observes the Single European Act of 1987. The Single European Act is an agreement that opens the markets to an area without internal boundaries in which free movement of goods, persons, services, and capital is assured in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Rome.

For the reasons mentioned above, businesses in France must adhere to EU requirements. For example, to help monitor the trade among members of the EU, businesses that exceed the limit of intra-union trade must submit the following reports to the customs authority:

- EU Sales Listing
- Intrastat Report (Déclaration d'Echanges de Biens)

Detailed statistical information regarding merchandise trade between members of the EU is used for market research and sector analysis. To maintain the statistics on trade between EU members, the statistical office of the EU and the statistical departments of member countries developed the Intrastat system.

In compliance with the Intrastat system, information on intra-union trade is collected directly from businesses. If you do business in a country that belongs to the EU and you use J.D. Edwards Sales Order Management and Procurement systems, you can set up your system to extract all the necessary information to meet EU Intrastat reporting requirements.

Working with EU reporting consists of the following tasks:

- International: Printing the EU Sales Listing Report
- International: Creating tax reports in the euro
- International: Understanding Intrastat requirements

- International: Understanding Intrastat reporting and the euro
- International: Updating Intrastat information
- International: Revising Intrastat information
- France: Printing the Intrastat report

Before You Begin

- Set up tax information for the Accounts Receivable system. See *Accounts Receivable: Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas for A/R*.
- Set up tax information for the Accounts Payable system. See *Accounts Payable: Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas for A/P*.
- Set up user defined codes for Intrastat reporting. See *International: Setting Up User Defined Codes for Intrastat Reporting*.
- Enter cross-references for items, suppliers, and the country of origin. See *International: Entering Cross-References for Items and Suppliers*.
- Enter a VAT registration number for each of your customers and suppliers. See *International: Entering VAT Registration Numbers for Customers and Suppliers*.

Processing VAT

The value added tax (VAT) has been in its present form since 1968. VAT is a noncumulative tax imposed at each stage of the production and distribution cycle.

If you work with VAT, you should understand the following terminology and principles:

Output VAT

Suppliers of goods and services must add VAT to their net prices. They must record output VAT for goods on the date that they issue invoices and for certain services on the date that they receive payment. The amount of VAT is determined by applying specific rates to the net selling prices of certain goods and services.

Output VAT is also called A/P VAT Receivable or Recoverable VAT.

Input VAT

Input VAT is the VAT paid by the purchaser of goods and services. If the purchasers are subject to VAT of sales (output VAT), they can offset the input VAT they owe against any output VAT that they owe.

Input VAT is generally recovered by offsetting it against output VAT. When input VAT exceeds output VAT, the purchaser can obtain a cash refund.

Input VAT is also called A/R VAT Payable.

Nonrecoverable Input VAT

Input VAT cannot be recovered on:

- Goods and services that are not necessary for running the business
- Expenses that are related to business entertainment
- Transport of persons
- Oil-based fuels and lubricants that are transformed and then resold
- Goods that are provided free of charge or at a substantially reduced price
- Purchase of cars
- Services related to goods that are normally excluded from the right of recovery

VAT Returns

VAT returns must be completed for each month on a special form (CA3) and filed with the local tax office between the 15th and 24th day of the following month.

You must pay any excess output VAT over input VAT at the time of filing.

VAT Exemptions

To be exempt from VAT, your business must work within the following guidelines:

- Goods must be physically moved to another EU-member country.
- Customers must have a VAT identification number from a different EU country.
- Invoices must show applicable VAT numbers.
- Goods cannot be of a special category, such as vehicles.

In France, the taxpayer is liable for output VAT and input VAT. Output VAT is included on sales. Input VAT is included in the purchase of goods, equipment, and services. Output VAT can be offset against any input VAT. Businesses can also postpone the declaration of VAT in certain circumstances.

Certain services are subject to a special fiscal regime that allows you to declare the VAT when payment is made as opposed to when the voucher is recorded. It can be advantageous for a business to postpone the declaration of VAT payable as long as

possible. This regime is also valid for accounts receivable transactions when VAT is recognized at the time of receipt instead of at the time of invoicing.

Processing VAT in France consists of the following tasks:

- General Accounting: Entering journal entries with tax
- France: Printing the Tax Detail report
- France: Printing VAT reports for payments and receipts
- France: Completing the VAT Return Form

Accounts Receivable Processes

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for accounts receivable requirements in France include the following:

- Processing automatic debits
- Processing accounts receivable drafts

Processing Automatic Debits

You can use the automatic debit process to withdraw funds automatically from a customer's bank account when the customer has given you approval to do so. When you use the automatic debit process, you:

- Identify those customers who have agreed to the automatic debit process
- Select the customers' invoices to be paid
- Update customers' accounts after collecting the appropriate funds
- Format automatic debit information to meet country-specific bank requirements

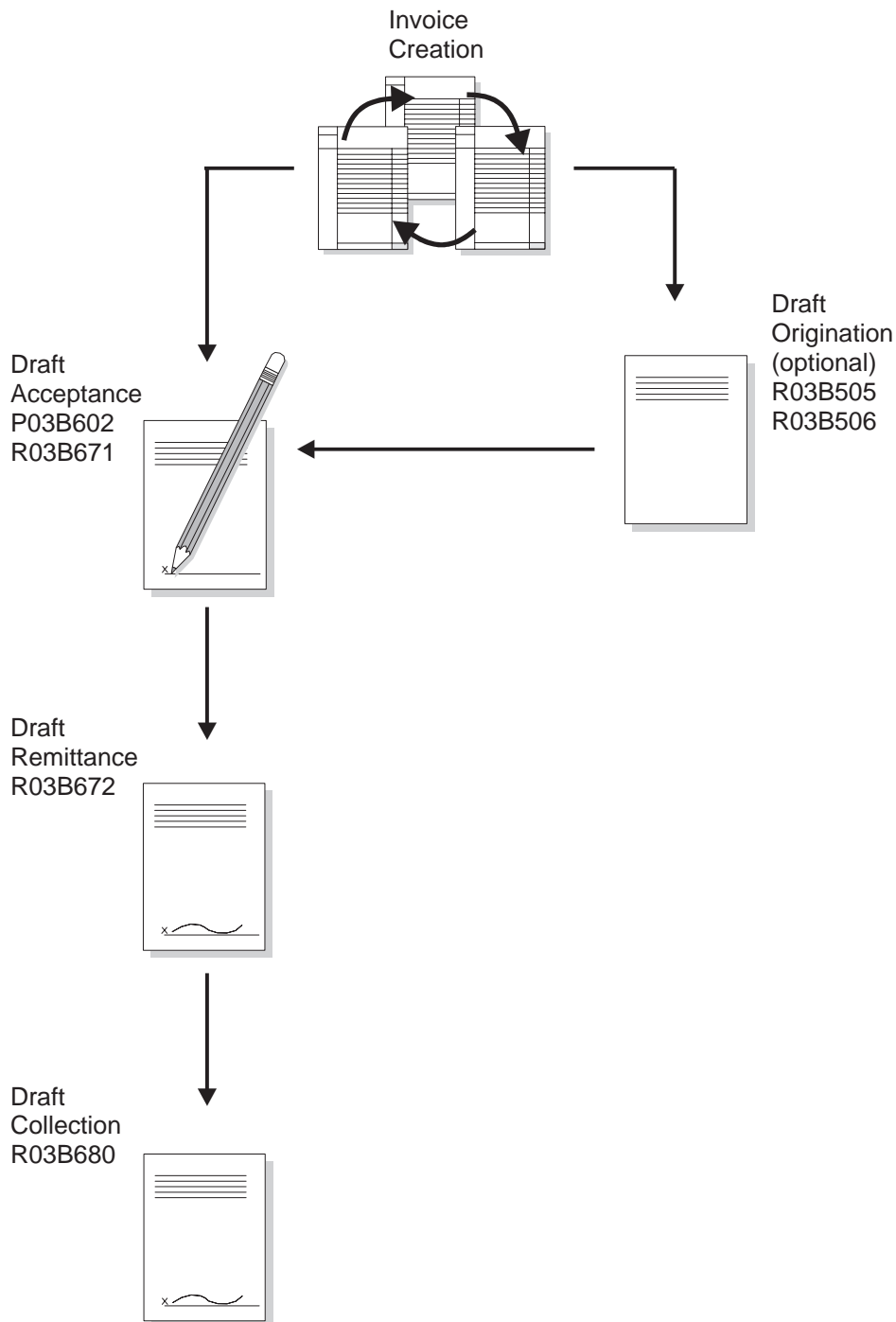
Processing automatic debits includes the following tasks:

- France: Working with automatic debits for France
- Accounts Receivable: Creating a batch of automatic debits
- Accounts Receivable: Processing a batch of automatic debits in final mode
- Accounts Receivable: Formatting a batch of automatic debits

Processing Accounts Receivable Drafts

In France, drafts can be remitted to the bank on paper or electronically. When a draft is remitted to the bank, the bank charges a commission fee for processing the draft. The commission fee is subject to VAT. If the draft is discounted, the bank calculates an additional fee based on the actual due date. The fee for discounting is also subject to VAT. You must create manual journal entries for these VAT entries.

The Accounts Receivable system provides an effective way to process drafts receivable. The following graphic illustrates the process flow for Accounts Receivable drafts in European countries.



Processing accounts receivable drafts consists of understanding the following topics and completing the following tasks:

- Accounts Receivable: What are the types of drafts?

- Accounts Receivable: What are the steps for processing drafts?
- France: Processing A/R drafts in France
- Accounts Receivable: Setting up A/R draft processing
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft origination
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft acceptance
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft remittance
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft collection
- Accounts Receivable: Approving and posting A/R drafts

Accounts Payable Processes

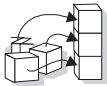


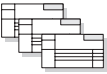

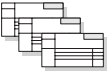




J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for accounts payable requirements in France include the following:

- Processing automatic payments

Processing Automatic Payments

Use automatic payment processing to pay vouchers during your usual payment cycle.

The following graphic illustrates the automatic payments process.

-  Step 1
Set up auto withholding.
-  Step 2
Run Cash Requirements report.
-  Step 3
Decide what to pay. Use Speed Release to put all other payments on hold.
-  Step 4
Create payment groups.
-  Step 5
Review the Payment Group Edit report and the Payment Analysis report (optional).
-  Step 6
Work with payment groups.
-  Step 7
Write payment/copy to tape.
-  Step 8
Update payment.
-  Step 9
Review payment register.
-  Step 10
Post payments.

Processing automatic payments consists of the following tasks:

- Accounts Payable: Setting up bank account information for A/P
- France: Assigning formats to payment instruments
- Accounts Payable: Creating payment groups
- Accounts Payable: Working with payment groups
- Accounts Payable: Working with automatic payments

General Accounting Processes

In France, businesses are required to use a legal, or statutory, chart of accounts. The French statutory chart of accounts uses a decimal-based numbering system, with ten account classes. Companies doing business in France should comply with several requirements to accomplish daily and periodic activities (month-end and year-end). These requirements may be different from those required at a group level or when using different accounting principles, such as those of a different country.

J.D. Edwards processes for general accounting requirements in France include the following tasks:

- France: Printing the Sequential Number report
- France: Printing the Trial Balance report
- France: Printing the General Ledger report
- France: Printing the General Journal report
- General Accounting: Printing the Transaction Journal
- France: Working with the D.A.S. 2 report
- France: Working with the ETAFI interface

Reporting Processes

J.D. Edwards solutions for France include additional reports to meet business and legal requirements. You print ledger reports to review the detail of the transactions between your company and your customers and suppliers. Businesses are required by law to report customer and supplier open amounts at year-end.

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for meeting reporting requirements in France include the following:

- France: Printing Customer Ledger reports
- France: Printing Supplier Ledger reports
- France: Printing Open Amount reports for customers
- France: Printing Open Amount reports for suppliers



Country-Specific Tasks



System Setup

Setting Up the Offset Method for Posting

Businesses in France are required to maintain a record of all accounting entries in the General Journal (*Livre Journal or Journal Général*). All entries must be recorded in the General Journal chronologically by the date on which the entries are posted to the General Ledger. The offset methods that you select on the Accounts Receivable Constants form and the Accounts Payable Constants form determine how the system prints the General Journal report.

You designate the type of offsetting entries that the system creates for A/R and A/P offset and discount accounts when you post invoices and vouchers to the general ledger.

Setting up the offset method for posting includes the following tasks:

- Setting up the automatic offset method for A/R
- Setting up the automatic offset method for A/P

Automatic Offset Method Y

If you use offset method Y, the posting process creates one offset for each document, even if the invoice document contains both positive and negative pay items.

J.D. Edwards recommends that French users use offset method Y because it maintains the correct separate debit and credit balances, even if positive documents (invoices) and negative documents (credit memos) are included in the same batch.

In the following example, the batch includes an invoice with two items, one for 10,000 and one for 5,000. The batch also includes a credit memo with two items, one for 3,000 and one for 1,000. The posting process created two automatic entries: a debit of 15,000 to offset both items on the invoice, and a credit of 4,000 to offset both items on the credit memo.

Description	Document	Debit	Credit
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 001		10,000-
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 002		5,000-
Offset	AE 3042	15,000	
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 001	3,000	
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 002	1,000	
Offset	AE 504		4,000-
Totals		19,000	19,000-

Automatic Offset Method S

If you use offset method S, the posting process creates one offset for each pay item, including discounts and tax. Method S creates multiple records in the General Ledger table, but maintains the correct debit and credit balances from a French legal point of view. Note that this offset method creates a large number of automatic entries, which considerably increases the size of the General Ledger table.

In the following example, the batch includes an invoice with two items, one for 10,000 and one for 5,000. The batch also includes a credit memo with two items, one for 3,000 and one for 1,000. The posting process created four automatic entries: debits of 10,000 and 5,000 to offset both items on the invoice, and credits of 3,000 and 1,000 to offset both items on the credit memo.

Description	Document	Debit	Credit
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 001		10,000-
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 002		5,000-
Offset	AE 3042	10,000	
Offset	AE 3042	5,000	
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 001	3,000	
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 002	1,000	
Offset	AE 504		3,000-
Offset	AE 504		1,000-
Totals		19,000	19,000-

Automatic Offset Method B

When you post using offset method B, the system creates a cumulative automatic entry that does not include separate debit and credit totals. J.D. Edwards recommends that if offset method B is used to post transactions in France, procedures should be established to control the entry of different types of transactions, such as invoices and debit notes, in the same batch for posting.

Though it is a common business practice, French businesses are not legally required to provide a detailed journal to justify the offset to the bank account for each payment or receipt. If multiple payments and receipts are made on the same bank account, it is acceptable to print one cumulative entry for the bank account.

If you use offset method B, you can use the Transaction Journal to justify the centralized automatic entries that the system creates when you run the General Journal Report.

In the following example, the batch includes an invoice with two items, one for 10,000 and one for 5,000. The batch also includes a credit memo with two items, one for 3,000 and one for 1,000. The posting process created one automatic entry: a debit of 11,000

to offset all items. The system uses the batch number as the document number of the automatic offset.

Description	Document	Debit	Credit
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 001		10,000-
Invoice	RI 3042 – Item 002		5,000-
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 001	3,000	
Credit Memo	RM 504 – Item 002	1,000	
Offset	AE 4360	11,000	
Totals		15,000	15,000-

► **To set up the automatic offset method for A/R**

From the Accounts Receivable Setup menu (G03B41), choose Accounts Receivable Constants.

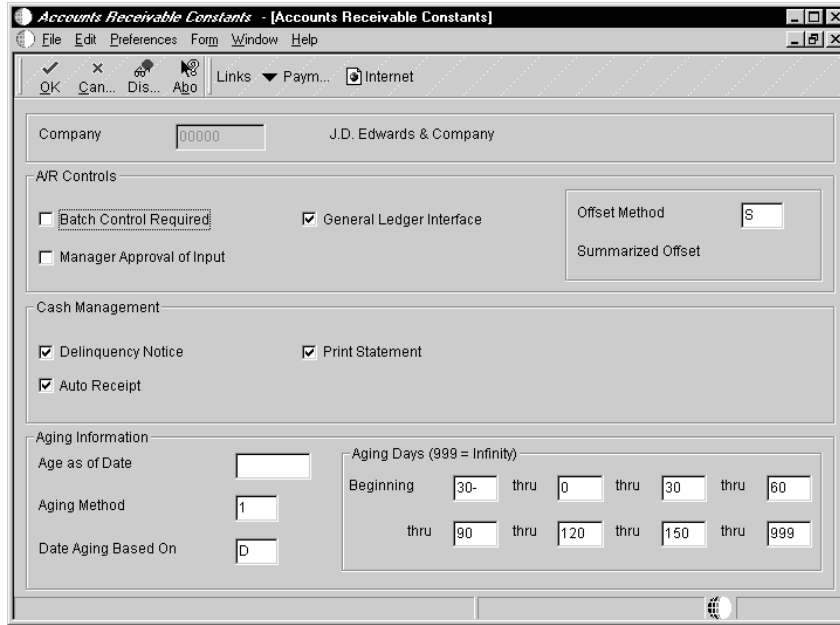
On System Setup

1. Click Accounts Receivable Constants.

The screenshot shows the 'Accounts Receivable Constants' window. At the top, there is a 'Company' field with a dropdown arrow. Below it is a table with the following columns: Co, Delinquency Notice, Auto Cash, Print Stmt, Auto Receipt Algorithm, Age as of Date, Aging Method, and Date Ag Based. The table contains several rows of data for different companies.

Co	Delinquency Notice	Auto Cash	Print Stmt	Auto Receipt Algorithm	Age as of Date	Aging Method	Date Ag Based
00000	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00001	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00020	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00028	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00050	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00060	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00070	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D
00075	Y	Y	Y	U		1	D

2. On Work with A/R Constants, complete the following field and click Find to locate a specific company:
 - Company
3. Choose a record and click Select.



4. On Accounts Receivable Constants, complete the following field and click OK:
- Offset Method

Field	Explanation
Offset Method	<p>The method for automatically generating an offset entry when it is posted to the general ledger. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D Create an offset entry for each detail record (gross amount, discount amount, and tax accruals are separate offset entries). This option is available only for WorldVision and WorldSoftware. S Create a summarized offset for each detail record (gross amount, discount amount and tax accruals are combined into one offset entry). Y Create one offset per document (multiple items). B Create one offset for each batch. <p>The system creates offsets against actual amount and multi-currency ledger types only.</p> <p>Offset method D does not apply to OneWorld.</p>

► To set up the automatic offset method for A/P

From the Accounts Payable Setup menu (G0441), choose Accounts Payable Constants.

On System Setup

1. Click Accounts Payable Constants.

Accounts Payable Constants - [Accounts Payable Constants]

File Edit Preferences Form Window Help

OK Can... Dis... Help Links Pay T... Internet

Batch Control Required Manager Approval of Input

Offset Method Summarized Offset

Duplicate Invoice Number Edit Warning upon duplication

Aging Days (999 = Infinity)

1 thru thru thru thru thru

2. On Accounts Payable Constants, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Offset Method

Setting Up User Defined Codes

On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Defined Codes.

Many fields throughout J.D. Edwards software accept user defined codes as valid values. You can customize your system by setting up and using user defined codes that meet the specific needs of your business environment.



User defined codes are central to J.D. Edwards systems. You should be thoroughly familiar with user defined codes before you change them.

User defined codes are either soft coded or hard coded. You can customize any user defined code that is soft coded to accommodate your specific business needs. You can also set up additional soft-coded user defined codes. You cannot customize a hard-coded user defined code.

User defined codes are stored in tables that relate to specific systems and code types. For example, 12/FM represents system 12 (fixed assets) and user defined code list FM (finance methods). User defined code tables determine what codes are valid for the individual fields in your system. If you enter a code that is not valid for a field, the system displays an error message. For example, when you enter an invoice, you can enter a user defined code to specify the payment instrument. The system does not accept a payment instrument that is not in the user defined list of valid payment instruments.

You can access all user defined code tables through a single user defined code form. After you select a user defined code form from a menu, change the System Code field and the User Defined Codes field to access another user defined code table.

Set up the following user defined codes to process business transactions in France:

- Payment instrument (00/PY)
- Print/tape program - payments (04/PP)
- VAT on receipts/payments (74/TX)
- Category code 7 (01/07)

Payment Instrument (00/PY)

Set up user defined codes to identify each payment instrument that you use. You can associate payment instruments with documents so that you can process similar documents together. For example, you might set up payment instruments for automatic debits and automatic receipts.

In addition, you can associate a payment instrument with a bank account and with a print program in order to generate a check or a bank file. See *France: Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments*.

Print/Tape Program - Payments (04/PP)

Set up each of the print or tape programs that you use to write payments as a user defined code. The following print and tape programs are available for France:

- P04572F1, bank file or paper payment order
- P04572F2, check letter
- P04572N, accounts payable drafts

VAT on Receipts/Payments (74/TX)

Set up user defined codes to identify the tax rates codes that are applicable to VAT on receipts and VAT on payments. You can use these codes to associate different VAT rates with transactions that are subject to the A/P VAT Receivable on Payment and A/R VAT Payable on Receipt regimes.

Under the A/R VAT Payable on Receipt regime, when you sell something, you collect VAT, which you then owe to the fiscal authority.

Under the A/P VAT Receivable on Payment regime, when you buy something, you pay VAT to the supplier. You then deduct that amount from the VAT you have collected from clients on your sales and pay the difference to the fiscal authority.

See *France: Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts*.



You should define only the tax codes used for VAT on Receipts and Payments in the VAT on Receipts/Payments user defined code table (74/TX), not the tax codes for the VAT on Debits regime. Defining codes for VAT on Debits in this user defined code table will result in unpredictable errors.

Category Code 7 (01/07)

Set up user defined codes in this table to identify fee categories for D.A.S. 2 reporting. Set up the following codes:

- AUT - miscellaneous fees
- COM - commissions
- COU - Courtage
- DAU - author fee
- DIN - copyright fee
- HON - fees
- IRE - expense reimbursements
- JDP - Jeton de présence
- RIS - discount

- ZZZ - not applicable

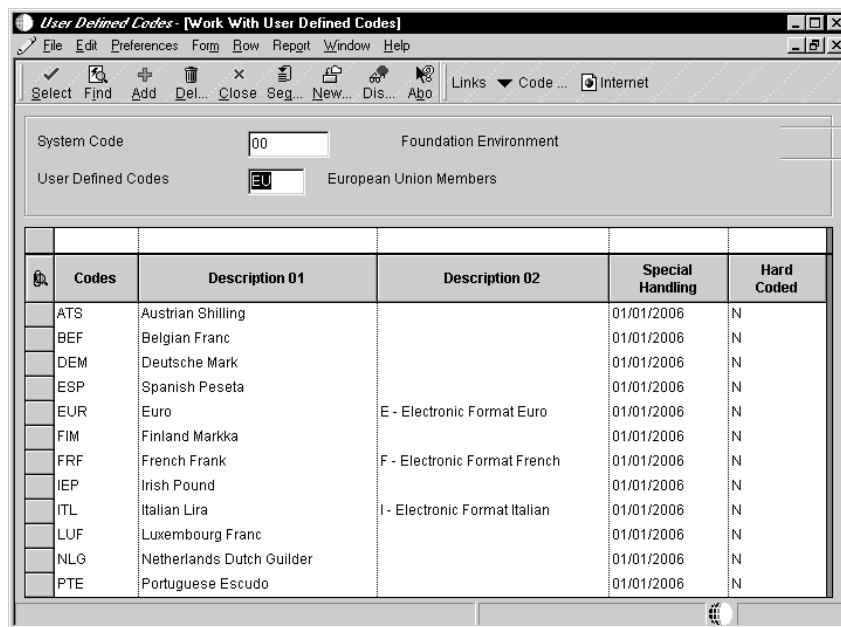
You can choose any value for the fees, but the descriptions are the official descriptions of the fees to be used for D.A.S. 2 reporting.

Setting Up A/R Electronic Formats for the Euro

From the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose User Defined Codes.

French and Italian companies that use domestic electronic formats in accounts receivable have a special setup requirement. This setup allows domestic formats, which state bank file amounts in the domestic currency, to also state amounts in the euro. French and Italian companies can then state amounts in either the franc or lira and the euro, regardless of the company's domestic currency.

To state domestic format amounts in A/R in the domestic currency or the euro, French and Italian companies must assign a currency value to the corresponding currency code on the European Union Members UDC table (00/EU).



Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
ATS	Austrian Shilling		01/01/2006	N
BEF	Belgian Franc		01/01/2006	N
DEM	Deutsche Mark		01/01/2006	N
ESP	Spanish Peseta		01/01/2006	N
EUR	Euro	E - Electronic Format Euro	01/01/2006	N
FIM	Finland Markka		01/01/2006	N
FRF	French Frank	F - Electronic Format French	01/01/2006	N
IEP	Irish Pound		01/01/2006	N
ITL	Italian Lira	I - Electronic Format Italian	01/01/2006	N
LUF	Luxembourg Franc		01/01/2006	N
NLG	Netherlands Dutch Guilder		01/01/2006	N
PTE	Portuguese Escudo		01/01/2006	N

To set up A/R electronic formats for the euro, assign a one-character currency value in the Description 02 field as follows:

- E (for the euro currency code, EUR)
- Blank or F (for the French franc currency code, FRF)
- Blank or I (for the Italian lira currency code, ITL)

Assign the value blank to your default domestic currency.

Alternate Chart of Accounts Example

In France, local businesses are required to use a legal, also known as a statutory, chart of accounts (PCG82 – Plan comptable général). The French statutory chart of accounts uses a decimal-based numbering system, with ten account classes as follows:

Balance Sheet

The following account classes are included on the Balance Sheet:

- Class 1: Capital Accounts and Borrowings and Long Term Debt
- Class 2: Fixed Assets and Long Term Investments and Assets
- Class 3: Inventories
- Class 4: Receivables, Payables and related accounts with third parties
- Class 5: Cash and Marketable Securities

Income Statement

The following account classes are included on the Income Statement:

- Class 6: Expenses
- Class 7: Income and Revenue

Other

The following account classes are reserved for other reporting purposes:

- Class 8: Special Accounts - generally commitments that are not recorded on the Balance Sheet, and so on
- Class 9: Analysis Accounts - does not directly concern general accounting and fiscal statement preparation
- Class 0: Currently not used

Accounts are organized in classes, subclasses, sub-subclasses, and so on. For example:

- Class: 4 - Receivables and Payables
- Subclass: 40 - Payables, 41 - Receivables
- Sub-Subclass: 419 - Advances Received from Customers, Discounts, and Refunds
- Sub-sub-subclass: 4191 - Advances Received on Orders

Understanding Bank Account Information Validation

To process bank transactions for France, the account information you enter must be accurate to avoid service charges from the bank and possible rejection of electronic funds transfers for payments and receipts because of incomplete or incorrect account information.

J.D. Edwards software automatically validates the Relevé d'Identité Bancaire (R.I.B.), including the bank account and transit numbers, according to the standards set by the French banking authority. You must enter the R.I.B. key in the Control Digit field for the account information to be validated. The Modulus 97 algorithm checks the R.I.B. key.



In addition to the automatic validation that is activated by a country server, you can run the Bank Account Exception Report (P00310) to verify that your account information is correct. When you run the report, the system verifies the account numbers based on a control digit (R.I.B. key) and the bank transit number.

Before you Begin

- Verify that your suppliers and customers have a country code equal to FR (France) or a blank with FR in the second description of the user defined code table. This activates the online bank account information validation based on the R.I.B. key.

See Also

- *Accounts Payable: Setting Up Bank Account Information for A/P* for information about entering bank account information for your company
- *Accounts Payable: Setting Up Bank Account Cross-References for A/P* for information about entering bank account information for your suppliers
- *Accounts Receivable: Setting Up Bank Information for A/R* for information about entering bank account information for your customers

Understanding Inventory Transactions

Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in the U.S. and France

Based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States, the expense due to the purchase of an inventory item is recognized only at the time of sale (the balance of the cost of sales account). The U.S. GAAP and the J.D. Edwards standard solution imply an accounting principle of permanent inventory. That is, each inventory transaction generates an accounting entry.

In France, the purchase must be recognized in a purchase account. It is customary to periodically identify the difference between the initial inventory and the final inventory and to post an offset entry to a stock variation account.

Accounting Schemes

The following tables show which accounts to debit and credit for each transaction using the final stock mode and permanent inventory accounting schemes:

Final Stock Mode

Event	U.S. GAAP		French GAAP	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Reception of goods	Stock	Received not vouchered	Purchase	Received not vouchered
Supplier invoice	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade
Sale	A/R trade	Sales	A/R trade	Sales
	Cost of sales	Stock	Stock variation	Stock
Final stock	Not available	Not available	Stock*	Stock variation*

*The entry can be inverted if the final stock is lower than the initial stock.

Permanent Inventory

Event	U.S. GAAP		French GAAP	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Reception of goods	Stock	Received not vouchered	Purchase	Received not vouchered
Supplier invoice	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade
Sale	A/R trade	Sales	A/R trade	Sales
	Cost of sales	Stock	Stock variation	Stock

Note the following about the final stock mode and permanent inventory schemes:

- The entry for final stock in the Final Stock Mode scheme does not exist in the Permanent Inventory scheme.
- The offsetting entry for the stock account is *always* the stock variation account.
- The cost of sales (U.S. GAAP) is equal to purchase plus or minus the stock variation (French GAAP).

J.D. Edwards Solution

When goods are received, the system uses automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to generate a single entry in the appropriate account. The French GAAP requires an additional entry. You can use Allocations within J.D. Edwards standard solution to generate the second entry.

The purchase of stock for a given period corresponds to the inventory entries of the same period. For clients working with a standard price, J.D. Edwards recommends using the Chart of Accounts to distinguish between the purchase at standard price and the variation. You can use the business unit or the object to achieve this distinction.

Example: Chart of Accounts

The following table compares a French chart of accounts that is structured to report on the difference between initial inventory and final inventory with a U.S. chart of accounts:

Description	U.S. Account	French Account	Level of Detail
Stock	1400		5
Raw materials	1410	3110	7
Finished goods	1420	3550	7
Accounts Payable	4100		5
A/P trade	4110	4011	7
Received not vouchered	4115	4081	7
Gross Margin	5000		4
Total sales	5001		5
Gross sales	5010	7011	7
Discount	5020	7091	7
Cost of Sales	6000		5
Purchases at standard price	6010	6011	7
Variation of standard price	6011	6011	7
Variation of stock (raw materials)	6012	6031	7
Variation of stock (finished goods)	6013	7135	7

Automatic Accounting Instructions

The following tables show how to set up the AAIs to post transaction amounts to the correct account using the stock entries, purchase entries, and sales entries accounting schemes.

Stock Entries

These entries are reserved for stock transactions that are not related to a purchase or a sale, such as inventory issues, transfers, and adjustments.

AAI	Description	Object	Description
TRI/4122	Adjustments	1410	Stock
TRO/4124	Adjustments	6031	Stock variation
PINV/4152	Inventory	1410	Stock
PEXP/4154	Inventory	6031	Stock variation

Purchase Entries

AAI	Description	Object	Description
OPI/4310	Reception of stocked raw materials	6010	Purchase
OPN/4315	Reception of non-stocked items	xxxx	Purchase of non-stocked Items
OPR/4320	Reception	4115	Received not vouchered*
OPV/4330	Variation of standard price	6011	Variation of standard price
OPP/4335	Variation of standard price	6011	Variation of standard price
OPX/4340	Variation of currency	xxxx	Variation of currency

*The offsetting entry for this account is generated through the AAI PCxxxx.

Sales Entries

AAI	Description	Object	Description
SOC/4220	Sales	6013	Stock variation finished goods
SOS/4230	Sales	5010	Sales*
SOI/4240	Sales	1420	Stock
SOT/4250	Sales	xxxx	Taxes*

*The offsetting entry for the A/R Trade account is generated by the AAI RCxxxx.

Indexed Allocation Computations

Use indexed allocation computations to generate accounting entries for the entry of stock based on the purchase account at standard price.

Set up your allocations as follows:

Recur Frequency	MO (Monthly)
Method	Update
Computations Based On	Month to Date
Contra/Clearing Account	6031 Stock valuation
From OBJ	6010 Purchase
From LT	AA
Rate Factor	1
TO OBJ	1410 Stock
TO LT	AA

You can minimize the setup required for allocations by using a transit account. For example, if you have several accounting branches, you can use the following alternative:

Contra/Clearing Account	Transit Account
From OBJ	6010 Purchase
From LT	AA
Rate Factor	1
TO OBJ	1410 Stock
TO LT	AA
From OBJ	6010 Purchase
From LT	AA
Rate Factor	-1
TO OBJ	6031 Stock variation
TO LT	AA

For information on indexed allocation computations, see *General Accounting: Setting Up Indexed Allocation Computations*.

Managing Bad Debts

In the French chart of accounts, a special account exists in class 4 as a subset of account 411000 - Trade Accounts Receivable. Account 416000 is used for doubtful clients and client accounts in litigation.

When you recognize a client account as a bad debt, you transfer the receivable amount, including any VAT, to account 416000. You also create the necessary accounting entries between account 416000 - Bad Debts and account 411000 - Trade Accounts Receivable.

To process bad debts, use one of the following methods:

- G/L offset transfer method
- Payment status modification method

G/L Offset Transfer Method

Use the G/L offset transfer method to transfer invoices from the trade accounts receivable account to the bad debts account. To do this, use the chargeback procedure in the cash receipts program. When you use the chargeback procedure, you close the invoice by opening a new document (document type RB). You can manually change the G/L offset for the new document to the bad debts account (416000).

You can use this method to create one new document per invoice, or one new document for all of the invoices that you want to transfer to the bad debts account.

If you create one document for multiple invoices, you can associate bad debts with document type RB. Otherwise, it is important to remember that document type RB might identify other types of chargebacks in addition to bad debts.

To further identify clients with bad debts, you can specify the credit message D (for bad debts) on the customer master record for the client. The disadvantage of this method is that the system will not include the original data relative to that client's invoices on any accounts receivable reports that you print. This might not be a disadvantage if you are accustomed to tracking this information using online inquiries.

Payment Status Modification Method

You can modify the payment status for invoices that are considered bad debts. To do this, you must create a specific payment status code for bad debts, such as X. To further identify clients with bad debts, you can specify the credit message D (for bad debts) on the Customer Master record for the client.

If you use the payment status modification method and indicate the credit message D on the Customer Master record, you must:

- Modify the data selection for your A/R Open Detail and Summary reports so that invoices identified as bad debts (with payment status X) are excluded.
- Create report versions to report on clients identified as “bad debts.”
- Manually enter a reversing journal entry at the end of the month to offset the difference between the Trade Accounts Receivable account and the Bad Debts account. You can print this information on the Trial Balance report by G/L Offset. Use data selections to include only records with the payment status for bad debts (X).

The advantage of the Payment Status Modification method is that you can maintain the information in the system relative to the original invoice, and you can easily access and update bad debt information. The disadvantages are that the setup phase is more complex, and that you are required to make a monthly manual entry. However, J.D. Edwards recommends this solution if you need to keep the original invoice information to process delinquency notices.

See Also

- *International: Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts*

Tax Management

Printing the Intrastat Report

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose French Format Intrastat.

You print Intrastat reports based on the information in the Intrastat Workfile (F0018T). Although the information that is required to appear on the Intrastat report is common for most EU members, report formats vary from country to country. J.D. Edwards provides an Intrastat report designed to meet the country-specific requirements for France.

Processing Options for French Format Intrastat Report (R0018IF)

Proof or Final

1. Enter '1' to print in final mode. Leave blank for proof mode, the document information is not printed and the processed flag in the file is updated. In proof mode, the document information is printed and the flag is not updated.

Report Period

2. Enter the reporting period to print on the report heading.

Period:
Year:

Summary

3. Enter a '1' to print summary only. A default of blank will print all details.

Decl. Level

5. Enter level of declaration to be printed on report.

Decl. Level

5. Enter level of declaration to be printed on report.

Printing the Tax Detail Report

From the Tax Processing and Reporting menu (G0021), choose Use and VAT Tax.

In France, you can print the Tax Detail report to help you complete your VAT return forms. The report lists the actual tax information by company and order type for each Tax Rate/Area you have set up for your system.

The Tax Detail report prints the detail tax information in the Tax Detail table (F0018).

Processing Options for Tax Detail Report (R0018P)

Tax Report

1. Enter a '1' to flag the detail records as having been read:

As-If Currency

1. Enter the currency code for as-if currency reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.

2. Enter the "As-Of" date for processing the current exchange rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts

From the French VAT Processing menu (G00214), choose an option.

VAT is usually due at invoice entry and posting time. If the services and goods on the vouchers received are subject to this fiscal regime, it is possible to declare VAT when the payment is made as opposed to when the voucher is recorded. The same is true when you process Accounts Receivable. You can declare VAT when you receive payment rather than when you record the invoice.

VAT reports for payments and receipts provide the information that you need to complete official tax declaration forms and reconcile VAT accounts. You can use the information from VAT reports to differentiate between transactions that are subject to the ordinary VAT on Debits regime, and transactions that are subject to the VAT Payable on Receipts and VAT Receivable on Payments regimes.

The program that generates VAT reports for payments and receipts selects only the transactions that have been entered with a tax explanation code of V or VT (VAT). The program produces a report that highlights the transaction detail of those invoices for which VAT has been declared at receipt and payment time.

If you postpone declaring VAT for specific transactions, you should note the following:

- The VAT Payable on Receipt and VAT Receivable on Payment regimes are applicable only to identifiable services and construction works.
- For the VAT Payable on Receipt regime, the VAT amount should be accounted for when a receipt is recorded for the invoice. For a partial receipt, only the VAT for the received amount should be recognized. For A/R drafts, the actual receipt should be considered as received at the draft due date and not at the receipt date (the date on which the draft is recorded).
- For the VAT Receivable on Payment regime, the VAT amount should be accounted for when the vouchers are paid. For partial payment, only the VAT for the paid amount should be recognized. For A/P drafts, the actual payment should be considered paid at the draft due date, and not at the payment date.

You should run VAT reports for each fiscal period. The VAT report shows the following detail for each tax rate:

- VAT Receivable on Debit (ordinary VAT processing)
- VAT Receivable on Payment (special regime)
- VAT Payable on Debit (ordinary VAT processing)
- VAT Payable on Receipt (special regime)

VAT Receivable on Payment is also called Input VAT or Recoverable VAT. VAT Payable on Receipt is also called Output VAT.

If your company accounts for VAT on Payments and Receipts, you might find it useful to use the VAT on Payments and Receipts process for VAT on Debit transactions.

The VAT report program includes the following functionalities:

Partial receipts and payments	<p>You can process partial receipts and payments. The system identifies the pay item records for which VAT has already been received or paid. The VAT report shows these records in two columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tax Already Declared• Tax To Declare
Summary of taxes	<p>At the bottom of each report (Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable), the VAT report shows a summary of taxes to declare by tax rate.</p>
Transaction listing	<p>The VAT report shows a listing of all transactions by tax rate and a Tax to Declare column.</p>
Drafts processing	<p>The VAT report shows the VAT due based on the draft due date.</p>
Proof and final modes	<p>You run the program in proof mode to print a report that you can review before running the program in final mode.</p> <p>Final mode prints a report and updates applicable tables. Final mode also flags the transactions so that the VAT amount is printed in the Tax Already Declared column for the next period, as opposed to the transactions whose VAT is printed in the Tax To Declare column for the current period.</p>
Euro display	<p>You can use the Currency processing options to display amounts in the euro.</p>

Setup Considerations

Before you can run the VAT on Payments or Receipts reports, you must complete the setup detailed below.

Define separate VAT accounts for the normal VAT on Debits and the VAT on Payments/Receipts in your chart of accounts. At the end of the reporting period, it will be necessary to create manual entries to compensate the VAT on Receipts/Payments accounts. For example:

- 44571.DEBIT, VAT Collected on Debits
- 44571.ENC, VAT Collected on Receipts

- 44551.DEBIT, VAT Deductible on Debits
- 44551.DEC, VAT Deductible on Payments

Define separate tax rates for the VAT on Receipts and Payments regime and the VAT on Debits regime with distinct G/L Offsets. For example:

- C206, A/R VAT on Debits, G/L Offset = COL
- C206E, A/R VAT on Receipts, G/L Offset = ENC
- D206, A/P VAT on Debits, G/L Offset = DED
- D206E, A/P VAT on Payments, G/L Offset = DEC



Set up the tax rates used only for VAT on Receipts and Payments, not for VAT on Debits, in the user defined codes table 74/TX. See *France: Setting Up User Defined Codes*.

For example, in the previous list of tax rates, only the following rates should be defined in user defined code table 74/TX:

- C206E, A/R VAT on Receipts
- D206E, A/P VAT on Payments

Define the following AAIs for the receivables and payables tax account using the G/L offsets defined for the tax rates:

- **RTCOL**, 44571.DEBIT
- **RTENC**, 44571.ENC
- **PTDED**, 44551.DEBIT
- **PTDEC**, 44551.DEC

Processing Options for VAT Detail Report (R7400C1)

Process

Enter '1' to run in final mode. If left blank, the report will run in proof mode.

G/L Date

Enter Beginning G/L Date
Enter Ending G/L Date

Company

Enter a Valid Company Number.

UDC_Receipts

System Code
Record Type

UDC_Payments

System Code
Record Type

Currency

1. Enter the Currency Code for as-if currency reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.
2. Enter the As-Of date for processing the current rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Processing Options for VAT Reports for Receipts (R7400C2)

Proof/Final

1. Enter a '1' to run in final mode. If left blank, the report will be run in proof mode.

Dates

2. Select the G/L dates range to be processed:

Beginning Date
End Date

Select Company

3. Select the company for which the VAT on receipts process needs to be run. A company code MUST be entered in this processing option.

User Def. Code

4. Enter the table containing the VAT rate codes on receipts (A/R) to be processed. A User Defined Codes Table MUST be entered in this processing option.

System Code
Record Type

Currency

1. Enter the Currency Code for as-if currency reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.

2. Enter the as-of date for processing the current rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Processing Options for VAT on Payments (R7400C3)

Mode

Enter a '1' to run in final mode.
If left blank, the report will run
in proof mode

G/L Date

Enter beginning G/L date.
Enter ending G/L date.

Company

Enter company code.
Enter system code.
Enter record type.

Currency

1. Enter the Currency Code for
as-if currency reporting. This
option allows for amounts to print
in a currency other than the
currency they are stored in.
Amounts will be translated and
print in this as-if currency. If
left blank, amounts will print in
their database currency.
2. Enter the As-Of date for
processing the current rate for
the as-if currency. If left blank,
the system date will be used.

Completing the VAT Return Form

In France, the taxpayer is liable for output VAT and input VAT. You must report VAT to officials. VAT returns must be completed monthly on a special form and filed with the local tax office between the 15th and 24th day of the following month.

You can use J.D. Edwards localized software to run French VAT reports. The reports provide the information that you need to complete official tax declaration forms and reconcile the VAT accounts. You can use information from VAT reports to differentiate between transactions that are subject to the ordinary VAT regime and transactions that are subject to the VAT Receivable on Receipts and VAT Payable on Payments regimes.

An example of the French VAT Return form follows.

See Also

- *France: Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts*



N° 30-2947
MODÈLE OBLIGATOIRE
(Article 287 du C.G.I.)



DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES IMPÔTS

N° 3310 CA 3

TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE (ET TAXES ASSIMILÉES)
DÉCLARATION MENSUELLE OU TRIMESTRIELLE - RÉGIME RÉEL NORMAL
MINI RÉEL

PÉRIODE DE DÉCLARATION Ne pas omettre de préciser la période

Mois de 19.....
ou trimestre 19.....

Numéro d'identification intracommunautaire
0001 Code activité

N° d'identification de l'établissement (SIRET)

PAIEMENT, DATE, SIGNATURE

Dater et signer

À

Le

Signature :

Téléphone (facultatif) :

Établir impérativement les chèques à l'ordre
du TRÉSOR PUBLIC

Paiement par mandat, virement postal, virement bancaire,
obligation cautionnée : cocher la case correspondante.

4 Virement bancaire 5 Mandat, vir. postal 6 Obligation cautionnée

RÉSERVÉ À L'ADMINISTRATION		
Somme :	Date :	Pénalités
.....	N° R.	Taux 5% 9005
dont OC :	N° R. 30	Taux % 9006
.....	N° d'opération	Taux % 9007

CADRE RÉSERVÉ À LA CORRESPONDANCE

Rayer les indications
imprimées par ordinateur
qui ne correspondent plus
à la situation exacte de l'entreprise
(dénomination, activité, adresse,
régime d'imposition...)
et signaler ci-contre
le changement intervenu.

NOM, PRÉNOMS :
(ou dénomination)

ACTIVITÉ :
(profession)

ADRESSE :

.....

Date de réception

Recette	Numéro de dossier	Clé	Période	C.D.I.	Insp.	Régime
---------	-------------------	-----	---------	--------	-------	--------

N° 3310 CA 3 - IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE 5 403312 GFF 60 | 1 - Juillet 1995 - G 2

A MONTANT DES OPÉRATIONS RÉALISÉES			
OPÉRATIONS IMPOSABLES (H.T.)		OPÉRATIONS NON IMPOSABLES	
01	Ventes, prestations de services		
02	Autres opérations imposables		
03	Acquisitions intracommunautaires (dont ventes à distance et/ou opérations de montage :	0031	
04	Exportations hors CEE	0032	
05	Autres opérations non imposables	0033	
06	Livraisons intracommunautaires	0034	
B DÉCOMPTE DE LA TVA À PAYER			
OPÉRATIONS IMPOSABLES (lignes 1 à 3 ventilées par taux)		Base hors taxe	Taxe due
07	Taux 18,6 %	0200	
08	Taux 5,5 %	0100	
09	Anciens taux	0900	
10	Opérations imposables à un taux particulier (décompte effectué sur annexe 3310 A)	0950	
11	Opérations réalisées dans les DOM	0920	
12			
13	TVA antérieurement déduite à reverser (pour les redevables RSI crédit au 31-12 dont le remboursement a été demandé)	0600	
14	Total (lignes 07 à 13)		
15	Dont TVA sur acquisitions intracommunautaires	0035	
DÉDUCTIONS			
16	Biens constituant des immobilisations	0703	
17	Autres biens et services	0702	
18	Autre TVA à déduire	F	
19	Report du crédit apparaissant ligne 24 de la précédente déclaration	8001 F	
20	Total des lignes 18 + 19	0701	
21	Total des lignes 16 + 17 + 20		
Indiquer ici le pourcentage de déduction applicable pour la période		%	
CRÉDIT		TAXE À PAYER	
22	Crédit de TVA (ligne 21 – ligne 14)	0705	
23	Remboursement demandé sur formulaire n° 3519 joint	8002	
24	Crédit à reporter ligne 19 de la prochaine déclaration	8003	
25	TVA nette due (ligne 14 – ligne 21)		
26	Taxes assimilées calculées sur annexe n° 3310 A	9979	
27	Sommes à imputer y compris acompte congés	9989	
28	Sommes à ajouter y compris acompte congés	9999	
Total à payer			

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, garantit aux déclarants un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant auprès du centre des Impôts dont ils relèvent.

Accounts Receivable

Working with Automatic Debits for France

When you run the Automatic Debiting program to process automatic debits for France, specify the following program number for the debit format:

R03B575FD Automatic Debits French Format

This format has been enhanced to support the euro.

You can specify this program number in the Bank File processing option when you create and process automatic debits. Alternatively, you can specify the program on the Revise Auto Debits Control form (P03B571).

This program generates a bank file that corresponds to the French banking standards for automatic debits.

Sender's Bank ID

You should enter the sender's bank ID in the Bank User Number field on the Revise BACS Information form. You can access the Revise BACS Information form by choosing G/L Bank Accounts from the Automatic Debiting menu (G03B131), and then selecting a bank account and choosing BACS Info from the Row menu.

See Also

- *Accounts Receivable: Formatting a Batch of Automatic Debits* for detailed instructions on formatting automatic debits

Processing Options for Automatic Debiting French Format (R03B575FD)

Statement Prin

1. Enter a '1' if a Customer Statement is to be printed for the Automatic Debits. If left blank, Customer Statements will only be printed where the number of invoice details exceeds the maximum number that can be included onto the format.

Statement Print

Processing A/R Drafts in France

Types of Drafts

The following drafts must be accepted by the customer before they can be remitted to the bank:

- LCR – the supplier prints the draft with bank account information.
- LCC – the supplier prints the draft with bank name only.
- BOR – the customer prints the draft with bank account information.
- BOC – the customer prints the draft with the bank name only.

Automatic drafts, called Lettre de Change Magnétique (LCR Magnétique), do not require customer acceptance.

Référence Tiré

The référence tiré is a customer draft reference number that the company accepting the draft needs to enter on its draft record. This number must be included when the draft is remitted electronically because the bank uses the number to match the draft with the customer reference.

When you use electronic drafts, you should indicate a 10-character référence tiré on the draft file that is remitted to the bank. According to French banking standards, this reference must always be right justified. If it is fewer than 10 characters, the remaining character spaces must be zero filled. The system updates the référence tiré in the detail record of the bank file (record 06), in positions 21 to 30.

Use J.D. Edwards Reference field to input the référence tiré. The Reference field is alphanumeric and cannot include any blanks, special characters, or punctuation marks. Although the Reference field is a generic field that can contain as many as 25 characters, only 10 characters can be used for the French référence tiré. When not used, the field should remain blank.

The Reference field is included in the following programs:

- Enter Our Drafts (P03B602)
- Enter Customer Drafts (P03B602)
- Drafts Inquiry (P03B602)
- Bank Remittance – Tape program (R03B672T)

To access the Reference field, choose Additional Information from the Form menu on the Drafts Entry form.

Draft Remittance

You can use the Draft Remittance program (R03B672) to remit drafts in print or tape formats, depending on the program you choose in the appropriate processing option.

When you use the tape remittance program for France (R03B672T), the program generates a table called F03B67OW that corresponds to the French banking standards (AFB) for magnetic drafts (LCR Magnétiques). These standards are compatible with ETEBAC communication protocols.

The French LCR Magnétiques AFB standard bank file is 160 characters long and is structured as follows:

- Header records – 03
- Detail records – 06
- Total records – 08

The F03B67OW file contains a 1500-character field labelled REAPTA, which contains the information that should be sent to the bank formatted according to AFB standards.

You need to create a utility program to copy the appropriate information from the F03B67OW file to a medium (diskette, e-mail, or other) that can be sent to the bank.

The Draft Remittance Tape Format (R03B672T) has been enhanced to support the euro.

Bank Input Code

Processing option 4 of the French LCR Magnétique program (R03B672T) lets you indicate the Bank Input Code (Code Entrée) for the header record of the bank file (record 03) in position 79.

Sender's Bank ID

You should enter the sender's bank ID in the Bank User Number field on the Revise BACS Information form. This number is updated in the header record (record 03) in positions 13 to 18.

You can access the Revise BACS Information form by choosing G/L Bank Accounts from the Automatic Debiting menu (G03B131), and then selecting a bank account and choosing BACS Info from the Row menu.

Bank Account Exception Report

Run the Bank Account Exception report (R00314) to validate the Clé R.I.B. This report lists any drafts with an invalid bank transit number, customer bank account number, or control digit.

Accounts Payable

Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

You can specify various output formats for automatic payments by assigning the programs that generate the formats to user-defined payment instruments. Payment formats can be printed or electronic. Payment instruments can include checks, magnetic bank files, and electronic or paper drafts.

The programs that you assign to your payment instruments determine the formats for payments and any additional output that the system generates when you process payment groups. The additional output components can include:

- Payment registers - A printed list of payments.
- Attachments - A printed report that contains the detail information that does not fit on a payment stub.
- Debit statements - A printed list of debit balances. Debit statements list net amounts that can either decrease or clear the amount of a voucher.

To assign formats to payment instruments, you specify a format generation program for each component of a payment instrument. For example, you could assign program P04573 (for print standard attachments) to the attachments component of your payment instrument for drafts. Then when you generate drafts, the system accesses this program to produce the appropriate type of attachment.

You can also define the specific uses for a payment instrument by assigning a specific bank account to the instrument. For example, you can set up two types of payment instruments for drafts, with each type drawn on a different bank account.

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for France:

Payment formats

Use the following programs to generate payment formats for France:

- P04572F1 for electronic or paper transfers (for paper transfers, the program P04572F1B is called by P04572F1)
- R04572F2 for check letters

The P04572F1 format has been enhanced to support the euro.

For print program P04572F1, you specify in the processing options whether the format is for print or electronic transfers. If you make both types of payments, you should set up two versions of the program.

J.D. Edwards supports only domestic payment transfer orders in the electronic funds transfer format (EFT), which can be used for payment orders in French francs or euros. For foreign payment orders, use the print transfer order (P04572F1B) that indicates the currency code, or create a custom program to generate an electronic file in the Foreign payment orders format.

Technical Considerations

Specifying a different version

You can specify different versions of the print program and the register program that you set up for your payment instrument defaults. To do this, access the processing options for the Work with Payment Groups program (P04571). Enter the versions that you want to use in processing option 1 on the Print tab and processing option 1 on the Update tab.

For example, if your company needs to create electronic and paper payment transfer orders, you should set up two versions of the format program (P04572F1): one for electronic payment transfer orders and one for paper payment transfer orders. In this situation, you would also need to create two versions of Work with Payment Groups to call the appropriate version of the print program.

French EFT format

The French EFT format for domestic payment transfers (generation program P04572F1) consists of a fixed length record that includes 160 characters. The information included in the EFT table includes:

- Header record (03) – Information about the company that is ordering the payment.
- Detail record (06)– Information about the suppliers that are to receive the payment and about the payment amount. The EFT table can include as many detail records as there are payments in the payment group.
- Total record (08) – Total amount of the transfer.

The generation program also includes the sender's bank identification number on the header, detail, and total records, as required by the Bank of France. You can specify this identification number in the processing options for the program or set up the number in the G/L bank account information you enter for your company in the BACS field.

G/L payment date for French EFT format

The system writes the G/L payment date to the electronic funds transfer table in the DDMMY format, where Y is the last digit of the year. For example, July 07, 1997 is written to the table as 07077.

Bank transit codes for French EFT format

The system writes the bank transit number of your company to the header record, and the bank transit number of the suppliers to the detail records of the EFT table. In both records, the bank transit number is split into the Bank Identification Number (5 digits) and the Branch Identification Number (5 digits).

Before You Begin

- Set up a code on user defined codes table 00/PY for each payment instrument that you use and on user defined codes table 04/PP for your payment programs. See *France: Setting Up User Defined Codes*.
- Create a version of each program that you intend to set up. See *OneWorld Foundation: Creating (Adding) a Batch Version*.

► To assign formats to payment instruments

From the Automatic Payment Setup menu (G04411), choose Payment Instrument Defaults.

On Work with Payment Instrument Defaults

1. Click Add.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Payment Instrument Defaults - [Set Up Payment Instrument Defaults]". The window contains the following elements:

- Menu bar: File, Edit, Preferences, Window, Help
- Toolbar: OK, Can..., Dis..., Abo
- Buttons: Links, Displ..., Internet
- Payment Instrument: A dropdown menu with a pencil icon.
- G/L Bank Account: A text input field.
- Print Programs section:

Payments	P04572F1	Produce Bank Tape - France
Payment Register	P04576	Payment Register - Standard
Attachments	P04573	Print Attachments - Standard
Debit Statements	P04574	Print Dbt Statement - Standard

2. On Set Up Payment Instrument Defaults, complete the following field:
 - Payment Instrument
3. Complete the following optional field:
 - G/L Bank Account
4. Complete the following fields:
 - Payments
 - Payment Register

- Attachments
- Debit Statements

Field	Explanation
Payment Instrument	The user defined code that determines the type of payment made to the supplier.
G/L Bank Account	<p>A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)• Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)• 8-digit short account ID number• Speed code <p>The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.</p>
Payments	A user defined program used to print A/P payments. Only programs set up in user defined codes for 04/PP may be entered.
Payment Register	A user defined program used to print the A/P payment register. Only programs set up in user defined codes for 04/PR may be entered.
Attachments	A user defined program used to print attachments in A/P Payment processing. Only programs set up in user defined codes for 04/PA may be entered.
Debit Statements	A user defined program used to print debit statements in A/P payment processing. Only programs set up in user defined codes for 04/PD can be entered.

See Also

- *Accounts Payable: Setting Up Payment Instruments*

Processing Options for Create A/P Bank Tape – France (R04572F1)

Processing

1. Enter '1' to print a paper Funds Transfer Order. If left blank a Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) file will be created.

Mode _____

Tape

1. Enter one of the following to load information to the reference field of the detail record. ' ' = payment document number, '1' = vendor number, 'literal comment'.

Tape Information _____

2. Enter the City to be loaded into the payment records.

City _____

Tape (more)

1. Enter the Sender's Bank ID number (6 pos.). If left blank, the Bank Account Bank System User Number (BACS) will be used. Please note that if this field is blank on the tape, the tape will be rejected by the bank clearing house.

Sender Bank _____

2. Enter the Sender's Fiscal Identification (15 positions). This can be either the SIRET code (1 + 14 digits) or another code (2 + code).

Sender's Fiscal _____

Bank

1. Enter the following default values:

Device Name _____
Tape Density _____
Label Name _____

Bank (more)

Block Size _____
New Volume Name _____
New Owner ID _____
File Name _____

Currency

1. Enter the currency code that is used in your system to identify _____

the EURO.

Processing Options for A/P Print Payments – French Checks (R04572F2)

Address Format

1. Enter an override address format to use for the payee and/or company addresses. If left blank, the country format will be used.

Address Format ID (FUTURE USE) _____

Payment Info

1. Enter a '1' if you would like the purchase order number to print on the stub instead of the supplier invoice number.

Purchase Order Number _____

2. Enter the City to print on the Payment.

City _____

Print Info

1. Enter the Forms Type for the Payments Spool File. If left blank, the default is 'APCHECKS'.

Forms Type (FUTURE USE) _____

General Accounting

Printing the Sequential Number Report

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose a Sequential Number Report option.

Businesses in France are required by law to number each original fiscal document both sequentially and chronologically. Fiscal documents include VAT taxes, such as accounts payable vouchers and accounts receivable invoices. Because each revenue and expense event must be documented in chronological order, businesses must include the numeric sequencing of each document number in the VAT registers.

Use the Sequential Number report to identify any document numbers that are out of sequence. When you print the report, the system checks the number for each document that includes a VAT amount in the following tables:

- Sales/Use/VAT Tax (F0018)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)

The report prints the appropriate error message for each document that meets the following conditions:

- The document number is not sequential.
- The general ledger date is lower than that of the previous document.

J.D. Edwards recommends that you print the Sequential Number Report daily and if not daily, at least before you change the G/L date.

You must manually correct any errors in the sequential numbering or justify the gap in the numbering of your documents. You can run one of the following sequential number reports to indicate which table you want to perform the sequential document number validation.

Sales/Use/VAT Tax (F0018) When you run the Sequential Number Report - Tax File to verify that document numbers are in sequential order without interruptions, the system prints a report based on the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table (F0018).

Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311) When you run the Sequential Number Report - A/R to verify that document numbers are in sequential order without interruptions, the system prints a report based on the Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311).

Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) When you run the Sequential Number Report - A/P Ledger to verify that document numbers are in sequential order without interruptions, the system prints a report based on the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411).

Processing Options for Sequential Number Report (R74099A-D)

Date

1. Specify the date range to select the documents to be controlled.

From Date
Thru Date

Printing the Trial Balance Report

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose T/B by Category Code or T/B by Object and Subsidiary.

You can print a trial balance report that accommodates specific French reporting needs. You can use the report for internal and external audits to validate your local accounting system.

The French Trial Balance report provides:

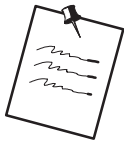
- Debit and credit account totals
- Balance forward amounts
- French account formats (object, subsidiary, or category codes)
- Accumulation of multiple ledger type transactions
- Accounting logic (by object, subsidiary, or category code) versus analytical logic (by Business Unit)

The traditional format and contents of a trial balance report in France differs from the trial balance reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. For example, the French Trial Balance report includes the following information that the base trial balance reports do not:

- A total for each account and subtotals for account classes
- Transaction detail in debit and credit format
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

You can run the French Trial Balance report by object and subsidiary or by category code, depending on whether your accounts are defined in the object.subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, or 23.

You can print Trial Balance reports that accumulate up to three ledger types for the same account by specifying the Ledger Types in the processing options.



The Ledger Type processing option in OneWorld replaces the user defined code 74/LT processing option in WorldSoftware.

Final Annual Close

To perform a final annual close, you can run the Trial Balance report in proof or final mode. When you run the report in final mode, the records included in the report are flagged in the F0911 table to indicate that they have been printed in final mode. This prevents the records from being printed in final mode again. An error message is printed on the report if any records have been printed in a previous final mode report. The word “Final” is printed on every page of a report run in final mode. You should run the report in final mode to prevent users from entering transactions after a year-end close. New transactions will be visible on the report because they will not be flagged with the same date as older transactions, which will have the date that the report was run in final mode for the closed year.



Because running the Trial Balance report in final mode flags the records as having been printed, the Trial Balance report should be run before the General Ledger and General Journal reports.

See Also

- *International: Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts*

Processing Options for Trial Balance by Object and Subsidiary (R7409C3)

Report Period

1. Enter the accounting period and the fiscal year. Leave blank to use the period and fiscal year of the Financial Reporting Date.

Period Number _____
 Fiscal Year _____

Ledger Type

2. Enter the requested ledger type(s). You may specify up to three ledger types. If all are left blank the default is 'AA'.

Ledger Type 1 _____
 Ledger Type 2 _____
 Ledger Type 3 _____

Business Unit

3. Enter the model Business Unit to be used for retrieving the account descriptions. By default, the transaction descriptions will be used.

Model Business Unit _____

Zero Balance

4. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the requested period. By default, these accounts will not be printed.

Totaling Level

5. Enter the totaling level for the account (1 to 4 characters). The default is level 2. Example:
Totaling Level 2 =
Class Total (1)
Sub-class Total (10)
-

Mode

6. Enter a '1' to run the report in final mode. The default will run the report in proof mode. CAUTION: The report can be run in final mode ONLY ONCE for the selected period and fiscal year. The transactions printed will not appear again on subsequent executions.
-

Summarization

7. Enter a '1' to summarize all subsidiary accounts into one object account. The default of blank will not summarize subsidiary accounts.
-

Processing Options for Trial Balance by Category Code (R70472)

Dates

Enter the accounting period and the
fiscal year

Period _____
Fiscal Year _____

Selections

Enter the ledger type up to a maximum of
three

Ledger Type 1 _____
Ledger Type 2 _____
Ledger Type 3 _____
Enter the Category Code to be used
for the alternate chart of
accounts (for example, R021, R022
or R023) _____
Enter the first P&L account for
the alternate chart of accounts
Totaling Level _____

Example: totaling level 2 =
class total (1)
sub-class total (10)

Enter a '1' to print accounts with
a zero balance, otherwise these
accounts will not be printed _____

Mode

Enter '1' to run the report in
final mode. CAUTION: The report
can be run in final mode ONLY ONCE
for the selected period and fiscal
year. The transactions printed
will not appear again on
subsequent executions. _____

Printing the General Ledger Report

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose G/L by Category Code or G/L by Object and Subsidiary.

You can print a General Ledger report that accommodates specific French reporting needs. You can use the report for internal and external audits to validate your local accounting system.

The French General Ledger report includes:

- Debit and credit account totals and details
- Balance forward
- French account formats (object, subsidiary, or category codes)

The reports are also designed with specific business objectives, such as the following information:

- Accumulation of multiple ledger type transactions
- Accounting logic (by object, subsidiary, or category code) versus analytical logic (by Business Unit)

The traditional format and content of a General Ledger report in France differs from the general ledger reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. For example, the French General Ledger report includes the following information that the base general ledger reports do not:

- A balance forward for each account
- A period debit and credit total for each account
- A total balance in debit and credit format
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

In addition, the French General Ledger report has the following features:

- Contains all of the transactions that are printed on the general journal report.
- Can be used for the opening and auditing of the company accounts with the same control totals as the journal report. The accounts and totals are used as a basis to establish the trial balance.
- Is required for audit controls. The report is used to validate the information in the legal reports (*liasse fiscale*).
- Can be run by object and subsidiary or by category code, depending on whether your accounts are defined in the object.subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, or 23.

You can print General Ledger reports that accumulate up to three ledger types for the same account by specifying the Ledger Types in the processing options.



The Ledger Type processing option in OneWorld replaces the user defined code 74/LT processing option in WorldSoftware.

Final Annual Close

To perform a final annual close, you can run the General Ledger report in final mode. When you run the report in final mode, the records included in the report are those that have been flagged by the Trial Balance report to indicate that they have been printed in final mode. This prevents the records from being printed in final mode again. An error message is printed on the report if any records have been printed in a previous final mode report. The word “Final” is printed on every page of a report run in final mode.

Processing Options for G/L by Object and Subsidiary (R7409C1)

Dates

1. Fiscal Year And Accounting Period:

Beginning Month: (Mandatory) _____
Beginning Year: (Mandatory) _____
Ending Month: (Mandatory) _____
Ending Year: (Mandatory) _____

Ledger Types

2. Enter the requested ledger type. By default, the ledger type is 'AA'. Otherwise, enter up to three Ledger Types.

Ledger Type - 1 _____
Ledger Type - 2 _____
Ledger Type - 3 _____

Subledger

3. Enter a '1' to print the subledger and subledger type on the report. If left blank, the subledger and subledger type columns will not be printed.

Business Units

4. Enter a '1' to print the business unit on the report. By default, the business unit will not be printed.

5. Enter the model business unit to use to retrieve the account

descriptions. By default, the transaction description will be used.

Model Business Unit _____

Posting

6. Enter a '1' to print unposted transactions. By default, only the posted transactions will be printed.

7. Enter a '1' to print a total for posted transactions and a total for unposted transactions. By default, these totals will not be printed.

Zero Balances

8. Enter a '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the period and year requested. By default, these accounts will not be printed.

Selection

9. Enter a '1' to print the Italian Report. Leave blank to print the French Report.

Proof/Final

10. Enter a '0' to run report in Proof Mode. Enter a '1' to run report in Final mode. If left blank, the report will be run in Proof mode. If run in Final mode, only those records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (R7409C3 or R7409C4) will be printed.

Proof/Final mode _____

Processing Options for G/L by Category Code (R70470)

Column Format

1. Enter '1' to print the G/L Registration Number and Currency Code instead of Batch Number and Batch Type.

Dates

1. Fiscal Year and Accounting Period

From Period _____
From Year _____
Thru Period _____
Thru Year _____

Selections

1. Enter the selected ledger type(s).

Ledger Type - 1 _____
Ledger Type - 2 _____
Ledger Type - 3 _____

2. Enter the Category Code used for the alternate chart of accounts. (R021, R022, or R023)

Report Category Code _____

3. Enter the first Profit and Loss Account for the alternate chart of accounts.

First Profit and Loss Account _____

4. Enter '1' to print unposted transactions. Leave blank to print only posted transactions.

5. Enter '1' to print a total for the posted transactions and a total for the unposted transactions. By default, these totals will not be printed.

Subledger

1. Enter '1' to print the Subledger and Subledger Type on the report. Leave blank to omit these columns.

Business Units

1. Enter '1' to print the Business Unit on the report. Leave blank to omit this column.

Zero Balances

1. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the requested period. By default, these accounts

will not be printed.

Mode

1. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. In final mode, only the records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (R7409C4) will be printed. If left blank, the report will run in proof mode.

Printing the General Journal Report

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose General Journal.

According to commercial law and the French 1982 Chart of Accounts, businesses in France are required to maintain a record of all accounting entries in the General Journal. These entries must be recorded in the General Journal chronologically by the date on which the entries are posted to the General Ledger. Within the same date, order the entries by:

- Time order in which the entries are entered or posted
- Type of transaction, such as purchase, sale, and miscellaneous expense
- Account number order

Businesses also have the option to use the General Journal program to centralize all the accounting entries that are recorded in auxiliary journals. In this case, the entries in the General Journal are a monthly summary of the detailed entries in the auxiliary journals. The requirement for recording accounting entries in the auxiliary journals is the same as for the General Journal. That is, all entries must be in chronological order. The General Journal can be divided into as many auxiliary journals as the business requires, for example:

- Purchases journal
- Sales journal
- Cash journal

Based on the legislation of the General Chart of Accounts, the summary of the General Journal program should be presented in debit and credit format and not on a cumulative balance. In addition, businesses can summarize the journal under the condition that all documents that are required to verify the daily entries are kept on file.

The format of the General Journal has not been completely defined by the law. However, for an information system, the General Journal should be in the form of “electronic documents” that are printed on a report. The “electronic documents” should offer all of the guarantees in terms of disallowing the modification or deletion of the accounting entries once the entries have been validated.

The General Journal must be kept in French. No other languages are allowed. In addition, all accounting entries must be represented in the local currency (French francs). Since 1999, it is also possible to keep the General Journal in euros.

When you run the General Journal program, the system:

- Prints a report of all the entries in the General Ledger Transactions table in chronological order. The entries are the same entries that are printed on the General Ledger report but sorted by G/L date rather than account.

- Prints the entries in detail, with one line for each account and one line for each document number and type.

Additional features of the General Journal report include:

- Option to print by period and fiscal year or by date range
- Ability to accumulate multiple ledger types
- Inclusion of the company in the header
- Option to print by object and subsidiary or category code
- User defined report totals, including:
 - General total
 - Total by company
 - Total by period
 - Total by batch type or batch type
- User defined date sequencing, including:
 - Sequence by G/L date, document number, and document type
 - Sequence by batch, document number, and document type

Final Annual Close

To perform a final annual close, you can run the General Ledger report in final mode. When you run the report in final mode, the records included in the report are those that have been flagged by the Trial Balance report to indicate that they have been printed in final mode. This prevents the records from being printed in final mode again. An error message is printed on the report if any records have been printed in a previous final mode report. The word “Final” is printed on every page of a report run in final mode.

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have the correct offset method selected in the Accounts Receivable Constants and Accounts Payable Constants. See *France: Setting Up the Offset Method for Posting*.

Processing Options for General Journal Report (R7409C5)

Reporting Date

Enter the beginning and ending period and fiscal year, or the beginning and ending date.

Beginning Period Number _____
 Beginning Fiscal Year _____
 Ending Period Number _____
 Ending Fiscal Year _____
 Beginning Date _____

Ending Date _____

Ledger Types

Enter up to three ledger types to be used for reporting. If all ledger types are left blank, Ledger Type 'AA' will be used.

Ledger Type 1 _____
Ledger Type 2 _____
Ledger Type 3 _____

Acct. Number

Enter the Account Category Code (21-23) to be used to display an alternate account number. If left blank, the default account number will be used.

Account Category Code (21-23) _____

If the default account number is being displayed, enter a Model Business Unit from which to retrieve the account description. If left blank, the transaction account description will be used. If you are using the account number in Account Category Code (21-23), the description from the User Defined Code table will be used.

Model Business Unit _____

Opt. Columns

Enter a 'Y' to print these columns on the report.

Business Unit _____
Subledger / Type _____

Acct. Summary

Enter a 'Y' to summarize entries to the same account in multiple business units. Leave blank to print in detail. In either case, debits and credits will not be summarized.

Multiple Account Summarization _____

Proof/Final

Enter a '0' to run report in Proof Mode. Enter a '1' to run report in Final mode. If left blank, the report will be run in Proof mode. If run in Final mode, only those records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (R7409C3 or R7409C4) will be printed.

Proof/Final mode

Working with the D.A.S. 2 Report

Businesses in France must prepare the D.A.S. 2 report to declare the different types of fees that are paid during the fiscal year. The report lists fees for legal and consulting services, sales commissions, and so on. Businesses in France are required to declare these fees on an official form every fiscal year.

You can use J.D. Edwards software to identify the voucher pay items that represent the fees that you must declare on the D.A.S. 2 report. To do this, define values for Category Code 7 that represent the different types of fees that your company pays. When you enter vouchers for fees, use Category Code 7 to identify each type of fee.

When you are required to declare the fees for the French authorities, you can use Enterprise Report Writer to create a custom report to analyze the vouchers. The report should list the following information for each type of fee:

- Supplier
- Total gross amount paid
- Detail amount

For suppliers whose fees are to be declared in the D.A.S. 2 report, you should assign a code in the Address Book that identifies the category of the fee for D.A.S. 2 reporting. The User Defined Codes table for category code 7 (01/07) should be used for this purpose. The value assigned in the Supplier Master will be used as a default value in voucher entry.



Category code 7 cannot be entered on a voucher when using the Manual Payments without Voucher Match program (P0411). In this case, the system assigns the category code 7 value that is assigned by default at the Supplier Master level.

If “blank” is not a valid value in the user defined codes table 01/07, J.D. Edwards suggests that you enter a dummy value, such as **ZZZ**, so that you can enter a voucher without a D.A.S. 2 fee code if needed.

If there are different types of fees on the same voucher, you can enter different D.A.S. 2 codes by pay item. You may need to change the default value to do this.

You can use Enterprise Report Writer to design custom reports to prepare the D.A.S. 2 declaration that will:

- Print the detail of the vouchers with a D.A.S. 2 value in category code 7 that have been paid in the selected fiscal year and periods. The vouchers should be sorted by company, supplier, and D.A.S. 2 value.
- Print the same information as above, but without voucher details. This is a summary version that includes a total by supplier and D.A.S. 2 value.

See Also

- *France: Setting Up User Defined Codes* for specific information about setting up user defined code 01/07
- *Accounts Payable: Working with Standard Vouchers*

Working with the ETAFI Interface

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose ETAFI Interface.

You can use J.D. Edwards localization software and the PC package ETAFI (Etats Financiers Financial Reports) to generate all the Liasse Fiscale reports that are required by French authorities. These reports include Balance Sheet and Income Statements and many other reports that can be printed directly on the official certified forms.

J.D. Edwards provides a program that creates a table containing all the information required for the Liasse Fiscale reports. Based on criteria specified in the processing options and data selection, the ETAFI Interface reads the account balance information from the J.D. Edwards General Ledger tables and builds a worktable that is used to import the account balances into the ETAFI PC software. The program also prints a report that shows the number of accounts that were created in the ETAFI table.

The ETAFI table (F7409FOW) includes the following information, where N is the date that you specify in the processing options for the program:

- Account number
- Account description
- Balance at fiscal year end (N)
- Debit and credit amounts
- Balance forward, plus debits and minus credits
- Balance at N-1
- Balance at N-2
- Balance at N-3

If you want to process ledgers in addition to ledger type AA, you can specify up to three ledger types in the processing options.

If you define multiple companies in the data selection, the program creates balances consolidated by account across companies.



The record identifier that you specify in the processing options will be created if it does not already exist. If you do not specify a record identifier in the processing options, the program uses F7409FOW. Regardless of the record identifier that you specify, if the identifier exists, the data for that identifier will be cleared at the beginning of the ETAFI process and then repopulated with the new data.

The first time you use the ETAFI Interface program, either of the following scenarios is possible:

- Your company has J.D. Edwards historical data for multiple fiscal years in the account transaction table. When you run the ETAFI Interface program, you select the transactions of the previous fiscal years by specifying the fiscal year and period in the processing options. You can also specify the number of previous fiscal years to process in the processing options. By default, only the specified fiscal year is taken into account. When the program runs, the balance forward amounts of the previous fiscal years are updated directly into ETAFI.
- Your company does not have J.D. Edwards historical data for multiple fiscal years in the account transaction table. When you run the ETAFI Interface program, you can import only the balances of the previous fiscal year specified in the processing option.

If you already have your own custom interface for fiscal reporting, and want to implement the interface program that is provided by J.D. Edwards, note the following possibilities:

- You select up to three previous fiscal years. In this case, all adjustments need to have been made on both the J.D. Edwards and ETAFI sides. If not, you should expect unbalanced accounts and differences in the data.
- You select only the current period using the J.D. Edwards interface. The previous fiscal years have already been uploaded into ETAFI through the custom interface.

Processing Options for ETAFI Interface (R7409FI)

Dates

ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND FISCAL YEAR 1.
 Enter the date OR the accounting period and fiscal year to select the data. If left blank, the current accounting period and fiscal year will be used.

Date _____

OR

Period Number _____
 Fiscal Year _____

Ledger Type

1. Enter the requested ledger type(s). You may specify up to three ledger types. If all are left blank, the default is 'AA'.

Ledger Type 1 _____
 Ledger Type 2 _____
 Ledger Type 3 _____

Accounts

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS 1. Enter the range of accounts to select the Profit and Loss Accounts. If left blank, the automatic accounting instructions GLG6 and GLG12 will be used as defaults.

Beginning Profit Loss Account _____
Ending Profit Loss Account _____

FRENCH CHART OF ACCOUNTS 2. Enter one of the following to indicate where the French Chart of accounts is defined: 1 - in object 2 - in object.subsidiary 21, 22, 23 - in category code

Business Unit

MODEL BUSINESS UNIT 1. Enter the model business unit to retrieve the account description.

Balance

BEGINNING BALANCE 1. Enter the number of fiscal years for which the beginning balance needs to be loaded (maximum 3 years). By default, no previous year beginning balance will be retrieved.

Zero Balance

ACCOUNTS WITH ZERO BALANCE 1. Enter a '1' to select only the accounts with an active balance. By default, all accounts will be selected.

File

FILE IDENTIFIER 1. Enter the identifier to be used when creating the F7409FOW ETAFI Interface records. If left blank, F7409FOW will be used as default.

Reporting

Printing Customer Ledger Reports

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose A/R Localized Customer Ledger Refresh.

You print customer ledger reports to review the detail of the transactions between your company and your customers. When you print localized customer ledger reports, the system prints the transactions in the accounting format that is generally used by many European companies, with debit and credit amounts in two separate columns. In addition, you can specify:

- Whether you want to print the reports based on the main address book number or the parent number
- Currency totalling, where invoices and vouchers with similar currencies are totalled

The localized customer ledger report includes the following features:

- Debit and credit amounts are printed in separate columns, instead of in a single column in which the amounts are differentiated by a minus sign for a debit or reduction of the credit towards a customer.
- The amount of the A/R drafts that are generated for a batch of invoices is printed in the credit column the same as any other payment.
- You can print a report for all the transactions recorded for a certain customer based on a user-specified time lapse.

The system excludes the following documents from the customer ledger report:

- A/R draft transactions, identified by document type R1
- Gains and losses on foreign transactions, identified by document types RG and RL
- Adjustments that are made to original invoices, identified by document type RE

Processing Options for Customer Ledger Report (R7403B018)

Parameters

1. To Regenerate the Localization
Customer Master Table enter a '1',
otherwise the table will be appended
to.

Regenerate _____

2. Enter the From and Through dates
which will be used to populate the
table.

From Date _____
Through Date _____

3. To summarize by Parent Number enter a
'1', otherwise report will be by
Address Book Number.

Summarization _____

Printing Supplier Ledger Reports

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose Ledger Report - Localized.

You print supplier ledger reports to review the detail of the transactions between your company and your suppliers. When you print localized supplier ledger reports, the system prints the transactions in the accounting format that is generally used by many European companies, with debit and credit amounts in two separate columns. In addition, you can specify:

- Whether you want to print the reports based on main address book numbers or a parent number
- Currency totalling, where invoices and vouchers with similar currencies are totalled

The supplier ledger for France includes the following features:

- Debit and credit amounts are printed in separate columns instead of in a single column in which the amounts are differentiated by a minus sign for a debit or reduction of the credit towards a supplier.
- You can print a report for all the transactions recorded for a certain customer based on a user-specified time lapse.
- You can print the report with currency amounts in the euro.

The system excludes the following documents from the supplier ledger report:

- Voided payments, identified by document type PO
- Gains and losses on foreign transactions, identified by document types PG and PL
- Adjustments made to original vouchers, identified by document type PE

Processing Options for Ledger Report – Localized (R7404014)

Process

- 1.- Enter From and Thru dates which will be used to create the report.

From _____
Thru _____

- 2.- Enter '1' to calculate withholding.

Withholding _____

- 3.- Enter '1' to print an Account Receivable Report. If left blank, an Account Payable Report will print.

Report Type _____

Currency

1. Enter the currency code for as-if currency reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.

2. Enter the As-Of date for processing the current rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Printing Open Amount Reports for Customers

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose A/R Inventory Book.

You can run several versions of the open amount reports. When you choose a version, you specify whether to include positive or negative balances. The system does not include positive and negative signs in the report and prevents you from including both positive and negative balances on the same report. You also specify whether you want to review the following amounts and records:

- Total amounts
- Amounts as of a certain date
- Records sorted by customer name
- Records sorted by customer address book number

Processing Options for A/R Inventory Book (R7403B026)

Print

1. Enter '1' to print customers
with negative balances. Leave
blank to only print customers with
positive balances.

Printing Open Amount Reports for Suppliers

From the French Reports menu (G093151), choose French Reports.

You can run several versions of the open amount reports. When you choose a version, you specify whether to include positive or negative balances. The system does not include positive and negative signs in the report and prevents you from including both positive and negative balances on the same report. You also specify whether you want to review the following amounts and records:

- Total amounts
- Amounts as of a certain date
- Records sorted by supplier name
- Records sorted by supplier address book number

You can use the processing options to display amounts in the euro.

Processing Options for Supplier Inventory Book (R7404026)

Print

1. Enter '1' to print only suppliers with negative balances. Leave blank to print only suppliers with positive balances.

Negative Balances : _____

Currency

1. Enter the Currency Code for as-if currency reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.
 2. Enter the As-Of date for processing the current rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the system date will be used.
- _____

Glossary

Glossary

52 period accounting. A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.

AA ledger. The ledger type that the system uses for transactions in domestic amounts (actual amounts).

account status. The state or condition of a customer's A/R transaction account.

accounting period. One of the divisions of a fiscal year. A fiscal year can contain 12 to 14 accounting periods, or more rarely, 52 periods. There can also be an additional period for year-end adjustments and an additional period for audit adjustments.

activity priority. A code that you assign to an activity type to determine whether it requires attention during the credit collection process.

activity type. A code that represents an action that is to be taken when reviewing and working customer accounts for credit and collection management purposes. For example, credit review required and delinquency notice approval required.

aging. A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.

algorithm. A predetermined set of instructions for solving a specific problem with a limited number of steps. For example, you define A/R algorithm methods to instruct the system about how to apply receipts during the automatic receipts process, such as invoice selection match, balance forward match, or a combination invoice match. You can use a given base method or create different versions of a base method through the use of processing options, selection criteria, and sequencing specifications.

allegato IVA clienti. In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.

allegato IVA fornitori. In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.

application. A computer program or set of programs used to accomplish a task. In OneWorld, there are interactive applications and batch applications. Interactive applications are made up of a set of forms through which the user interacts with

OneWorld. Interactive application identifiers begin with "P." For example, Address Book Revisions (P01012) is an interactive application. Batch applications run without user interaction. Reports and table conversions are examples of batch applications. Batch application identifiers begin with "R." For example, the Print Mailing Labels report (R01401) is a batch application.

approver number. The user ID of the person who approves vouchers for payment.

As Of report. A report that lists information from the A/R Ledger and A/P Ledger tables in summary or detail for a specific point in time.

audit adjustments. The adjustments you make to G/L accounts following an audit. You generally enter these adjustments annually, following the close of the fiscal year.

audit trail. The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.

automatic accounting instruction (AAI). A code that refers to an account in the chart of accounts. AAIs define rules for programs that automatically generate journal entries, including interfaces between the Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Financial Reporting, and General Accounting systems. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAIs. For example, AAIs can direct the General Ledger Post program to post a debit to a specific expense account and a credit to a specific accounts payable account.

automatic debits. A payment instrument that authorizes a company to collect money directly from their client's bank account. The company sends an electronic file (EFT) to its bank, which collects the money from the client's account.

AZ ledger. The ledger type that the system uses for cash basis accounting.

BACS. Bank Automated Clearing System. An electronic funds transfer method used in the United Kingdom.

balance forward receipt application method. A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.

bank tape (lock box) processing. The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank by means of customer tapes for automatic receipt application.

batch control. A feature that verifies the number of transactions and the total amount in each batch that you enter into the system.

batch input. A group of transactions loaded from an external source.

batch job. A task or group of tasks you submit for processing that the system treats as a single unit during processing, for example, printing reports and purging files. The system performs a batch job with little or no user interaction.

batch processing. A method by which the system selects jobs from the job queue, processes them, and sends output to the outqueue. Contrast with interactive processing.

batch receipts entry. An alternative method (such as an optical reader or magnetic scanner) to load receipts into Accounts Receivable system.

batch type. A code assigned to a batch job that designates to which system the associated transactions pertain, thus controlling which records are selected for processing. For example, the Post General Journal program selects for posting only unposted transaction batches with a batch type of O.

bolla doganale. VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.

broadcast message. 1) An e-mail message that you send to multiple recipients. 2) A message that appears on a form instead of in your mailbox.

BTL91. In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.

business unit. A division of your business organization that requires a balance sheet or profit and loss statement. It is the lowest level of profitability reporting. Each business unit is unique and is owned by only one company. Also known as a cost center.

CAB. In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A 5-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.

cash basis accounting. A method of accounting that recognizes revenue and expenses when monies are received and paid.

category code. A type of user defined code for which you can provide the title. For example, if you were adding a code that designated different sales regions, you could change category code 4 to Sales Region, and define E (East), W (West), N (North), and S (South) as the valid codes. Sometimes referred to as reporting codes. See also user defined code.

chargeback. A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.

chart of accounts. The structure for general ledger accounts. The chart of accounts lists types of accounts, describes each account, and includes account numbers and posting edit codes.

check. See payment.

ClieOp03. In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.

ClieOp2. In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.

consolidation. A method of grouping or combining financial statements for companies or business units. Consolidation is used for budgeting, inquiries, and reports.

consolidation reporting. The process of combining financial statements for companies or business units so that the different entities can be represented by a single balance sheet or income statement. If the different entities operate in different currencies, consolidation reporting may be complicated by the need for currency restatement.

constants. Parameters or codes that you set and that the system uses to standardize the processing of information by associated programs.

contra/clearing account. A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For

example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.

cost center. See business unit.

country servers. A server that provides country-specific processing. The server called by a program depends on the country code that is set up on the User Profile Revisions form (P0092).

credit message. A code that indicates information about a customer's account status, such as Over Credit Limit.

currency code. A code that designates the currency used by a customer, supplier, bank account, company, or ledger type.

currency restatement. The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

customer ledger. A detailed transaction history for a customer that includes invoices, receipts, chargebacks, write-offs, and so on. You use the customer ledger for in-depth analysis of A/R information for your customer accounts.

D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1). In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration paid during the fiscal year.

data dictionary. A database table that OneWorld uses to manage the definitions, structures, and guidelines for the usage of fields, messages, and help text. J.D. Edwards has an active data dictionary, which means that it is accessed at runtime.

data types. Supplemental information attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.

database. A continuously updated collection of all information that a system uses and stores. Databases make it possible to create, store, index, and cross-reference information online.

date pattern. A period of time set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting.

DEB. See déclaration d'échange de biens.

debit statement. A list of debit balances.

deduction. An amount by which a customer reduces payment for reasons that might be related to a specific invoice, such as damaged goods.

default. A code, number, or parameter that the system supplies when the user does not specify one.

delinquency policy. A common set of rules that the system applies equally to a class of customers when processing late fees and delinquency notices in the A/R system.

denominated-in currency. The company currency in which financial reports are based.

detail. The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.

detail area. An area of a form that displays detailed information associated with the records or data items displayed on the form. See also grid.

displacement days. The number of days calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.

display sequence. A number that the system uses to reorder a group of records on the form.

document number. A number that identifies the original document, such as voucher, invoice, unapplied receipt, journal entry, and so on.

draft. A promise to pay a debt. Drafts are legal payment instruments in certain European countries.

DTA. Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).

déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB). The French term used for the Intrastat report.

effective date. The date upon which an address, item, transaction, or table becomes effective. Examples include the date a change of address becomes effective and the date a tax rate becomes effective. In the Address Book system, effective dates allow you to track past and future addresses for suppliers and customers.

EFT. Electronic Funds Transfer. A method of transferring funds from one company's bank account to that of another company.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). The paperless, computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content.

Enterprise Workflow Management. A OneWorld system that provides a way of automating tasks,

such as notifying a manager that a requisition is waiting for approval, using an e-mail-based process flow across a network.

ESR. Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.

facility. An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.

field. 1) An area on a form that represents a particular type of information, such as name, document type, or amount. 2) A defined area within a record that contains a specific piece of information. For example, a supplier record consists of the fields Supplier Name, Address, and Telephone Number.

file. A set of information stored under one name. See also table.

finance charge. An amount charged to a customer based on a percentage of an unpaid invoice exceeding the grace period associated with the due date.

financial reporting date. The user defined date used by the system when you run financial reports.

fiscal year. A company's tax reporting year. Retained earnings are generally calculated at the end of a fiscal year. It is often different from a calendar year. For example, a fiscal year may be a period October 1 through September 30.

flash message. A code that you define to describe the credit status of a customer. Examples include over credit limit, COD only, bad credit risk, and requires a purchase order.

float days. The number of days from the time you write a payment to the time the bank makes the payment and deducts the amount from your bank account.

form. The element of the OneWorld graphical user interface by which the user exchanges data with interactive applications. Forms are made up of controls, such as fields, options, and the grid. These controls allow the user to retrieve information, add and revise information, and navigate through an application to accomplish a task.

G/L offset. A G/L account used by the post program to create automatic offsetting entries.

G/L posted code. A code that indicates the posting status of individual documents. For example, P indicates that a voucher or invoice has been posted.

G/L receipt. A receipt for an amount that is not directly associated with a customer or an invoice. For example, you might receive a refund check from an insurance company that is not associated with an A/R account. These receipt types allow you to credit the appropriate general ledger account.

grid. A control that displays detail information on a form. The grid is arranged into rows, which generally represent records of data, and columns, which generally represent fields of the record. See also detail area.

GST. Goods, Services, and Taxes. A tax assessed in Canada.

hash total. A total produced by numbers with different units. For example, the total of amounts expressed in different currencies is a hash total.

header. Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

indexed allocations. A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.

INPS withholding tax. Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12 percent social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.

install system code. See system code.

integrity test. A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interactive processing. Processing actions that occur in response to commands that you enter directly into the system. During interactive processing, you are in direct communication with the system, and it might prompt you for additional information while processing your request. Contrast with batch processing.

intrastat system. A system developed to help monitor intra-union trade in the European Union.

Participating countries are required to provide monthly statistical declarations regarding the movement of goods.

invalid account. A G/L account that has not been set up in the Account Master table (F0901).

invoice. A document that provides an itemized list of goods shipped or services rendered. An invoice might state quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, taxes, and so on.

invoice match. A receipt application method where the receipt is applied to a specific invoice or group of invoices. A discount can be allowed or disallowed using invoice match.

job queue. A group of jobs waiting to be batch processed. See also batch processing.

language preference. An address book code that specifies a language for the computer to use when displaying information.

ledger type. A ledger used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions might also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.

level of detail. The degree to which account information in the General Accounting system is summarized. The highest level of detail is 1 (least detailed) and the lowest level of detail is 9 (most detailed).

libro IVA. Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers registered during each month.

logged receipt. A receipt that is not applied to a specific customer or invoice. Instead, it is applied to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account or accounts.

logged voucher. A voucher that is not applied to a specific expense account. Instead, it is applied to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account or accounts.

LSV. Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).

mail distribution list. A list of people to whom you send e-mail messages. This list enables you to quickly send notices, instructions, or requests to a predefined group of people.

master business function. A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines you establish.

master table. A database table used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data, such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.

matching document. A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.

menu masking. A security feature that lets you prevent individual users from accessing specified menus or menu selections.

monetary account. An account with a balance in a currency other than the domestic currency of the company.

negative pay item. An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).

next numbers. A feature used to control the automatic numbering of items such as new G/L accounts, vouchers, and addresses. Next numbers provides a method of incrementing numbers.

next status. The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).

notula. In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.

NSF receipt. Non-sufficient funds receipt. A procedure that designates that a customer's bank account does not have sufficient funds available to pay the receipt. Designating a receipt as NSF

reverses (deletes) the receipt and reopens the associated invoice.

offsetting account. An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.

original document. The document that initiates a transaction in the system.

originated-in currency. The currency in which transactions occur.

output queue. See print queue.

P&L. Profit and loss statement.

parameter. A number, code, or character string you specify in association with a command or program. The computer uses parameters as additional input or to control the actions of the command or program.

parent/child relationship. Hierarchical relationships among your addresses (suppliers, customers, or prospects). One address is the parent and one or more subordinate addresses are children for that parent. This relationship is helpful, for example, when you want to send billing for field offices or subsidiary companies (children) to the corporate headquarters (parent).

partita IVA. In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.

pay item. A line item in a voucher or an invoice.

pay status. The current condition of the payment or receipt, such as paid or payment-in-process.

pay-through date. A specific calendar date by which you group vouchers for payment. This date corresponds to the due dates on the vouchers. For example, you can choose to pay all vouchers with due dates through March 15. March 15 would then be your pay-through date. Contrast with displacement days.

payment. The financial settlement made to a supplier for services rendered or goods received.

payment group. A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all payments in a payment group at the same time.

payment instrument. The method of payment, such as check, draft, EFT, and so on.

payment stub. The printed record of a payment.

payment terms. The amount of time allowed to pay a voucher or an invoice, with or without a discount.

posted code. A code that indicates whether a transaction or batch has been posted.

Postfinance. A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

pre-note code. A code that indicates whether a supplier is set up or in the process of being set up for electronic funds transfer (EFT).

print queue. A list of tables, such as reports, that you have submitted to be written to an output device, such as a printer. The computer spools the tables until it writes them. After the computer writes the table, the system removes the table identifier from the print queue.

processing option. A feature that allows you to direct the functions of a program. For example, processing options allow you to specify defaults for certain forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, and change how information appears on a form or in a report.

protocollo. See registration number.

PST. Provincial sales tax. A tax assessed by individual provinces in Canada.

purge. The process of removing records or data from a system table.

rate type. For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.

realized gain or loss. Currency gains and losses are incurred due to fluctuation currency exchange rates. A gain or loss is realized when you pay the invoice or voucher. Contrast with unrealized gain or loss.

receipt. The payment you receive from a customer.

receipt logging. See logged receipt.

record. A collection of related, consecutive fields of data that the system treats as a single unit of information.

recurring frequency. The cycle in which a recurring voucher or invoice becomes due for

payment. For example, a payment cycle can be monthly or quarterly.

recurring invoice. An invoice that becomes due for payment on a regular cycle, such as a lease payment.

recurring voucher. A voucher that comes due for payment on a regular cycle, such as a lease payment.

recycle. A process that creates the next (for example, next month's) recurring invoice or voucher.

refresh. A process that updates a customer's credit and collection information, such as Credit Analysis Refresh.

register types and classes. In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.

registration number. protocollo. In Italy, a number assigned to vouchers and invoices with VAT that is both sequential and chronological.

reset. The process of changing a payment from a next status of UPD (update) to a next status of WRT (write). This allows you to correct or reprint payments.

retainage. The amount of a payment withheld to ensure satisfactory contract or project performance. In many cases, a certain percentage is withheld until the project, or a percentage of the project, is completed or until a specified date.

reverse. A process that creates an opposite entry on the first day of the next G/L accounting period when the original accrual entry is posted to the G/L.

RIB. See *relevé d'identité bancaire*.

RiBa. *ricevute bancarie*. In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.

ricevute bancarie (RiBa). In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.

riepilogo IVA. Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.

ritenuta d'acconto. In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.

routing/transit number. A number that uniquely identifies U.S. banks. This number is assigned by Federal Reserve Board. It consists of two parts: a routing number and a transit number.

relevé d'identité bancaire (RIB). In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account

number, and check digit used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. J.D. Edwards supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.

SAD. The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.

self-reconciling item. An item that does not require reconciliation.

sequence ID. A code that defines the order in which payments print in a payment group. Each sequence review ID has its own data sequence and a code that indicates whether the system sorts each data item in ascending or descending order.

SIC. Standard Industry Classification. A U.S. government code that classifies U.S. companies according to their economic activity. Examples include agricultural services (0100), wholesale trade (5000), and services(7000).

SOC. The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.

SOG. The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.

special period/year. The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.

speed code. A user defined code that represents a G/L account number. You can use speed codes to simplify data entry by making G/L accounts easier to remember.

pool. The function by which the system stores generated output to await processing.

stop date. The date that an allocation becomes inactive.

summary. The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.

supplemental data. Different types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).

supplier. An individual or organization that provides goods and services. Also known as a vendor.

supplier ledger. The record of transactions between your company and a particular supplier.

suspended VAT. VAT that is recoverable only after the receipt or payment of the invoice or voucher.

suspense account. A G/L account that holds funds until they can be allocated to the correct account. Also known as a transit account.

system. A group of related applications identified by a name and a system code. For example, the Address Book system code is 01. All applications, tables, and menus within a system can be identified by the system code.

system code. A code that identifies a system, for example, 01 for the Address Book system and 31 for the Shop Floor Management system.

table. In database environments, a two-dimensional entity made up of rows and columns. All physical data in a database are stored in tables. See also file.

Telekurs. The joint banking service company for all Swiss banks. Also called Payserv.

three-tier processing. The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions.

TI (type input) code. A code that identifies the type of receipt application, which directly affects the way the receipt is processed.

tolerance range. The amount by which the taxes you enter manually may vary from the tax calculated by the system.

transaction code. A code that distinguishes the type of transaction on a bank statement.

transit account. See suspense account.

translation adjustment account. An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.

unapplied receipt. A receipt that is applied to a customer's account balance instead of being matched to an invoice or group of invoices.

unrealized gain or loss. Currency gains and losses are incurred due to fluctuating currency exchange rates. A gain or loss is unrealized until you pay the invoice or voucher. Contrast with realized gain or loss.

update payments. A process that enters data in empty data fields or replaces existing data with current data. For example, updating payments adds new payments and void payments to the A/P Ledger (F0411), Accounts Payable Matching Document (F0413), and Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414) tables. The system updates these tables during payment processing and prints the payment register.

user defined code (UDC). A code that users can define, assign code descriptions, and assign valid values. Examples of such codes are unit-of-measure codes, state names, and employee type codes.

user defined code type. The identifier for a table of codes with a meaning that you define for the system, such as ST for the Search Type codes table in Address Book. OneWorld provides a number of these tables and allows you to create and define tables of your own.

variable numerator allocations. A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on variable.

VAT. Value-added tax. A recoverable tax assessed in some countries.

VAT registration numbers. Identification numbers assigned by the fiscal authorities to individuals and companies.

vendor. See supplier.

VESR. Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.

vocabulary overrides. A feature that you can use to override field, row, or column title text on forms and reports.

void. A process that creates a reversing entry for the original transaction. Voiding a transaction leaves an audit trail.

voucher. A document that provides a means by which the payor ascertains that goods or services were received and that payment is authorized. A voucher contains all information about an invoice to be processed and paid.

voucher logging. See logged voucher.

voucher match. A payment application method where the payment is applied to specific vouchers.

who's who. The contacts at a particular company. Examples include billing, collections, and sales personnel.

withholding tax. A tax that is withheld by the customer when paying a voucher. The withheld tax is paid each month by the customer to the government.

withholding tax code–fiscal. A code assigned by the government for printing on official forms to identify the type of withholding tax.

withholding tax codes. Codes that you set up to define withholding tax rates so the system can calculate the withholding tax when you enter supplier vouchers.

write payment. A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.

write-off. A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.

zusammenfassende meldung. In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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