

PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne B73.3.1
Global Solutions - Germany
PeopleBook

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J.D. Edwards World Source Company
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Glossary

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Solutions Summary



J.D. Edwards Business Solutions for Germany

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 banking requirements in Germany include:

- Intrastat processing

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 Germany.

Availability: B73.2

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

Accounts Receivable Solutions Summary

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

- Automatic debit processing

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 (tape or diskette) specifically for banks in Germany and automatically matches the selected and 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 Germany include:

- Automatic payment processing

Automatic Payment Processing

Automatic payment processing allows you to manage your payments efficiently and take advantage of favorable discount terms whenever possible. Use automatic payment processing to pay vouchers during your usual payment cycle. The automatic payments process allows you to group vouchers and produce multiple payments in a single payment run.

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

- Electronic funds transfer format for tape or diskette
- Preprinted check format

Availability: B73.1

Additional Functionality for Germany

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

- Alternate chart of accounts
- Asset depreciation
- Payment terms
- Bank statement processing

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 by object and subsidiary, but you need to provide fiscal reports that reflect a chart of accounts that is different from your local chart of accounts, you can set up and maintain an alternate chart of accounts in category codes 21, 22, and 23.

Availability: B73.1

Asset Depreciation

J.D. Edwards standard depreciation solution is completely user defined to meet the depreciation needs of any business in any country. You can set up user defined depreciation to calculate the depreciation for assets based on depreciation methods that are used in Germany, including:

- Straight line
- Double declining balance
- ACRS/MACRS

Availability: B73.2

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
- Work day calendars
- Enhanced payment term codes

Availability: B73.1

Bank Statement Processing

Banking practices in many countries, including Germany, rely heavily on magnetic media processing, electronic fund transfers, and direct bank involvement in settling outstanding debts. For these countries, the bank statement serves as the source document for all banking activity. J.D. Edwards provides both a manual and an automatic bank statement processing solution.

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 processes for Germany include the following:

- System setup
- Tax processes
- Accounts receivable processes
- Accounts payable 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 Germany 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 country-specific tasks for Germany:

- International: Setting up user display preferences
- Germany: Setting up user defined codes
- International: Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- Germany: Setting up tax rules by company
- 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 term.

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 or at regular intervals after the setup, you should review the following:

- International: Data integrity and the chart of accounts
- International: Multiple ledger types
- International: Translation considerations for multilanguage environments
- International: J.D. Edwards multi-currency solution summary

Tax Processes

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

- Working with European Union reporting
- Processing value added tax (VAT)

Working with European Union Reporting

Germany is part of the European Union (EU), which observes the Single European Act of 1987. The Single European Act is an agreement that opens 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.

Although day-to-day business activities in Germany are the same as those for businesses in countries that are not EU members, businesses in Germany 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 authorities:

- EU Sales Listing
- Intrastat Report

There are also significant differences regarding the specifics of how VAT is handled.

Detailed statistical information regarding merchandise trade between members of the EU is important 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. Each month, businesses are required to send a statistical declaration or, in some member states, a combined statistical and fiscal declaration that gives detailed information regarding their intra-union trade operations of the previous month.

Reporting for the EU in Germany 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
- Germany: 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 a VAT registration number for each of your customers and suppliers. See *International: Entering VAT Registration Numbers for Customers and Suppliers*.

Processing Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT is a noncumulative tax that is 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 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 to the supplier. If the purchaser is 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 by the tenth day of the following month and filed with the local tax office.

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

VAT exemptions

In Germany, the following transactions are nontaxable:

- Transactions within the same entity
- Transactions for the transfer of business
- Transactions for subsidies, penalty payments, and compensation

Processing VAT in Germany consists of the following tasks

- General Accounting: Entering journal entries with tax
- Germany: Printing VAT reports

Accounts Receivable Processes

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

- Processing automatic debits
- Processing encashments

Processing Automatic Debits

You can use the automatic debit process to automatically withdraw funds from a customer's bank account. When you use the automatic debit process, you:

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

Working with automatic debits includes the following tasks:

- Germany: Working with automatic debits for Germany
- 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 Encashments

Encashment is a common business practice in Germany. Encashment is a process by which a third party receives payments from the customers of a business and then disburses the payment to the business. You can use J.D. Edwards software to process the following types of encashment methods:

Parent/child	The parent business processes customer invoices and cash receipts for all of its subsidiary businesses.
Factoring	The business forwards its customer invoices to an encashment company.

Processing encashments includes the following tasks:

- Germany: Processing encashments using the parent/child method
- Germany: Processing encashments using the factoring method

Accounts Payable Processes

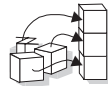
J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for accounts payable requirements in Germany include the following:


- Processing automatic payments

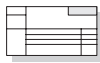
Processing Automatic Payments

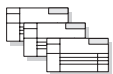
Use automatic payment processing to pay vouchers during your usual payment cycle.

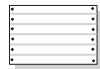
The following graphic illustrates working with automatic payments.

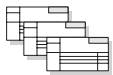
- 

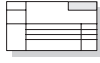
Step 1
Set up auto withholding.
- 

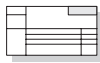
Step 2
Run Cash Requirements report.
- 


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 for Germany consists of the following tasks:

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



Country-Specific Tasks



System Setup

Setting Up User Defined Codes

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

Many fields throughout J.D. Edwards software accept only user defined codes. 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 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.

You set up the following user defined codes to process business transactions in Germany:

- Payment instrument (00/PY)
- Print/tape program - payments (04/PP)

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 *Germany: 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 Germany:

- P04572G1, bank tape

- P04572G2, diskette
- P04572G3, checks

Setting Up Tax Rules by Company

You can set up your tax rules so that the system can calculate the appropriate invoice and discount amount when you enter a transaction. You should set up tax rules for each of your companies in your Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable and General Accounting systems. The system uses these rules to:

- Display a warning message (or reject a transaction) whenever you enter a tax amount that differs from the system-calculated tax
- Determine whether invoice amounts are calculated on the amount including or excluding the discount
- Determine whether discount amounts are calculated on the gross amount (including tax) or the net amount (excluding tax)

The tax rules you set up for your system consist of tolerance ranges and calculation rules.

Understanding Tolerance Ranges

Tolerance ranges specify the amount of variance that can exist between the amount of tax you enter for a transaction and the tax amount that the system calculates. When you enter a tax amount that differs from the tax amount that the system calculates, you might receive a warning or a hard error message. You can set up tolerance ranges to control the type of message that the system issues for different variance amounts. Tolerance ranges apply only to VAT.



You can specify tolerance ranges by percentages or amounts, but not both. If you specify tolerance percentage ranges, do not specify tolerance amount ranges. If you specify tolerance amount ranges, do not specify tolerance percent ranges.

For example, you may specify a tax rule with a tolerance range by amounts as follows:

Tolerance amount for warning is 2.

Tolerance amount for error is 10.

To determine the taxable amount, the system multiplies the taxable amount by the tax rate. If the taxable amount for a transaction is 1000 and the tax rate is 10 percent, the system calculates a tax amount of 100. Based on your tolerance range, the system determines the range for the warning or error as follows:

Range for warning

Tolerance amount for warning is 2:

- $100 + 2 = 102$
- $100 - 2 = 98$

The system issues a warning message if the tax amount you enter is greater than 102 or less than 98 (that is, outside of the tolerance range of 98 to 102).

NOTE: If you enter a tax amount of 98.01 or 101.99, the system does not issue a warning message. The amount is within the acceptable tolerance range.

Range for error

Tolerance amount for error is 10:

- $100 + 10 = 110$
- $100 - 10 = 90$

The system issues an error message if the tax amount you enter is greater than 110 or less than 90 (that is, outside of the tolerance range of 90 to 110).

NOTE: If you enter a tax amount of 109.99 or 90.01, the system does not issue an error message.

Understanding Calculation Rules

You can set up calculation rules to specify how the system calculates tax and discount amounts when both are specified.

The example uses the following amounts:

- Taxable: 1,000
- Tax percent: 10
- Tax amount: 100
- Discount: 1 percent

Example: Tax and Discount Calculation for Germany

In Germany, you must set company tax rules as follows:

Calculate Tax on Gross Yes
(Including Discount)

Calculate Discount on Gross Yes
(Including Tax)

Discount Formula $(\text{Taxable Amount} + \text{Tax Amount}) \times (\text{Discount Rate Percent}) = \text{Discount Available}$

$$(1,000 + 100) \times .01 = 11.00$$

Gross Formula $\text{Taxable Amount} + \text{Tax} = 1,000 + 100 = 1,100$

► To set up tax rules by company

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

On Work with Tax Rules

1. Click Add.

2. On Tax Rules Revisions, complete the following field:
 - Company

3. Click one of the following options:
 - A/R
 - A/P
 - G/L
4. To specify the calculation rules for the company, click the following option under the Calculations heading:
 - Tax/Discount Calculation Method

For Germany, verify that Tax on Gross Including Discount is selected.

5. To specify additional calculation rules for the company, click the following option under the calculations heading:
 - Discount on Gross Including Tax

For Germany, verify that Discount on Gross Including Tax is selected.

6. To specify the type of tolerance range, click one of the following options:
 - %
 - Amt
7. To specify tolerance ranges, complete the following fields:
 - Warning
 - Error
8. To further specify tolerance information for the Accounts Receivable system, complete the following field:
 - Tax Rules–Allow Understatement

Field	Explanation
Company	<p>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</p> <p>NOTE: You can use Company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use Company 00000 for transaction entries.</p>

A/R A/P G/L	<p>A number that indicates to which systems the tax rules apply. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A/R and Sales Orders 2 A/P and Purchase Orders 3 General ledger (journal) entries <p>..... <i>Form-specific information</i></p> <p>For OneWorld, click one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A/R • A/P • G/L
Tolerance	<p>The radio button indicates the tolerance type. Tolerance can be expressed as a percentage or as an amount.</p>
Amt	<p>The radio button indicates the tolerance type. Tolerance can be expressed as a percentage or as an amount.</p>
Discount on Gross Including Tax	<p>A code that indicates whether to calculate the discount on a gross amount that already includes the tax amount. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y Calculate the discount amount on the gross with tax. N Calculate the discount amount on the gross less the tax amount. <p>Blank Defaults to N.</p> <p>Self-assessed taxes are not included in discount calculations.</p> <p>NOTE: This field does not apply to G/L processing. A/R, A/P, sales orders, and purchase order processing use this field.</p> <p>..... <i>Form-specific information</i></p> <p>For OneWorld, click the following option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discount on Gross Including Tax <p>If you click this option, tax will be included in the gross that the system uses to calculate the discount.</p>
Error	<p>Code that indicates whether you can enter a VAT or GST amount on the A/R Invoice Entry form that is less than the system-calculated tax amount (less than the specified tax rate). Codes are:</p> <p>Valid codes for WorldSoftware are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y Accept amount less than the specified tax rate. N Reject amount less than the specified tax rate. <p>Blank Defaults to N.</p> <p>NOTE: This field applies only to VAT and GST.</p> <p>For OneWorld software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this option is clicked, accepted amount is less than the specified tax rate. • If this option is blank (default), rejected amount less than the specified tax rate.

Warning

Percentage used only for A/R, A/P, and G/L processing (sales order and purchase order processing do not use it). When you enter a VAT or GST amount that differs from the system-calculated tax, the system uses this percentage to determine whether to display a warning message.

Enter the percentage as a whole number. For example, enter 10% as 10. If you enter 10 in this field and there is a difference between the tax amount you entered and the system-calculated tax amount, the system handles it as follows:

Accept

difference is 9.99% or less

Warning

difference is 10% or more

The default (blank) causes a warning message to display if you enter a tax that does not exactly match the system-calculated amount tax.

NOTE: This field applies only to VAT and GST.

Tax Management

Printing the Intrastat Report

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose German Format Intrastat or Intrastat German Format Flat File.

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.

The German Statistical Office allows the submission of Intrastat reports in the German mark, the euro, or both for the Taxable Amount and Statistical Value information. The German Intrastat program (R0018IG) has been enhanced to accommodate this country-specific requirement. It uses the euro (“as if” currency) and domestic currency amounts that are created when you update the Intrastat workfiles.

The statistical office strongly discourages companies from submitting reports on paper. You can print the paper report to review it for accuracy, but you should use the Intrastat German Format Flat File report to create your final report. This report creates a flat file that can be copied to a magnetic tape that is sent to the German Statistical Office.

When you run the Intrastat report, the Process Indicator field is updated to the value 1, to indicate that the record has been processed. You can suppress this update in the processing options.

See Also

- *International: Updating Intrastat Information* for information about euro considerations when updating the Intrastat workfile

Processing Options for Intrastat Report – Germany (R0018IG)

Identification

1. Enter the Branch ID to print on the report. _____

2. Enter the Region Code of the Tax Authority. _____

Tax Number

3. Enter the Tax Number of the Registrar. If left blank, the Tax Number from the Address Book record for the company will be used. If the registrar is a third party, enter the Tax Number here. _____

Report Period

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

Period: _____

Year: _____

Report Type

1. Enter the record type to be processed
1 - Arrival of goods (Import) 2 - Expedition of goods (Export) _____

Summarization

1. Enter '1' to output summary records. Leave blank to output in detail. _____

Processing Options for German Intrastat Flat File (R0018IGE)

Identification

Enter the Branch ID to print on
the Report.

Enter the Region Code of the Tax
Authority.

Tax Number

Enter the Tax Number of the
Registrar. If left blank, the Tax
Number from the Address Book
record for the company will be
used. If the registrar is a third
party, enter their Tax Number
here.

Report Period

Enter the reporting period to print on
the report heading.

Period
Year

Printing VAT Reports

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

It is a common business practice in Germany and throughout Europe to track and reconcile VAT by revenue and expense account.

You can use J.D. Edwards software to track and reconcile VAT by revenue and expense account by classifying each transaction as taxable or nontaxable. You can also give various reasons for the classification of each transaction. The system stores the tax information for transactions in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table (F0018).

Run the VAT Journal program to print a VAT report. The report includes all records in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table that meet your data selections and processing option criteria.

You can customize the tax information that prints on VAT reports by defining up to five columns of tax information from the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table. Each column can represent up to twelve different Tax Rate and Areas. You can also specify whether a column contains taxable or tax amounts.

You can print VAT reports to review the taxes on sales or the taxes on purchases. To specify taxes on sales or purchases, include the document type in your data selection. For example, to print a VAT report for purchases, specify Document Type PV.

You can sequence VAT reports by any field in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table. The most common report sequence is as follows:

1. Company
2. Document Type
3. Document Number



If you print a VAT report that includes multiple currencies, the system does not print a grand total. To see grand total amounts, print separate VAT reports by company for each currency.

Processing Options for VAT Journals (R00320)

Selection Date

1. Enter the beginning G/L date. This date will select documents greater than or equal to this date.

Beginning Date _____

2. Enter the ending G/L date. This date will select documents less than or equal to this date.

Ending Date _____

Distribution

1. Enter a '1' to distribute the TAXABLE amount into the tax area columns. Leave blank to distribute the actual TAX amount.

Company

1. Enter the number of the company to use for the heading information and VAT Registration Number. NOTE: Does not affect the information being reported.

Company _____

Summarization

1. Enter a '1' to summarize the report by document number. The default of blank will print a detail line for each document line number.

Columns

1. Enter the upper and the lower headings for the five user-defined columns on the report.

Column 1 Upper Heading _____
 Column 1 Lower Heading _____
 Column 2 Upper Heading _____
 Column 2 Lower Heading _____
 Column 3 Upper Heading _____
 Column 3 Lower Heading _____
 Column 4 Upper Heading _____
 Column 4 Lower Heading _____
 Column 5 Upper Heading _____
 Column 5 Lower Heading _____

Accounts Receivable

Working with Automatic Debits for Germany

You can specify the type of agreement you have with your customer regarding automatic debits. In Germany, businesses can enter into the following automatic debit agreements:

- *Direct Debit Authority*. An agreement between the business (supplier) and the customer that allows the customer to dispute the automatic debit charge within six weeks.
- *Transfer Instruction*. An agreement between the business (supplier) and the bank. In this case, the customer does not have the right to protest the bank charges.

When you run the Automatic Debiting program to process German automatic debits, you can specify one of the following program numbers:

Payment Formats	Use the following programs to create debit formats for Germany: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R03B575DD - Diskette, German format • T03B575DD - Tape, German format
Cover Sheet	Use program R03B575DD1 to create the bank cover sheet for Germany.

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) and then format the bank file.

The payment format programs generate a bank table that adheres to the German banking standards for automatic debits.

Before You Begin

- To specify the type of automatic debit agreement for the payment group, access the processing options for the German format program that you are using. Enter a 1 in the processing option if you have a transfer instruction with the bank. Leave the processing option blank if you have Direct Debit Authority with your customer. In both cases, the system writes the information to the correct field on the bank file for your bank to read.

See Also

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

Processing Options for Auto Debit – Germany Disk Format (R03B575DD)

Defaults

1. Enter a '1' if the Automatic Debits are to be created as Abbuchungen. If left blank, Lastschriften records will be created.

German Format _____

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

Print Customer Statement _____

3. Tape Density:

Tape Density _____

Currency

4. Enter the Currency Code that is used in your system to identify the EURO _____

Processing Encashments Using the Parent/Child Method

When you use the parent/child method to process encashments, a parent company processes all the receipts for its children companies. To use the parent/child encashment method, you must specify the number of the parent company or the special payee for each customer that you set up.

Process parent/child encashment invoices as you would process normal cash receipts. You can use the Parent Number or Factor/Special Payee fields on the Customer Ledger Inquiry form to select only the invoices that the parent company is going to pay.

See Also

- *Accounts Receivable: Entering Receipts with Write Offs*

Processing Encashments Using the Factoring Method

When you use the factoring method to process encashments, your customers remit the payment for their invoices to an encashment company that processes the payments and invoices. You receive the payment for the invoices, less a predetermined commission, from the encashment company.

To process encashments using the factoring method, you write off the receipts that you know will be paid by the encashment company using the Receipts Entry programs in J.D. Edwards base software.

You must set up a reason code (user defined code 03/AR) and a general ledger account for the receipts that you plan to write off for encashment. The reason code that you associate with the receipts determines which general ledger account the system debits when you post the receipts.

You set up the reason codes in the AAIs. For example, you set up AAI item RAxx (where xx is the 2-character reason code) to associate the reason codes to the general ledger accounts.

See Also

- *Accounts Receivable: Entering Receipts with Write Offs*

Accounts Payable

Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

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.

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, electronic files, and 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 or in the specified fields of the electronic file.
- Debit statements — A printed list of debit balances. Debit statements list net amounts that can either decrease or clear the amount of a voucher.

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for Germany:

Payment formats

Specify the following Write programs to generate payment formats for Germany:

- R04572G1 for bank tape format
- R04572G2 for diskette format
- R04572G3 for check format
- R04572G5 for Z1 diskette format

The R04572G2 format has been enhanced to support the euro.

You can specify different versions of the Write, Register, Debit Statement, and Attachment programs that you assign to your payment instruments. To do this, access the versions list to create a new version of the program. Then, on Payment Instrument Defaults, access the detail area and type the new version name in the appropriate Version field.

If you print German checks, you must specify the German translation program (X00500D). To do this, access the processing options for the A/P Payments - Print

German Checks program (R04572G3). Enter X00500D in the Translation processing option.

Before You Begin

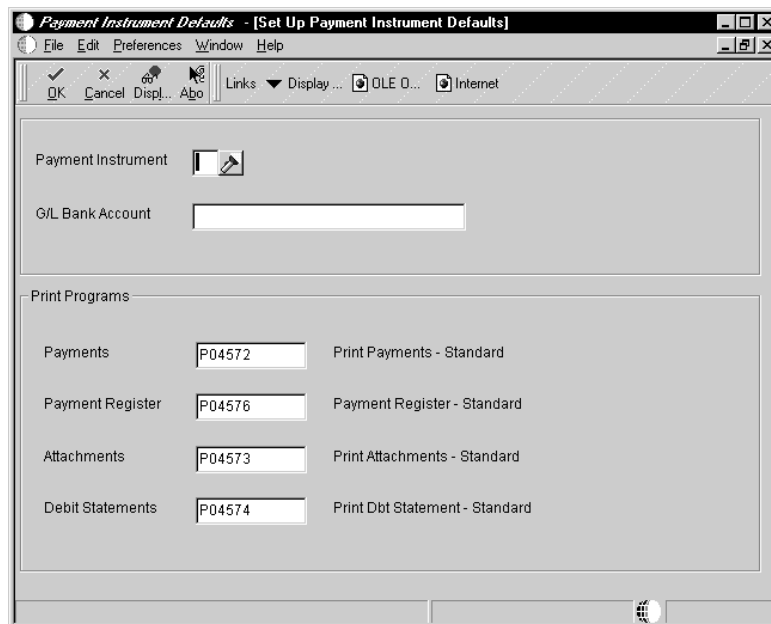
- Set up a code on user defined codes table 00/PY for each payment instrument that you use and user defined codes table 04/PP for your payment programs. See *Germany: Setting Up User Defined Codes*.
- Create a version of each program that you intend to set up. See *OneWorld Foundation: Creating (Adding)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



2. On Set Up Payment Instrument Defaults, complete the following fields:
 - Payment Instrument
 - G/L Bank Account
3. Under the Print Programs heading, complete the following field:
 - Payments

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.

See Also

- *Accounts Payable: Setting Up Payment Instruments*

Processing Options for Create A/P Bank Tape – Germany (R04572G1)

Transfer

1. Enter the city of origin.

City of Origin _____

Tape

1. Enter the following default values:

Device Name _____
Tape Density _____
Label Name _____
New Volume _____
New Owner ID _____
Tape File Name _____

Processing Options for Create A/P Bank Diskette – Germany (R04572G2)

Transfer

1. Enter the city of origin

City of Origin _____

Tape

1. Enter the following default values:

Device Name _____
Tape Density _____
Label Name _____
Block Size _____
New Volume _____

Tape (more)

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 Payments – Check – Germany (R04572G3)

Translation

1. Enter the program name to translate payment amounts from numbers to words. (See User Defined Codes System '98', record type 'CT' for program names.) If left blank, the translation program associated with the payment currency will be used.

Translation Program _____

Address

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 (FUTURE) _____

Print

1. Enter the Forms Type for the payments spool files. If left blank the default is 'APCHECKS'.

Form Type (FUTURE) _____

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. Montly 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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