PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Global Solutions Taiwan
PeopleBook

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EnterpriseOne 8.10
Global Solutions Taiwan PeopleBook
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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.

This preface discusses:

- EnterpriseOne application prerequisites
- Obtaining documentation updates
- Typographical elements and visual cues
- Comments and suggestions

Note

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks document only fields that require additional explanation. If a field is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line.

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use EnterpriseOne applications.

See the *Foundation Guide*.

You might also want to complete at least one EnterpriseOne introductory training course.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using EnterpriseOne menus and forms. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You can find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Note

Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website, *http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp*

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

The following table contains the typographical conventions that are used in EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Italics	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, “as if” currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.

Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading “See Also” or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

Text that is preceded by *Caution* is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager, PeopleSoft Inc., 4460 Hacienda Drive, Pleasanton CA 94588

Or you can send e-mail comments to *doc@peoplesoft.com*.

While we cannot guarantee an answer to every e-mail message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Setting Up Your System for Localization

Before you use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, you must set up and define certain information that the system uses during processing. You use this information to customize the system for your business needs. You must complete the system setup tasks that are included in the base guides, as well as country-specific tasks.

Setting Up User Display Preferences

Some of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne localized software uses country-server technology to isolate country-specific features from the base software. For example, if during normal transaction processing, you record additional information about a supplier or validate a tax identification number to meet country-specific requirements, you enter the additional information using a localized program; and the tax validation is performed by a localized program instead of by the base software. The country server indicates that this localized program should be included in the process.

To take full advantage of localized solutions for your business, you must set up your user display preferences to specify the country in which you are working. The country server uses this information to determine which localized programs should be run for the specified country.

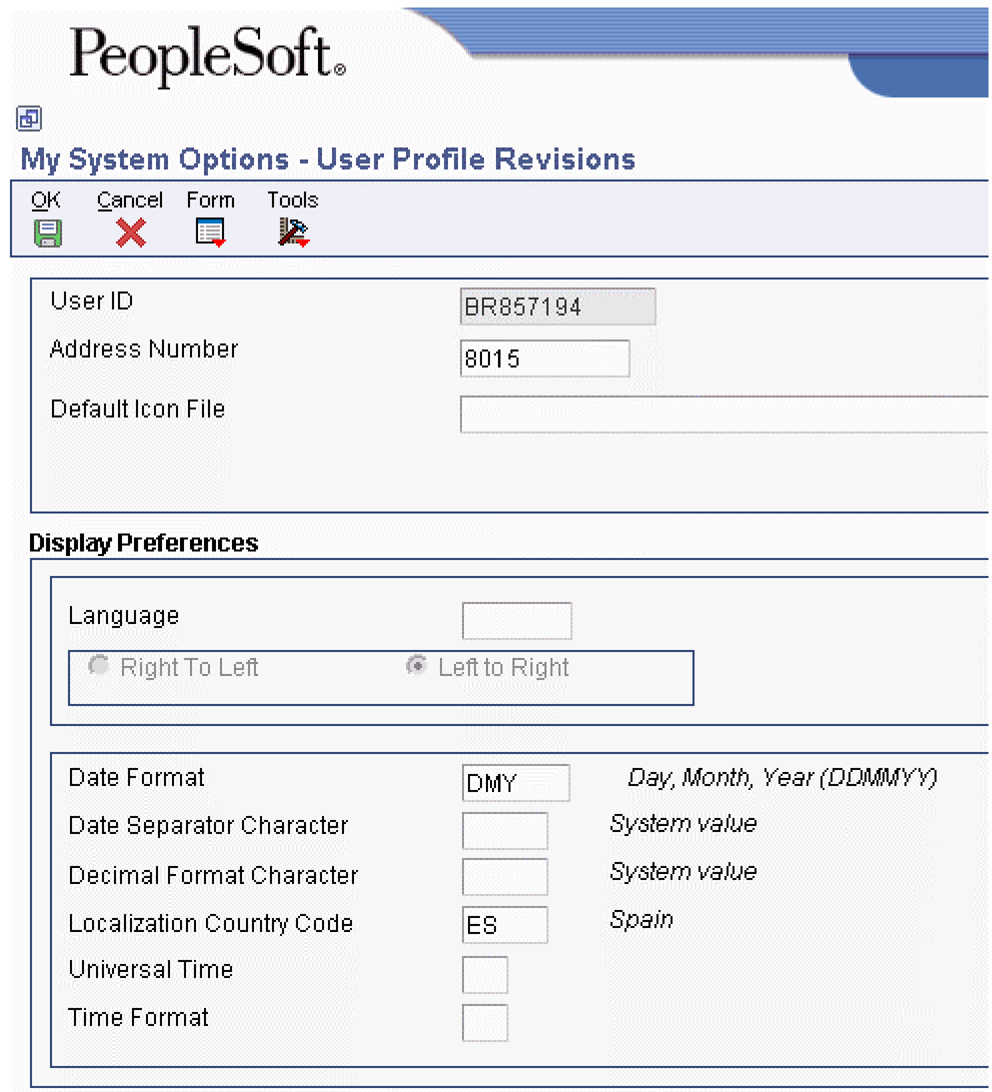
You use localization country codes to specify the country in which you are working. The system supplies localization country codes in user defined code table 00/LC. This table stores both two-digit and three-digit localization country codes.

You can also set up user display preferences to use other features. For example, you can specify how the system displays dates (such as DDMMYY, the typical European format) or specify a language to override the base language.

► To set up user display preferences

From the EnterpriseOne Menu, choose My System Options.

1. On User Default Revisions, choose User Profile Revisions.
2. On User Profile Revisions, complete the following field:
   - Localization Country Code



3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Language
   - Date Format
   - Date Separator Character
   - Decimal Format Character
4. Click OK.

See Also

- *User Profiles* in the *System Administration Guide*

Processing Options for User Profiles (P0092)

A/B Validation
Enter a '1' to enable editing on address book number against the F0101.

Setting Up User Defined Codes - Taiwan

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

Many fields throughout the system accept only user defined codes. You can customize your system by setting up user defined codes that meet the specific needs of your business environment.

Caution

User defined codes are central to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems. You should be thoroughly familiar with user defined codes before you change them.

Also, many user defined codes for Taiwan are hard coded and are essential to the correct functioning of the system. Do not change or delete these codes.

Authorization Code (75T/AC)

You set up authorization codes (75T/AC) to control the allocation of GUI number segments. When you set up a user/declaration site mapping, you can specify an authorization code for the user. Then you can assign authorization codes to GUI number segments in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002). Only users whose user/declaration site mapping has the same authorization code as a GUI number segment are able to successfully assign GUI numbers from that GUI number segment.

GUI/VAT Account Dr/Cr Flag (75T/AF)

You use the GUI/VAT account debit/credit flag to specify whether an account is a debit account (input tax) or credit account (output tax) in the GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping program (P75T012). The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
C	Credit	Sales (Output) Tax	Y
D	Debit	Purchase (Input) Tax	Y

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 1 – Segment (75T/C1)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for segments (75T/C1-C3) to classify GUI number segments and the transactions for which they are used. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to GUI number segments in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 2 – Segment (75T/C2)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for segments (75T/C1-C3) to classify GUI/VAT sales number register segments and the transactions for which they are used. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to GUI number segments in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 3 – Segment (75T/C3)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for segments (75T/C1-C3) to classify GUI/VAT sales number register segments and the transactions for which they are used. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to GUI number segments in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 4 – Customer (75T/C4)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for customers (75T/C4-C6) to classify customers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to customers in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program (P75T009).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 5 – Customer (75T/C5)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for customers (75T/C4-C6) to classify customers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to customers in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program (P75T009).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 6 – Customer (75T/C6)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for customers (75T/C4-C6) to classify customers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to customers in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program (P75T009).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 7 – Supplier (75T/C7)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for suppliers (75T/C7-C9) to classify suppliers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to suppliers in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program (P75T0091).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 7 – Supplier (75T/C7) is reserved for customs authorities and customs declaration agencies for VAT prepayment transactions (transactions with GUI document type VPD and format code 28).

This UDC must contain a code that matches the name of the tax rate area for Taiwan import tax. For example, you might set up a tax rate area for Taiwan import tax called F28. You would also set up the code F28 in UDC 75T/C7 and specify F28 in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants for the Custom's Authority. Then when you enter a Taiwan import tax transaction with the Custom's Authority as the supplier, the system retrieves the F28 code from the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants and uses it to retrieve the F28 tax rate area.

Note

The documentation for entering a Taiwan import tax transaction refers to code F28. If you use a code other than F28 for Taiwan import tax, substitute the code that you are using.

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 8 – Supplier (75T/C8)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for suppliers (75T/C7-C9) to classify suppliers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to suppliers in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program (P75T0091).

GUI/VAT Cat. Code 9 – Supplier (75T/C9)

You use GUI/VAT category codes for suppliers (75T/C7-C9) to classify suppliers and their transactions. You can use category codes for data selection when running reports. You assign default category codes to suppliers in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program (P75T0091).

GUI/VAT Customer Type (75T/CT)

You use the GUI/VAT customer type code to specify whether the customer is a domestic company, a domestic individual, or a foreign customer when you set up that customer in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program (P75T009). The customer type controls how taxes are calculated for that customer. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
1	Domestic Company	Y
2	Domestic Individual Person	Y
3	Foreign Customer	Y

Foreign Cigarette / Wine Note (75T/CW)

You use the foreign cigarette / wine note to specify whether an item is a foreign cigarette or wine. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	Not Foreign Cigarette / Wine	Y
B	Foreign Cigarette / Wine	Y

Deduction Code (75T/DC)

You use deduction codes to specify whether a purchased item is tax deductible. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	Sales Doc / Other Doc With Tax		Y
1	Deductible Goods / Expense	For PUR	Y
2	Deductible Fixed Asset	For PUR	Y

Deduction Usage (75T/DD)

You use deduction usage codes to specify the usage of an item for which a zero tax rate applies. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	Y
1	Machine Equipment	Y
2	Raw Material	Y
3	Part Material	Y
4	Fuel	Y
5	Semi-Finished Goods	Y

GUI/VAT Data Generation Method (75T/DG)

The GUI/VAT data generation method code identifies the method by which the GUI/VAT data were generated. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	N
MAN	By Manual Key In	Y
POS	Inbound From POS	Y
SYS	From Other System Module	Y
UBE	Created From UBE	Y

GUI/VAT Declaration Type (75T/DL)

You use GUI/VAT declaration type codes when you set up a declaration site to specify the type of declaration that the declaration site submits. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
401	Only Taxable	Y
403	Taxable, Tax-Exempt, Special Tax	Y

GUI/VAT Declaration Site (75T/DS)

You set up GUI/VAT declaration site codes to identify the sites for which you declare VAT. You should set up your most commonly used declaration site by using a blank code and then set up as many other declaration sites as necessary, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	Default Site	Y
16801	PeopleSoft Taiwan Pte Ltd	N

GUI/VAT Document Type (75T/DT)

You use GUI/VAT document types to classify GUI/VAT documents. You use the Description 02 field to specify the transaction types to which the document types correspond. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
ALW	Returns & Allowances	SAL, PUR	Y
GUI	GUI	SAL, PUR	Y
IMP	Import Document	IGD, FSV (Format Code = None)	Y
INV	Commercial Invoice	SAL	Y
OTR	Other Document With VAT	PUR	Y
SRC	Sales Receipt	SAL	Y
VPD	VAT Payment Document	PUR (Format Code = 28)	Y

See Also

- *GUI/VAT Transaction Type (75T/TT)* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for an explanation of the codes used in the Description 02 field of UDC 75T/DT

GUI/VAT Declaration Unit (75T/DU)

You use GUI/VAT declaration units when you set up a declaration unit to specify whether the declaration is by a headquarters unit or by individual declaration sites. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
HQ	Headquarters	Y
IU	Individual Unit	Y

GUI/VAT Ex. Declare Type (75T/EP)

You use GUI/VAT export declaration type codes to identify the declaration type of an export. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	Y
B1	國內廠售與保稅廠原料	Y
B2	保稅廠售與他保稅區再加工出口	Y
B8	保稅廠原料復出口	Y
B9	保稅廠加工品出口	Y
D1	國貨售與發貨中心	Y
D3	保稅貨售與發貨中心	Y
D4	保稅貨退運出口	Y
D5	保稅貨出倉出口	Y
D9	國貨進保稅倉	Y
E2	加工區輸出國外	Y
E3	課稅區輸入加工區	Y
E6	國外輸入加工區復出口	Y
E7	加工區售與他保稅區再加工出口	Y
G3	外貨復出口	Y
G5	國貨出口	Y
P1	國內廠售與科園區	Y
P2	科園區售與他保稅區再加工出口	Y
P5	科園區進口原料復出口	Y
P6	科園區成品出口	Y

Exportation Method (75T/EX)

You use exportation method codes to specify how goods were exported. This information is included on the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List (R75T004T). The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	.		Y
1	外銷貨物 Export of goods		Y
2	與外銷有關之勞務, 或在國內提供 Services related to exports; or services supplied within the territory of the Republic of China (R.O.C.), but used in foreign countries	而在國外使用之勞務	Y
3	依法設立之免稅商店銷售與過境旅 Goods sold to outbound or transit passengers by the tax-free shops that are set up according to the law	客之貨物	Y
4	銷售與免稅出口區內之外銷事業之 The sale of machinery and equipment, materials, supplies, fuel, and unfinished goods to export enterprises inside the duty-free export processing zone, to enterprises inside the Science-based Industrial Park, or to bonded factories or bonded warehouses supervised by the customs house	機器設備,原料,物料,燃料, 半製品	Y
5	國際間之運輸 International transportation; foreign transport enterprises engaged in international transportation within the territory of the R.O.C. qualify for the zero tax rate, provided that reciprocal treatment, or exemption from similar taxes, is given to the international transport enterprises of the R.O.C. by the foreign country in which it is incorporated		Y

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
6	國際運輸之船舶,航空器,及遠洋漁 Vessels and aircraft used in international transportation, and deep sea fishing boats.	船	Y
7	銷售與國際運輸用之船舶,航空器 Sales of goods and maintenance services to vessels and aircraft that are used for international transportation and deep sea fishing boats.	及遠洋漁船所用之貨物或修繕勞務	Y

Note

The preceding table includes both Chinese and English descriptions of the UDC values to help readers of this documentation understand the meaning of the codes. When you set up this UDC in the software, include the Chinese descriptions.

GUI/VAT Format Code – Purchase (75T/F2)

You use GUI/VAT format code – purchase codes to specify type of GUI documents issued for purchase transactions. You use the Description 02 field to specify the transaction types to which the format codes correspond. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	Import Goods / Foreign Service	FSV / IGD	Y
21	Triplicate GUI / Computer GUI	PUR	Y
22	Other Doc With Tax Amount	PUR	Y
23	Tri. Pur. Return / Allowance	PUR	Y
24	Dup. Pur. Return / Allowance	PUR	Y
25	Triplicate Cash Register GUI	PUR	Y
26	Smry Tri./Cpt. GUI With Tax	PUR (Tax Below NT$500)	Y
27	Smry Other Doc With Tax	PUR (Tax Below NT$500)	Y
28	VAT Payment Document	PUR (from Customs)	Y

See Also

- *GUI/VAT Transaction Type (75T/TT)* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for an explanation of the codes used in the Description 02 field of UDC 75T/F2

GUI/VAT Format Code – Sales (75T/F3)

You use GUI/VAT format code – sales codes to specify the type of GUI documents that are issued for sales transactions. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
31	Triplicate GUI / Computer GUI		Y
32	Dup. / Dup. Cash Register GUI		Y
33	Tri. Sales Return / Allowance		Y
34	Dup. Sales Return / Allowance		Y
35	Triplicate Cash Register GUI		Y
36	GUI-Exempt		Y
37	Special Tax: Sales		Y
38	Special Tax: Return, Allowance		Y
99	Sales Receipt	Not apply to media declaration	Y

GUI/VAT Format Code (75T/FC)

You use GUI/VAT format code to specify the type of GUI documents that are issued for transactions. You use the Description 02 field to specify the transaction types to which the format codes correspond. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	Import Goods / Foreign Service	FSV / IGD	Y
21	Triplicate GUI / Computer GUI	PUR	Y
22	Other Doc With Tax Amount	PUR	Y
23	Tri. Pur. Return / Allowance	PUR	Y
24	Dup. Pur. Return / Allowance	PUR	Y
25	Triplicate Cash Register GUI	PUR	Y
26	Smry Tri./Cpt. GUI With Tax	PUR (Tax Below NT$500)	Y
27	Smry Other Doc With Tax	PUR (Tax Below NT$500)	Y
28	VAT Payment Document	PUR (from Customs)	Y

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
31	Triplicate / Computer GUI	SAL	Y
32	Dup. / Dup. Cash Register	SAL	Y
33	Tri. Sales Return / Allowance	SAL	Y
34	Dup. Sales Return / Allowance	SAL	Y
35	Triplicate Cash Register	SAL	Y
36	GUI-Exempt	SAL	Y
37	Special Tax: Sales	SAL	Y
38	Special Tax: Return, Allowance	SAL	Y
99	Sales Receipt	SAL	Y

See Also

- *GUI/VAT Transaction Type (75T/TT)* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for an explanation of the codes used in the Description 02 field of UDC 75T/FC

GUI/VAT Import Item Type (75T/II)

You use GUI/VAT import item type codes to classify the imported item when the transaction type is IGD (Import Goods) or FSV (Purchase Foreign Services). The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	.		Y
1	Fixed Asset (obsolete)	For IGD	Y
2	Other Goods (obsolete)	For IGD	Y
3	Tax-Exempt Goods	For IGD and Report 403 Only	Y
4	Foreign Service	For FSV	Y

GUI/VAT Proof Document Name (75T/PD)

You use GUI/VAT proof document name codes specify the name of the document that proves that an exported item did not go through customs. This information is included on the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List (R75T004T). The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	Y
BOE	Exchange Memo	Y
DFE	Declaration For Exportation	Y
DHL	DHL	N
FEDEX	FedEx	N
GRT	Guarantee Report	N
GUI	Deduction Copy of GUI	Y

GUI/VAT Prepayment Status (75T/PS)

You use GUI/VAT prepayment status codes to specify whether a sales transaction has been prepaid, and if so, whether the item has been delivered. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	Y
0	Not Prepayment	Y
1	Prepayment, Not Delivery	Y
2	Prepayment, Delivery	Y

GUI/VAT Purchase Item Type (75T/PT)

You use GUI/VAT purchase item type codes to classify items when entering a purchase transaction. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	.		Y
1	Goods And Expense	For PUR, Deduction Code = 1	Y
2	Fixed Asset	For PUR, Deduction Code = 2	Y

GUI/VAT Purchase Usage – 403 (75T/ PU)

You use GUI/VAT purchase usage – 403 codes to specify how a purchased item will be used. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	.		Y
PU1	Only For Taxable Business	For Report 403 Only	Y
PU2	Only For Tax-Exempt Business	For Report 403 Only	Y
PU3	For Taxable / Tax-Exempt	For Report 403 Only	Y

GUI/VAT Revenue Type (75T/RT)

You use GUI/VAT revenue type codes to classify sales transactions according to the type of revenue that they generate. This UDC is *not* hard-coded. The following is an example of the types of codes that you might include:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	N
R01	Sales Revenue	N
R02	Commission Revenue	N
R03	Sold Fixed Assets	N
R04	Other Revenue	N

GUI/VAT Summary Note (75T/SN)

You use GUI/VAT summary note codes to specify whether a transaction is a summary transaction. If a transaction is not a summary transaction, the values in the GUI/VAT No. From and GUI/VAT No. To fields are the same. If a transaction is a summary transaction, the values in the GUI/VAT No. From and GUI/VAT No. To fields might be different. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	Not Summary Record	Y
A	Summary Record	Y

GUI/VAT Special Tax Type (75T/SP)

You use GUI/VAT special tax type codes to specify a special tax that is applied to the transaction. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	Tax-exempt / Non-special Tax		Y
1	Special Food, Beverage Service	25% Providing Hostesses	Y
2	Special Food, Beverage Service	15% Providing Show Programs	Y
3	Banking, ... Authorized Biz	2%	Y
4	Reinsurance Premiums	1%	Y
5	Banking, ... Nonauthorized Biz	5%	Y

GUI/VAT Sales Item Type (75T/ST)

You use GUI/VAT sales item type codes to specify whether the item sold is land or another fixed asset. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	General Sales	Y
1	Land	Y
2	Other Fixed Asset	Y

Tax Refund Method (75T/TR)

You use tax refund method codes on your 401 or 403 report to specify how a refunded tax amount should be returned to you. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	.	Y
BK	Return To Cash In Bank	Y
CH	Take A Check	Y

GUI/VAT Transaction Type (75T/TT)

You use GUI/VAT transaction types to specify whether a transaction is a sale, a purchase, a foreign services purchase, or an import. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
FSV	Purchase Foreign Services	Y
IGD	Import Goods	Y
PUR	Purchases (Input)	Y
SAL	Sales (Output)	Y

GUI/VAT Tax Type (75T/TX)

You use GUI/VAT tax type codes to specify the tax type for the transaction that is listed on the government uniform invoice (GUI). The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Hard Coded
	.	For Trans. Type IGD, FSV Only	Y
1	Taxable (General/Special)		Y
2	Zero Tax Rate		Y
3	Tax-Exempt		Y
D	Void or Unused		Y

GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Item Type (75T/ZT)

You use GUI/VAT zero tax rate item type codes to specify whether a zero-tax-rate item has passed through customs. The following codes must exist in this UDC table:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
	Non Zero Tax Rate Sales	Y
ZNC	Export Not Through Customs	Y
ZTC	Export Through Customs	Y

Setting Up Multicurrency Constants

Before you can use any of the multicurrency features, you must set up the following system-wide constants in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000):

- Multicurrency conversion
- Multicurrency intercompany transactions
- Intercompany settlements method

You set up these constants to specify the default conversion method for multicurrency processing as well as to allow multicurrency intercompany transactions and to specify an intercompany settlement method. The system stores this multicurrency information in the General Constants table (F0009).

Multicurrency Conversion Constant

To activate multicurrency processing for your system, you must set the constant in the Multi-Currency Conversion field to Y (multiplier) or Z (divisor) depending on the default conversion method that you want to use:

- Y – Use the multiplier rate to convert amounts from one currency to another. The system multiplies the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.
- Z – Use the divisor rate to convert amounts from one currency to another. The system divides the foreign currency amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

You can override the default conversion method when you set up currency relationships.

When multicurrency is activated, the system displays currency fields in various entry and inquiry programs.

Caution

After you begin using multicurrency processing, do not change the multicurrency conversion constant or you will get unpredictable results including the following:

- Accounts receivable and accounts payable gains and losses will be incorrect.
- Voids and reversing entries will be incorrect.
- Monetary account valuations will be incorrect.
- Restated amounts will be affected.

Multicurrency Intercompany Transactions and Settlements Constants

Typically, companies that work with different base currencies create transactions and balancing entries between their companies. These are called intercompany transactions. You must turn on an option in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000) that allows you to enter and distribute invoices, vouchers, and journal entries to multiple companies with different base currencies. You must also specify the intercompany settlement method. The methods that are valid for multicurrency processing are 2 (detail) and 3 (configured hub). Intercompany settlement methods 1, *, and N are not valid for multicurrency processing.

Note

Even if your company does not allow intercompany transactions, be aware that EnterpriseOne software was designed to allow multicurrency intercompany transactions and settlements. Regardless of whether you actually enter intercompany transactions, you must set the option to allow multicurrency intercompany transactions and specify intercompany settlement method 2 or 3 in the General Accounting Constants program. As long as you do not enter batches that contain transactions between companies, intercompany transactions and settlements will not be created.

The intercompany settlement method that you specify in the General Accounting Constants program must be compatible with the offset method specified in the Accounts Receivable Constants and the Accounts Payable Constants programs. If the methods are not compatible, the system will issue an error message when you post transactions to the general ledger.

The post program uses the offset method to determine whether to create an offset entry for each detail record by batch, transaction, or pay item. For multicurrency processing, you cannot use the batch offset method (B) because the post programs cannot post batches of invoices, vouchers, receipts, and payments that contain one or more foreign or alternate currencies.

The methods and their compatibility are shown in the following table:

Intercompany Settlement Methods for Multicurrency	**A/R and A/P Offset Method B = one offset per batch Y = one offset per transaction S = one offset per pay item**		
	B	**Y**	**S**
2 – detail	Incompatible	Compatible	Compatible
3 – configured hub	Incompatible	Compatible	Compatible

If you use detailed currency restatement, you must specify method Y (one offset per transaction) for the A/R and A/P offset methods.

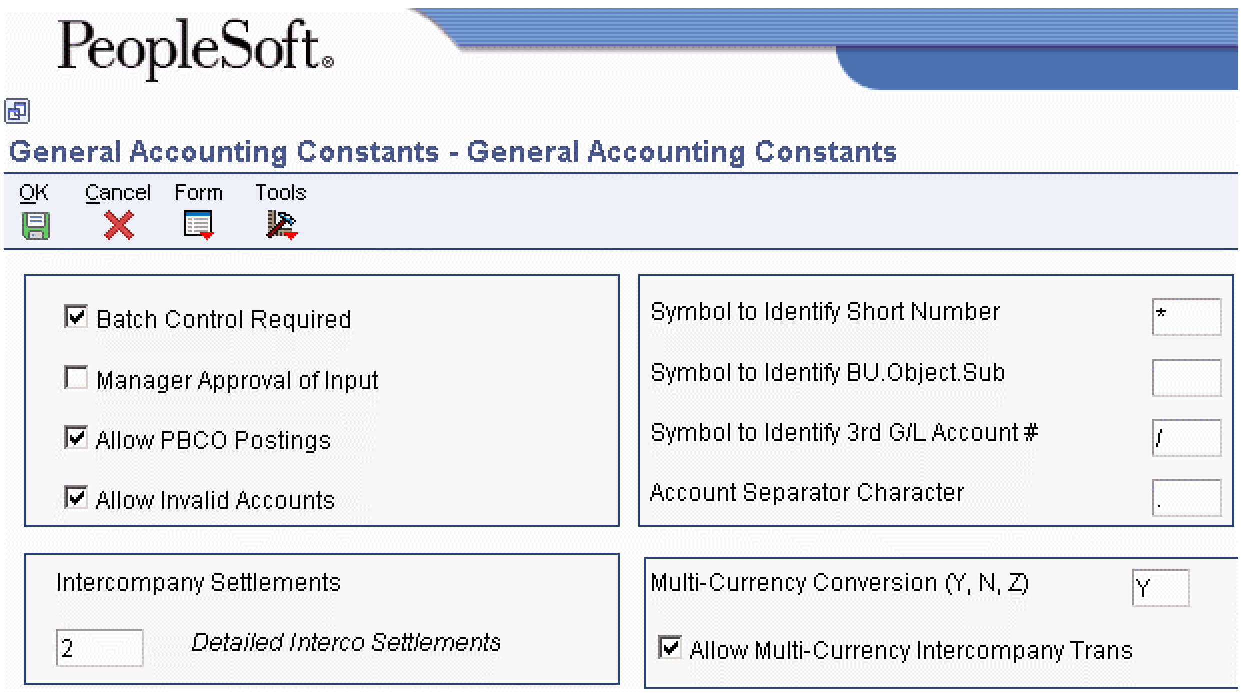
► To set up multicurrency constants

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Multi-Currency Setup menu (G1141), choose Set Multi-Currency Option.

From the General Accounting System Setup menu (G0941), choose General Accounting Constants.

1. On System Setup, choose General Accounting Constants.



2. On General Accounting Constants, complete the following field:

   - Multi-Currency Conversion (Y, N, Z)

     A value of Y (multiplier) or Z (divisor) specifies the default conversion rate and activates multicurrency processing. When multicurrency processing is activated, the system displays currency fields on entry and inquiry forms.

Do not change this value. PeopleSoft recommends that you place security on the General Accounting Constants program so that personnel do not inadvertently change the value in this field.

3. Turn on the following option:
    - Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany Trans

      You must turn on this option, regardless of whether you actually allow multicurrency intercompany transactions.

4. Enter a value in the following field and click OK:
    - Intercompany Settlements

      You must enter 2 (detail method) or 3 (configured hub method) in this field if you use detailed currency restatement. No other methods are valid.

See Also

- *Setting Up Constants for General Accounting* in the *General Accounting Guide* for detailed, non-currency specific information

Setting Up Currency Codes

For your currency amounts to reflect the correct decimal positions, you must set up a currency code for each currency with which you work. For each currency code, you also assign a program that converts amounts to words when writing payments.

After you set up your currency codes, you assign them to:

- Companies
- Monetary accounts (usually bank accounts)
- Suppliers and customers
- Ledger types

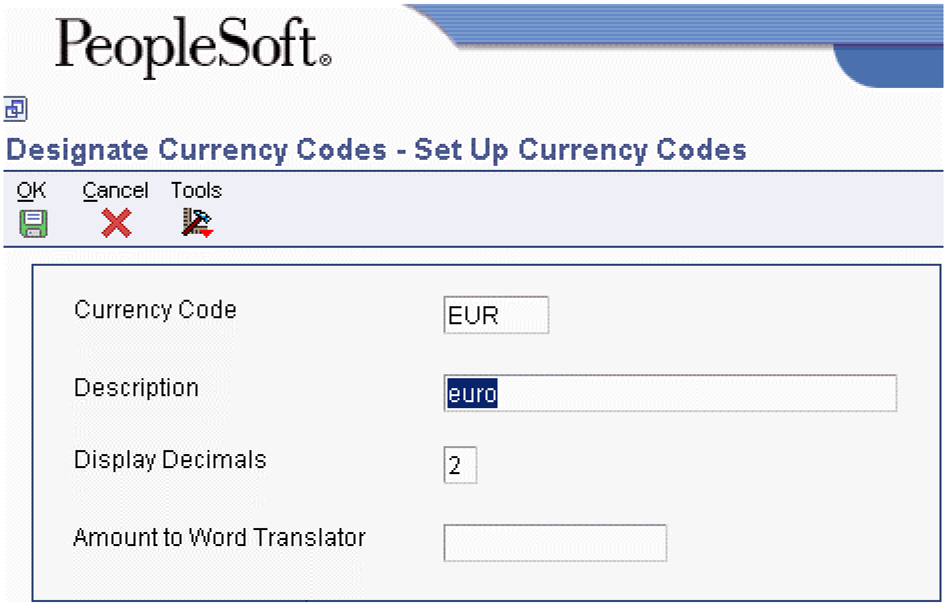
The system stores currency code information in the Currency Codes table (F0013).

The currency codes that are provided with the PeopleSoft demo data are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

► To set up currency codes

From the Multi-Currency Setup menu (G1141), choose Designate Currency Codes.

1. On Work With Currency Codes and Rates, click Add.



2. On Set Up Currency Codes, complete the following fields:

   - Currency Code
   - Description
   - Display Decimals

Caution

After you specify the number of decimal positions for a currency in the Display Decimals field, do not change it. If you change it, transactions that are already processed will be adversely affected.

---

3. Enter a translator program number in the following field and click OK:

   - Amount to Word Translator

     The translator program number that you enter in this field must exist in UDC 98/CT. Each program number is hard-coded and converts numeric values to words on payments based on the language specified for the translator program, regardless of the language specified for the user profile. The number of decimal places is also hard-coded in the translator program.

     For example, translator program number X00500FR is a French program that would convert 2,454.25 EUR to DEUX MILLE QUATRE CENT CINQUANTE QUATRE ET 25/100*******************************.

You can override the translator program number assigned to a currency in the processing options for the print payment program (R04572 and so on). If you leave the Amount to Word Translator field blank and do not assign a translator program number in the print payment program, the system converts numeric values to English words.

How Currency Decimals Are Managed

The number of decimal positions that the system displays for an amount varies according to the currency code and the type of ledger used for the transaction. Review the following table to determine how the system manages decimals in a multicurrency environment.

Decimals	Description
Decimals for amounts that appear without a company number	Controlled by the value of the Display Decimals field (CDEC) in the Data Dictionary for the amount fields used.
Decimals for transaction amounts in ledger type AA (domestic currency)	Controlled by the base (company) currency code. The number of decimals for a currency is defined in the Currency Codes table (F0013).
Decimals for amounts in unit ledgers (ledger types ending in U)	Controlled by the value of the Display Decimals field (CDEC) in the Data Dictionary for the amount fields used.
Decimals for transaction amounts in ledger type CA (foreign currency) Post Account Balances by Currency: On	Controlled by the transaction currency code. The number of decimals for a currency is defined in the F0013 table.
Decimals for transaction amounts in ledger type CA (foreign currency) Post Account Balances by Currency: Off	Controlled by a general ledger account currency code, if applicable, or the transaction currency code associated with a specific total amount. The system obtains the currency code from the following tables in the order listed: • Account Balances (F0902) and Asset Account Balances File (F1202) • Account Ledger (F0911) • Customer Ledger (F03B11) and Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)
Decimals for transaction amounts or balances that are not unit, AA, or CA ledger types	Controlled by the base (company) currency code. The number of decimals for a currency is defined in the F0013 table. **Note** An exception to this rule occurs when a currency has been assigned to a ledger type in the Ledger Type Master File (F0025). In this case, the decimals are controlled by the currency assigned to the ledger, not the company.

Considerations for the Taiwan Dollar

Set up the Taiwan Dollar currency (TWD) to have zero display decimals.

See Also

- *Exchange Rates* in the *Multicurrency Guide*

Setting Up Companies for Multicurrency

You must set up the following multicurrency information for each company in your organization:

- Domestic currency. Assign a domestic currency code to specify the base currency of a company. The system maintains amounts in the AA ledger in this currency, using the correct decimal positions as specified for the currency code.
- Restatement computation. Specify the computation method to use for balance currency restatement.
- Detailed currency restatement. Specify whether to allow detailed currency restatement.
- Balances by currency. Specify whether to post account balances to the foreign currency (CA) ledger in the Account Balances table (F0902) by currency.

You use the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010) to set up your companies for multicurrency. The system stores company currency information in the Company Constants table (F0010).

See Also

- *Currency Restatement Methods* in the *Multicurrency Guide*

Balances by Currency Versus Summarized Balances

The ability to review balance amounts in different currencies depends on whether you post amounts in the Account Balances table (F0902) by currency. For each company, you choose whether to turn on the Post Balances by Currency option in the Company Names & Numbers program (P0010). If you do not turn on this option, the system summarizes all currency amounts in one total amount. The total amount is a hash total and is meaningless because of the different currencies.

The differences between posting balances by currency and not posting them by currency (also referred to as summarized balances) are described in the following table:

Balances by Currency	Separates transaction amounts for the transaction currency in both the CA (foreign currency) and AA (actual amounts) ledgers. To review balances according to the currency in which transactions occurred, set up your system to post balances by currency. For example, posting balances by currency allows you to review amounts that are posted to your sales accounts in Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars, and British pounds and, by extension, to review the amounts sold in each country without using subsidiary accounts.
Summarized Balances	Does not separate transaction amounts by currency in the CA ledger. If you do not post balances by currency, the CA ledger contains numerous currencies, the totals in the ledger are meaningless, and the ledger does not balance. Posting summarized balances creates fewer records in the F0902 table than posting balances by currency, and therefore requires less disk space. The system uses the transaction detail to calculate currency totals for most reports.

How the System Updates Currency Fields in the F0902 Table

When you post transactions in a multicurrency environment, the system updates two currency fields in the Account Balances table (F0902) for reporting purposes:

- CRCD. The code in this field represents the transaction currency, the currency in which the transaction was entered.
- CRCX. The code in this field represents the company (denominated) currency, the currency assigned to the company entered on the transaction.

Depending on whether you have the option turned on to post account balances by currency, the system updates the CRCD and CRCX fields with different values. The following table shows which fields the system updates based on the option.

Post Account Balances by Currency Option	Ledger Type	Transaction Currency (CRCD)	Company (Denominated) Currency (CRCX)
Turned on (post balances by currency)	AA	Transaction Currency	Currency assigned to the company
Turned on	CA	Transaction Currency	Transaction currency
Turned off (do not post balances by currency)	AA	Blank	Currency assigned to the company
Turned off	CA	Blank	Currency assigned to the company

Post Account Balances by Currency Option	Ledger Type	Transaction Currency (CRCD)	Company (Denominated) Currency (CRCX)
Turned off	All other ledger types	Blank	Currency of ledger type, if specified; otherwise, currency assigned to the company

► To set up companies for multicurrency

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Multi-Currency Setup menu (G1141), choose Designate Company Currency.

From the Organization and Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Company Names & Numbers.

1. On Work With Companies, choose the company and click Select.
2. On Company Setup, click the Currency tab.

3. Complete the following field:
   - Domestic Currency

   Caution

   After you assign a currency code to a company and enter transactions, do not change the currency code. Changing the currency affects the integrity of your data.

4. Complete the following fields, if applicable:
   - Restatement Computation

     Enter the computation ID used for balance restatement.

   - Detailed Currency Restatement

     Enter the method used for detailed currency restatement.

5. To post account balances by currency, turn on the following option:
   - Post Account Balances by Currency

     The Confirmation - AAI Setup form appears if you have not set up the required account ranges for AAI item PBC*xx* for the company or for default company 00000. If this form appears, click Yes to display the Set Up Multiple AAI Items form and add the ranges for PBC*xx*. Then click OK to return to the Company Setup form.

     If you click No and do not set up the required AAI item ranges, be aware that the G/L post program will post journal entries for the company as summarized balances with mixed currencies instead of detailed balances by currency. The post program sends a warning to the Employee Work Center that the balances were not posted by currency because AAI item PBC was not found.

6. Click OK.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Multicurrency Guide*:

- *To assign a computation ID to a company* for information about the Restatement Computation field
- *To set up companies for detailed currency restatement* for detailed information about the Detailed Currency Restatement field
- *AAIs for Posting Balances by Currency*

Setting Up AAIs for Taiwan

You must set up the following Financial AAIs to process GUI/VAT information for Taiwan:

- GTxxxx – Journal Entry with VAT (for input and output tax corresponding to the GL offset codes set up in the Tax Area)
- RB – Receivables Bank
- RC – Receivables Trade
- RT – VAT for Accounts Receivable
- RD1 – Drafts Receivable
- RD2 – Drafts Remitted
- RD3 – Drafts Remitted for Discount
- RD4 – Contingent Liability
- RD5 – Void/Non-Sufficient Funds
- PB – Payables Bank
- PC – Payables Trade
- PT – VAT for Accounts Payable

You must also set up the following Distribution AAIs to process GUI/VAT information for Taiwan:

- 4220 – Cost of Goods (COGS) Sold - SOC
- 4230 – Revenue - SOS
- 4240 – Inventory - SOI
- 4310 – Inventory - OPI
- 4320 – Received Not Vouchered - OPR
- 4340 – Exchange Rate - OPX
- 4122 – Inventory - TRI
- 4124 – Expense or COGS - TRO

See Also

- ❑ *Working with AAIs* in the *General Accounting Guide* for information about setting up financial AAIs
- ❑ *AAIs for Accounts Receivable* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about the RB and RC AAIs
- ❑ *Setting Up AAIs for Accounts Receivable Drafts* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about the RD1-RD5 AAIs
- ❑ *Accounts Payable AAIs* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about the PB and PC AAIs
- ❑ *Financial AAIs for Taxes* in the *Tax Reference Guide* for information about the GTSAL, GTPUR, RT, and PT AAIs

- *AAIs for the Sales Order Management System* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for information about the 4220, 4230, and 4240 AAIs
- *AAI Tables for the Procurement System* in the *Procurement Guide* for information about the 4310, 4320, and 4340 AAIs
- *AAIs for the Inventory Management System* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for information about the 4122 and 4124 AAIs

Setting Up GUI/VAT Declaration Sites

You set up GUI/VAT declaration sites to provide the system with information about the company for which you are submitting government uniform invoices (GUIs) to declare value added tax (VAT). The system uses this information for most GUI/VAT processes and reports.

A company can have multiple declaration sites in different counties or cities in Taiwan. A declaration site can be a legal company or just a branch office. Each declaration site is given a unique 8-digit uniform number by the tax authority.

The company can consolidate its tax payable under the head office, or each declaration site can pay separately to its local tax authority. However, even if a declaration site pays tax to its local tax authority, the tax declaration is consolidated and filed by the head office.

You can set up only one head office for a company, but you can set up as many individual declaration sites as necessary.

You must provide information such as the type and frequency of your declarations. You must also indicate whether the system should create GUIs during the creation of invoices, vouchers, sales orders, and purchase orders for the declaring company.

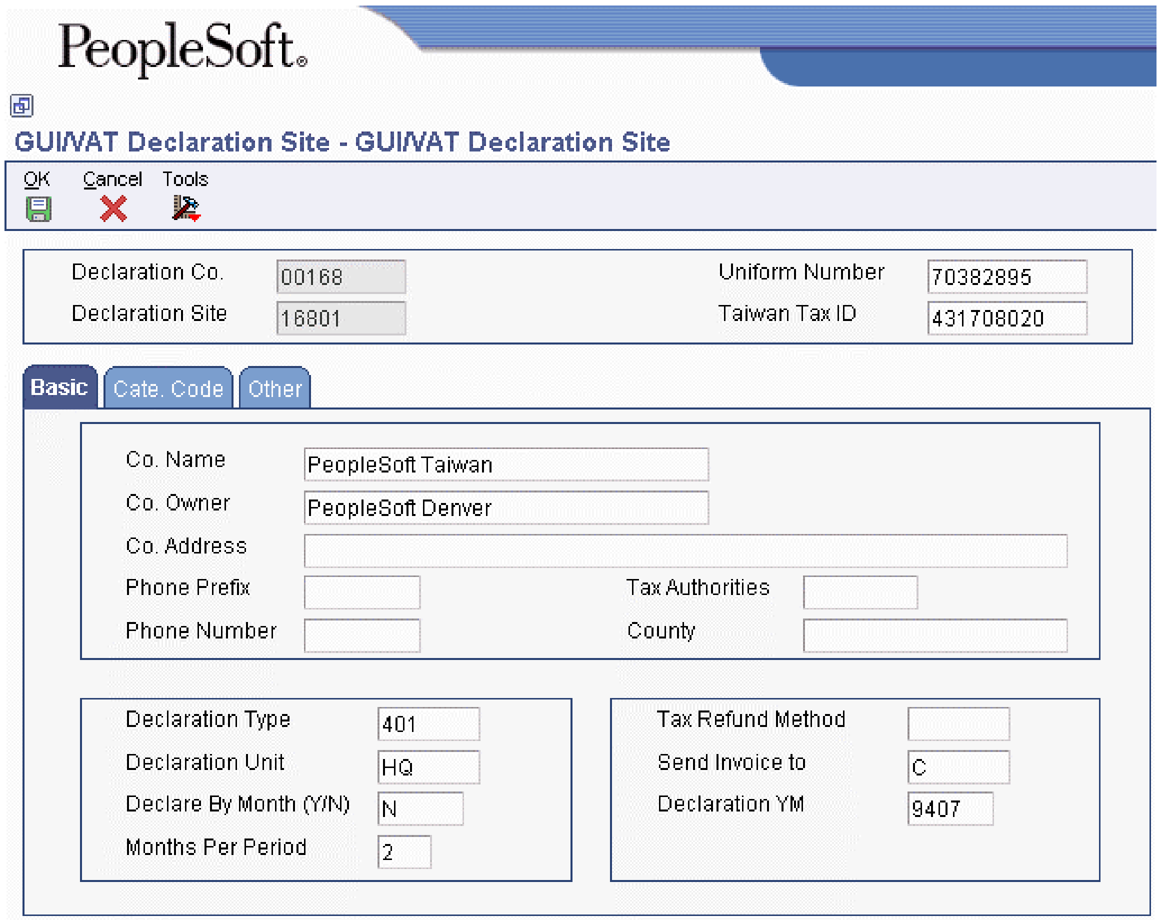
Prerequisite

- Set up a list of your GUI/VAT declaration sites in UDC 75T/DS.

► To set up GUI/VAT declaration sites

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Site.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Declaration Site, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Declaration Site, complete the following fields in the header area:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Uniform Number
   - Taiwan Tax ID
3. On the Basic tab, complete the following required fields:
   - Co. Name
   - Co. Owner
   - Declaration Type
   - Declaration Unit
   - Declare By Month (Y/N)
4. If you entered N in the Declare By Month field, complete the following additional field:
   - Months Per Period

5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Co. Address
   - Phone Prefix
   - Phone Number
   - Tax Authorities
   - County
   - Tax Refund Method
   - Send Invoice to
   - Declaration YM

   Note

   You must set up declaration periods before completing the Declaration YM field. After creating a declaration site record, set up declaration periods for that declaration site, and then return to the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form and specify the current declaration period in the Declaration YM field.

6. To specify whether the category codes that are assigned to the declaration site should be validated against the category codes in the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012), complete the following field on the Cate. Code tab:
   - Check Flag (Y/N)
7. To track user-defined information about the declaration site, complete any of the Category Code fields.
8. On the Other tab, complete the following required fields to specify whether the system should create a government uniform invoice (GUI) during the creation of a journal entry, a voucher, an invoice, or a sales order for the declaration company:
   - Link GL To GUI (Y/N)
   - Link AP To GUI (Y/N)
   - Link AR To GUI (Y/N)
   - Link SO To GUI (Y/N)

   Note

   The creation of a GUI depends on how the link to GUI fields is completed for the headquarters of the declaration company, not on how the fields are completed for individual units. For example, if you enter Y in the Link AP to GUI (Y/N) field in the declaration site record for the headquarters of your company, but enter N in the Link AP to GUI (Y/N) field in the declaration site record for the Taipei branch of the same company, a GUI is created during the entry of a voucher for that company.

9. Complete the following fields to specify the program and version to use when printing GUIs for this declaration site:
   - Print GUI - UBE Name
   - Print GUI - UBE Version

10. Complete the following field to specify the business function to use to validate GUI numbers:
    - GUI Check Code - BSFN Name
11. Click OK.

Setting Up Declaration Periods

You set up declaration periods to specify the declaration site's schedule for submitting tax declarations. You must set up declaration periods for each declaration site.

Declarations are submitted by calendar month and year, not by the company's fiscal period and year. Typically, a year is divided into six or twelve declaration periods (six periods if you submit declarations every two months, or twelve periods if you submit declarations monthly). Declarations must be submitted on or by the 15th of the month following the end of the declaration period. For example, if you submit declarations every two months, the declaration for January and February must be submitted by the 15th of March.

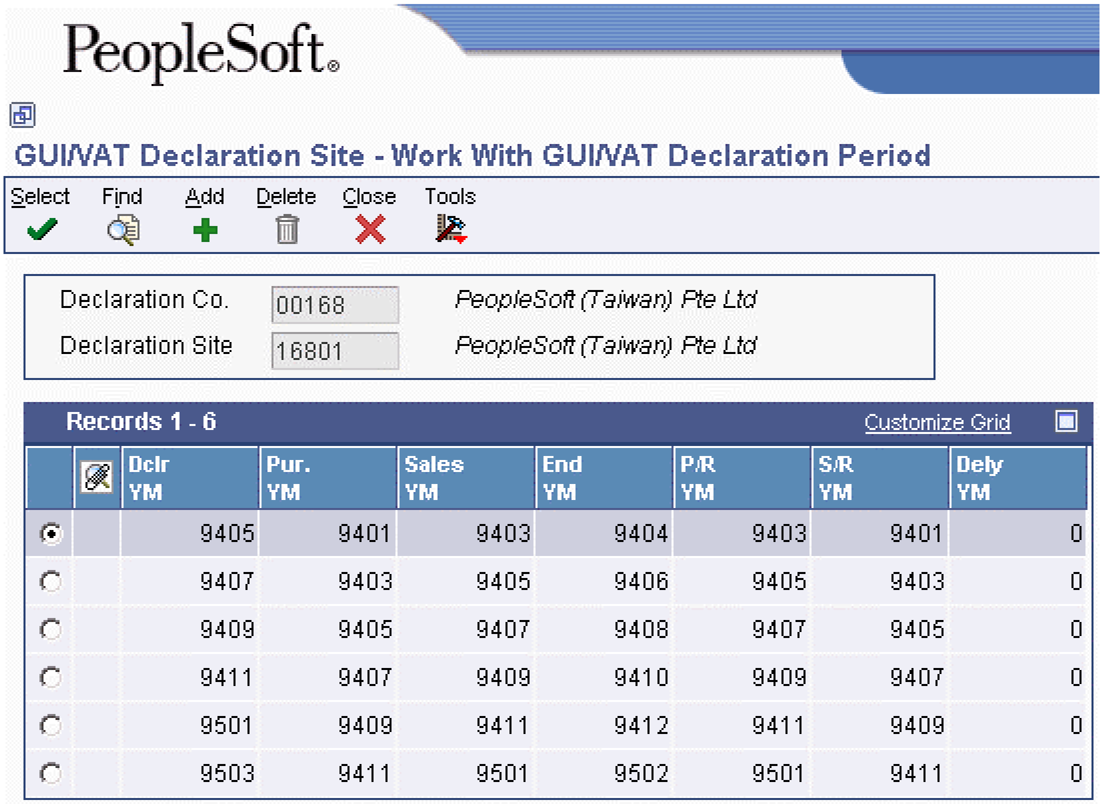
You must declare output (sales) tax within two months following the sales transaction. For example, if you submit declarations every two months, output tax for sales transactions that took place in January has to be declared under the first declaration period (January and February). If you submit declarations monthly, output tax for sales transactions that took in place in January can be declared under either the first declaration period (January) or the second declaration period (February).

You typically declare input (purchase) tax within four months, based on the supplier's invoice date. However, you can apply for a special grant to override this restriction.

► To set up declaration periods

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Site.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Declaration Site, complete any fields in the QBE row to locate the correct declaration site and click Find.
2. Select the declaration site for which you want to set up declaration periods, and choose Period Setup from the Row menu.
3. On Work With GUI/VAT Declaration Period, click Add.



PeopleSoft.

GUI/VAT Declaration Site - Work With GUI/VAT Declaration Period

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

Declaration Co. 00168 PeopleSoft (Taiwan) Pte Ltd

Declaration Site 16801 PeopleSoft (Taiwan) Pte Ltd

Records 1 - 6 Customize Grid

Dclr YM	Pur. YM	Sales YM	End YM	P/R YM	S/R YM	Dely YM
9405	9401	9403	9404	9403	9401	0
9407	9403	9405	9406	9405	9403	0
9409	9405	9407	9408	9407	9405	0
9411	9407	9409	9410	9409	9407	0
9501	9409	9411	9412	9411	9409	0
9503	9411	9501	9502	9501	9411	0

4. On GUI/VAT Declaration Period Revisions, complete the following fields in the detail area for each declaration period during the year and click OK.

- Dclr YM
- Pur. YM
- Sales YM
- End YM
- P/R YM
- S/R YM
- Dely YM

Note

Enter dates in the format YYMM, where YY is the two-digit Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, 9409 is September 2005.

Setting Up GUI/VAT Sales Numbers

All goods and services sold by wholesalers, retailers, or manufacturers must be issued with a government uniform invoice (GUI) as the reporting receipt to buyers of goods and services. The GUI serves as the official accounting document for tax reporting purposes. The GUI must contain a unique GUI number.

The GUI number format is XX99999999, where XX represents a 2-character prefix and 99999999 represents 8 numeric digits. GUI numbers are allotted to businesses for their use for each declaration period. Output (sales) tax is declared, reported, and paid every declaration period. All sales transactions must be documented, using one number from the allotted batch.

For each declaration period, a unique prefix is allotted. Thus, the numeric number can be repeated, but the GUI number is still unique because the prefix is different.

For example:

A company is allotted range 22221000 – 22229999.

Period 1: AA 22221000 – 22229999

Period 2: BB 22221000 – 22229999

Period 3: CC 22221000 – 22229999

The tax authority predetermines the prefix.

Unused or voided GUI# must be reported to the tax authority.

You can divide the allotted GUI number range into segments for easy management because GUI numbers must be issued sequentially and in transaction date sequence from the range of GUI numbers. Each segment must contain a multiple of 50 GUI numbers (for example, 50, 100, 150, 200, and so on, per segment).

The following table shows an example of how GUI numbers can be assigned sequentially and in transaction date sequence:

Segment	**GUI Number Segment**	**Transaction GUI Number**	**Transaction Date**
Segment 1	AA 22221000 – 22221049	AA 22221000	January 2
		AA 22221001	January 3
		AA 22221002	January 4
Segment 2	AA 22221050 – 22221099	AA 22221050	January 3
		AA 22221051	January 5
Segment 3	AA 22221100 – 22221149	AA 22221100	January 3
Segment 4	AA 22221150 – 22221399		

In the example above, if a new transaction from January 5 is processed, you can assign it GUI number AA 22221052 from Segment 2, or you can assign it GUI number AA22221003 from Segment 1. Either way, the GUI numbers from the segment are sequential and assigned to the transactions in date sequence.

If a new transaction from January 3 is processed, you would have to assign it GUI number AA 22221101 from Segment 3 because putting it in either Segment 1 or Segment 2 would cause the numbers to be assigned out of date sequence.

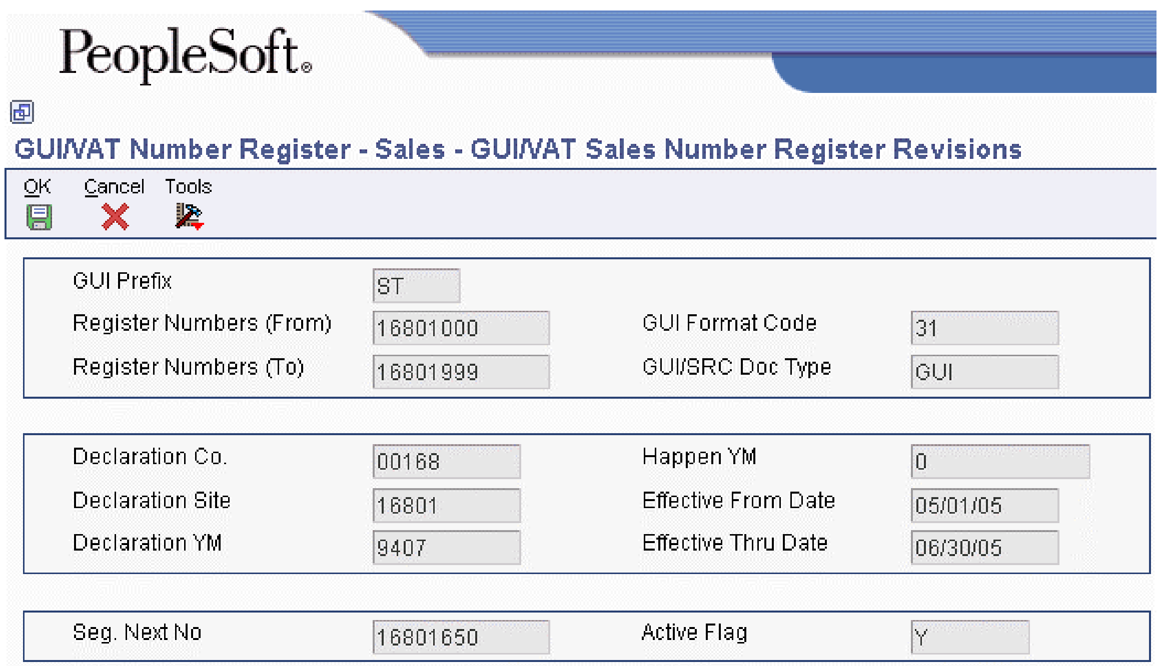
Setting Up a GUI/VAT Sales Number Register

When you set up a GUI/VAT sales number register, you first add the sales number register, which includes specifying the range of GUI numbers. Next, you activate the sales number register, which gives you the ability to divide the sales number register into segments.

► To add a GUI/VAT sales number register

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Register Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - GUI Prefix
   - Register Numbers (From)
   - Register Range
   - GUI Format Code

Note

The system completes the GUI/SRC Doc Type field based on the value that you specify in the GUI Format Code field.

- Declaration Co.
- Declaration Site
- Declaration YM

Note

The system completes the Effective From Date and Effective Thru Date fields based on the value that you specify in the Declaration YM field.

3. If you are going to set up the segment numbering by month for additional control, complete the following optional field, using the format YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year and MM is the two-digit number of the month:
   - Happen YM
4. Click OK.

► To activate a GUI/VAT sales number register

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose an inactive sales number register in the detail area, and then choose Active Inactive from the Row menu.

   The system changes the value in the AI (GUI Register Active Flag) field to Y and colors the field teal.

► To deactivate a GUI/VAT sales number register

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose an active sales number register in the detail area.

3. If the sales number register has not been segmented, choose Active Inactive from the Row menu.
4. If the sales number register has been segmented, choose Force Inactive from the Row menu.

   The system changes the value in the AI (GUI Register Active Flag) field to N and removes the teal color.

► To review a GUI/VAT sales number register

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose a sales number register in the detail area, and then choose Register Definition from the Row menu.
3. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Register Revisions, review the sales number register information and click OK.

Setting Up GUI/VAT Sales Number Register Segments

A company might have multiple sites (branch offices) in different counties or cities in Taiwan. Each site has to report tax to its respective local tax authority. Thus, the company has to segment the allotted GUI number range for use by each site.

When you set up GUI/VAT sales number register segments, you specify the range of GUI numbers to include in each segment. The system uses the segment information to keep track of the last-used GUI number so that GUI numbers are assigned in sequence.

You can assign category codes to sales number register segments to classify the transactions according to the sales number register segment that is used to generate the GUI number. For example, you might allocate a specific sales number register segment for special sales or sales from a specific sales counter. Assigning a category code that identifies the special purpose allows you to identify the sales number register segment while entering the transaction and to later use data selection to report on those transactions.

After you divide a sales number register into segments, you activate the segments to make the GUI numbers that are specified in the segments available for assignment to sales transactions.

► To segment a GUI/VAT sales number register

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales.

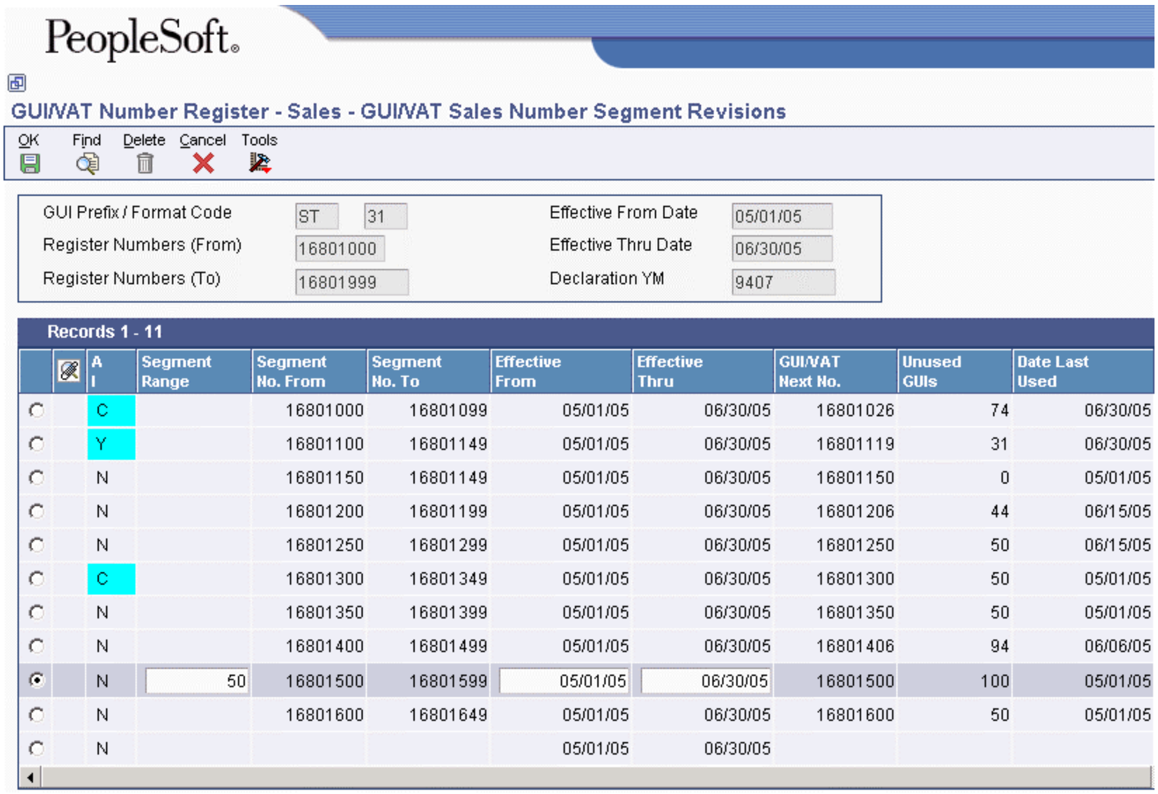
1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM

2. Choose a sales number register in the detail area, and then click Select.

Note

You can segment only sales number registers that are active.

3. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, click Add.



PeopleSoft.

GUI/VAT Number Register - Sales - GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment Revisions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

GUI Prefix / Format Code	ST 31	Effective From Date	05/01/05
Register Numbers (From)	16801000	Effective Thru Date	06/30/05
Register Numbers (To)	16801999	Declaration YM	9407

Records 1 - 11

		A I	Segment Range	Segment No. From	Segment No. To	Effective From	Effective Thru	GUI/VAT Next No.	Unused GUIs	Date Last Used
		C		16801000	16801099	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801026	74	06/30/05
		Y		16801100	16801149	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801119	31	06/30/05
		N		16801150	16801149	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801150	0	05/01/05
		N		16801200	16801199	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801206	44	06/15/05
		N		16801250	16801299	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801250	50	06/15/05
		C		16801300	16801349	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801300	50	05/01/05
		N		16801350	16801399	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801350	50	05/01/05
		N		16801400	16801499	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801406	94	06/06/05
		N	50	16801500	16801599	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801500	100	05/01/05
		N		16801600	16801649	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801600	50	05/01/05
		N				05/01/05	06/30/05			

4. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment Revisions, complete the following fields in the detail area to define each segment:

- Segment Range

Note

The value in the Segment Range field must be a multiple of 50.

The system completes the following fields, based on the value that you entered in the Segment Range field:

- Segment No. From
- Segment No. To
- GUI/VAT Next No.

5. Complete any of the following optional fields to classify transactions that use this sales number register segment:
   - Auth Code
   - Rev Typ
   - CC 1
   - CC 2
   - CC 3
6. Click OK.

► To activate a GUI/VAT sales number register segment

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose an active sales number register in the detail area, and then click Select.
3. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, choose an inactive segment in the detail area, and then choose Active Inactive from the Row menu.

   The system changes the value in the AI (GUI Register Active Flag) field to Y and colors the field teal.

► To deactivate a GUI/VAT sales number register segment

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose an active sales number register in the detail area, and then click Select.
3. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, choose an active segment in the detail area, and then choose Active Inactive from the Row menu.

   Note

   You can deactivate a sales number register segment only if none of the GUI numbers in the segment has been assigned to transactions.

   The system changes the value in the AI (GUI Register Active Flag) field to N and removes the teal color.

Disassembling a GUI/VAT Sales Number Register Segment

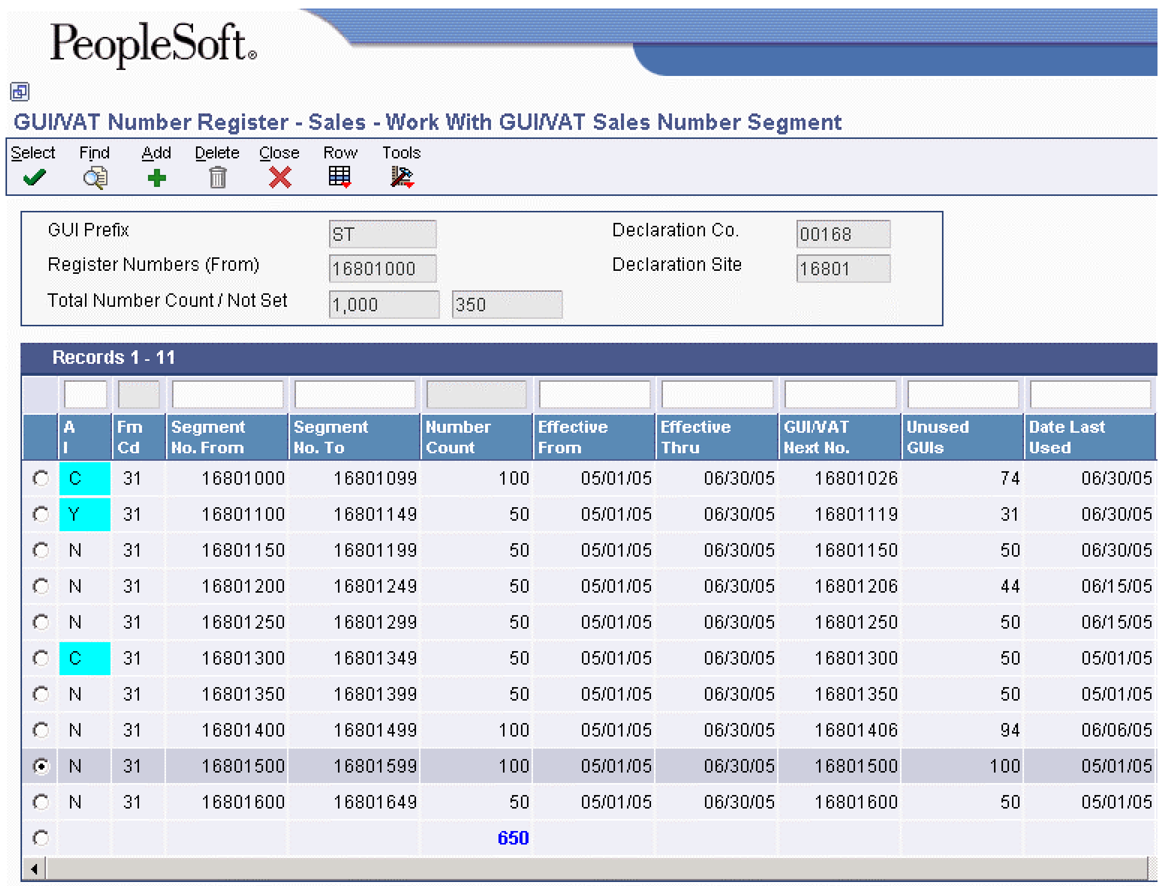
You can disassemble an inactive sales number register segment to divide it into smaller segments. For example, if a segment covers a range of 100 GUI numbers, you can disassemble it, putting 50 GUI numbers in each of two segments.

Each segment must contain a multiple of 50 GUI numbers.

► To disassemble a GUI/VAT sales number register segment

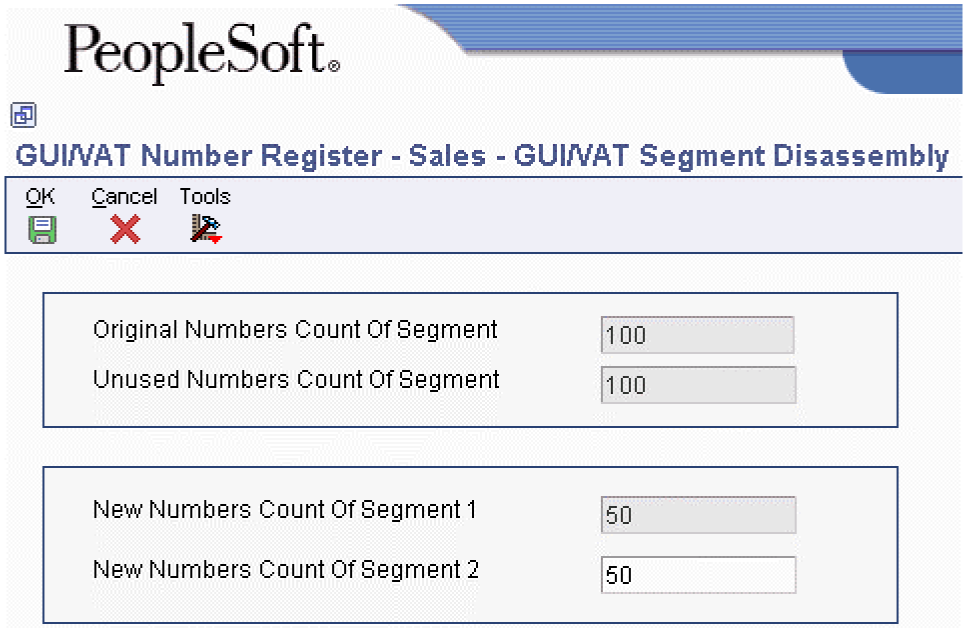
From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Register Number – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate, and then click Find:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration YM
2. Choose an active sales number register in the detail area, and then click Select.



	A I	Fm Cd	Segment No. From	Segment No. To	Number Count	Effective From	Effective Thru	GUI/VAT Next No.	Unused GUIs	Date Last Used
○	C	31	16801000	16801099	100	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801026	74	06/30/05
○	Y	31	16801100	16801149	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801119	31	06/30/05
○	N	31	16801150	16801199	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801150	50	06/30/05
○	N	31	16801200	16801249	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801206	44	06/15/05
○	N	31	16801250	16801299	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801250	50	06/15/05
○	C	31	16801300	16801349	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801300	50	05/01/05
○	N	31	16801350	16801399	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801350	50	05/01/05
○	N	31	16801400	16801499	100	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801406	94	06/06/05
◉	N	31	16801500	16801599	100	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801500	100	05/01/05
○	N	31	16801600	16801649	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801600	50	05/01/05
○					650					

3. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, choose an inactive segment in the detail area, and then choose Disassemble from the Row menu.



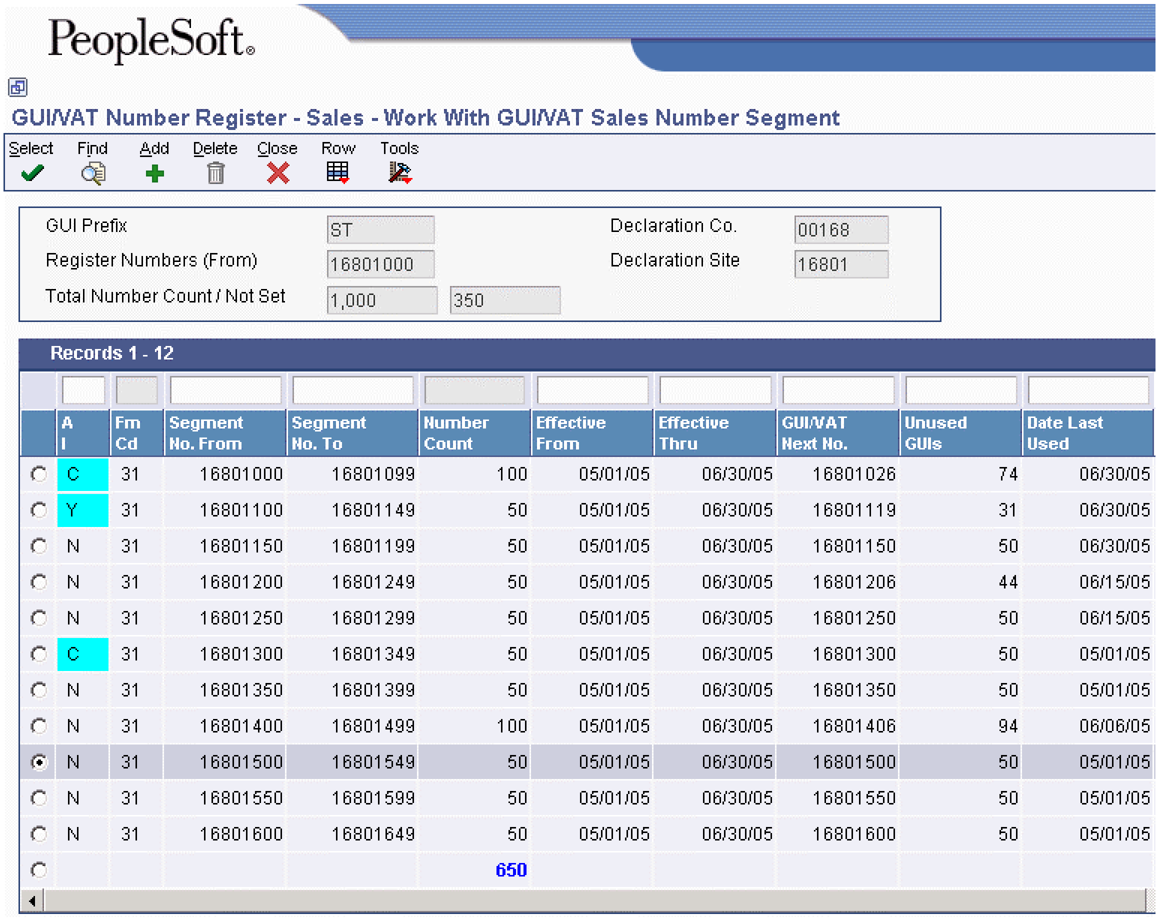
4. On GUI/VAT Segment Disassembly, complete the following field to specify the number of GUI numbers to include in the new segment, and then click OK:
   - New Numbers Count of Segment 2

Note

You must enter a number that is a multiple of 50 because a segment must contain a multiple of 50 numbers.

---

5. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, click Find.


PeopleSoft.

GUI/VAT Number Register - Sales - Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment

Select Find Add Delete Close Row Tools

GUI Prefix	ST	Declaration Co.	00168
Register Numbers (From)	16801000	Declaration Site	16801
Total Number Count / Not Set	1,000 350		

Records 1 - 12

A I	Fm Cd	Segment No. From	Segment No. To	Number Count	Effective From	Effective Thru	GUI/VAT Next No.	Unused GUIs	Date Last Used
C	31	16801000	16801099	100	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801026	74	06/30/05
Y	31	16801100	16801149	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801119	31	06/30/05
N	31	16801150	16801199	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801150	50	06/30/05
N	31	16801200	16801249	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801206	44	06/15/05
N	31	16801250	16801299	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801250	50	06/15/05
C	31	16801300	16801349	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801300	50	05/01/05
N	31	16801350	16801399	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801350	50	05/01/05
N	31	16801400	16801499	100	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801406	94	06/06/05
N	31	16801500	16801549	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801500	50	05/01/05
N	31	16801550	16801599	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801550	50	05/01/05
N	31	16801600	16801649	50	05/01/05	06/30/05	16801600	50	05/01/05
				650					

The system has created two segments in place of the segment that you disassembled, with the number of GUI numbers that you specified in the second segment and the remaining GUI numbers in the first segment. For example, if you disassembled a 100-number segment, specifying 50 numbers for the second segment, the system creates two 50-number segments in place of the original 100-number segment.

Setting Up a GUI/VAT Number Segment Batch

You set up a GUI/VAT number segment batch to specify the sales number register segments to be used by the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program (R75T004S) and GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program (R75T004O) to create government uniform invoices (GUIs). You must set up GUI/VAT number segment batches before running either of these programs.

The GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR program (P75T004R) uses the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program to generate GUI information. The GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO program (P75T004O) and the GUI/VAT SO Inquiry program (P75T4211) both use the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program to generate GUI information. Therefore, you must also set up the GUI/VAT number segment batches before running any of these programs.

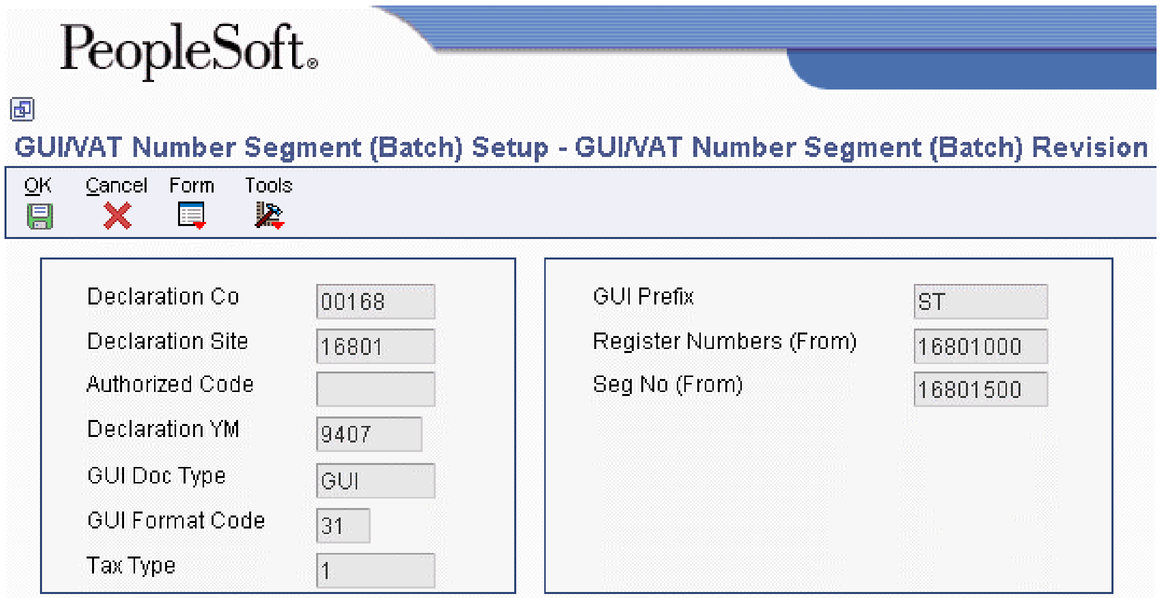
Prerequisite

- Set up a GUI/VAT sales number register. See *Setting Up GUI/VAT Sales Numbers* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.

▶ To set up a GUI/VAT number segment batch

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch), click Add.



Note

You can select a new batch for a declaration company and site for which a number segment batch has already been set up by choosing an existing record on the Work With GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) form and clicking Select.

2. On GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision, complete the following fields:

   - Authorized Code
   - Declaration YM
   - GUI Doc Type
   - GUI Format Code
   - Tax Type

   Note

   The system completes the Declaration Co and Declaration Site fields based on the information that is specified in the processing options of the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup program (P75T014). You can change them on the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision form, if necessary.

3. Choose Select Segment from the Form menu.

   The system passes the information that you entered on the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision form to the header area of the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Selection form.

4. On GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Selection, choose the sales register number segment that you want to use, and then click Select.

   The system enters information about the segment that you selected on the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision form.

5. On GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision, click OK.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014)

Default Tab

Use these processing options to specify the default declaration company and declaration site used by the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup program (P75T014). You can override the default values on the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Revision form if necessary.

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the default company for which you are setting up a GUI/VAT number segment batch.

Declaration site of VAT

Use this processing option to specify the default site for which you are setting up a GUI/VAT number segment batch. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Setting Up the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping

In conformity with VAT Business Tax Law Article 10, 11, and 12, the business tax rates that apply respectively, according to business categories, are listed as follows:

- The business tax rate for banking enterprises, insurance enterprises, trust investment enterprises, securities enterprises, short-term commercial paper enterprises, and pawnshops is 5 percent; however, the revenue from reinsurance premiums is taxed at 1 percent.
- The business tax rates for enterprises that are engaged in special beverage and food services are further classified as follows:
  - 15 percent for nightclubs or restaurants providing entertainment
  - 25 percent for saloons or tearooms, coffee shops, and bars offering female companionship
- The business tax rate for traders in the wholesale agricultural market and small businesses supplying agricultural products is 0.1 percent.

- For small businesses and other business entities that are excluded by the Ministry of Finance from reporting their transactions, the business tax rate is 1 percent.
- The business tax rate for business entities other than those listed above, namely VAT business entities, is no more than 10 percent and no less than 5 percent, subject to prescription by the Executive Yuan. The current applicable tax rate is 5 percent.

For most enterprises subject to business tax, the applicable rate for VAT payment is 5 percent. If a credit exists, the company can apply for a refund or carry the credit forward.

A zero-rating is designed as an exemption with credit for input tax previously paid. Taiwan accords a zero-rating to a limited range of goods and services.

An exemption is defined as an exemption without credit for business tax previously paid. The Business Tax Law provides 31 categories of exemptions.

The following tax types apply to transactions in Taiwan:

- Taxable
- Zero-rated
- Exempted
- Void

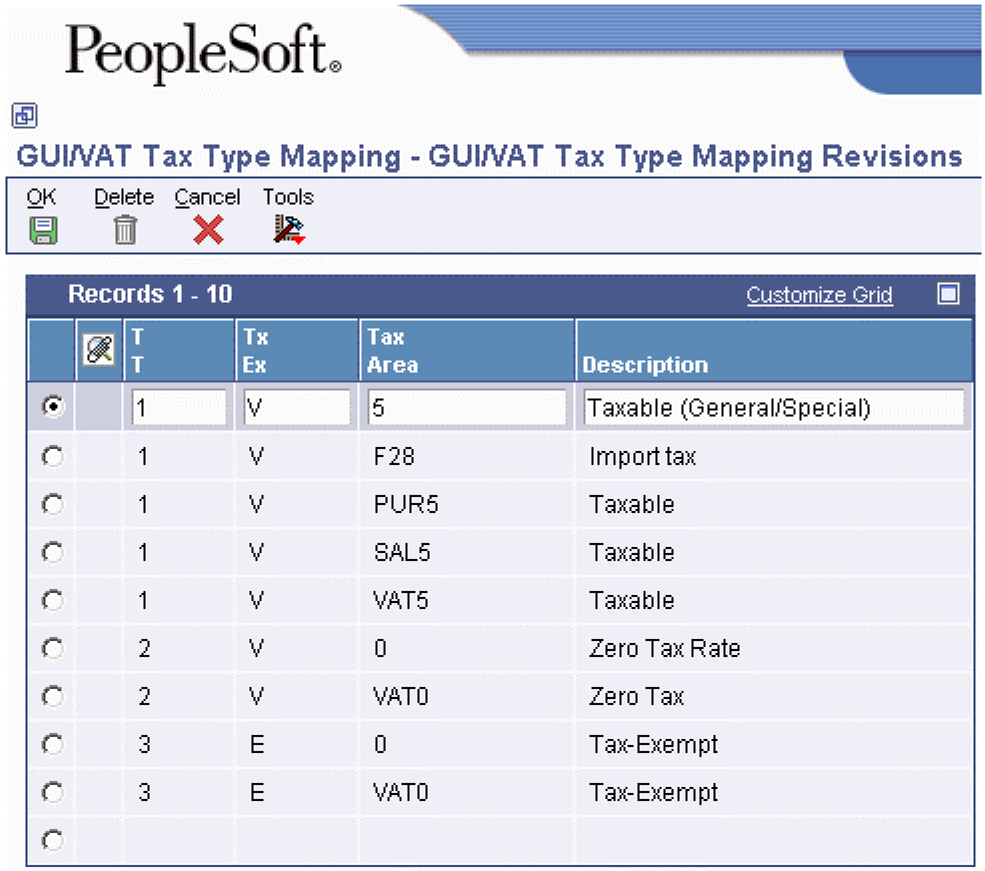
Each government uniform invoice (GUI) can have transactions for only one of the types. For example, if a sales transaction has some items that are taxable and some that are zero-rated, the transaction requires two GUIs to be generated.

You set up GUI/VAT tax type mappings to classify specific tax rate, using the four tax types.

▶ To set up the GUI/VAT tax type mapping

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping Revisions, complete the following fields in the detail area for each tax rate, and then click OK:

   - T T
   - Tx Ex
   - Tax Area

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up the tax rates that apply to your business transactions. See *Setting Up Tax Rate Areas* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.
- ❑ Set up tax explanation codes to specify the algorithm that the system uses to calculate the tax amount and which, if any, G/L account is used to record tax information. See *Tax Explanation Codes* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.

Setting Up Customer Constants for Taiwan

You set up customer constants to supply the system with information to use when creating government uniform invoices (GUIs) for that customer. Customer constants include information such as the customer's uniform number, the GUI format to use, zero tax rate information, and tax exemption information.

You can assign category codes to customers to classify sales according to the type of customer. Assigning category codes to customers allows you to use data selection to report on transactions according to the type of customer.

You can enter information for customers one at a time, or you can import a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that contains information for several customers.

Considerations for Importing Customer Constants for Taiwan

To import customer constants from a spreadsheet, you must create a spreadsheet that contains the columns listed below in the order specified. For information on the valid values for each column, see the corresponding fields on the GUI/VAT Customer Constants Revisions form.

1. Customer Number
2. Customer Type
3. Customer Uniform Number
4. Sales Item Type
5. Special Tax Item Type
6. Category Code 4 - Customer
7. Category Code 5 - Customer
8. Category Code 6 - Customer
9. GUI Format Code 1
10. GUI Format Code 2
11. Zero Tax Rate Item Type
12. Usage Description About Deduction Copy
13. In Bond Flag
14. GUI Format Code 3
15. Foreign Cigarette / Wine Note
16. User Code
17. User Date

18. User Amount
19. User Number
20. User Reference
21. User ID
22. Program ID
23. Work Station ID
24. Date Updated
25. Time of Day

The columns that should be completed depend on the value in the CT (Customer Type) column.

- For a Customer Type of 1 (Domestic Customer), complete the following columns only if the value in the In Bond Flag is Y:
  - GUI Format Code 2
  - Zero Tax Rate Item Type
  - Usage Description About Deduction Copy
- For a Customer Type of 2 (Domestic Individual Person), leave the following columns blank:
  - Customer Uniform Number
  - GUI Format Code 2
  - Zero Tax Rate Item Type
  - Usage Description About Deduction Copy
- For a Customer Type of 3 (Foreign Customer), leave the following columns blank:
  - Customer Uniform Number
  - GUI Format Code 1
  - Deduction Usage

Note

Enter N in the In Bond Flag column for customer type 2 and customer type 3.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up your customers in the Accounts Receivable system, specifying a tax explanation code of V and the appropriate tax rate area. See *Entering Customer Master Information* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- ❑ Verify that your customers are not set up to use invoice consolidation. See *Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

► To set up customer constants for Taiwan

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Customer Constants.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Customer Constants, click Add.
2. On GUI/VAT Customer Constants Revisions, complete the following fields in the header area:
   - Customer Number
   - GUI Customer Type
3. If you specified 1 (Domestic Company) in the GUI Customer Type field, complete the following field on the Common tab:
   - Customer U. N.
4. Complete the following fields on the Common tab:
   - Sales Item Type
   - Special Tax Item Type (403)
5. Complete the following optional fields on the Common tab if you need to track additional information about the customer:
   - Cat. Cd 4 - Customer
   - Cat. Cd 5 - Customer
   - Cat. Cd 6 - Customer
6. If you specified 1 (Domestic Company) or 2 (Domestic Individual Person) in the GUI Customer Type field, complete the following field on the Taxable tab:
   - GUI Format Code 1
7. If you specified 1 (Domestic Company) in the GUI Customer Type field, complete the following field on the Zero Tax Rate tab:
   - In Bond Flag (Y/N)
8. If you specified Y in the In Bond Flag (Y/N) field, complete the following additional fields on the Zero Tax Rate tab:
   - GUI Format Code 2
   - Zero Tax Rate Item Type
   - Deduction Usage
9. If you specified 3 (Foreign Company) in the GUI Customer Type field, complete the following fields on the Zero Tax Rate tab:
   - GUI Format Code 2
   - Zero Tax Rate Item Type
10. For all GUI Customer Types, complete the following fields on the Tax Exempt tab:
    - GUI Format Code 3
    - Foreign C/W Note
11. Click OK.

► To import customer constants for Taiwan

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Customer Constants.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Customer Constants, choose Import Data from the Form menu.
2. On GUI/VAT Customer Constants Import, choose Import From Excel from the Form menu..
3. In the header area, specify the filename of the spreadsheet, the name of the worksheet from which to import data, the range of cells to import, and click Import.

   The system imports the data from the spreadsheet into the GUI/VAT Customer Constants Import form.

4. Click Continue
5. Correct any errors that occur in the imported data.
6. Click OK.

Setting Up Supplier Constants for Taiwan

You set up supplier constants to supply the system with information to use when creating government uniform invoices (GUIs) for that supplier. Supplier constants include information such as the supplier's uniform number, the GUI format to use, and purchase information.

You can assign category codes to suppliers to classify purchases according to the type of supplier. Assigning category codes to supplier allows you to use data selection to report on transactions according to the type of supplier.

You can enter information for suppliers one at a time, or you can import a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that contains information for several suppliers.

Considerations for Importing Supplier Constants for Taiwan

To import suppliers' constants from a spreadsheet, you must create a spreadsheet that contains the columns listed below in the order specified. For information on the valid values for each column, see the corresponding fields on the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants Revisions form.

1. Supplier Number
2. Supplier Uniform Number
3. GUI Format Code
4. In Bond Flag
5. Foreign Cigarette / Wine Note
6. Deduction Code
7. Purchase Item Type
8. Import Item Type

Note

Complete the Import Item Type column only if you left the GUI Format Code column blank to specify import goods or foreign service.

9. Usage Description About Purchase
10. Category Code 7 - Supplier
11. Category Code 8 - Supplier
12. Category Code 9 - Supplier
13. User Code
14. User Date
15. User Amount
16. User Number
17. User Reference
18. User ID
19. Program ID
20. Work Station ID
21. Date Updated
22. Time of Day

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up your suppliers in the Accounts Payable system, specifying a tax explanation code of V and the appropriate tax rate area. See *Entering Supplier Records* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.

► To set up supplier constants for Taiwan

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Supplier Constants.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Supplier Constants, click Add.
2. On GUI/VAT Supplier Constants Revisions, complete the following field in the header area:
   - Supplier Number
3. Complete the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Supplier U. N.
   - GUI Format Code
   - In Bond Flag (Y/N)

- Foreign C/W Note

4. Complete the following fields on the Purchase tab:
   - Deduction Code
   - Pur. Item Type
   - Pur. Usage (403)
5. If you left the GUI Format Code field blank to specify import goods or foreign service, complete the following field on the Purchase tab:
   - Imp. Item Type
6. Complete the following optional fields on the Cat. Code tab if you need to track additional information about the supplier:
   - Cat. Cd 7 - Supplier
   - Cat. Cd 8 - Supplier
   - Cat. Cd 9 - Supplier
7. Click OK.

► **To import data for supplier constants for Taiwan**

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Supplier Constants.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Supplier Constants, choose Import Data from the Form menu.
2. On GUI/VAT Supplier Constants Import, choose Import From Excel from the Form menu.
3. In the header area, specify the filename of the spreadsheet, the name of the worksheet from which to import data, the range of cells to import, and click Import.

   The system imports the data from the spreadsheet into the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants Import form.
4. Click Continue.
5. Correct any errors that occur in the imported data.
6. Click OK.

Setting Up GUI/VAT GL Mapping

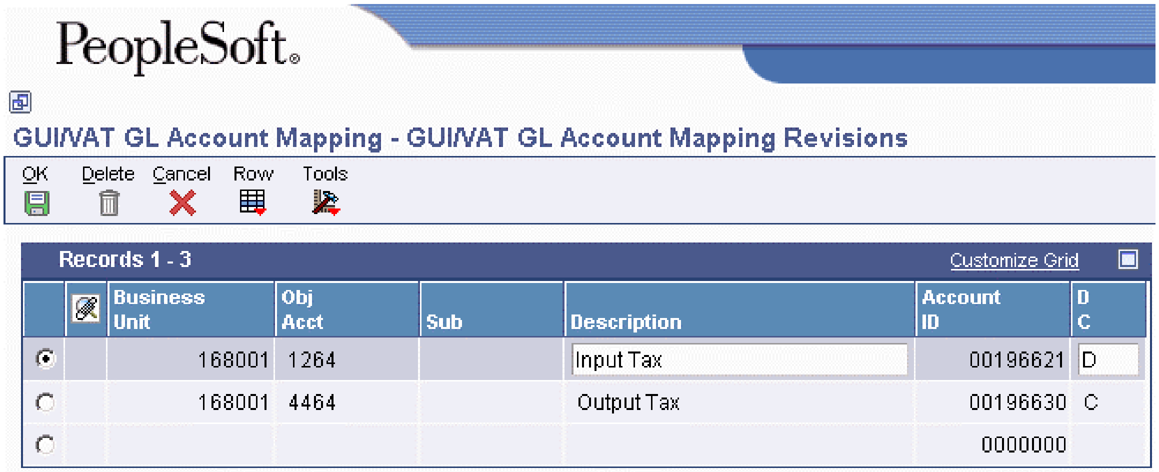
You set up GUI/VAT GL mapping to specify the general ledger accounts to which you want to distribute input and output tax. Output tax is the amount of business tax to be collected in accordance with the law by the business entity at the time of selling goods or services. Input tax is the business tax paid by a business entity in accordance with the law at the time of purchasing goods or services. During the G/L distribution step of transaction entry, input tax is distributed to the debit account that you specify, and output tax is distributed to the credit account that you specify.

You must set up all G/L posting accounts that are specified in the GTxxxx AAIs in the GUI/VAT GL mapping.

► To set up GUI/VAT GL mapping

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping Revisions, choose an empty row in the detail area and choose Get Account from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Accounts, complete any of the fields in the header area to locate the account to which you want to debit or credit tax amounts, and then click Find.
4. In the detail area, choose the account to which you want to debit or credit tax amounts, and then click Select.

   The system enters the account information that you selected in the GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping Revisions form.

5. Specify whether tax amounts should be debited or credited to the account by completing the following field:
   - D C
6. Repeat the steps to set up both a debit account and a credit account, and then click OK.

Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping

You set up GUI/VAT user/declaration site mappings to specify the declaration site to which transactions entered by specific users should be assigned.

If a user works with multiple document companies and a transaction is mapped to multiple declaration sites, you can specify the priority in which you want declaration sites to be assigned.

When you first map a user to a declaration site, the mapping is inactive. You must change the mapping status to active before the user can enter transactions for the specified declaration site.

► To set up a GUI/VAT user/declaration site mapping

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping, click Add.
2. On GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping Revisions, complete the following fields in the header area:
   - User ID
   - GUI Trans Type
   - Doc/Order Company
3. For each declaration site with which the user works, complete the following fields in the detail area, and then click OK:
   - Dclr Co
   - Dclr Site

   The order in which you specify the declaration sites determines their priority. A value of 1 in the Pri Seq field indicates the highest priority.

► To change the status of a GUI/VAT user/declaration site mapping

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping, complete any of the fields in the header area to locate the mapping for which you want to change the status, and then click Find.
2. Choose the mapping in the detail area, and then choose Change Status from the Row menu.

   If the mapping was previously inactive, the system changes its status to Y (active). If the mapping was previously active, the system changes its status to N (inactive). The current status is displayed in the M S field.

Accounts Receivable and Sales Order Processing for Taiwan

Taiwan Business Tax Law (BTL) stipulates that all goods and services sold by wholesalers, retailers, or manufacturers must be issued with a government unified invoice (GUI) as the accounting receipt to buyers of goods and services, and as the official accounting document for tax reporting. To meet this requirement, you enter GUI/VAT information when you create an invoice using either Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11) or Speed Invoice Entry (P03B11SI).

The information that you enter includes a GUI number, which becomes a key identifier of the invoice. You can use this GUI number during receipt and draft processing to match customer payments to invoices. The GUI number is also displayed in the Customer Ledger Inquiry program (P03B2002), on Accounts Receivable statements, and on collections and aging reports.

Note

GUI numbers are assigned at the pay item level. Therefore, you cannot summarize or consolidate pay items.

Changes to and deletions of invoices and their associated GUI information are not supported. If you change or delete an invoice, you must manually update the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005) to ensure integrity between the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and the F76T004 and F75T005 tables.

The User Reserved Reference field (URRF) in table F03B11 is reserved in Taiwan for the GUI number. Any Taiwanese users who are using this field for another purpose will have this field overwritten because the GUI number is a legal requirement for all Taiwanese companies.

The following Accounts Receivable programs display the GUI number using the User Reserved Reference field from table F03B11:

- Standard Receipts Entry (P03B102)
- Customer Ledger Inquiry (P03B2002)
- Draft Inquiry (P03B602)
- Review Statements (P03B202)

In addition, the following Accounts Receivable reports list the GUI number using the User Reserved Reference field from table F03B11:

- Open A/R Detail with Remarks (R03B4201A)
- Open A/R Detail with Aging (R03B4201B)
- Taiwan GUI/VAT Statement Print (R03B5001TW)

Entering Invoices for Taiwan

When you create an invoice using either Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11) or Speed Invoice Entry (P03B11SI), the system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, on which you enter information that is used to generate the government uniform invoice (GUI) and to calculate value added tax (VAT). The GUI numbers that are assigned to each pay item at this point are used to track the pay items through all remaining Accounts Receivable processes. The GUI information is stored in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005).

Note

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form only when you are adding an invoice. If you change or delete an existing invoice or add a new pay item to an existing invoice, the system does not update tables F75T004 and F75T005. You must make corresponding changes to these tables using the GUI/VAT Transaction program.

See Also

- *Modifying GUI/VAT Information* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for information about updating the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005)

Prerequisites

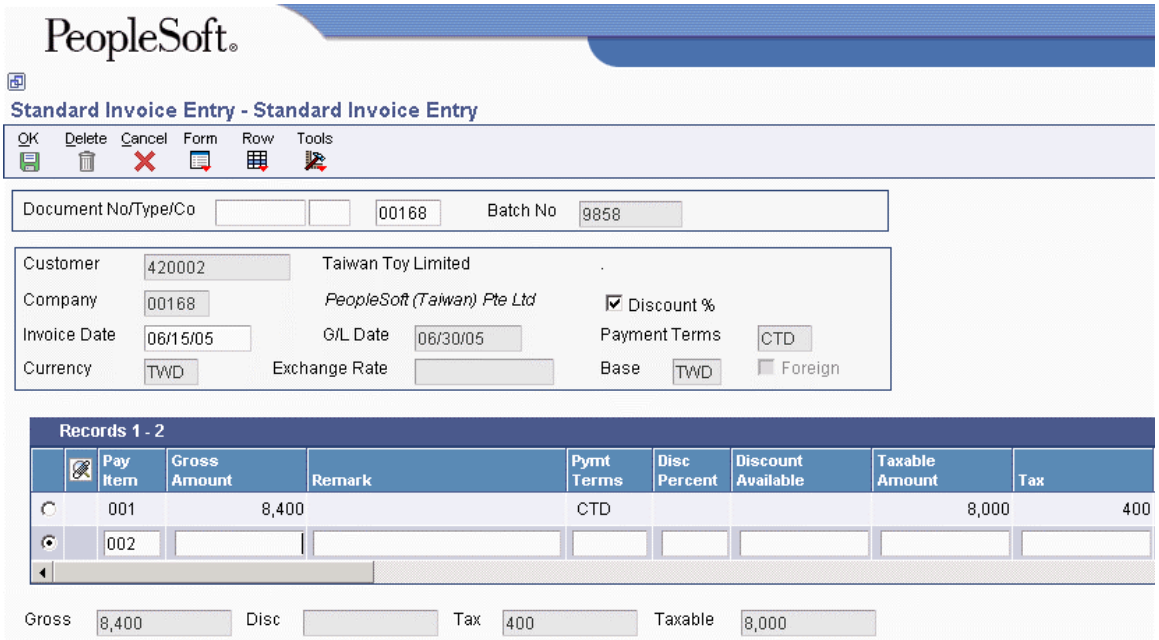
- Set up your user preferences with a Localization country code of TW (Taiwan). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Specify Y in the Link AR To GUI field on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form for the declaration site for which you are entering transactions. See *Setting Up GUI/VAT Declaration Sites* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Set up customer constants for the customer for whom you are entering invoices. See *Setting Up Customer Constants for Taiwan* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Set up and activate a user/declaration site mapping for the user who will be entering invoices. See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*
- Review the steps for entering standard invoices. See *Standard Invoice Entry* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- Review the steps for entering speed invoices. See *Entering Speed Invoices* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.

► To enter invoices for Taiwan

Use one of the following navigations:

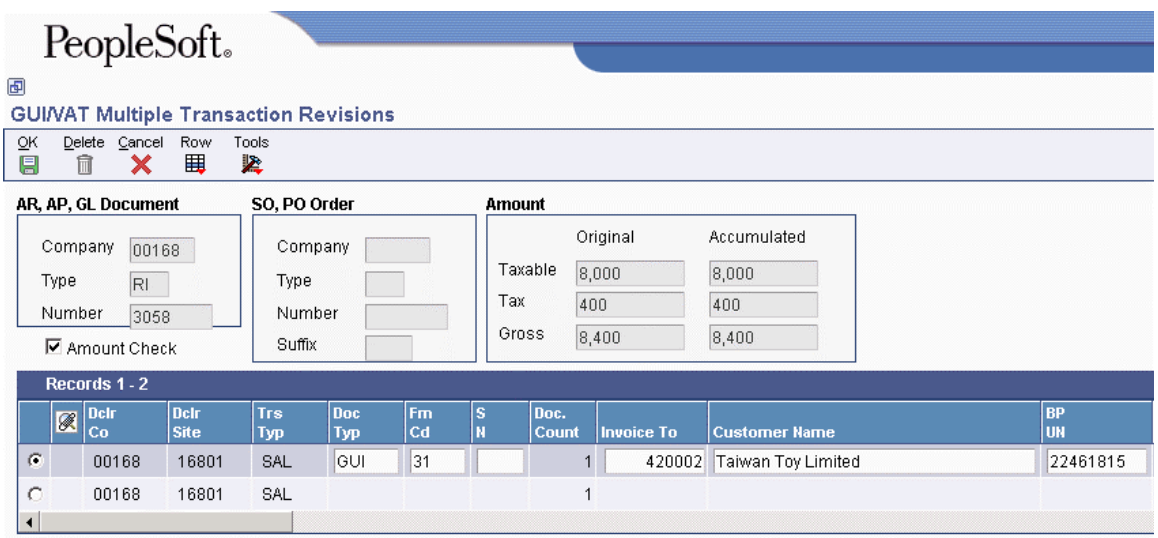
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Invoice Entry.



1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed invoice, specifying V (Value Added (input) Tax) in the Tax Expl field and specifying the appropriate tax area.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ

   Note

   For output tax transactions, the system supplies the default value of SAL (Sales) in the Trs Type (GUI/VAT Transaction Type) field.

   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

   Note

   The system supplies a default value in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field, based on the tax area and tax explanation codes that are set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping program (P75T008) and the settings for the customer in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program (P75T009). The system supplies a default value in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field, based on the value in the Fm Cd field as follows:

     - Format Code 36 – Doc Type INV
     - Format Code 99 – Doc Type SRC
     - Negative amounts – Doc Type ALW
     - Other format codes – Doc Type GUI

   - T T

   Note

   The system supplies a default value in the T T (VAT Tax Type) field, based on the tax area and tax explanation codes that are set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping program.

3. Choose a row in the detail area and choose Get GUI Number from the Row menu.

   The system displays the active matching GUI/VAT sales number segments for the declaration year and month of the transaction.

4. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment – Search & Select, choose a number segment in the detail area and click Select.

   The system completes the following fields on the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, using the next available GUI number from the segment you selected:

   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From
   - GUI/VAT No. To
   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To

- Register No. From
- Segment No. From

5. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

   Note

   The system issues a warning but allows you to decrease the GUI accumulated amounts so that they are less than the original invoice amounts. However, the system issues an error and does not allow you to increase the GUI accumulated amounts to more than the original amounts. If you discover that the original amount is too low, cancel out of the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, revise the amounts on the original invoice, and then assign GUI information to the invoice using GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR (P75T004R) or GUI/VAT AR Inquiry (P75T3B11).

   If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original invoice. You should review the invoice and update the amounts, if necessary.

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6. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:

   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - Sal Itm

     Note

     The system supplies default values for the C W (Foreign Cigarette / Wine Note) and Sal Item (GUI/VAT Sales Item Type) fields, using the values that are specified for the customer in the corresponding fields in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program.

   - Rev Typ

     Note

     The system supplies a default value for the Rev Typ (Revenue Type) field, using the value that is specified for the GUI/VAT number segment in the corresponding field in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002).

   - CC 1
   - CC 2
   - CC 3

> **Note**
>
> The system supplies default values for the CC1, CC2, and CC3 fields, using the values that are specified for the GUI/VAT number segment in the corresponding fields in the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program.

- CC 4
- CC 5
- CC 6

> **Note**
>
> The system supplies default values for the CC4, CC5, and CC6 fields, using the values that are specified for the customer in the corresponding fields in the GUI/VAT Customer Constants program.

- Remarks

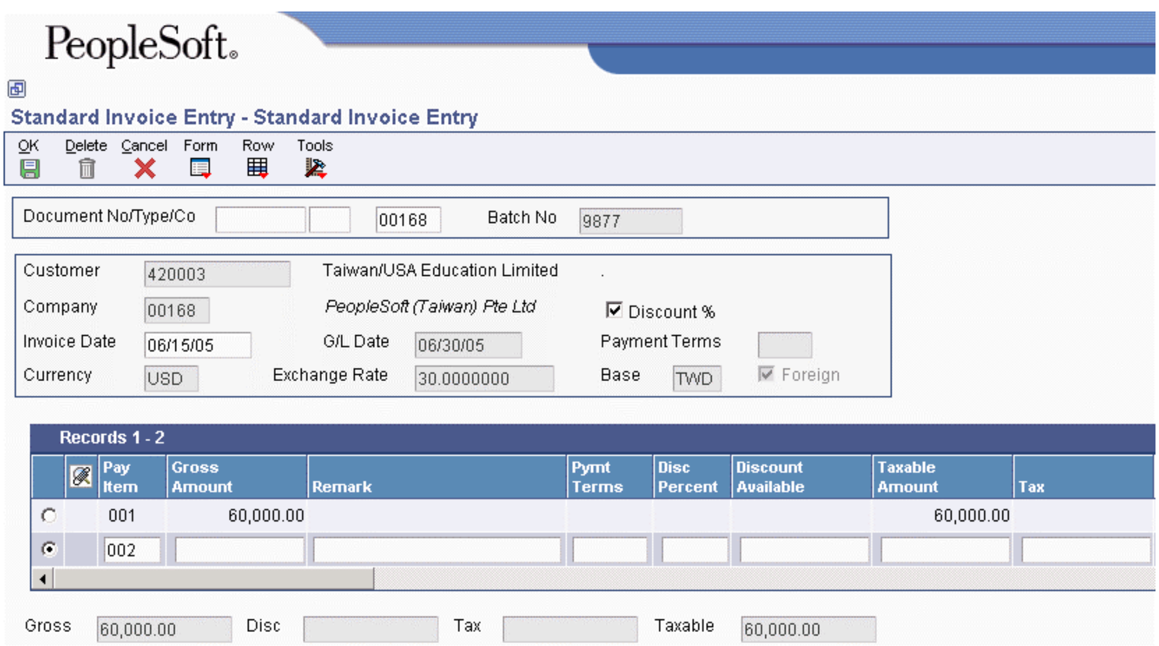
7. Click OK.

► To enter zero tax foreign transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

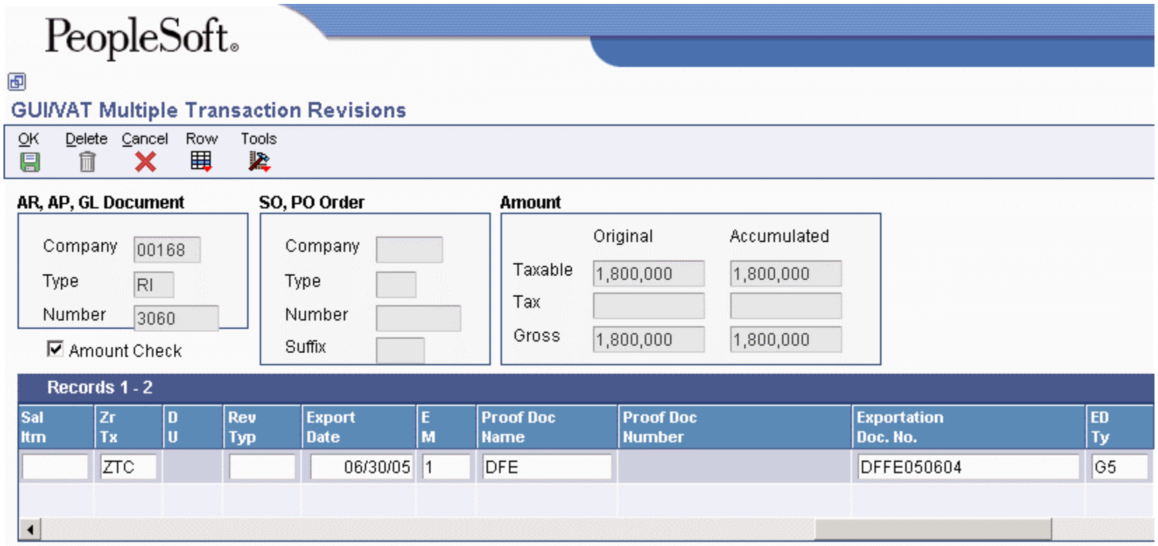
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Invoice Entry.



1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed invoice, specifying V (Value Added (input) Tax) in the Tax Expl field and specifying the appropriate tax area for zero tax transactions.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

   Note

   The system supplies a value of 36 in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field and a value of INV (Commercial Invoice) in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field.

   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To
   - Zr Tx
   - T T

   Note

   The system populates the Trans No. From and Trans No. To fields with the document number of the invoice, followed by the letters RI.

3. Complete the following fields:

   - Export Date
   - E M

4. If you specified ZTC (Export Through Customs) in the Zr Tx (Zero Tax Rate Item Type) field, complete the following fields:

   - Exportation Doc. No.
   - ED Ty

5. If you specified ZNC (Export Not Through Customs) in the Zr Tx (Zero Tax Rate Item Type) field, complete the following fields:
   - Proof Doc Name
   - Proof Doc Number
6. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area and then revise the following field in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount

   Note

   The system issues a warning but allows you to decrease the GUI accumulated amounts so that they are less than the original invoice amounts. However, the system issues an error and does not allow you to increase the GUI accumulated amounts to more than the original amounts. If you discover that the original amount is too low, cancel out of the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, revise the amounts on the original invoice, and then assign GUI information to the invoice using GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR (P75T004R) or GUI/VAT AR Inquiry (P75T3B11).

   If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original invoice. You should review the invoice and update the amounts, if necessary.

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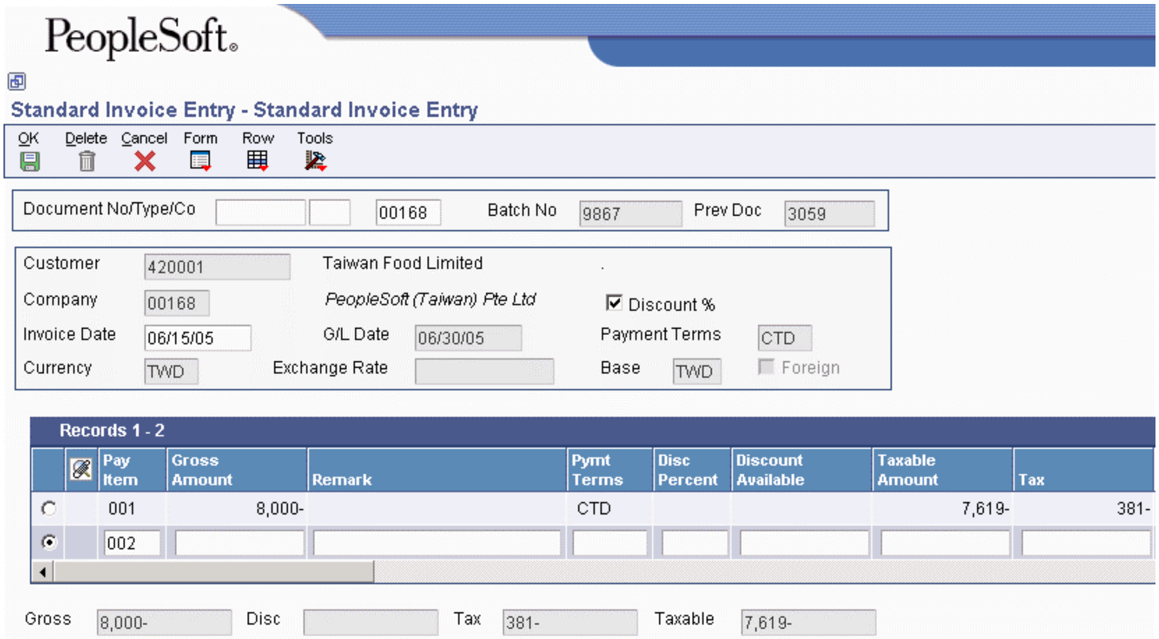
7. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - Sal Itm
   - Rev Typ
   - CC 1
   - CC 2
   - CC 3
   - CC 4
   - CC 5
   - CC 6
   - Remarks
8. Click OK.

► To enter sales returns or allowances

Use one of the following navigations:

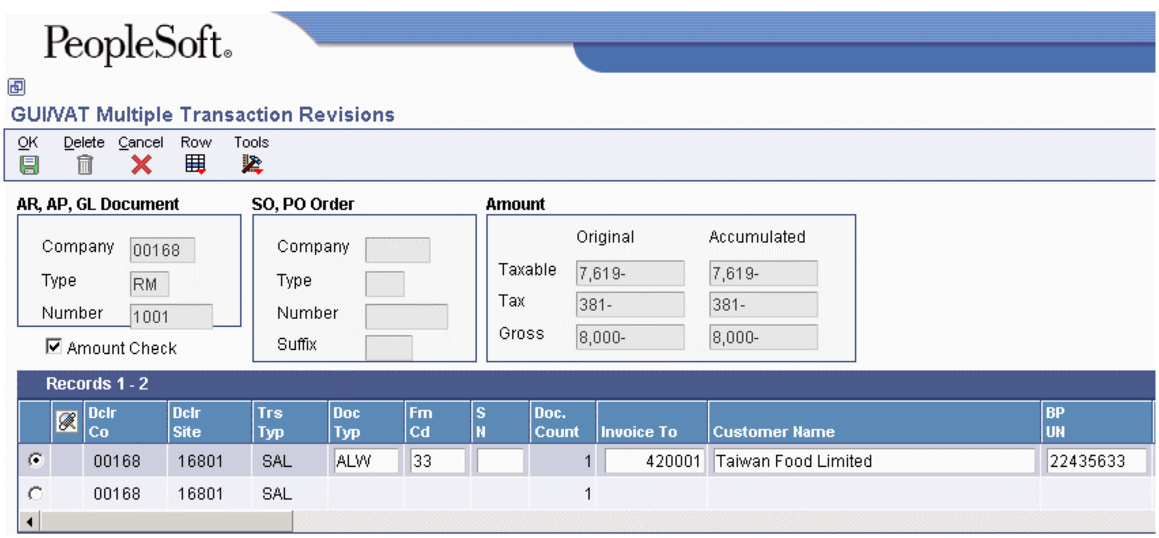
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Invoice Entry.



1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed invoice, specifying a negative gross amount, specifying V in the Tax Expl field, and specifying the appropriate tax area.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

Note

For negative output tax transactions, the system supplies a value of 33 or 34 in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field and a value of ALW (Allowance) in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field.

- T T

3. Specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:
   - Trans. No. From

Note

The system updates the Seq. No. (Returns/Allowances Sequence Number) field with a number from 1 to 9999, depending on the number of allowance entries that have been entered against the same GUI number.

4. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

The system issues a warning but allows you to decrease the GUI accumulated amounts so that they are less than the original invoice amounts. However, the system issues an error and does not allow you to increase the GUI accumulated amounts to more than the original amounts. If you discover that the original amount is too low, cancel out of the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, revise the amounts on the original invoice, and then assign GUI information to the invoice using GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR (P75T004R) or GUI/VAT AR Inquiry (P75T3B11).

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original invoice. You should review the invoice and update the amounts, if necessary.

5. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - Sal Itm
   - Rev Typ
   - CC 1
   - CC 2

- CC 3
- CC 4
- CC 5
- CC 6
- Remarks

6. Click OK.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Multiple Accounts Receivable or Sales Order Records

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO.

You use the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program (R75T004S) and the GUI/VAT Creation from Multi-SO program (R75T004O) to create government uniform invoices (GUIs) for records that have been created in the Accounts Receivable system or in the Sales Order system.

Note

Transactions coming from Sales Order Management system should have the GUI information generated only after the transactions have been processed through the Print Invoices program (R42565) and the invoice numbers have been assigned.

Also note that for GUI transactions that are generated prior to being processed through the Update Customer Sales program (R42800), the Pay Item field in the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005) is blank. This Pay Item field is updated during the Update Customer Sales process when the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) is updated.

The GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program processes records from table F03B11. The GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program processes records from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211).

The GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR and GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO programs first create temporary records in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header – Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail – Work table (F75T005Z) from multiple records in tables F03B11 or F4211. The programs then create GUI records in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005) from the temporary records in tables F75T004Z and F75T005Z.

You can use the processing options to specify whether to merge all records for a single customer into GUI record or to create separate GUI records for each record.

Note

The GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR and GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO programs process only transactions for which a GUI number does not already exist.

The system uses the GUI/VAT Number Segment table (F75T003) to keep track of the last-used GUI date and next available GUI number. During the creation of GUI records, the system locks the GUI number segment that it is using to prevent other users from using the same GUI segment numbers.

When the process of creating GUI records in tables F75T004 and F75T005 is finished, the system deletes the temporary records in tablesF75T004Z and F75T005Z unless you specify in the processing options of the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program or GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO that the records should be saved for troubleshooting.

Both programs produce reports of the records that are processed and the resulting GUI/VAT records. The reports also list any errors that have occurred during the process.

The programs automatically print the GUIs that they create if you set up the processing options to do so. The system uses the print program that you specified when you set up the GUI/VAT declaration site.

Note

Do not turn on the Invoice Consolidation option on the Billing Information form because invoice consolidation cause multiple sales order numbers to be matched to one invoice number.

Similarly, do not use the Summarize AR Entries by Invoice processing option on the Update Customer Sales program because this option causes related sales order lines to be summarized into one invoice.

Prerequisite

- Set up and activate a user/declaration site mapping for the user who will be running the program. See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*
- Set up a GUI/VAT number segment batch for the declaration site and declaration period that are specified in the processing options of the GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR program (P75T004R) or the GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO program (P75T004O). See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT Number Segment Batch* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR (R75T004S)

GUI/VAT Tab

Use these processing options to specify basic information that is required for GUI/VAT declarations.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Authorized Code of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the Authorization Code for the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/AC.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Option Tab

Use these processing options to provide information that affects how the program generates GUI/VAT information.

GUI Transaction Date:

Which date of AR will be used as GUI transaction date?

Blank = Invoice date (Default)

1 = G/L date

2 = Service date

Use this processing option to specify which date from the Accounts Receivable system to use as the GUI transaction date. Valid values are:

Blank

Invoice date. This is the default value.

1

G/L date.

2

Service date.

Merge Type:

Merge multiple AR documents with the same customer number into one GUI.

Blank = Not merge (Default)

1 = Merge

Use this processing option to specify whether the system merges multiple accounts receivable documents for the same customer number into one GUI. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not merge. This is the default value.

1

Merge the accounts receivable documents into one GUI.

Page Break:

Whether page break and advance the GUI number when the number of GUI detail lines achieve the assigned number.

0 = Not page break (Default)

1~99 = Page break, lines per page

Use this processing option to specify whether the system inserts a page break after a specified number of GUI detail lines. Enter a number between 1 and 99 so that the system inserts a page break after that number of lines. When the system creates a page break, it also advances the GUI number. If you do not want the system to create a page break and advance the GUI number, enter 0.

Process Mode:
Blank = Proof mode (Default)
1 = Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Print Computer GUI:
Whether automatically print computer GUIs after creating them.
Blank = Not print (Default)
1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the GUI in addition to writing data to the appropriate tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print. This is the default value.

1

Print.

Working Table:
Whether keep the working table data for troubleshooting after done.
Blank = Not keep (Default)
1 = Keep

Use this processing option to specify whether the system saves the data in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header - Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail - Work table (F75T005Z) after processing. You might want to save the data in these tables for troubleshooting. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not save data in the work tables. This is the default value.

1

Save data in the work tables.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO (R75T004O)

GUI/VAT Tab

Use these processing options to specify basic information that is required for GUI/VAT declarations.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which the GUI/VAT declaration is filed.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which the GUI/VAT declaration is filed. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Authorization Code of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the Authorization Code for the GUI/VAT. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/AC.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Option Tab

Use these processing options to provide information that affects how the program generates GUI/VAT information.

GUI Transaction Date:

Which date of SO will be used as GUI transaction date?

Blank = invoice date (Default)

1 = G/L date

2 = Order / transaction date

3 = Requested date

Use this processing option to specify which date from the sales order that the system uses as the GUI transaction date. Valid values are:

Blank

Invoice date. This is the default value.

1

G/L date.

2

Order / transaction date.

3

Request date.

Merge Type:

Merge multiple SO documents with the same customer number into one GUI.

Blank = Not merge (Default)

1 = Merge

Use this processing option to specify whether the system merges multiple sales orders for the same customer number into one GUI. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not merge. This is the default value.

1

Merge the sales orders into one GUI.

Page Break:

Whether page break and advance the GUI number when the number of GUI detail lines achieve the assigned number.

0 = Not page break (Default)

1~99 = Page break, lines per page

Use this processing option to specify whether the system inserts a page break after a specified number of GUI detail lines. Enter a number between 1 and 99 so that the system inserts a page break after that number of lines. When the system creates a page break, it also advances the GUI number. If you do not want the system to create a page break and advance the GUI number, enter 0.

Process Mode:

Blank = Proof mode (Default)

1 = Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Print Computer GUI:

Whether automatically print computer GUIs after creating them.

Blank = Not print (Default)

1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system should print the GUI in addition to writing data to the appropriate tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print. This is the default value.

1

Print.

Working Table:

Whether keep the working table data for troubleshooting after done.

Blank = Not keep (Default)

1 = Keep

Use this processing option to specify whether the system saves the data in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header - Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail - Work table (F75T005Z) after processing. You might want to save the data in these tables for troubleshooting. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not save data in the work tables. This is the default value.

1

Save data in the work tables.

Error Messages for GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR (R75T004S) and GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO (R75T004O)

The following table lists and briefly explains the error messages that might appear on the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR report (R5T004S) or the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO report (R75T004O).

GUI Number Existed	The transaction already has a GUI number assigned. Change the data selection to exclude transactions that have GUI numbers.
Zero Gross Amount Invalid	The gross amount for the transaction in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) is zero. Correct the gross amount for the transaction, or exclude the transaction with the zero gross amount from the data selection.
Return / Allowance Not Processed	You cannot create GUI/VAT information for return or allowance transactions that have been entered in the Sales Order system. Use Print Invoices (R42565) to create an invoice entry (document type RI) for the original transaction, if this has not been done already, and then Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11) to enter a return or allowance transaction against the original transaction in the Accounts Receivable system.
Declaration Site Not Authorized	The user who is running the program does not have an active mapping to the declaration site that is specified in the processing options. Use the GUI/VAT User / Declaration Site Mapping (P75T001) to map the user to sales transactions for the declaration site, and change the status of the mapping to active.
Transaction Date Not Found	The GUI transaction date processing option has an invalid value. Specify a valid value for GUI transaction date in the processing options.
Transaction Date Not Accepted	The transaction date does not correspond to the declaration period that is specified in the processing options. Correct the declaration period in the processing options.
Print Invoice Not Done	A standard invoice has not been printed for the transaction in the Sales Order system. Use Print Invoices (R42565) to print a standard invoice for the transaction.
Invoice-To Address No. Not Found	The value in the Send Invoice to field (SITO) on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form specifies an address number that is not populated for the transaction. For example, you might have specified that invoices should be sent to the alternate payor, but no alternate payor is specified on the transaction. Either specify the appropriate address number on the transaction, or specify a different value in the Send Invoice to field.

F03012 Category Code Not Match	You have specified Y in the Check Flag (Y/N) field (75TCCC) on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form, and the category codes that are specified for the declaration site do not match the category codes that are specified for the customer. Change the category codes for either the declaration site or the customer so that they match, or specify N in the Check Flag (Y/N) field.
Tax Type Not Found	The tax type that is specified in the Tx Ex (Tax Explanation) field (EXR1) for the transaction is not set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping table (F75T008). Correct the tax type on the transaction, or use GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping (P75T008) to map the tax type that is used on the transaction.
Tax Rate Not Found	The tax rate specified in the Tax Area field (TXA1) for the transaction is not set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping table (F75T008). Correct the tax rate on the transaction, or use GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping (P75T008) to map the tax rate that is used on the transaction.
GUI/SRC Segment Not Assigned in F75T014	A GUI/VAT number segment has not been set up for the declaration site and declaration period that are specified in the processing options. Use GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014) to activate a GUI/VAT number segment for the proper declaration site and declaration period, or correct the declaration site and declaration period in the processing options.
GUI/SRC Number Segment Locked	The active GUI/VAT number segment is locked by another user who is using it to assign GUI/VAT numbers. Wait for the other user to finish and release the lock; if the lock remains because of the inappropriate termination of a program that was assigning GUI/VAT numbers, use GUI/VAT Segment Lock Review (P75T002) to release the lock.
GUI/SRC Segment Inactive	The GUI/VAT number segment that is specified in GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014) is inactive. Specify a different GUI/VAT number segment in GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup, or use GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales (P75T002) to change the segment to an active status.
GUI/SRC Segment Numbers Out Of Usage	No unused GUI numbers remain in the active GUI/VAT number segment. Use GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014) to activate a new GUI/VAT number segment.
GUI Date Not Sequent In Order	The transaction date is earlier than the date that was last used for the active GUI/VAT number segment. Use GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014) to activate a GUI/VAT number segment with a date that was last used which precedes the transaction date.

GUI Date Not Located In The Effective Date Range	The transaction date falls outside of the date range of the active GUI/VAT number segment batch. Correct the transaction date or use GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup (P75T014) to activate a GUI/VAT number segment with the appropriate date range.
Authorized Code Not Match	The value in the Auth Code field (75TAUC) for the GUI/VAT number segment does not match the value in the Authorized Code of GUI/VAT processing option. Activate a GUI/VAT number segment with the appropriate authorization code, or specify the correct authorization code in the processing options.
Can't Get GUI/SRC Number From F75T003	The system cannot locate the GUI/VAT Number Segment table (F75T003). Restore table F75T003.
Can't Insert F75T004Z	The transaction exists in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header – Work table (F75T004Z) from a previous attempt to create GUI/VAT information for the transaction. Use GUI/VAT Working Table Review (P75T004Z) to delete the record from table F75T004Z.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Selected Accounts Receivable or Sales Order Records

You use the GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR program (P75T004R) and the GUI/VAT Creation from Selected SO program (P75T004O) to create government uniform invoices (GUIs) for selected records that have been created in the Accounts Receivable system or in the Sales Order system.

The AR program displays records from the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) with related GUI/VAT information. The SO program displays records from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and the Sales Order History File table (F42119) with related GUI/VAT. From both programs, you can generate GUI/VAT information for selected records for which GUI/VAT information does not already exist.

The GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR program calls the GUI/VAT Creation from Multi-AR program (R75T004S) to generate GUI/VAT information for the records that you selected on the Work With GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR form.

The GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO program calls the GUI/VAT Creation from Multi-SO program (R75T004O) to generate GUI/VAT information for the records that you selected on the Work With GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO form.

Note

Transactions coming from Sales Order Management system should have the GUI information generated only after the transactions have been processed through the Print Invoices program (R42565) and the invoice numbers have been assigned.

You can use the processing options to specify whether to merge all selected records for a single customer into GUI record, or to create separate GUI records for each selected record.

Both programs produce reports of the records that are processed and the resulting GUI/VAT records. The reports also list any errors that have occurred during the process.

See Also

- *Generating GUI/VAT Information for Multiple Accounts Receivable or Sales Order Records* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for information on how the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program (R75T004S) and the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program (R75T004O) process GUI/VAT information.

Prerequisite

- Set up and activate a user/declaration site mapping for the user who will be running the program. See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*
- Set up a GUI/VAT number segment batch for the declaration site and declaration period that are specified in the processing options of the GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR program (P75T004R) or the GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO program (P75T004O). See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT Number Segment Batch* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*

► To generate GUI/VAT information for selected Accounts Receivable or Sales Order records

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR or Work With GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example (QBE) line, and click Find to locate the records for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information.
2. Choose the records in the detail area for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information and choose Select Deselect from the Form menu.

   The system places a check mark in the row button of the selected rows for which GUI/VAT information does not already exist.
3. Choose Create GUI/VAT from the Form menu.

   The system launches the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program (R75T004S) or GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program (R75T004O), which generates GUI/VAT information for the records that you selected.
4. When the program has finished processing, click either the All option or the Only GUI/VAT option in the header area and click Find again to refresh the display of the processed records.

   Notice that the records that you selected for GUI/VAT creation now have a GUI number listed. If no GUI number is listed, check the report for errors.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR (P75T004R)

GUI/VAT Tab

Use these processing options to specify basic information that is required for GUI/VAT declarations.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Authorized Code of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the Authorization Code for the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/AC.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Option Tab

Use these processing options to provide information that affects how the program generates GUI/VAT information.

GUI Transaction Date:

Which date of AR will be used as GUI transaction date?

Blank = Invoice date (Default)

1 = G/L date

2 = Service date

Use this processing option to specify which date from the Accounts Receivable system to use as the GUI transaction date. Valid values are:

Blank

Invoice date. This is the default value.

1

G/L date.

2

Service date.

Merge Type:

Merge multiple AR documents with the same customer number into one GUI.

Blank = Not merge (Default)

1 = Merge

Use this processing option to specify whether the system merges multiple accounts receivable documents for the same customer number into one GUI. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not merge. This is the default value.

1

Merge the accounts receivable documents into one GUI.

Page Break:

Whether page break and advance the GUI number when the number of GUI detail lines achieve the assigned number.

0 = Not page break (Default)

1~99 = Page break, lines per page

Use this processing option to specify whether the system inserts a page break after a specified number of GUI detail lines. Enter a number between 1 and 99 so that the system inserts a page break after that number of lines. When the system creates a page break, it also advances the GUI number. If you do not want the system to create a page break and advance the GUI number, enter 0.

Process Mode:
Blank = Proof mode (Default)
1 = Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Print Computer GUI:
Whether automatically print computer GUIs after creating them.
Blank = Not print (Default)
1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints the GUI in addition to writing data to the appropriate tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print. This is the default value.

1

Print.

Working Table:
Whether keep the working table data for troubleshooting after done.
Blank = Not keep (Default)
1 = Keep

Use this processing option to specify whether the system saves the data in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header - Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail - Work table (F75T005Z) after processing. You might want to save the data in these tables for troubleshooting. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not save data in the work tables. This is the default value.

1

Save data in the work tables.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Creation from Selected SO (P75T004O)

GUI/VAT Tab

Use these processing options to specify basic information that is required for GUI/VAT declarations.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which the GUI/VAT declaration is filed.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which the GUI/VAT declaration is filed. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Authorization Code of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the Authorization Code for the GUI/VAT. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/AC.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Option Tab

Use these processing options to provide information that affects how the program generates GUI/VAT information.

GUI Transaction Date:

Which date of SO will be used as GUI transaction date?

Blank = invoice date (Default)

1 = G/L date

2 = Order / transaction date

3 = Requested date

Use this processing option to specify which date from the sales order that the system uses as the GUI transaction date. Valid values are:

Blank

Invoice date. This is the default value.

1

G/L date.

2

Order / transaction date.

3

Request date.

Merge Type:

Merge multiple SO documents with the same customer number into one GUI.

Blank = Not merge (Default)

1 = Merge

Use this processing option to specify whether the system merges multiple sales orders for the same customer number into one GUI. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not merge. This is the default value.

1

Merge the sales orders into one GUI.

Page Break:

Whether page break and advance the GUI number when the number of GUI detail lines achieve the assigned number.

0 = Not page break (Default)

1~99 = Page break, lines per page

Use this processing option to specify whether the system inserts a page break after a specified number of GUI detail lines. Enter a number between 1 and 99 so that the system inserts a page break after that number of lines. When the system creates a page break, it also advances the GUI number. If you do not want the system to create a page break and advance the GUI number, enter 0.

Process Mode:

Blank = Proof mode (Default)

1 = Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Print Computer GUI:

Whether automatically print computer GUIs after creating them.

Blank = Not print (Default)

1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system should print the GUI in addition to writing data to the appropriate tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print. This is the default value.

1

Print.

Working Table:

Whether keep the working table data for troubleshooting after done.

Blank = Not keep (Default)

1 = Keep

Use this processing option to specify whether the system saves the data in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header - Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail - Work table (F75T005Z) after processing. You might want to save the data in these tables for troubleshooting. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not save data in the work tables. This is the default value.

1

Save data in the work tables.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Individual Accounts Receivable Records

The GUI/VAT AR Inquiry program (P75T3B11) displays records from the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and associated GUI/VAT information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for those records from table F03B11 for which GUI/VAT information exists.

You use the GUI/VAT AR Inquiry program to generate GUI/VAT information for individual records that have been created in the Accounts Receivable system but have not yet had GUI/VAT information assigned.

► To generate GUI/VAT information for individual Accounts Receivable records

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT AR Inquiry.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT AR Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example (QBE) line and click Find to locate the record for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information.
2. Choose the record in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and choose Create GUI/VAT from the Row menu.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form with various fields completed, based on information already entered.
3. If the transaction you chose in step 2 is an invoice transaction, choose a row in the detail area and choose Get GUI Number from the Row menu,
4. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment – Search & Select, choose a number segment and click Select.
5. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a zero tax foreign transaction, complete the following fields:
   - Export Date
   - E M
   - Proof Doc Name
   - Exportation Doc. No.
   - ED Ty
6. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a sales return or allowance transaction, specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:
   - Trans. No. From
7. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustments to the amounts on the original Accounts Receivable record. You should review the original record and update the amounts if necessary.

8. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - Sal Itm
   - Rev Typ
   - CC 1
   - CC 2
   - CC 3
   - CC 4
   - CC 5
   - CC 6
   - Remarks
9. Click OK.
10. On Work With GUI/VAT AR Inquiry, click either the All option or the Only GUI/VAT option and click Find again to refresh the display of the processed record.

    Notice that the record now has a GUI number listed.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Individual Sales Order Records

The GUI/VAT SO Inquiry program (P75T4211) displays records from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and the Sales Order History File table (F42119), and associated GUI/VAT information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for those records from tables F4211 and F42119 for which GUI/VAT information exists.

You use the GUI/VAT SO Inquiry program to generate GUI/VAT information for individual records that have been created in the Sales Order system but have not yet had GUI/VAT information assigned.

The GUI/VAT SO Inquiry program calls the GUI/VAT Creation from Multi-SO program (R75T004O) to generate GUI/VAT information for the record that you selected on the Work With GUI/VAT SO Inquiry form. It also produces a report of the record that is processed and the resulting GUI/VAT record. The report also lists any errors that have occurred during the process.

Note

Transactions coming from Sales Order Management system should have the GUI information generated only after the transactions have been processed through the Print Invoices program (R42565) and the invoice numbers have been assigned.

► To generate GUI/VAT information for individual Sales Order records

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT SO Inquiry.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT SO Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example (QBE) line and click Find to locate the record for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information.
2. Choose the record in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and choose Create GUI/VAT from the Row menu.
3. On GUI/VAT Creation From Single SO, complete the following fields on the GUI/VAT tab:
   - Declaration Co.
   - Declaration Site
   - Authorized Code
   - Declaration YM
4. On the Option tab, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - GUI Transaction Date
   - Page Break
   - Process Mode
   - Print Computer GUI
   - Keep Working Table
5. When the program is finished processing, click either the All option or the Only GUI/VAT option and click Find again on the Work With GUI/VAT SO Inquiry form to refresh the display of the processed record.

   Notice that the record that you selected for GUI/VAT creation now has a GUI number listed. If no GUI number is listed, check the report for errors.

Working with Point-of-Sale Data

You can import point-of-sale (POS) data from an external system, such as a cash register, into the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.

First, you must import the external data into the GUI/VAT Transaction Header POS table (F75T004P) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail POS table (F75T005P). After you import the data, you must check the imported data to verify that it is correct, making changes if necessary. Then you run a batch program to convert the data from tables F75T004P and F75T005P to the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005).

Importing Point-of-Sale Data

You can import point-of-sale (POS) data from an external system using a variety of methods, such as importing from a spreadsheet, using a custom table conversion program, using Microsoft Access, and so on. This guide describes how to import the data from a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Considerations for Importing Point-of-Sale Header Data

To import point-of-sale (POS) header data from a spreadsheet, you must create a spreadsheet that contains the columns which are listed below in the order specified. For information on the valid values for each column, see the corresponding fields on the GUI/VAT Header POS Interface Revisions form.

- Dclr Co
- Dclr Site
- Dclr YM
- Trans. No. From
- Seq. No.
- Auth Code
- Trs Typ
- Doc Typ
- Trans Date
- G/L Date
- Hppn YM
- Fm Cd
- TT
- Tx Ex
- Tax Area
- Tax Rate
- Base Curr
- Taxable Amount
- Tax
- Gross Amount
- Cur Cod
- Exchange Rate
- Foreign Taxable Amt
- Foreign Tax
- Foreign Gross Amt
- UI PF

- Register No. From
- Segment No. From
- GUI/VAT No. From
- GUI/VAT No. To
- Trans. No. To.
- SN
- Doc. Count
- Sal Itm
- Zr Tx
- DU
- Proof Doc Name
- Proof Doc Number
- EM
- ED Ty
- Exportation Doc. Number
- Export Date
- Rev Typ
- Spc Tax
- CW
- Sold To Number
- Invoice To Number
- Ship To Number
- Alpha Name
- Prtnr UN
- MT
- Doc Co
- Doc Ty
- Doc Number
- Order Co
- Order Ty
- Order Number
- Order Suf
- Item Description
- Quantity Ordered

- CC 1
- CC 2
- CC 3
- CC 4
- CC 5
- CC 6
- Prt Cnt
- Creator ID
- Sales Person
- Cash Register
- Citizenship ID
- Credit Card Number
- Payment Type
- PS
- Prepay Balance
- Dat Gen
- Remarks
- User Code
- User Date
- User Amount
- User Number
- User Reference

Considerations for Importing Point-of-Sale Detail Data

To import point-of-sale (POS) detail data from a spreadsheet, you must create a spreadsheet that contains the columns which are listed below in the order specified. For information on the valid values for each column, see the corresponding fields on the GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface Revisions form.

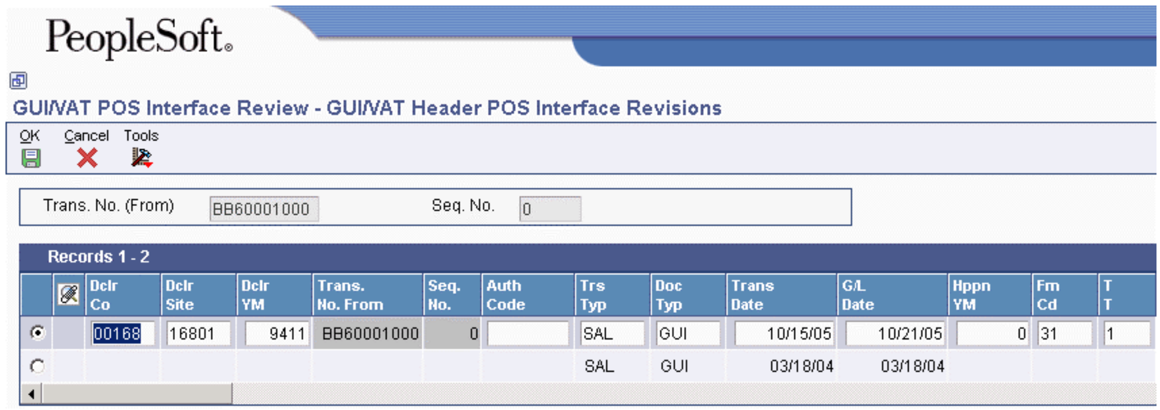
- Ln ID
- Short Item No
- 2nd Item Number
- 3rd Item Number
- Description
- UM
- Quantity Ordered
- Taxable

- Tx Ex
- Tax Area
- Base Curr
- Unit Price
- Taxable Amount
- Tax
- Gross Amount
- Cur Cod
- Exchange Rate
- Foreign Unit Price
- Foreign Taxable Amount
- Foreign Tax
- Foreign Gross Amt
- Doc Co
- Doc Ty
- Doc Number
- Pay Itm
- Pay Ext
- Order Co
- Order Ty
- Order Number
- Order Suf
- Line Number
- TT
- User Code
- User Date
- User Amount
- User Number
- User Reference

▶ To import point-of-sale header data

From the GUI/VAT Advance & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT POS Interface Review.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Header POS Interface, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Header POS Interface Revisions, right-click in the detail area and choose Import, Microsoft Excel from the pop-up menu.
3. In the Open dialog box, specify the filename of the spreadsheet, the range of cells to import, the name of the worksheet to import from, and click Open.

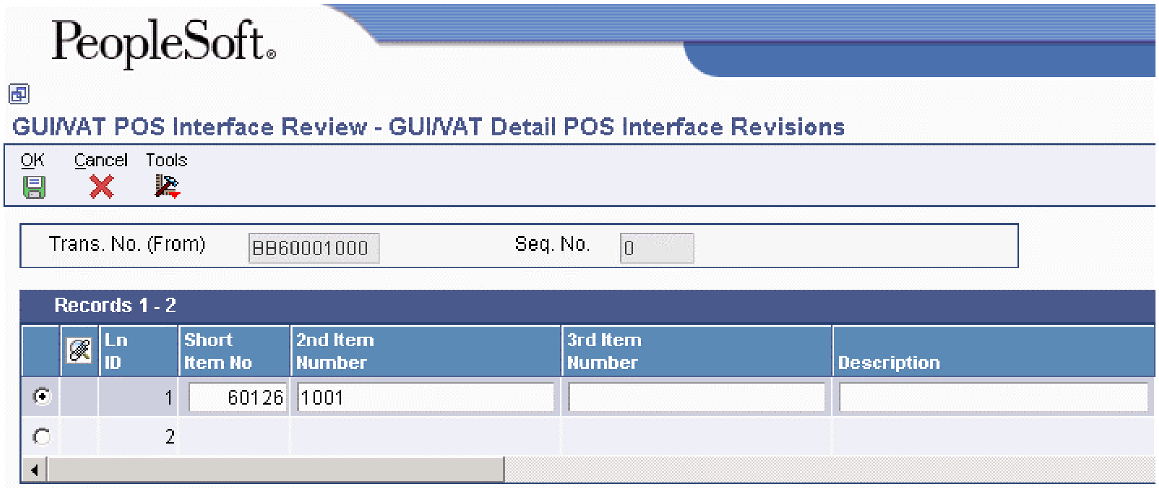
   The system imports the data from the spreadsheet into the GUI/VAT Header POS Interface Revisions form.

4. Correct any errors that occur in the imported data.
5. Click OK.

▶ To import point-of-sale detail data

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT POS Interface Review.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Header POS Interface, complete any of the fields in the query-by-example line and click Find to locate the header data that corresponds to the detail data that you are importing.
2. Choose the row that contains the header data that corresponds to the detail data that you are importing and choose POS Detail from the Row menu.
3. On Work With GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface, click Add.



4. On GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface Revisions, choose Import From Excel from the Tools menu.
5. Under Import Options, specify the filename of the spreadsheet, the range of cells to import, the name of the worksheet to import from, and click Import.

   The system imports the data from the spreadsheet into the GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface Revisions form.

6. Correct any errors that occur in the imported data.
7. Click OK.

Revising Point-of-Sale Data

The system does not validate imported point-of-sale (POS) data. Therefore, after you import POS data from an external system, you must check the imported data to verify that it is correct and make changes, if necessary.

► To revise point-of-sale data

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT POS Interface Review.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Header POS Interface, complete any of the fields in the query-by-example line and click Find to locate the record that you want to revise.
2. Choose the record in the detail area and click Select.
3. On GUI/VAT Header POS Interface Revisions, correct any fields that display an error or that have incorrect or missing information, and click OK.
4. On Work With GUI/VAT Header POS Interface, choose the same record in the detail area that you chose in step 2 and then choose POS Detail from the Row menu.
5. On Work With GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface, choose a record in the detail area and click Select.
6. On GUI/VAT Detail POS Interface Revisions, correct any fields that display an error or that have incorrect or missing information, and click OK.

Converting Point-of-Sale Data

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT POS Interface Inbound.

You use the GUI/VAT POS Interface Inbound program (R75T101) to convert point-of-sale data that has been imported into the GUI/VAT Transaction Header POS table (F75T004P) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail POS table (F75T005P) to the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005). After each record is successfully inserted in tables F75T004 and F75T005, the system deletes that record from tables F75T004P and F75T005P.

The GUI/VAT POS Interface Inbound program produces a report that lists all of the records in tables F75T004P and F75T005P, and indicates whether the conversion was successful.

Note

The GUI/VAT POS Interface Inbound program does not have data selection or processing options. It converts all data in tables F75T004P and F75T005P.

After the POS data has been converted to tables F75T004 and F75T005, it is available for processing and reporting, just like transaction data that has been entered directly into the system.

Accounts Payable and Procurement Processing for Taiwan

When you purchase goods or services, the supplier must issue you a government uniform invoice (GUI). GUIs from suppliers include tax that you must pay on purchases. The tax amount that you pay (input tax) is used as an offset against the tax on the GUIs that you issue to customers for sales transactions (output tax).

When you create a voucher to pay a supplier's invoice for a taxable purchase, you enter the GUI number from the supplier's invoice and specify the supplier's invoice date as the GUI date.

You must specify a deduction code (either goods/expense or fixed assets) for all purchases.

For 403 declarations, if your company has sales of both taxable and tax-exempted items, you must identify the purchase usage for the taxable sales, tax-exempt sales, or both. The purchase usage is used to calculate tax netting, and to complete attachments 1 and 2 of the 403 declaration.

Note

For import transactions where the custom authority prepays tax on behalf of the company, the custom authority issues a payable invoice with a 14-character invoice number. The format of the invoice number is XXX99999999999.

Entering Vouchers for Taiwan

When you create a voucher using either Standard Voucher Entry (P0411) or Speed Voucher Entry (P0411SV), the system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, on which you enter GUI information. The GUI information is stored in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005).

Note

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form only when you are adding a voucher. If you change or delete an existing voucher, or add a new pay item to an existing voucher, the system does not update tables F75T004 and F75T005. You must use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to make corresponding changes to these tables.

See Also

- *Modifying GUI/VAT Information* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for information about updating the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005)

Prerequisites

- Set up your user preferences with a Localization country code of TW (Taiwan). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Specify Y in the Link AP To GUI field on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form for the declaration site for which you are entering transactions. See *Setting Up GUI/VAT Declaration Sites* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Set up supplier constants for the supplier for whom you are entering vouchers. See *Setting Up Supplier Constants* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- Set up and activate a user/declaration site mapping for the user who will be entering vouchers. See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*
- Review the steps for entering standard vouchers. See *Entering Standard Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.
- Review the steps for entering speed vouchers. See *Entering Speed Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.

If you will be adding VAT payment documents for prepayment through customs, complete the following additional steps:

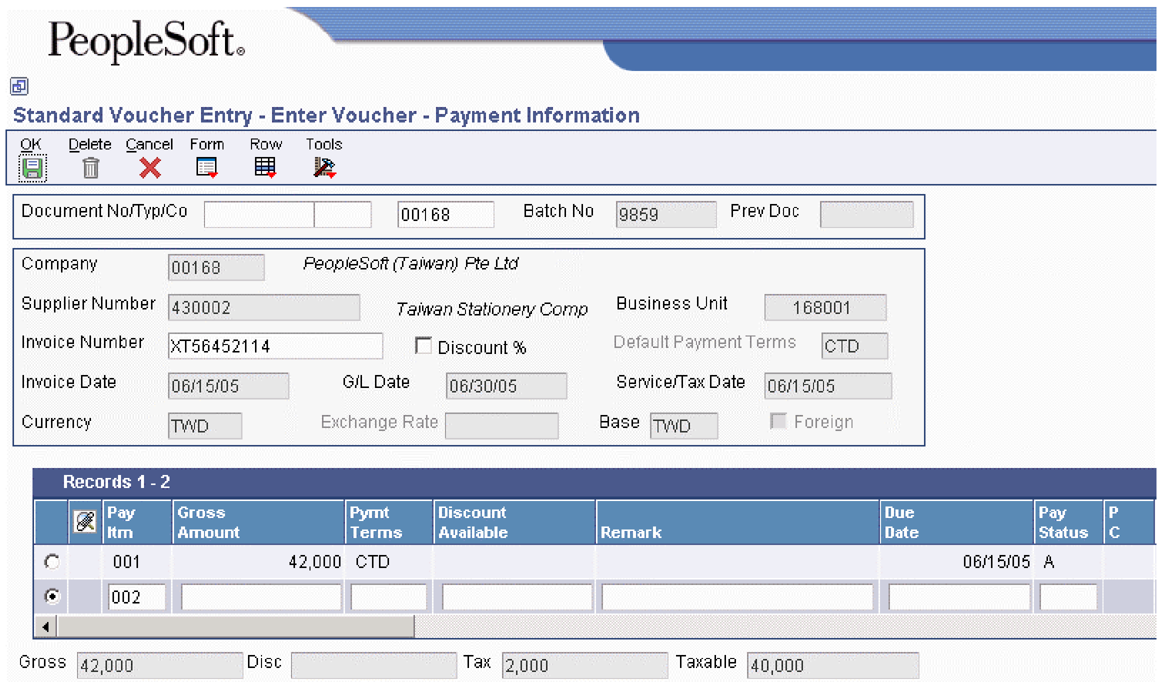
- Set up a tax rate area named F28 with the 5 percent input tax rate for Taiwan import tax. See *Setting Up Tax Rate Areas* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.
- Add the code F28 with the description VAT Rate in Customs to GUI/VAT Cat. Code 7 - Supplier (UDC 75T/C7).
- Set up GUI/VAT supplier constants by using the Custom Authority's address book number, and specifying F28 in the Cat. Cd 7 – Supplier field on GUI/VAT Supplier Constants Revisions form. See *Setting Up Supplier Constants for Taiwan* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.

► To enter vouchers for Taiwan

Use one of the following navigations:

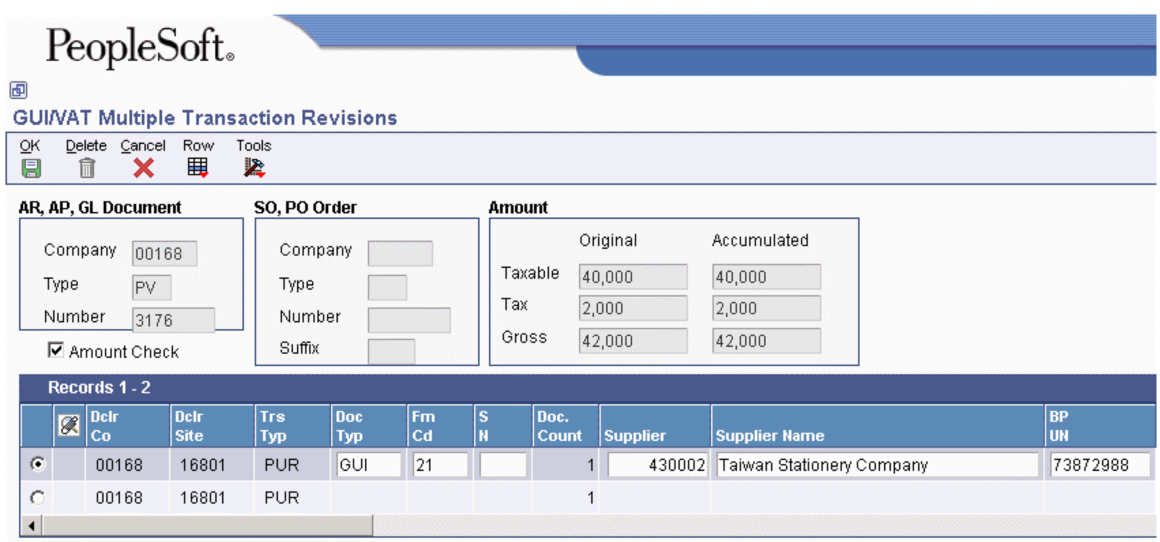
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Voucher Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Voucher Entry.



1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed voucher, specifying the GUI number from the supplier's invoice in the Invoice Number field.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form and populates several of the fields, based on the voucher information that you entered.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ

   Note

   For input tax transactions, the system supplies the default value of PUR (Purchase) in the Trs Type (GUI/VAT Transaction Type) field.

   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

   Note

   The system supplies a default value in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field, based on the tax area and tax explanation codes that are set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping program (P75T008) and the settings for the customer in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program (P75T0091). The system supplies a default value in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field, based on the value in the Fm Cd field as follows:

     - Format Code 36 – Doc Type INV
     - Format Code 99 – Doc Type SRC
     - Negative amounts – Doc Type ALW
     - Other format codes – Doc Type GUI

   If the tax amount is below NT$500, change the GUI Format Code from 21 or 22 to 26 or 27.

   - T T

   Note

   The system supplies a default value in the T T (VAT Tax Type) field, based on the tax area and tax explanation codes that are set up in the GUI/VAT Tax Type Mapping program.

3. Verify the following fields for each item in the detail area, updating the values, if necessary:

   - D C
   - Pur Itm

   Note

   The system supplies default values in the D C (Deduction Code) and Pur Itm (Purchase Item Type) fields, using the values that are specified for the supplier in the corresponding fields in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program.

4. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
    - Taxable Amount
    - Tax Amount

    Note

    If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original voucher. You should review the voucher and update the amounts, if necessary.

5. Complete any of the following optional fields:
    - S N
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
    - C W
    - CC 7
    - CC 8
    - CC 9

        Note

        The system supplies default values for the C W (Foreign Cigarette / Wine Note) field and the CC 7, CC8, and CC9 fields, using the values that are specified for the supplier in the corresponding fields in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program.

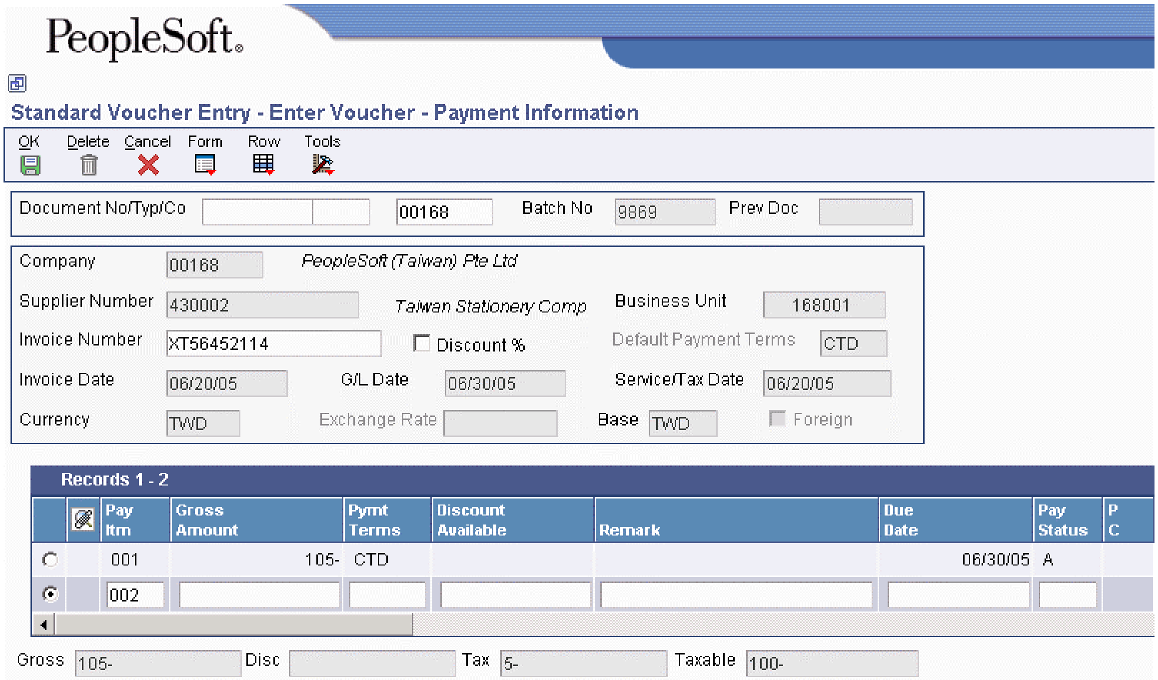
    - Remarks
6. Click OK.

► To enter returns or allowances of input tax

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Voucher Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Voucher Entry.

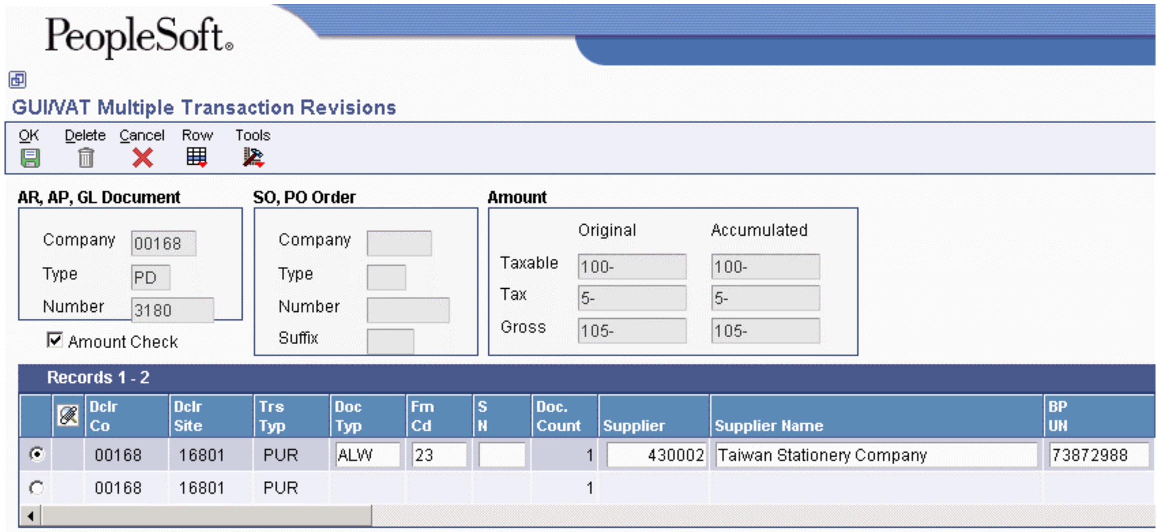


1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed voucher, specifying a negative gross amount and specifying the GUI number from the supplier's invoice in the Invoice Number field.

Note

The GUI number must be an existing GUI number for which a voucher has already been created for the supplier whom you specified.

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form and populates several of the fields, based on the voucher information that you entered.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

   Note

   For negative input tax transactions, the system supplies a value of 23 or 24 in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field, and a value of ALW (Allowance) in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field.

   - T T

3. Verify the following fields for each item in the detail area, updating the values if necessary:

   - D C
   - Pur Itm

4. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original voucher. You should review the voucher and update the amounts, if necessary.

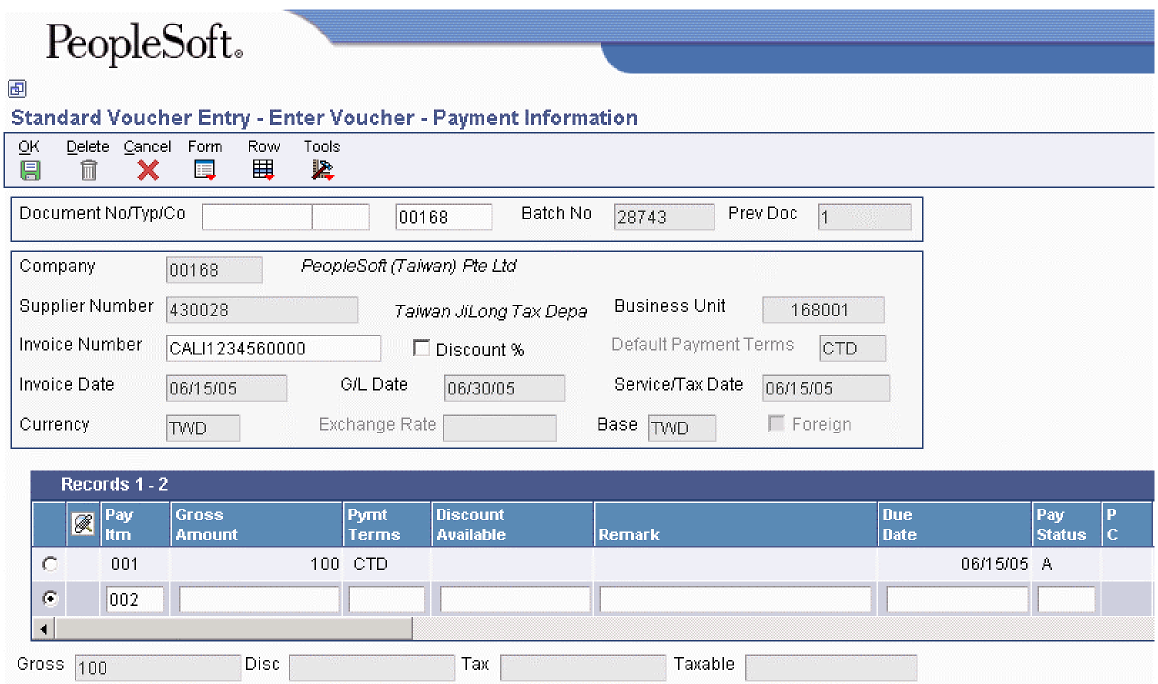
5. Complete any of the following optional fields:
    - S N
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
    - C W
    - CC 7
    - CC 8
    - CC 9
    - Remarks
6. Click OK.

► To enter VAT prepaid through customs

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Standard Voucher Entry.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Speed Voucher Entry.



1. Complete the steps to enter a standard or speed voucher using the following information:
    - Specify PV as the document type.
    - Specify the address book number for the Customs Authority, or any customs broker who handles the prepayment of VAT to the Customs Authority for import goods on behalf of the declaration site, in the Supplier Number field.

Note

The supplier number must be set up in GUI/VAT Supplier Constants (P75T0091) with F28 in the Cat. Cd 7 - Supplier field.

- Specify the VAT payment document number as the invoice number.
- Leave the Tax Expl and Tax Area fields blank.

Note

For customs brokers who handle the prepayment of VAT to the Customs Authority and who charge handling fees, enter a standard voucher for the VAT amount and handling fee. On the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, revise the amount of the first row in the detail area to the handling fee amount and manually add an additional transaction line for Document Type VPD and Format Code 28 with the relevant VAT Payment Doc number and VAT amount.

When you click OK on the G/L Distribution form or on the Speed Voucher Entry form, the system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form and populates several of the fields based on the voucher information that you entered.

If the supplier has the code F28 in the Cat. Cd 7 - Supplier field in GUI/VAT Supplier Constants (P75T0091) and the G/L distribution account is set up as an input tax account in GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping (P75T012), the system populates the Tx Ex (Tax Expl Code 1) field with the value V, the Tax Area field with the value F28, and Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field with the value VPD (VAT Payment Document).

The system populates the transaction number based on the last ten digits of the VAT Payment Document number that you specified as the invoice number. The system also populates the VAT Payment Doc field using this number.

2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:
   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd

   Note

   For VAT prepaid through customs transactions, the system supplies a value of VPD (VAT Payment Document) in the Doc Typ (GUI/VAT Document Type) field and a value of 28 in the Fm Cd (GUI Format Code) field.

   - T T
   - Trans. No. From

Note

The system populates the Trans. No. From field with the last ten digits of the supplier's invoice number.

- Trans. No. To
- Tx Ex
- Tax Area

Note

For VAT prepaid through customs transactions, the system supplies a value of V in the Tx Ex (Tax Expl. Code 1) field and a value of F28 in the Tax Area field.

- Tax Rate
- Taxable Amount
- Tax Amount
- Gross Amount
- VAT Payment Doc
- D C
- Pur Itm
- CC 7

Note

The system supplies the default value for the CC 7 field by using the value that is specified for the supplier in the corresponding field in the GUI/VAT Supplier Constants program (P75T0091).

3. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

   Note

   If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original voucher. You should review the voucher and update the amounts if necessary.

4. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity

- C W
- CC 8
- CC 9
- Remarks

5. Click OK.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Individual Accounts Payable Records

The GUI/VAT AP Inquiry program (P75T0411) displays records from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) and associated GUI/VAT information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for those records from table F0411 for which GUI/VAT information exists.

Note

One Accounts Payable document can have more than one associated GUI document. If an Accounts Payable document has more than one associated GUI document, a + sign appears at the end of the GUI number in the detail area of the Work With GUI/VAT AP Inquiry form.

You use the GUI/VAT AP Inquiry program to generate GUI/VAT information for individual records that have been created in the Accounts Payable system but have not yet had GUI/VAT information assigned.

► To generate GUI/VAT information for individual Accounts Payable records

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT AP Inquiry.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT AP Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example (QBE) line and click Find to locate the record for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information.
2. Choose the record in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and choose Create GUI/VAT from the Row menu.

   On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, the system uses the supplier's invoice number to populate the following fields:

   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From
   - GUI/VAT No. To
   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To

3. If the default GUI number entered by the system is not correct, revise the number in any of the following fields:

   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From

- GUI/VAT No. To

4. Verify the following fields for each item in the detail area, updating the values, if necessary:
   - D C
   - Pur Itm
5. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original Accounts Payable record. You should review the original record and update the amounts, if necessary.

---

6. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - CC 7
   - CC 8
   - CC 9
   - Remarks
7. Click OK.
8. On Work With GUI/VAT AP Inquiry, click either the All option or the Only GUI/VAT option and click Find again to refresh the display of the processed record.

   Notice that the record now has a GUI number listed.

Matching Vouchers to Open Receipts for Taiwan

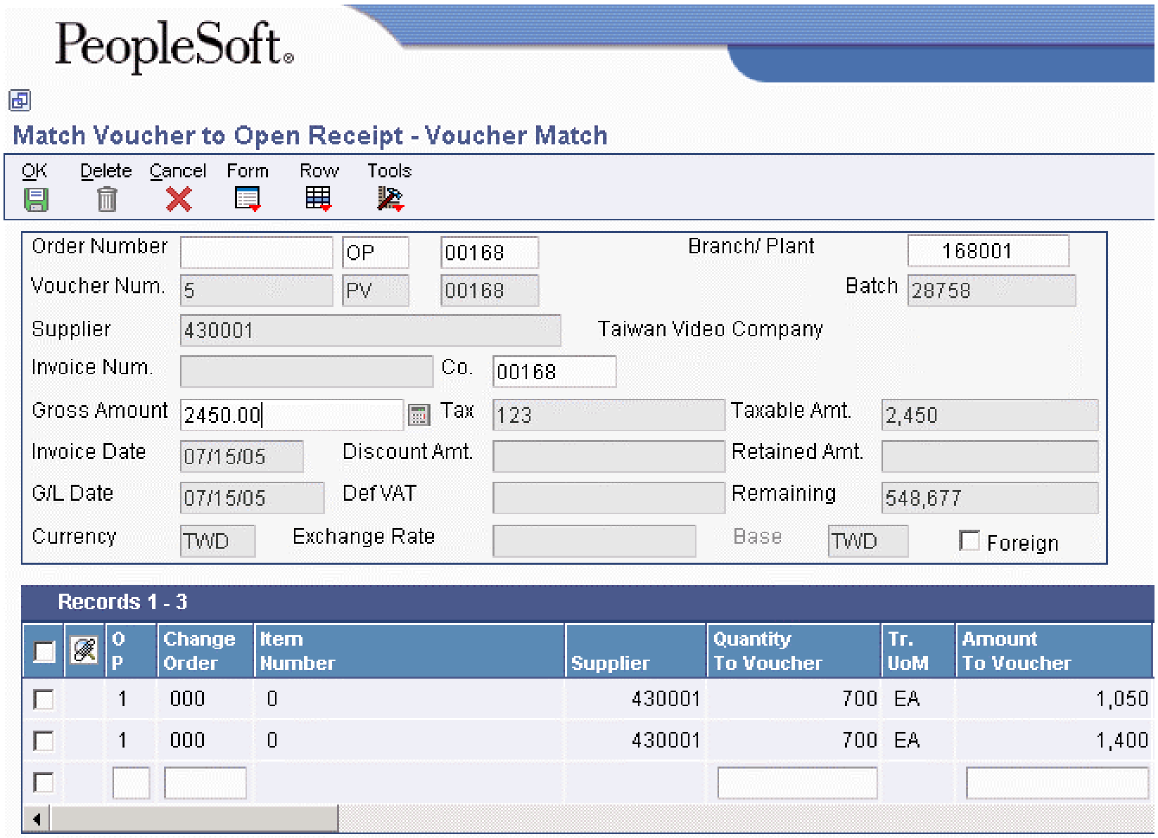
When you create a voucher to match to open receipts, the system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, on which you enter GUI information.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up your user preferences with a Localization country code of TW (Taiwan). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- ❑ Set up supplier constants for the supplier for whom you are entering vouchers. See *Setting Up Supplier Constants* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- ❑ Review the steps for entering matching vouchers to receipts. See *Choosing Receipt Records to Match to a Voucher* in the *Procurement Guide*.

▶ To match vouchers to open receipts for Taiwan

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Match Voucher to Open Receipt.



1. Complete the steps to match a voucher to open receipts, completing the Invoice Num. field on the Voucher Match form with the GUI number from the supplier's invoice.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form.

2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:
   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd
   - T T

3. Verify the following fields for each item in the detail area, updating the values if necessary:
   - D C
   - Pur Itm

4. If the original amounts displayed in the header area are inaccurate, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, make a corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the voucher after you have added the GUI information.

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5. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - CC 7
   - CC 8
   - CC 9
   - Remarks
6. Click OK.

General Ledger Processing for Taiwan

Your company might have tax-related transactions that can be entered as journal entries. For example:

- Tax only adjustment transactions – output and input tax
- Tax only transactions for import goods – input tax
- Cash receipts – output tax
- Cash vouchers – input tax

These types of transactions can also be entered through Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable to supply the required GUI information for tax reporting. However, entering these transactions using the Journal Entries with VAT program (P09106) is simpler and faster.

Entering Journal Entries for Taiwan

When you create a journal entry using Journal Entries with VAT (P09106), the system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form. For sales (output tax) transactions, you use this form to enter information that is used to generate a government uniform invoice (GUI). For purchase (input tax) transactions, you use this form to enter information from the supplier's GUI, as well as information about the purchase. The GUI information is stored in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005).

Note

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form only when you are adding an invoice. If you change or delete an existing invoice, or add a new pay item to an existing invoice, the system does not update tables F75T004 and F75T005. You must make corresponding changes to these tables using the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004).

You can also use journal entries to enter sales return and purchase return transactions.

See Also

- ❑ *Modifying GUI/VAT Information* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide* for information about updating the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005)

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up your user preferences with a Localization country code of TW (Taiwan). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- ❑ Specify Y in the Link GL To GUI field on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form for the declaration site for which you are entering transactions. See *Setting Up GUI/VAT Declaration Sites* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.

- ❑ Set up the GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping (P75T012) and verify that the Account ID for each account set up in the GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping is the same as the Account ID for the same accounts in the Account Master table (F0901). See *Setting Up GUI/VAT GL Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.
- ❑ Set up the GTxxxx AAIs for journal entries with VAT for each account that is set up in the GUI/VAT Gl Account Mapping. See *Financial AAIs for Taxes* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.
- ❑ Set up and activate a user/declaration site mapping for the user who will be entering journal entries. See *Setting Up a GUI/VAT User/Declaration Site Mapping* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide.*
- ❑ Review the steps for entering journal entries with tax. See *Entering Journal Entries with VAT* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.

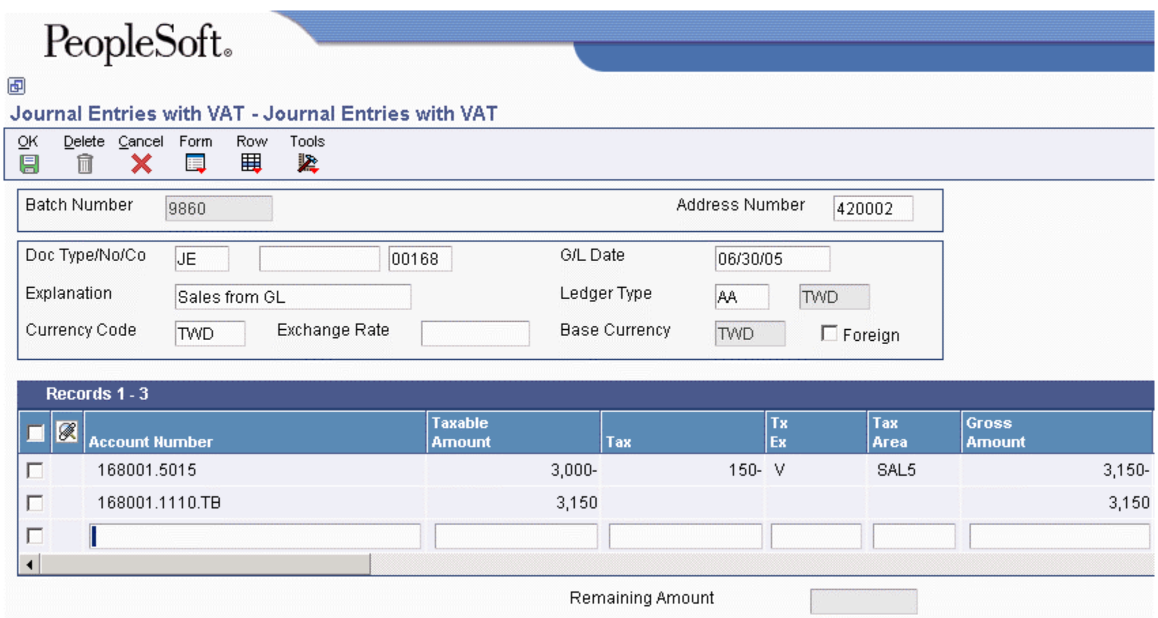
If you will be adding VAT payment documents, complete the following additional step:

- ❑ Set up a tax rate area named F28 with the appropriate tax rate for Taiwan import tax. See *Setting Up Tax Rate Areas* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.

► To enter journal entries for sales

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Journal Entries with VAT.

1. On Work with Journal Entries with VAT, click Add.



2. On Journal Entries with VAT, complete the Address Number field in the header area; and the Tx Ex (Tax Expl. Code 1) and Tax Area fields for the taxable transaction line in the detail area, in addition to all other necessary fields to create the journal entry.
3. Click OK.
4. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, update the value in any of the following fields, if necessary, and click OK:
   - GUI Doc Type
   - Tax Expl Code

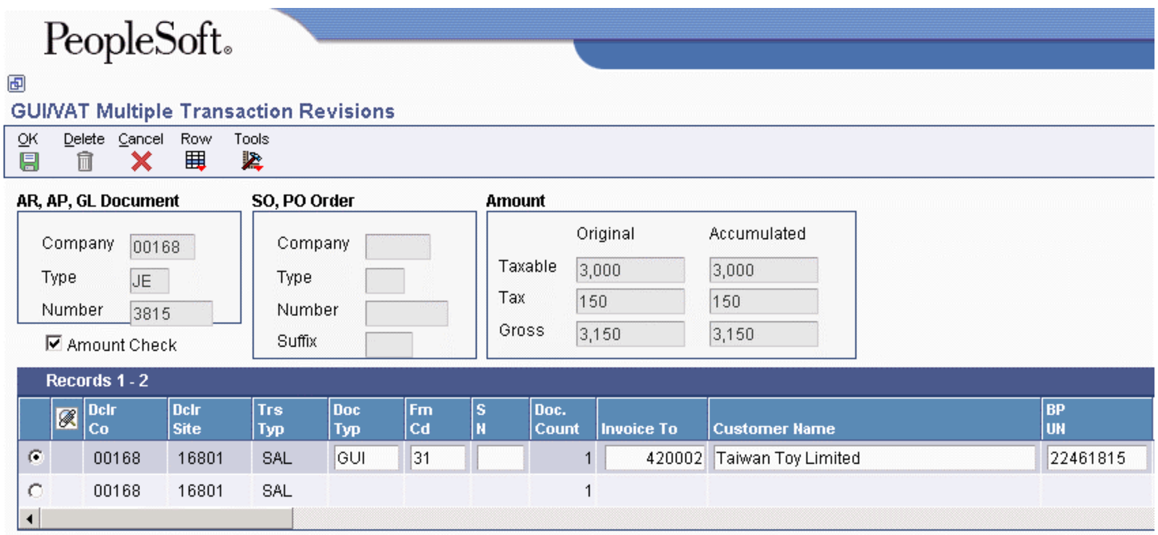
- Tax Rate/Area
- Sold-To Number

Note

The system enters the address book number from the Journal Entries with VAT form in the Sold-To Number field.

- Invoice-To Number
- Ship-To Number

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form with various fields completed, based on information that has already been entered.



5. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:
   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd
   - T T
6. Choose a row in the detail area and choose Get GUI Number from the Row menu.

   The system displays the active GUI/VAT sales number segments for the declaration year and month of the transaction.

7. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment – Search & Select, choose a number segment in the detail area and click Select.

   The system completes the following fields on the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form by using the next available GUI number from the segment that you selected:

   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From

- GUI/VAT No. To
- Trans. No. From
- Trans. No. To
- Register No. From
- Segment No. From

8. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

---

9. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:

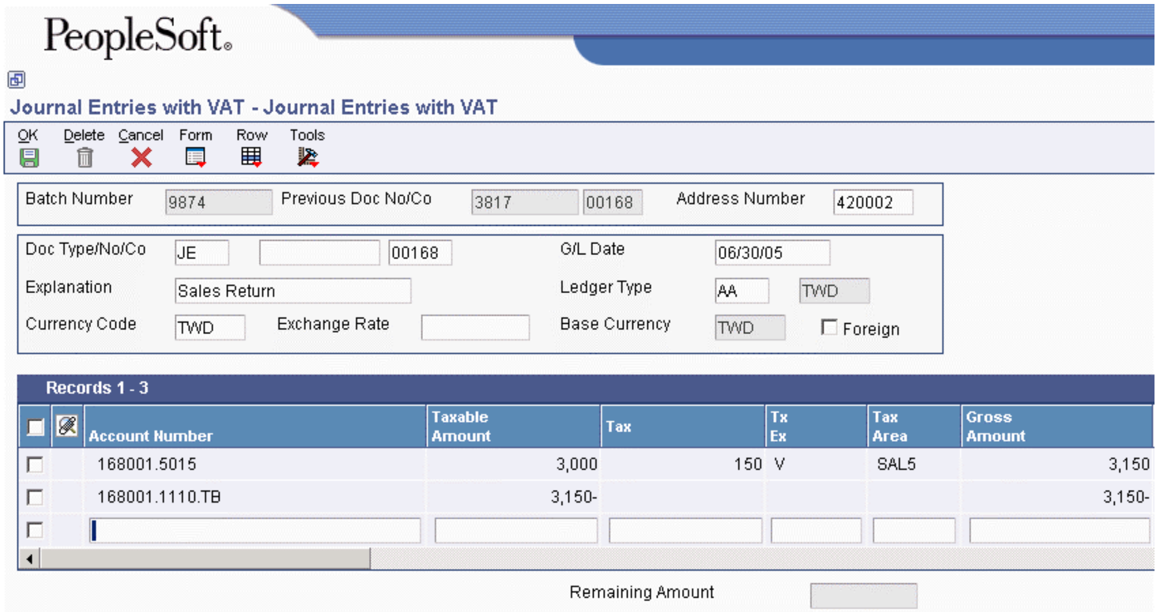
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - Sal Itm
   - Rev Typ
   - CC 1
   - CC 2
   - CC 3
   - CC 4
   - CC 5
   - CC 6
   - Remarks

10. Click OK.

► To enter journal entries for sales returns or allowances

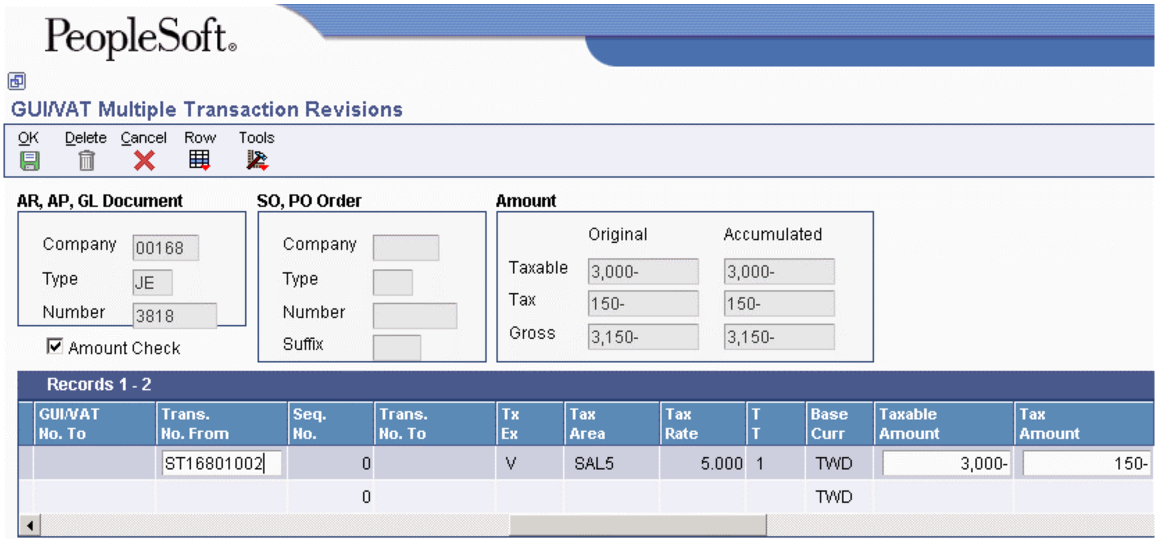
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Journal Entries with VAT.

1. On Work with Journal Entries with VAT, click Add.



2. On Journal Entries with VAT, complete the necessary fields to create the journal entry and click OK.
3. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, update the value in any of the following fields, if necessary, and click OK:
   - GUI Doc Type
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
   - Sold-To Number
   - Invoice-To Number
   - Ship-To Number

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form with various fields completed, based on information that has already been entered.



4. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

- Trs Typ
- Doc Typ
- Fm Cd
- T T

5. Specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:

- Trans. No. From

6. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

- Taxable Amount
- Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

---

7. Complete any of the following optional fields:

- S N
- Item Description
- Item Quantity
- C W
- Sal Itm
- Rev Typ
- CC 1
- CC 2

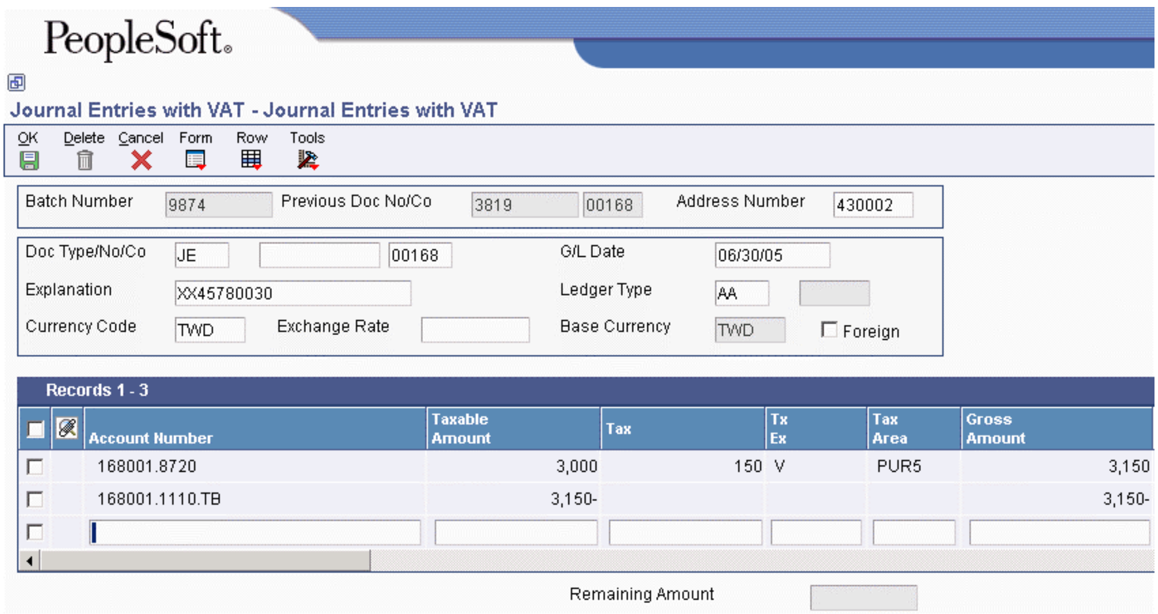
- CC 3
- CC 4
- CC 5
- CC 6
- Remarks

8. Click OK.

► To enter journal entries for purchases

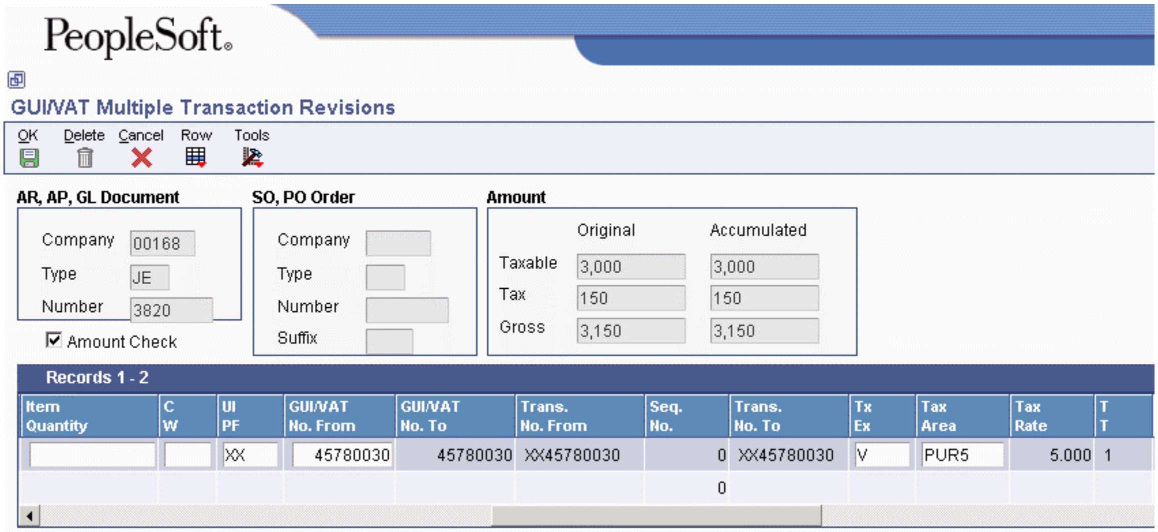
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Journal Entries with VAT.

1. On Work with Journal Entries with VAT, click Add.



2. On Journal Entries with VAT, complete the necessary fields to create the journal entry, entering the GUI number from the supplier's invoice in the Explanation field, completing the Address Number field in the header area, and completing the Tx Ex (Tax Expl. Code 1) and Tax Area fields for the taxable transaction line in the detail area.
3. Click OK.
4. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, update the value in any of the following fields, if necessary, and click OK:
   - GUI Doc Type
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
   - Supplier Number

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form, and populates the GUI number and transaction number fields with the GUI number that you entered in the Explanation field on the Journal Entries with VAT form. The system also completes various other fields, based on information that has already been entered.



5. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd
   - T T

   The system uses the number from the Explanation field on the Journal Entries with VAT form to complete the following fields:

   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From
   - GUI/VAT No. To
   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To

6. Complete the following fields for each item in the detail area:

   - D C
   - Pur Itm

7. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

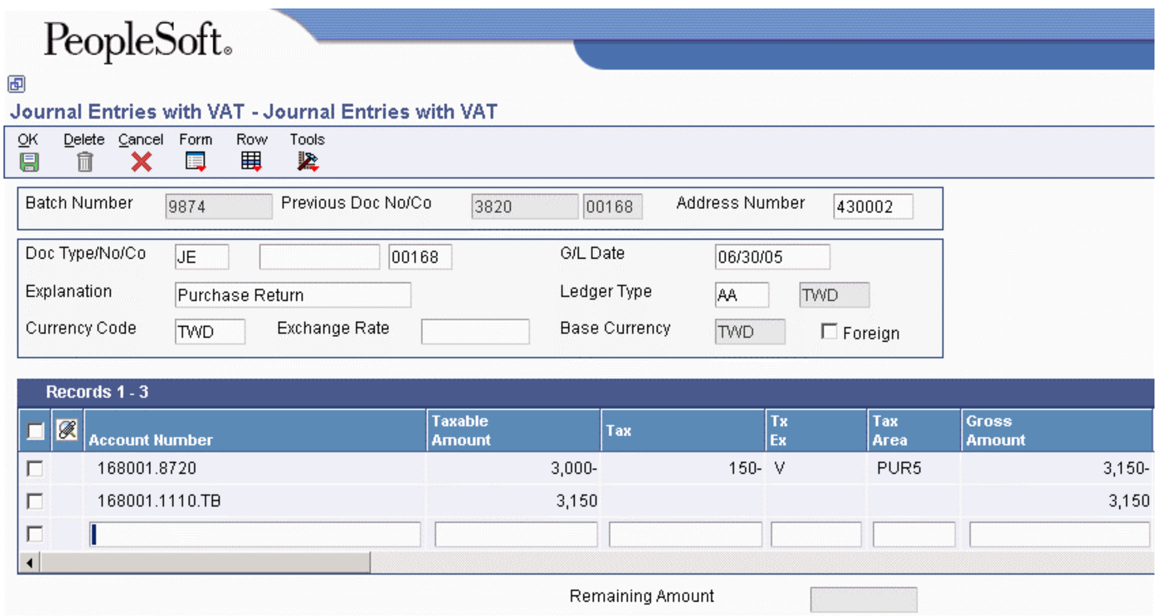
If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

8. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - CC 7
   - CC 8
   - CC 9
   - Remarks
9. Click OK.

► To enter journal entries for purchase returns or allowances

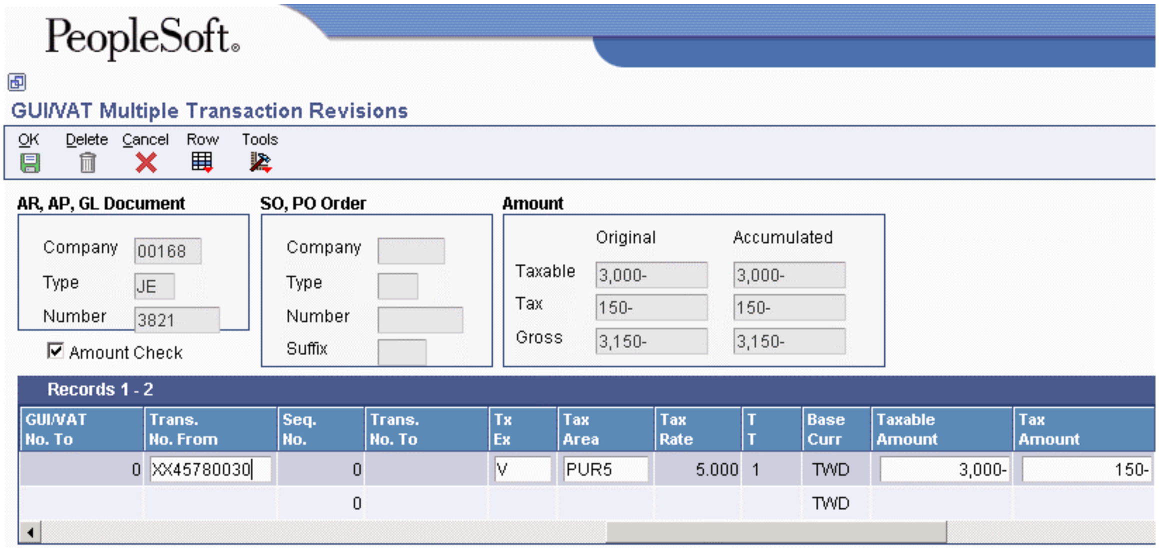
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Journal Entries with VAT.

1. On Work with Journal Entries with VAT, click Add.



2. On Journal Entries with VAT, complete the necessary fields to create the journal entry and click OK.
3. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, update the value in any of the following fields, if necessary, and click OK:
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
   - Supplier Number

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form and completes various other fields, based on information already entered.



4. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:
    - Trs Typ
    - Doc Typ
    - Fm Cd
    - T T
5. Specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:
    - Trans. No. From
6. Complete the following fields for each item in the detail area:
    - D C
    - Pur Itm
7. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
    - Taxable Amount
    - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

---

8. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
    - S N
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
    - C W
    - CC 7

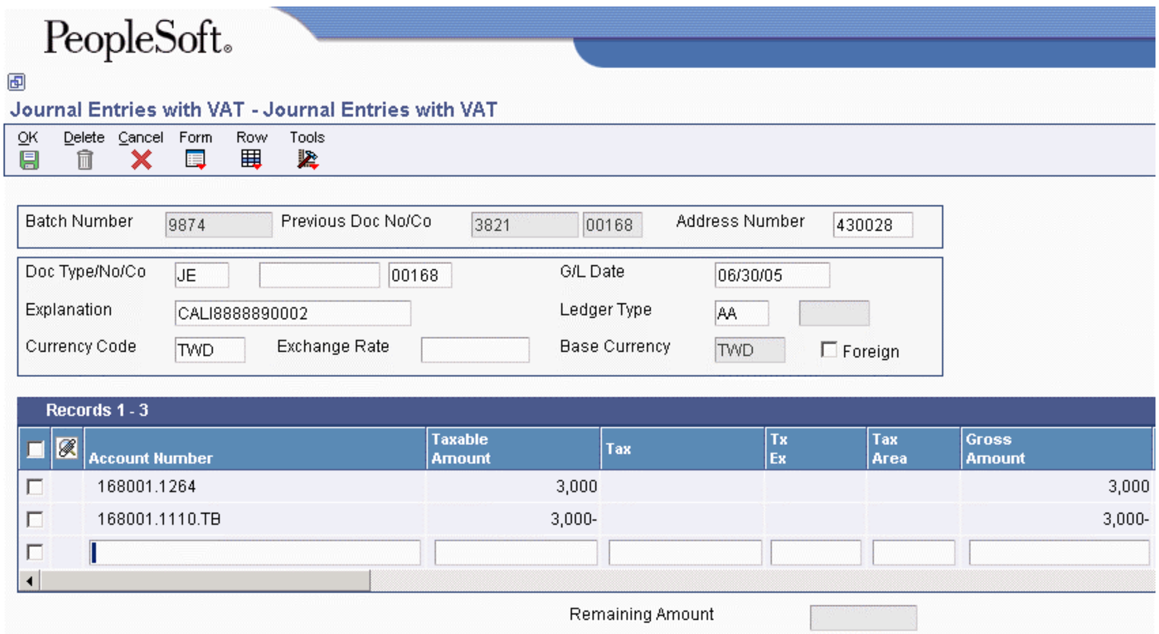
- CC 8
- CC 9
- Remarks

9. Click OK.

► To enter journal entries for VAT prepaid through customs

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose Journal Entries with VAT.

1. On Work with Journal Entries with VAT, click Add.



2. On Journal Entries with VAT, complete the necessary fields to create the journal entry by using the following information, and then click OK:
   - Specify PV as the document type.
   - Specify the VAT payment document number in the Explanation field.
   - Leave the Tax Expl and Tax Area fields blank.
   - Specify the address number of a supplier for whom F28 is specified in the Cat. Cd 7 – Supplier field in GUI/VAT Supplier Constants (P75T0091).
3. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - GUI Doc Type

Note

The GUI Doc Type should be VPD (VAT Payment Document).

- Tax Expl Code

Note

The Tax Expl Code should be V (Value Added (Input) Tax).

- Tax Rate/Area

Note

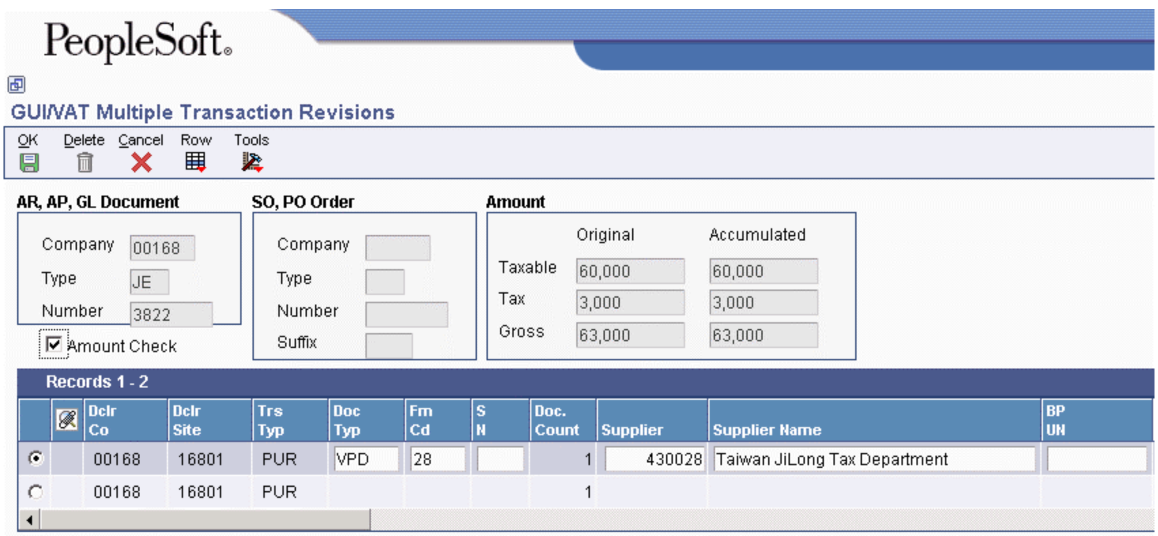
The Tax Rate/Area should be F28 (Taiwan Import Tax).

- Supplier Number

The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form and populates several of the fields based on the information that you entered on the Journal Entries with VAT form.

The system populates the tax fields based on the tax rate area F28.

The system populates the transaction number based on the VAT payment document number that you specified in the Explanation field. The system also populates the VAT Payment Doc field by using this number.



4. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, verify the values in the following fields:

   - Trs Typ
   - Doc Typ
   - Fm Cd
   - T T
   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To
   - Tx Ex

- Tax Area
- Tax Rate
- Taxable Amount
- Tax Amount
- Gross Amount
- VAT Payment Doc
- D C
- Pur Itm
- CC 7

5. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

   Note

   If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

   ---

6. On GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - S N
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
   - C W
   - CC 8
   - CC 9
   - Remarks
7. Click OK.

Generating GUI/VAT Information for Individual Journal Entries

The GUI/VAT GL Inquiry program (P75T004L) displays records from the Account Ledger table (F0911) and associated GUI/VAT information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for those records from table F0911 for which GUI/VAT information exists.

You use the GUI/VAT GL Inquiry program to generate GUI/VAT information for individual records in table F0911 that have not yet had GUI/VAT information assigned and for which the following conditions are met:

- The GUI Number field is blank.

- The DC (Debit/Credit Flag) field is not blank.

Note

A blank value in the DC field indicates that the journal entry line includes a GL posting account that is not set up in GUI/VAT GL Account Mapping (P75T012).

- The LT (Ledger Types) field contains a value of AA or CA.

► To generate GUI/VAT information for individual journal entries

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT GL Inquiry.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT AP Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example (QBE) line, and then click Find to locate the record for which you want to generate GUI/VAT information.
2. Choose the record in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank, the DC field is not blank, and the ledger type is AA or CA; and then choose Create GUI/VAT from the Row menu.
3. On GUI/VAT GL Data Update, update the value in any blank field and click OK.

   Note

   The fields that appear on the GUI/VAT GL Data Update form depend on whether the selected transaction is a sales transaction or a purchase transaction.

   The system displays the GUI/VAT Multiple Transaction Revisions form with various fields completed, based on information already entered.
4. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a sales transaction, choose a row in the detail area, choose Get GUI Number from the Row menu, choose a GUI number segment, and click Select.
5. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a sales return or allowance transaction, specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:
   - Trans. No. From
6. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a purchase transaction, complete the following fields to specify the GUI number:
   - UI PF
   - GUI/VAT No. From
7. If the transaction that you chose in step 2 is a purchase return or allowance transaction, specify the GUI number from the original invoice in the following field:
   - Trans. No. From
8. For purchase transactions, or purchase return or allowance transactions, complete the following fields for each item in the detail area:
   - D C

- Pur Itm

9. If you need to adjust the declaration amounts, turn off the Amount Check option in the header area, and then revise either of the following fields in the detail area:

   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount

Note

If you change the accumulated amounts, note that the system does not make corresponding adjustment to the amounts on the original journal entry. You should review the journal entry and update the amounts, if necessary.

---

10. Complete any of the following optional fields:

    - S N
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
    - C W
    - Sal Itm
    - Rev Typ
    - CC 1
    - CC 2
    - CC 3
    - CC 4
    - CC 5
    - CC 6
    - Remarks

11. Click OK.

12. On Work With GUI/VAT GL Inquiry, click Find again to refresh the display of the processed record.

    Notice that the record now has a GUI number listed.

Working with GUI/VAT Transactions

The GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) displays information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004). You can use this program to review and modify existing GUI/VAT information, to add GUI/VAT information to existing transactions, to void GUI documents, and to print GUI documents.

The system provides the following versions of the GUI/VAT Transaction program:

- GUI/VAT Transaction - Sales (ZJDE0001)
- GUI/VAT Transaction - Purchase (ZJDE0002)
- GUI/VAT Transaction - Import Goods (ZJDE0003)
- GUI/VAT Transaction - Foreign Service (ZJDE0004)

Each version is differentiated by the way the processing options are set. The processing options control the default values for the header area of the Work With GUI/VAT Transaction form and control other aspects of how the program operates, such as whether modifications to existing GUI/VAT transactions are allowed.

Note

The system does not verify the integrity of information in standard transaction tables and GUI/VAT tables. Manually entering or changing GUI/VAT transactions can cause disconnects between standard transaction tables and GUI/VAT tables.

Adding GUI/VAT Information

You can use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to add GUI/VAT information to a variety of different transactions for which GUI/VAT information does not already exist.

Adding GUI/VAT information in this way is an alternative to adding GUI/VAT information using any of the following programs:

- GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR (R75T004S)
- GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO (R75T004O)
- GUI/VAT Creation From Selected AR (P75T004R)
- GUI/VAT Creation From Selected SO (P75T004O)
- GUI/VAT AR Inquiry (P75T3B11)
- GUI/VAT AP Inquiry (P75T0411)
- GUI/VAT GL Inquiry (P75T004L)
- GUI/VAT SO Inquiry (P75T4211)

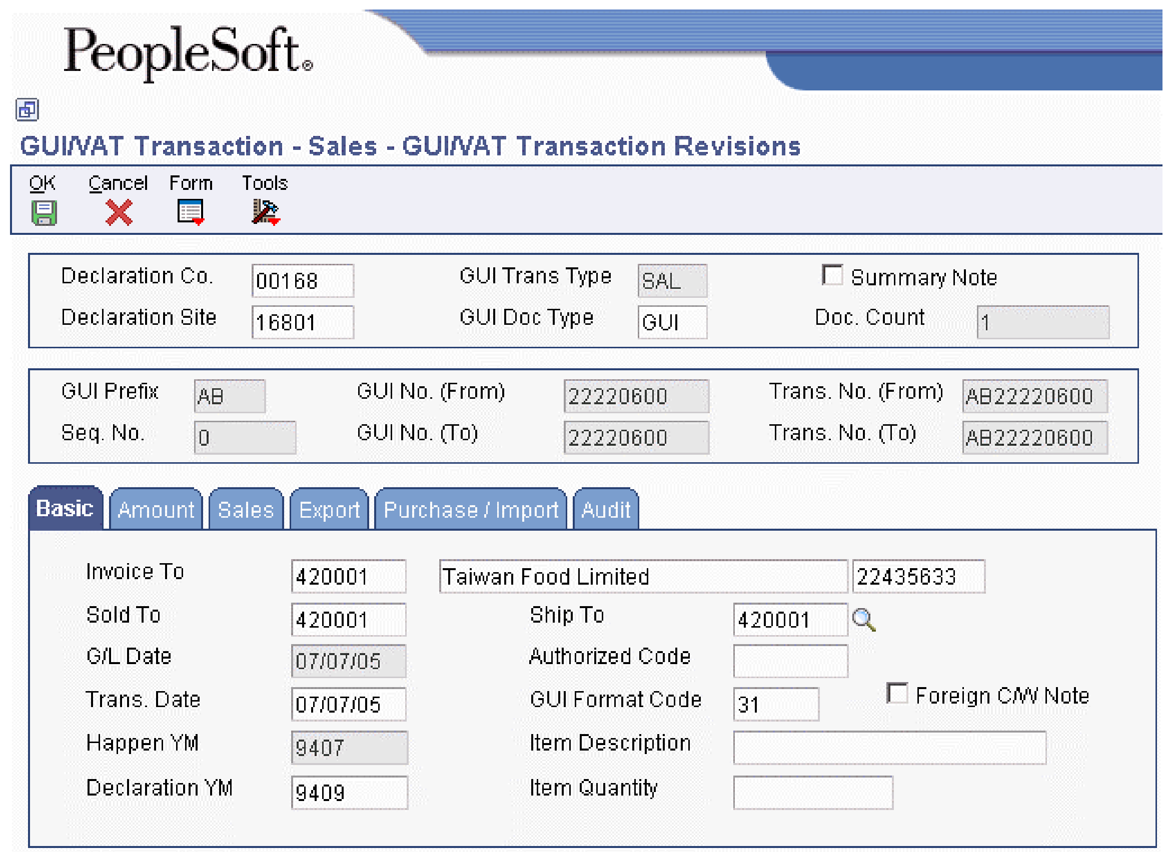
Prerequisite

- Verify that the version of the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) that you are using has the correct value in the Transaction Type of GUI/VAT processing option. Choose from the transaction types as follows:
  - SAL – For sales transactions
  - PUR – For purchase transactions
  - IGD – For import goods transactions
  - FSV – For foreign service transactions

► To add GUI/VAT information to existing sales transactions

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify GUI in the following field in the header area:
   - GUI Doc Type
3. Choose Get AR Number from the Form menu.
4. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get AR Number, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and then click Find to locate the Accounts Receivable transaction to which you want to add GUI/VAT information.

5. Choose a transaction in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and click Select.

   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the Accounts Receivable record that you selected.

6. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, choose Get GUI Number from the Form menu.
7. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment – Search & Select, choose a number segment in the detail area and click Select.

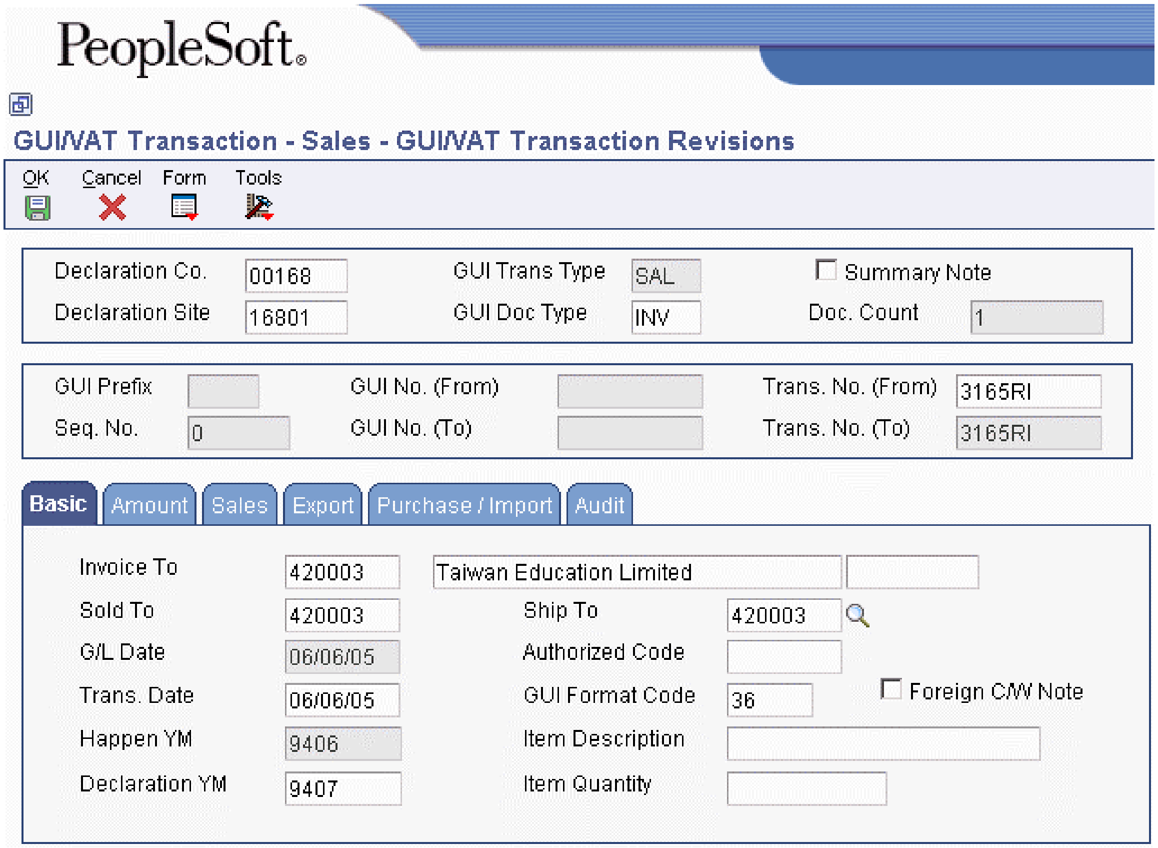
   The system populates the GUI information on the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form.

8. Complete the following field on the Sales tab:
   - Sales Item Type
9. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
10. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
11. Click OK.

► To add GUI/VAT information to existing export transactions

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify INV for export transactions in the following field in the header area:

   - GUI Doc Type

3. Choose Get AR Number from the Form menu.

4. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get AR Number, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and then click Find to locate the Accounts Receivable transaction to which you want to add GUI/VAT information.

5. Choose a transaction in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and click Select.

   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the Accounts Receivable Record that you selected.

   The system populates the Trans. No. (From) field with the document number from the Accounts Receivable transaction.

6. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, modify the value in the following field, if necessary:

   - Trans. No. (From)

7. Complete the following fields on the Sales tab:

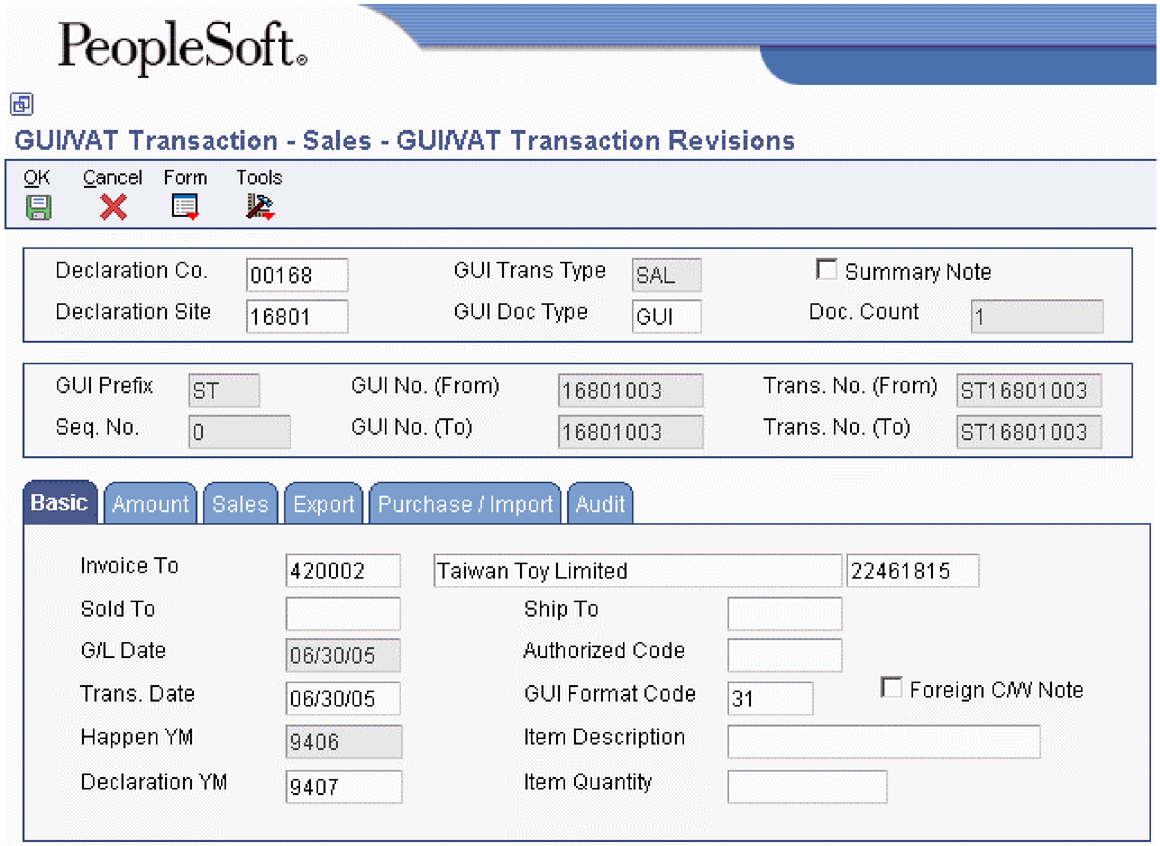
   - Sales Item Type
   - Zero Tax Rate Item Type

8. Complete the following fields on the Export tab:
    - Exportation Date
    - Exportation Method
    - Proof Doc Name
    - Export Declaration Type
9. If you specified ZTC (Export Through Customs) in the Zero Tax Rate Item Type field, complete the following additional field on the Export tab:
    - Export Declaration No.
10. If you specified ZNC (Export Not Through Customs) in the Zero Tax Rate Item Type field, complete the following additional field on the Export tab:
    - Proof Doc Number
11. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
12. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
13. Click OK.

► To add GUI/VAT and sales information to existing General Ledger transactions

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify GUI in the following field in the header area:
   - GUI Doc Type
3. Complete the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Invoice To
   - Trans. Date
4. Complete the following fields on the Amount tab:
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
5. Choose Get GL Number from the Form menu.
6. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get GL Number, complete any fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and then click Find to locate the General Ledger record to which you want to add GUI/VAT and sales information.
7. Choose a row in the detail area for which the value in the DC field is C and the GUI Number field is blank, and then click Select.
8. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, complete the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - GUI Format Code

9. Complete the following field on the Sales tab:

   - Sales Item Type

10. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, choose Get GUI Number from the Form menu.
11. On GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment – Search & Select, choose a number segment in the detail area, and then click Select.

    The system populates the GUI information on the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form.

12. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:

    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity

13. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:

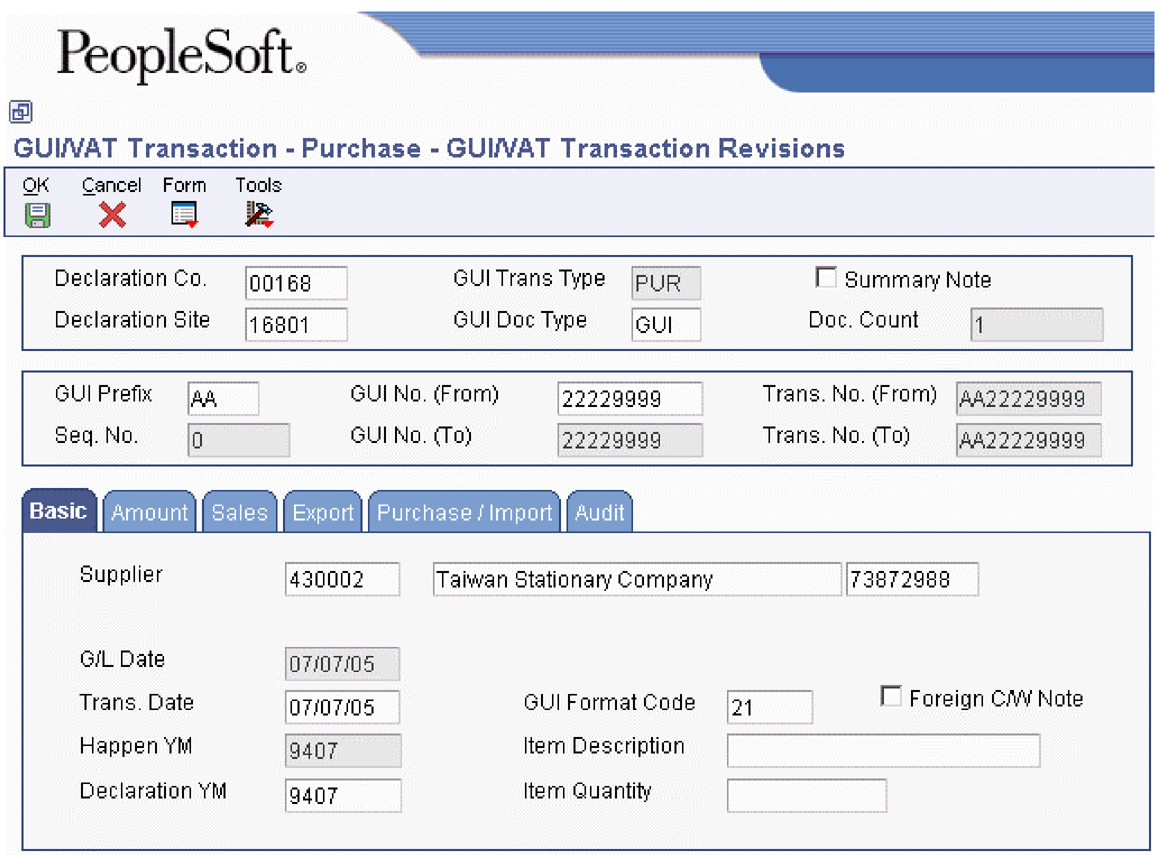
    - Remarks

14. Click OK.

► To add GUI/VAT information to existing purchase transactions

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, complete the following field in the header area:
   - GUI Doc Type
3. Choose Get AP Number from the Form menu.
4. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get AP Number, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and then click Find to locate the Accounts Payable transaction to which you want to add GUI/VAT information.
5. Choose a transaction in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and click Select.

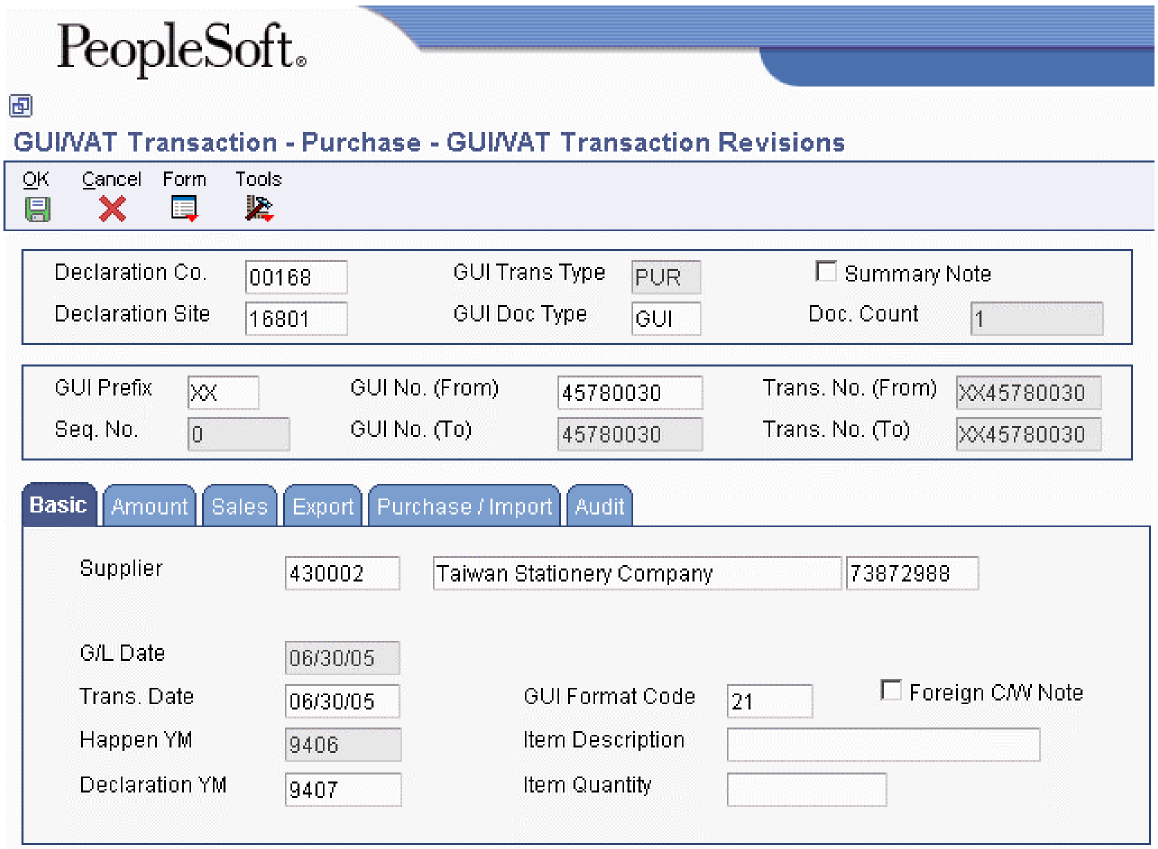
   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the Accounts Payable transaction that you selected.

   The system populates the GUI information in the header area by using the invoice number from the Accounts Payable transaction.
6. If the system-generated GUI number is incorrect, modify the following fields in the header area:
   - GUI Prefix
   - GUI No. (From)
7. Complete the following fields on the Purchase/Import tab:
   - Deduction Code
   - Purchase Item Type
8. If your declaration site submits declaration 403, complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:
   - Purchase Usage (403)
9. If you are creating a VAT payment document, complete the following additional field on the Purchase/Import tab:
   - VAT Payment Doc
10. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
11. If the item is foreign cigarettes or wine, turn on the following option on the Basic tab:
    - Foreign C/W Note
12. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
13. Click OK.

▶ To add GUI/VAT and purchase information to existing General Ledger transactions

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify GUI in the following field in the header area:
   - GUI Doc Type
3. Complete the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Supplier
   - Trans. Date
4. Complete the following fields on the Amount tab:
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
5. Choose Get GL Number from the Form menu.
6. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get GL Number, complete any fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and click Find to locate the General Ledger record to which you want to add GUI/VAT and sales information.
7. Choose a row in the detail area for which the value in the DC field is D and the GUI Number field is blank, and then click Select.

The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the transaction that you selected.

If you specified GUI in the GUI Doc Type field, the system populates the GUI number information in the header area by using the Explanation field from the General Ledger transaction.

8. If you specified GUI in the GUI Doc Type field, revise the GUI number in the following fields, if necessary:
   - GUI Prefix
   - GUI No. (From)
9. If you specified ALW, OTR, SRC, or VPD in the GUI Doc Type field, complete the following field:
   - Trans. No. (From)
10. Complete the following fields on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - Deduction Code
    - Purchase Item Type
11. If your declaration site submits declaration 403, complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - Purchase Usage (403)
12. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
13. If the item is foreign cigarettes or wine, turn on the following option on the Basic tab:
    - Foreign C/W Note
14. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
15. Click OK.

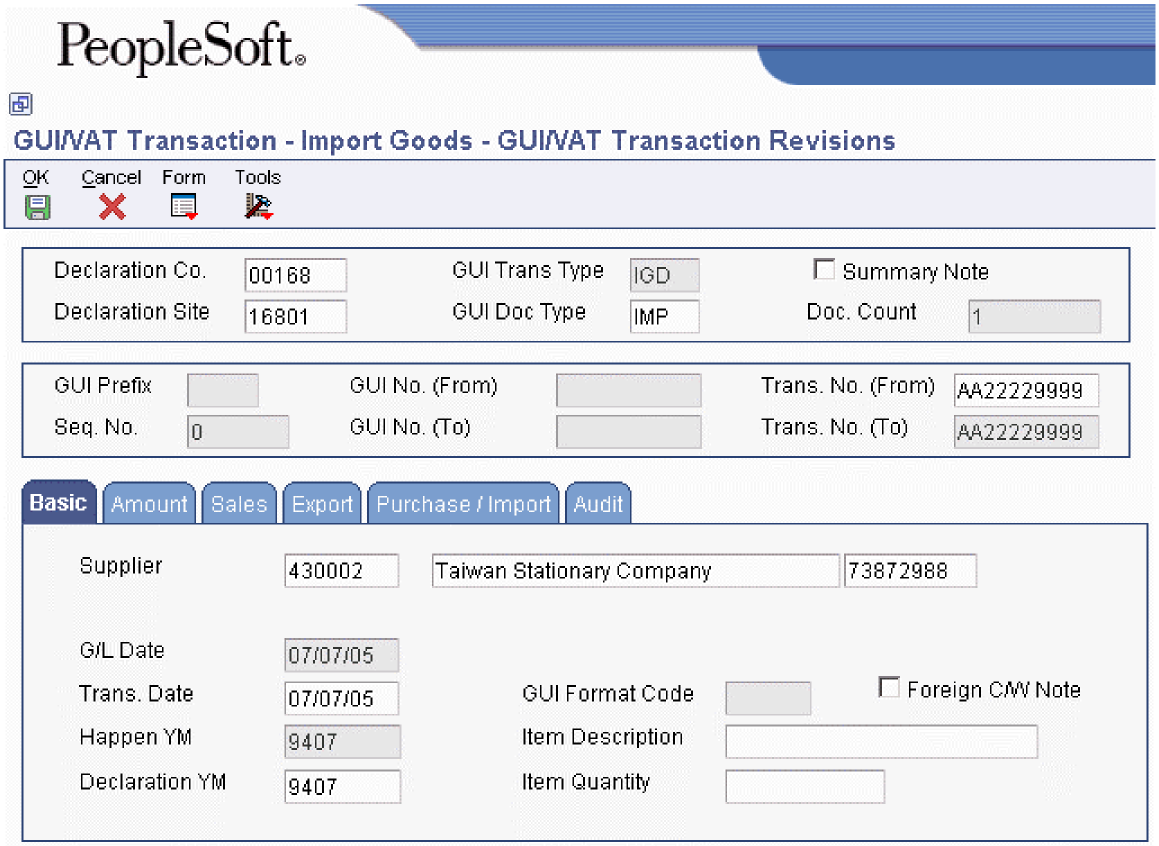
► To add GUI/VAT, and import or foreign service information to existing purchase transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify IMP (Import Document) in the following field in the header area:

   - GUI Doc Type

3. Choose Get AP Number from the Form menu.

4. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get AP Number, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and click Find to locate the Accounts Payable transaction to which you want to add GUI/VAT information.

5. Choose a transaction in the detail area for which the GUI Number field is blank and click Select.

   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the Accounts Payable transaction that you selected.

   The system populates the transaction number in the header area by using the invoice number from the Accounts Payable transaction.

6. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, modify the value in the following field, if necessary:

   - Trans. No. (From)

7. Complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:

   - Import Item Type

8. If your declaration site submits declaration 403, complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - Purchase Usage (403)
9. Complete the following optional field on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - VAT Payment Doc
10. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
11. If the item is foreign cigarettes or wine, turn on the following option on the Basic tab:
    - Foreign C/W Note
12. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
13. Click OK.

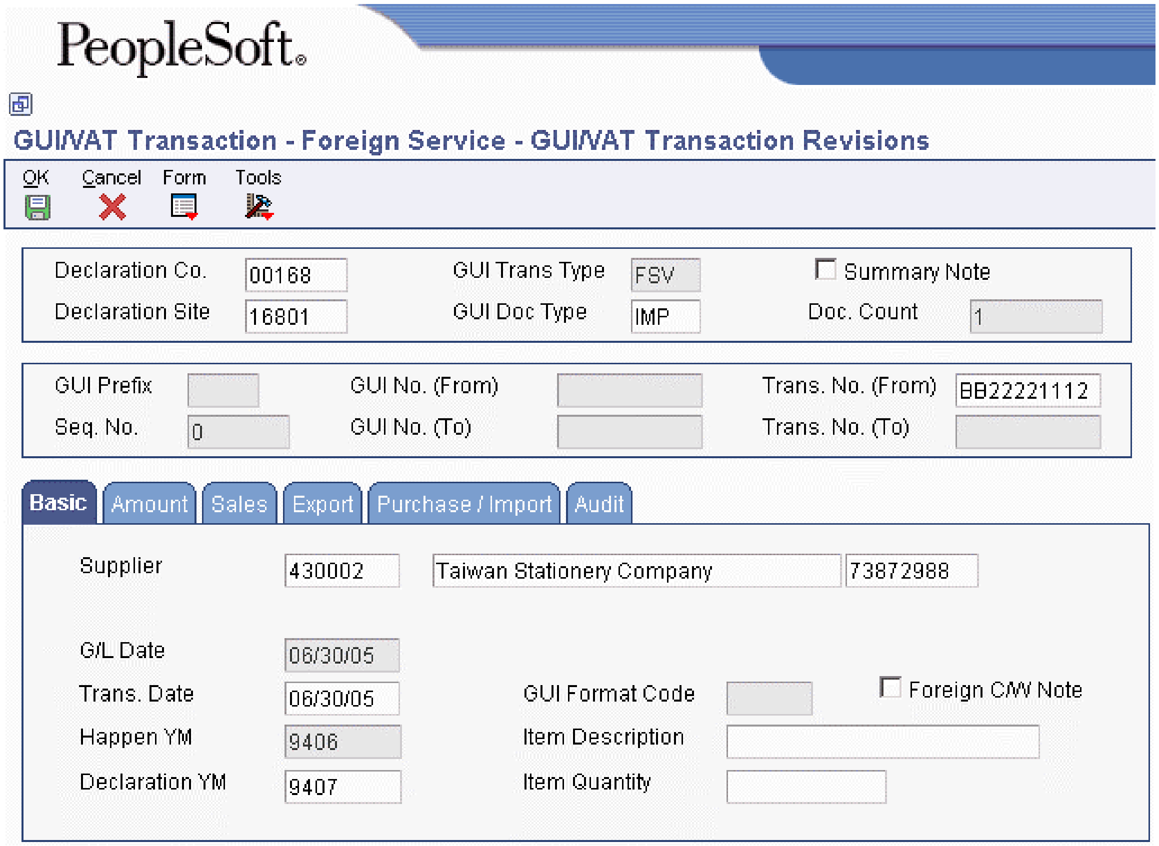
► To add GUI/VAT, and import or foreign service information to existing General Ledger transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, click Add.



2. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, specify IMP in the following field in the header area:
   - GUI Doc Type
3. Complete the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Supplier
   - Trans. Date
4. Complete the following fields on the Amount tab:
   - Tax Expl Code
   - Tax Rate/Area
5. Choose Get GL Number from the Form menu.
6. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get GL Number, choose a row in the detail area for which the value in the DC field is D and the GUI Number field is blank, and then click Select.

   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the form with information from the transaction that you selected.
7. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, complete the following field in the header area:
   - Trans. No. (From)
8. Complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:
   - Import Item Type

9. If your declaration site submits declaration 403, complete the following field on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - Purchase Usage (403)
10. Complete the following optional field on the Purchase/Import tab:
    - VAT Payment Doc
11. Complete any of the following optional fields on the Basic tab:
    - Item Description
    - Item Quantity
12. If the item is foreign cigarettes or wine, turn on the following option on the Basic tab:
    - Foreign C/W Note
13. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
14. Click OK.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Transaction (P75T004)

GUI/VAT Tab

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Authorized Code of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the authorization code for the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/AC.

Transaction type of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the transaction type of the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/TT.

Return / Allowance Amount Check Error Level
1 = Check - Error (Default)
2 = Check - Warning
3 = Not check

Use this processing option to specify the error level for the system to use when checking the amount of a return or allowance. Valid values are:

1

Error message

2

Warning message

3

No error checking

Allow To Modify GUI (Y/N)
Y = Allow
N = Not allow (Default)

Use this processing option to specify whether to allow modifications to the GUI. Valid values are:

Y

Allow modifications.

N

Do not allow modifications. This is the default value.

Keep GUI Audit (Y/N)
If keeping GUI audit, the system will check the link between GUI and GL, AR, AP, SO.

Y = Keep (Default)

N = Not keep

Use this processing option to specify whether the system should store GUI audit information in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004). GUI audit information consists of Company Key (KCO), Company Key Order Number (KCOO), Document Type (DCT), Order Type (DCTO), Document Voucher Invoice (DOC) and Document Order Invoice (DOCO) fields. The information in these fields establishes a link between GUI and the general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and sales order systems. Valid values are:

Y

Store GUI audit information. This is the default value.

N

Do not to store GUI audit information.

Adding GUI/VAT Information to Return and Allowance Transactions

You can use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to add GUI/VAT information to existing return and allowance transactions for which GUI/VAT information does not already exist.

► To add GUI/VAT information to return and allowance transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area, and click find to locate the original transaction that corresponds to the return or allowance transaction.
2. Choose the original GUI record in the detail area, and then choose Returns Allowances from the Row menu.

Note

Alternatively, you can click Add on the Work With GUI/VAT Transaction form, and then enter the original GUI number in the Trans. No. (From) field on the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form.

3. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, choose one the following:
   a. Get AR Number from the Form menu if the return or allowance transaction was entered in the Accounts Receivable system
   b. Get AP Number from the Form menu if the return or allowance transaction was entered in the Accounts Payable system
   c. Get GL Number from the Form menu if the return or allowance transaction was entered in the General Accounting system

Note

The following step uses the example of an Accounts Receivable transaction. The form title is different for Accounts Payable and General Accounting transactions, but the steps are the same.

4. On GUI/VAT Transaction – Get AR Number, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row to locate the return or allowance transaction, and click Find.
5. Choose the return or allowance transaction in the detail area, and click Select.

   The system returns to the GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions form and populates the fields on the Audit tab with the document number of the return or allowance transaction that you selected.
6. Complete the following optional field on the Audit tab:
   - Remarks
7. Click OK.

Adding GUI/VAT Header Additional Information

You can add optional additional information about GUI/VAT transactions. You can use category codes to add information to classify your GUI/VAT transactions according to the customer, supplier, or sales number register segment. This information is useful in defining the data selection for reports. You can also track additional information pertaining to retail sales.

If you assign category codes to your sales number register segments, your customers, or your suppliers, the system populates the corresponding category codes when you create a GUI/VAT transaction. If you did not assign these category codes when you set up sales number register segments, customers, or suppliers, you can complete the category codes for individual transactions using the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004).

► To add GUI/VAT header additional information

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area, and click find to locate the record to which you want to add additional information.
2. Choose the record in the detail area, and then choose Additional Info. from the Row menu.
3. On GUI/VAT Header Additional Information, complete any of the following fields on the Cate. Code tab to track user-defined information about the transaction:
   - Cat. Cd 1 - Segment
   - Cat. Cd 2 - Segment
   - Cat. Cd 3 - Segment
   - Cat. Cd 4 - Customer
   - Cat. Cd 5 - Customer
   - Cat. Cd 6 - Customer
   - Cat. Cd 7 - Supplier
   - Cat. Cd 8 - Supplier
   - Cat. Cd 9 - Supplier
4. If the transaction is a sales transaction, complete the following optional field on the Cate. Code tab:
   - Revenue Type
5. If the transaction is a retail sale, complete the following optional fields on the Other tab:
   - Salesperson ID
   - Cash Register ID
   - Citizenship ID
   - Payment Type
   - Credit Card No.
   - Prepay Status
   - Prepay Balance
6. Click OK.

Reviewing GUI/VAT Transactions

You can use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to review existing GUI/VAT transactions, as well as amount totals for groups of transactions. For example, you can verify the GL account balance for the designated input tax account by reviewing all of the transactions of transaction type SAL (sales) during a specified declaration period. You can verify the GL account balance for the designated output tax account by reviewing all of the transactions of transaction type PUR (purchases) during a specified declaration period.

When you use the GUI/VAT Transaction program to review transactions, verify that the processing options for the version of the program that you are using are set to display the appropriate transactions.

► To review GUI/VAT transactions

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

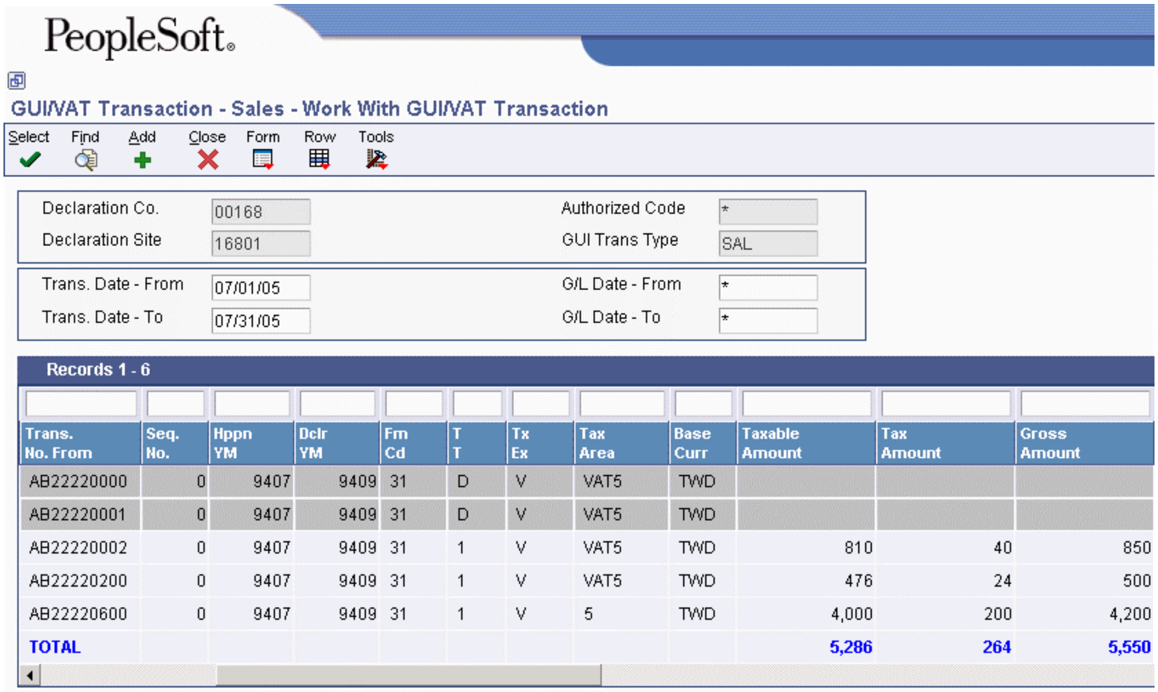
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete either of the following pairs of fields in the header area to specify the date range of the transactions you want to review, and click Find:
   - Trans. No. From
   - Trans. No. To

   OR

   - G/L Date - From
   - G/L Date - To



2. To review total amounts for the date range that you specified, scroll to the last row in the detail area.
3. To review a specific transaction, choose that transaction in the detail area and click Select.
4. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, review the transaction information, and then click Cancel.

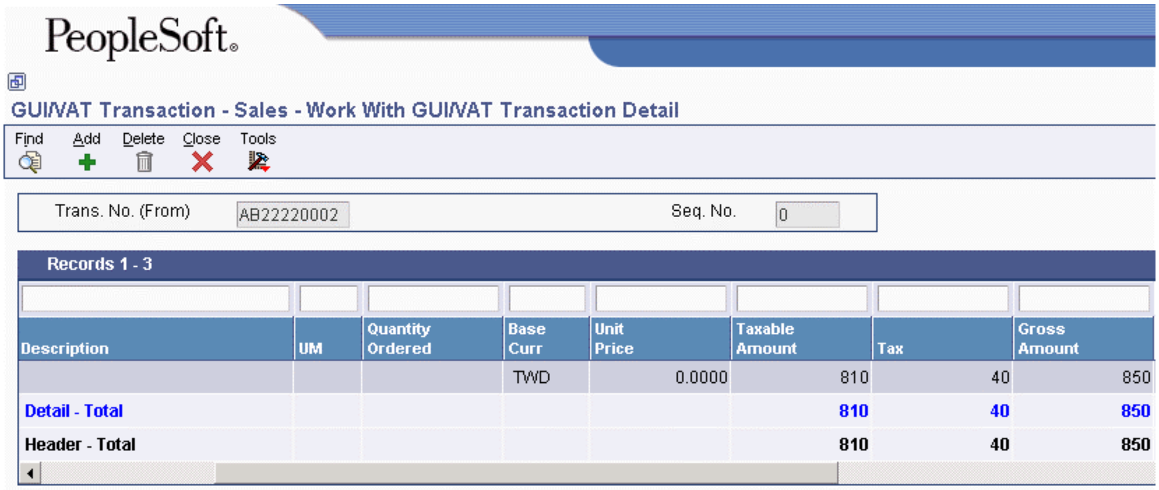
Reviewing GUI/VAT Detail Information

You can use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to review detail information for sales transactions. Reviewing detail information is particularly useful for sales transactions that have multiple pay items or multiple sales order lines.

► To review GUI/VAT detail information

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the record that you want to review.
2. Choose the record in the detail area, and then choose GUI Detail from the Row menu.



3. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction Detail, review the detail information and click Close.

Note

For Sales Order GUI transactions that are generated prior to being processed through the Update Customer Sales program (R42800), the Pay Item field is blank. This Pay Item field is updated in the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005) during the Update Customer Sales process when the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) is updated.

Modifying GUI/VAT Information

You can modify some GUI/VAT information after the transaction is created. When you modify an original transaction, the system does not also modify the information in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004). Therefore, modification of the GUI/VAT information is necessary if you modify the original transaction. For example, if you change an amount on an original transaction, you must also change the amount on the corresponding GUI/VAT record.

You can modify GUI/VAT information only if the processing options for the version of the GUI/VAT Transaction program that you are using are set to allow modifications.

► To modify GUI/VAT information

Use one of the following navigations:

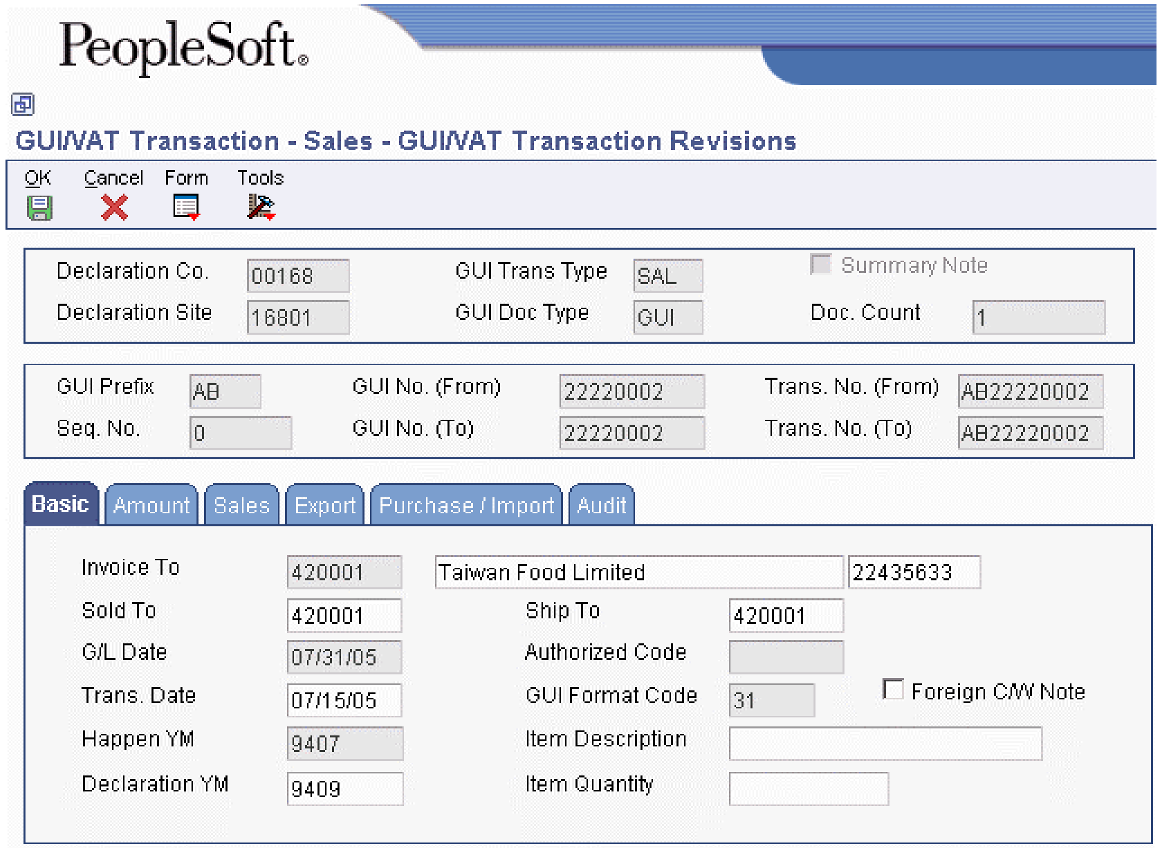
From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Purchase.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Import Goods.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Foreign Service.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area and click find to locate the record that you want to modify.
2. Choose the record in the detail area and click Select.



3. On GUI/VAT Transaction Revisions, modify any of the following fields on the Basic tab:
   - Trans. Date
   - Declaration YM
   - GUI Format Code
   - Item Description
   - Item Quantity
4. If the item is foreign cigarettes or wine, turn on the following option on the Basic tab:
   - Foreign C/W Note
5. Modify any of the following fields on the Amount tab:
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax
6. If the selected transaction is a sales transaction, modify any of the following fields on the Sales tab:
   - Sales Item Type
   - Deduction Usage

7. If the selected transaction is an export transaction, modify any of the following fields on the Export tab:
   - Exportation Date
   - Exportation Method
   - Proof Doc Name
   - Proof Doc Number
   - Export Declaration No.
   - Export Declaration Type
8. If the selected transaction is a purchase transaction, modify any of the following fields on the Purchase/Export tab:
   - Deduction Code
   - Purchase Item Type
   - Purchase Usage (403)
   - VAT Payment Doc
9. If the selected transaction is an export transaction, modify any of the following fields on the Purchase/Export tab:
   - Import Item Type
   - Purchase Usage (403)
   - VAT Payment Doc
10. Modify the following optional field on the Audit tab:
    - Remarks
11. Click OK.

Note

If the OK button is grayed out, the processing options for the version of the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) that you are using are set to allow no modifications.

Voiding GUI Information for Sales Transactions

The system allows you to void government uniform invoices (GUIs) for sales transactions. When you void a GUI, the system marks the GUI number as void and allows you to issue a new GUI for that transaction.

If the sales GUI transaction itself has been voided, you must void the transaction in the Accounts Receivable system, in addition to voiding the GUI information.

You can void GUI information for individual sales transactions or for multiple sales transactions.

Note

You can void only GUI documents of type GUI or SRC (Sales Receipt). If return or allowance transactions against the GUI or SRC transaction exist, the system does not allow you to void the GUI or SRC transaction.

Use the Delete function to void other types of output tax and input tax transactions. Deleted transactions are removed from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005).

► To void an individual sales GUI

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and click Find to locate the GUI or SRC (Sales Receipt) document that you want to void.
2. Choose the document in the detail area, and then choose Void Sales GUI from the Row menu.
3. On Confirm, click Yes.

   The system changes the value in the TT (Tax Type) field to D (Void or Unused); removes the values in the Document Number, Document Type, Document Company, Taxable Amount, Tax Amount, and Gross Amount fields; and colors the row gray.

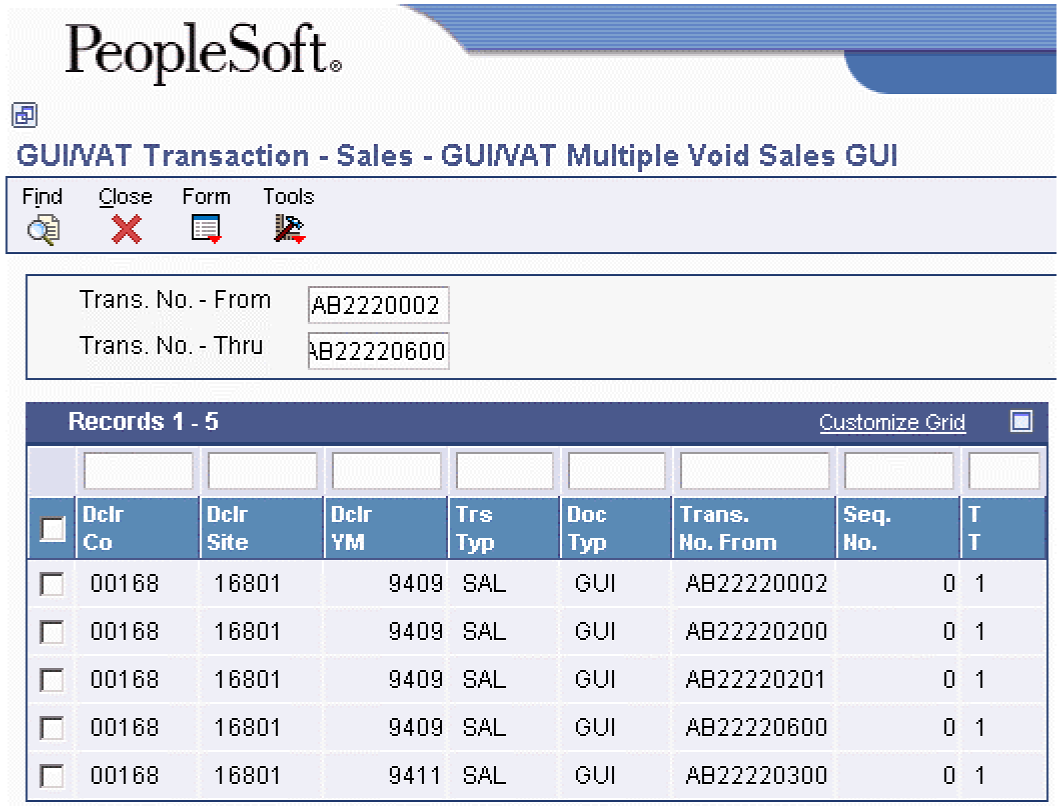
   Note

   The system also removes the GUI number from the User Reserved Reference (URRF) field in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

► To void multiple sales GUIs

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, choose Multiple Void from the Form menu.



2. On GUI/VAT Multiple Void Sales GUI, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example line to locate the GUI documents that you want to void.
3. In the detail area, choose the GUI documents that you want to void, and then choose Multiple Void from the Form menu.
4. On Confirm, click Yes.

Note

The system displays the Confirm message for each selected record.

The system changes the value in the TT (Tax Type) field for each voiding document to D (Void or Unused) and colors the rows gray.

5. Click Close.

Printing Individual Sales GUIs

You can print individual sales GUI documents from the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004). The system uses the print program and version that you have specified for the declaration site on the GUI/VAT Declaration Site form.

Note

You can print only GUI documents of type GUI or SRC (Sales Receipt).

The system provides the following sample print programs:

- GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print – Sample (R75T004G)
- GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print - Sample 1 (R75T004G1)

► **To print an individual sales GUI**

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Transaction – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Transaction, complete any of the fields in the header area or in the query by example row, and click Find to locate the GUI or SRC (Sales Receipt) document that you want to print.
2. Choose the document in the detail area, and then choose Print GUI from the Row menu.

Printing Multiple Sales GUIs

Use one of the following navigations:

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print – Sample.

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print – Sample 1.

You can use the GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print – Sample program (R75T004G) and GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print – Sample 1 program (R75T004G1) to print sales GUI documents. These programs print all of the GUI documents that meet the data selection criteria.

Note

You can print only GUI documents of type GUI or SRC (Sales Receipt).

You can create your own custom GUI print programs or modify your own versions of these sample programs.

Data Selection for GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print - Sample (R75T004G) and GUI/VAT Computer GUI Print - Sample 1 (R75T004G1)

The following table contains an example of the data selection that you might use when printing GUI documents:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC GUI/VAT Transaction Type (F75T004)	is equal to	"SAL"
And	BC GUI/VAT Document Type (F75T004)	is equal to	"GUI"
And	BC VAT Tax Type (F75T004)	is not equal to	"D"
And	BC GUI/VAT Transaction Number (From) (F75T004)	is equal to	"AA10001025-AA10001030"
And	BC Returns/Allowances Sequence Number (F75T004)	is equal to	<Zero>

Recovering from System Failures

The GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program (R75T004S) and the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program (R75T004O) temporarily copy data from the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) to the GUI/VAT Transaction Header – Work table (F75T004Z) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail – Work table (F75T005Z). When the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR and GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO programs are finished processing, the system deletes the temporary records from tables F75T004Z and F75T005Z.

In addition, the system locks the GUI/VAT sales register number segment while a user is assigning GUI numbers from that segment. The system normally releases the lock when the GUI number assignment is finished.

However, if a system failure occurs during the assignment of GUI numbers or causes the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-AR program or the GUI/VAT Creation From Multi-SO program to terminate incorrectly, you might need to release the GUI/VAT segment lock, manually delete the temporary records from tables F75T004Z and F75T005Z, or both.

► To release a GUI/VAT segment lock

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT Segment Lock Review.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Number Segment Lock, complete any of the fields in the QBE line to locate the segment that you want to release and click Find.
2. Choose the segment that you want to release and click Delete.

► To delete temporary GUI/VAT records

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT Working Table Review.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Working Table Header, complete any of the fields in the QBE line to locate the record that you want to delete and click Find.
2. If you want to view the record in detail before deleting it, choose the record in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Work With GUI/VAT Working Table Detail, review the information in the detail area and then click Close.
4. On Work With GUI/VAT Working Table Header, choose the record that you want to delete and click Delete.

Period-End Reporting

Taiwanese companies must submit either or both of the following declaration reports, depending on the type of business:

- 401 declaration report - For companies with taxable and zero-rated tax transactions
- 403 declaration report - For companies with taxable, zero-rated, and tax exempt transactions (for example, agricultural companies), and companies with special tax transactions (for example, banks; insurance companies; or trust and investment companies).

Most companies submit only one of these reports. The 401 declaration report is the more commonly used report. However, if a company has exceptional transactions during the reporting period, the company can use the 403 declaration report for that period.

Companies can submit the 401 and 403 by hardcopy or by electronic media file.

In addition to the 401 or 403 report, companies must submit the following:

- A detailed listing of the government uniform invoice (GUI) transactions from the declaration period. This list can be submitted by hardcopy or by electronic media file.
- If the submission is not by media file, duplicate copies of the actual GUIs for input tax (purchase) transactions.

Taiwanese companies must submit GUI/VAT declarations by calendar month and year. You can submit GUI/VAT declarations monthly or every two months. Declarations must be submitted on or by the 15th of the month following the end of the declaration period. For example, if you submit declarations every two months, the declaration for January and February must be submitted by the 15th of March.

At the end of each declaration period, complete the following procedure:

1. Use the GUI/VAT Transaction program (P75T004) to verify the GL account balance for the designated input tax account and the designated output tax account. To obtain the balance for the input tax account, specify a transaction type of SAL (Sales – Output Tax) in the query-by-example line. To obtain a balance for the output tax account, specify a transaction type of PUR (Purchases – Input Tax) in the query-by-example line.

2. Use the GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales program (P75T002) to close the GUI/VAT number segment for the period that just ended, and to activate one or more GUI/VAT number segments for the coming period. Also, use the GUI/VAT Number Segment (Batch) Setup program (P75T014) to specify the segment to use for automated GUI number assignments.

3. Change the declaration period for all declaration sites.

4. Run the GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update program (R75T004E) to add required information to all export sales and zero-rate tax transactions.

5. If you do not declare by media file, print the following declaration reports for submission:

- GUI/VAT Usage Detail List (R75T004U)
- GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage List (R75T004W), if applicable

- GUI/VAT GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List (R75T004T)
- GUI/VAT Void or Unused List (R75T004V)

6. Generate and review the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 or the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403.

7. If the information on the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 or the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 is inaccurate, change the declaration period back to the previous period, change the declaration status of the 401 or 403 report to "not declared," and correct the transactions as necessary. Then go back to step 2 of this procedure.

8. If the information on the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 or the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 is accurate, generate the detailed GUI listing by running the GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Convert program (R75T007), reviewing the media declaration information, and then running the GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program (R75T007F).

9. Use the media file checking program that is provided by the tax authority to verify the GUI/VAT media file.

10. If you find errors in the GUI/VAT media file, correct the original transactions as necessary, changing the declaration period back to the previous period if you need to add missing entries; then go back to step 2 of this procedure.

11. If the GUI/VAT media file has no errors, generate the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List and any other required reports.

Closing a GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment Period

When the effective date range for a sales number segment has passed, you should close the segment period. Closing a segment period makes any unused GUI numbers in the segment unavailable for use.

When you close a segment period, the system creates a record in the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for each unused GUI number in the segment. For these records, the system enters –1 in the Returns/Allowances Sequence Number field (75TRAS) and D (Void or Unused) in the VAT Tax Type field. Unused GUI numbers are listed on the GUI/VAT Void or Unused List report (R75T004V).

► To close a GUI/VAT sales number segment period

From the GUI/VAT System Setup menu (G75T141), choose GUI/VAT Number Register – Sales.

1. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Register, complete any of the following fields in the header area to locate the sales number register that you want to activate and click Find:
    - Declaration Co.
    - Declaration Site
    - Declaration YM
2. Choose an active sales number register in the detail area, and click Select.

3. On Work With GUI/VAT Sales Number Segment, choose an active segment in the detail area and choose Period Close from the Row menu.

   The system changes the value in the AI (GUI Register Active Flag) field to C.

Updating GUI/VAT Exportation Data

From the GUI/VAT Daily Processing menu (G75T110), choose GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update.

All export sales and zero-rate tax transactions must be declared on the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List (R75T004T). You must add specific additional information, such as the exportation date, the proof document number, and exportation type, to these transactions before you run the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List. The GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update program (R75T004E) lets you run a batch process to update a range of documents with the required information.

The GUI/VAT Exportation Date Update program uses the values that you specify in the processing options to update the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for all of the export documents that meet the data selection criteria.

Note

The transactions that need to be updated usually have a GUI/VAT Document Type of INV and a VAT Tax Type of 2.

The GUI/VAT Exportation Date Update program produces a printed report of the updated records. The report also lists the total gross amount for each company.

Data Selection for GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update (R75T004E)

The following table contains an example of the data selection that you might use when updating GUI/VAT exportation data:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC GUI/VAT Transaction Type (F75T004)	is equal to	“SAL”
And	BC GUI/VAT Document Type (F75T004)	is equal to	“INV”
And	BC VAT Tax Type (F75T004)	is equal to	“2”
And	BC GUI/VAT Transaction Number (From) (F75T004)	is equal to	“1000RI-1050RI”
And	BC Returns/Allowances Sequence Number (F75T004)	is equal to	<Zero>

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update (R75T004E)

Default Tab

Date - Exportation Date

Use this processing option to specify the date when the products were exported.

Exportation Method

Use this processing option to specify the exportation method. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/EX.

Proof Document Name

Use this processing option to specify the name of the proof document. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/PD.

Proof Document Number

Use this processing option to specify the number of the proof document.

Doc. No. Of Declaration For Exportation

Use this processing option to specify the document number of the declaration for exportation.

Type Of Declaration For Exportation

Use this processing option to specify the type of declaration for exportation. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/EP.

Process Tab

Process Mode
Blank - Proof mode (Default)
1 - Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Working with the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401

You use the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review program (P75T401) to prepare the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401. To prepare the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401, you first generate the report. Then you review the report for accuracy, making revisions if necessary. When you are satisfied with the accuracy of the report, you change the declaration status to Y to indicate that the report is final. You then print the final report.

Generating the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401

When you generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401, the system runs version XJDE0001 of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review program (R75T401), which summarizes information that is required for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) to the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 table (F75T401). The GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 program produces a printed report of the information that is generated.

If you regenerate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 for the same declaration period, the system recalculates the data from table F75T004 and creates a new record in table F75T401 with a new sequence number.

► **To generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401**

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 401, choose Generate Rpt 401 from the Form menu.
2. On VAT Declaration Report 401 Generation, complete the following fields and click OK.
   - Declaration Company
   - Declaration Site
   - Declaration Year/Month (Taiwan Calendar Year YYMM)
   - Accumulated Deductible Tax for Previous Period

Reviewing the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401

After you generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401, you should review the information that the system generated in the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 table (F75T401) for accuracy. You can review the printed report that is produced when you generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 or review the information on line by using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review program. If you find errors, you can either correct the original transactions and regenerate the report, or you can make changes to table F75T401 by using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review program.

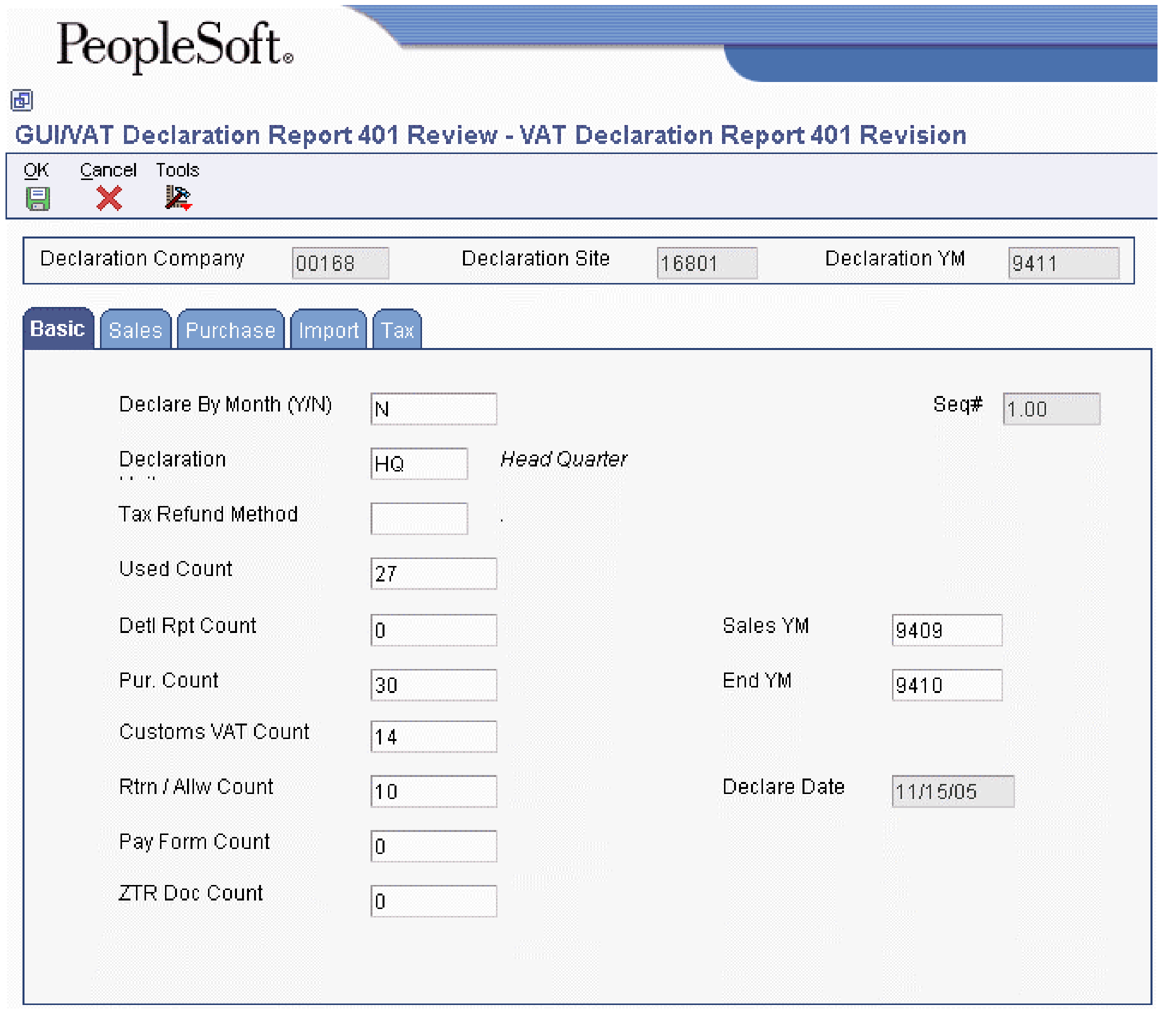
Note

You make changes using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review program only if the declaration status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 is N.

► **To review the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401**

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 401, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report that you are reviewing.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and click Select.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 401 Revision, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

Changing the Declaration Status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401

When you are satisfied that the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 information is accurate, you indicate that the information is final by changing the declaration status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 to Y. The status of Y prevents any changes to the declaration by graying out the OK button on the VAT Declaration Report 401 Revision form. The status of Y also enables printing of the final report.

► **To change the declaration status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401**

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 401, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are changing the declaration status.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Declare Or Not from the Row menu.

   The system updates the declaration status in the VD (Whether GUI/VAT Is Declared) field.

Printing the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401

The system uses version XJDE0001 of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Print program (R75T401P) to print the final report on the preprinted form that you submit to the tax authority.

Note

The GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Print program is a sample print format. If you require any additional information or adjustment to this print format, you must create a custom print format.

► **To print the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401**

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 401 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 401, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report that you want to print.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Print from the Row menu.

Working with the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

You use the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review program (P75T403) to prepare the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403. To prepare the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403, you first generate the report. Then you review the report for accuracy, making revisions if necessary. When you are satisfied with the accuracy of the report, you change the declaration status to Y to indicate that the report is final. You then use the information from the report to complete the form that you submit to the tax authority.

Note

The system does not provide a print function for the preprinted form 403 that you submit to the tax authority, or for Attachment 403-1 or Attachment 403-2.

Generating the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

When you generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403, the system runs version XJDE0001 of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 program (R75T403), which summarizes information that is required for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Declaration Site table (F75T001) to the following tables:

- GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 (F75T403)
- GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-1 (F75T4031)
- GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-2 (F75T4032)

The GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 program produces a printed report of the information that is generated.

If you regenerate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 for the same declaration period, the system recalculates the data from table F75T004 and creates a new record in table F75T403 with a new sequence number.

► To generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, choose Generate Rpt 403 from the Form menu.
2. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Generation, complete the following fields and click OK.
    - Declaration Company
    - Declaration Site
    - Declaration Year/Month (Taiwan Calendar Year YYMM)
    - Accumulated Deductible Tax For Previous Period

Reviewing the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

After you generate the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403, you should review the declaration information for accuracy. You can review the printed report or review the information on line by using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review program. If you find errors, you can either correct the original transactions and regenerate the report, or you can make changes using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review program.

Note

You make changes using the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review program only if the declaration status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 is N.

You can review the following categories of information pertaining to the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403:

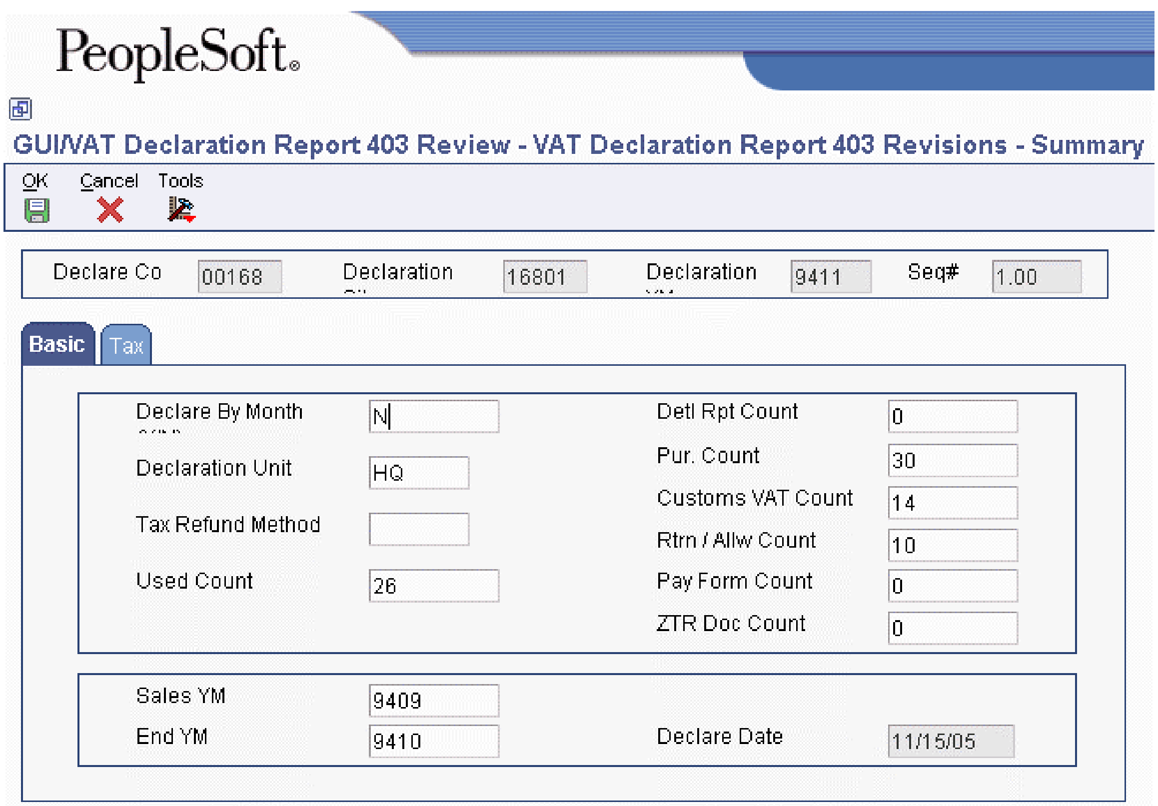
- Summary – Basic summary and tax information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403).

- Sales – Sales (output tax) information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403).
- Purchase – Purchase (input tax), import goods, and foreign services information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403).
- Attachment 403-1 – Detailed purchase (input tax) and direct deductible purchase tax calculation information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403) and the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-1 table (F75T4031).
- Attachment 403-2 – Detailed import goods and foreign services calculation information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403) and the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-2 table (F75T4032).
- Year-End Adjustments – Year-end adjustment information from the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 table (F75T403), the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-1 table (F75T4031), and the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403-2 table (F75T4032).

► To review summary information for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing summary information.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Summary from the Row menu.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Revisions - Summary, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

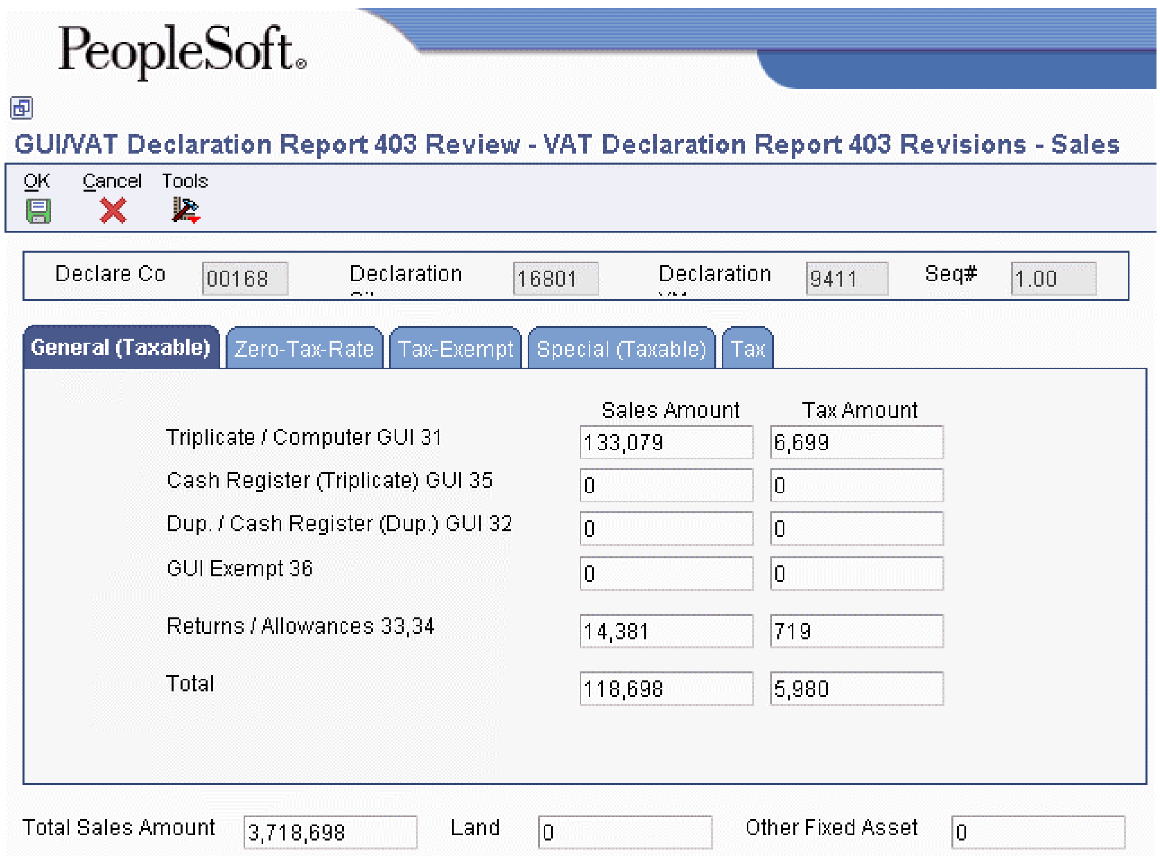
Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

► To review sales information for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing sales information.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Sales from the Row menu.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Revisions - Sales, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

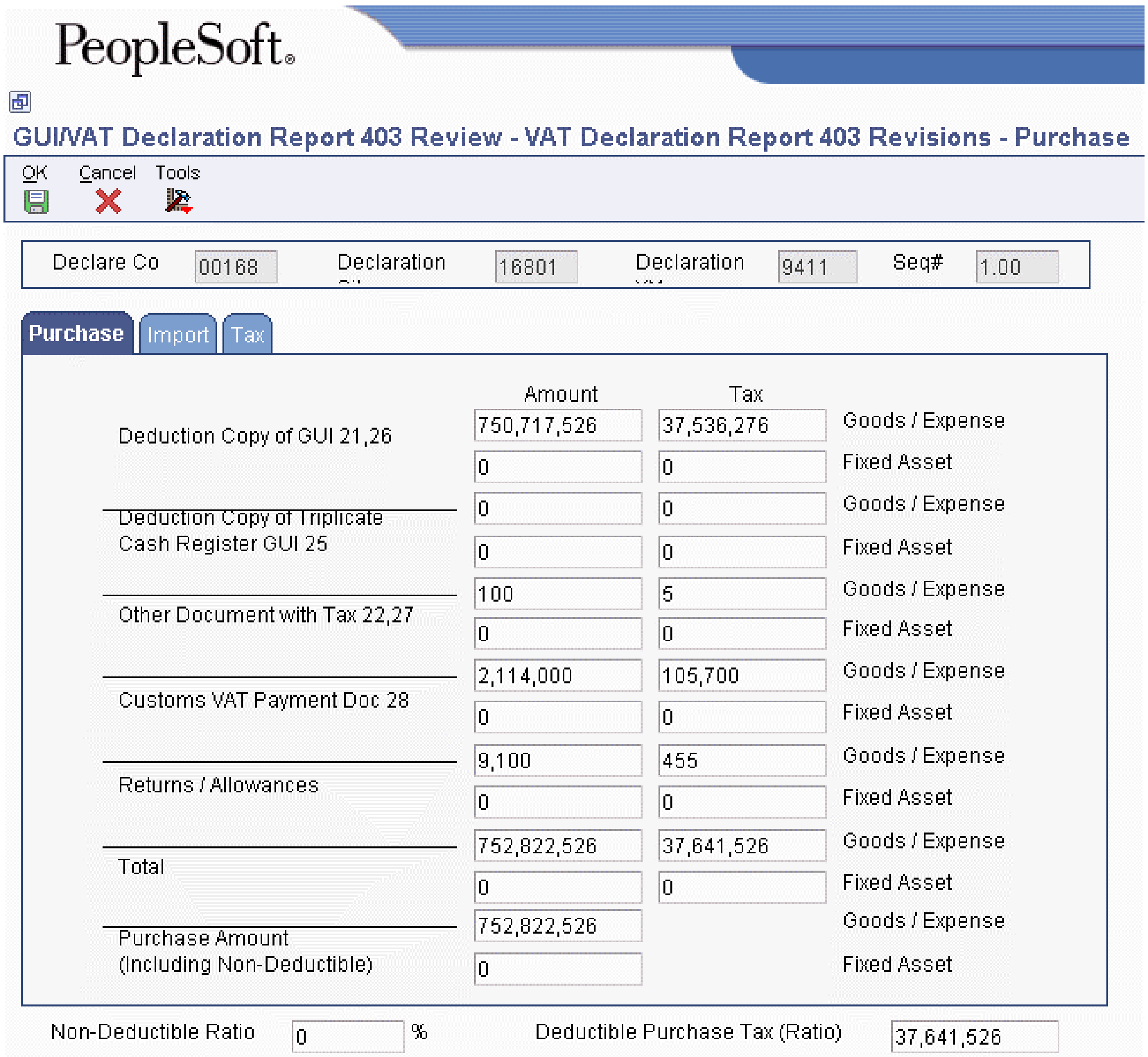
Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

► To review purchase information for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing purchase information.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Purchase from the Row menu.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Revisions - Purchase, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

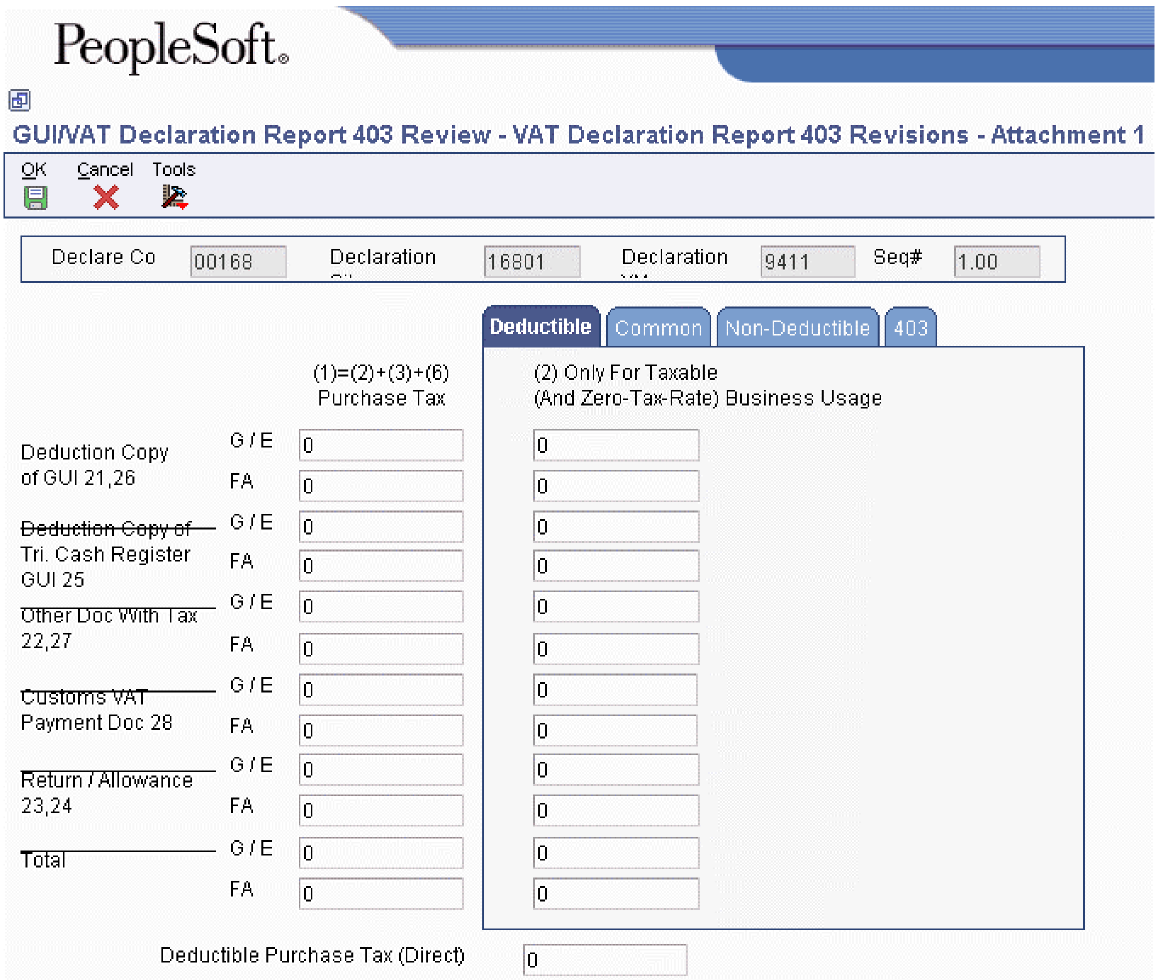
Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

► To review Attachment 403-1

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing Attachment 403-1.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Attachment 403-1 from the Row menu.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Revisions - Attachment 1, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

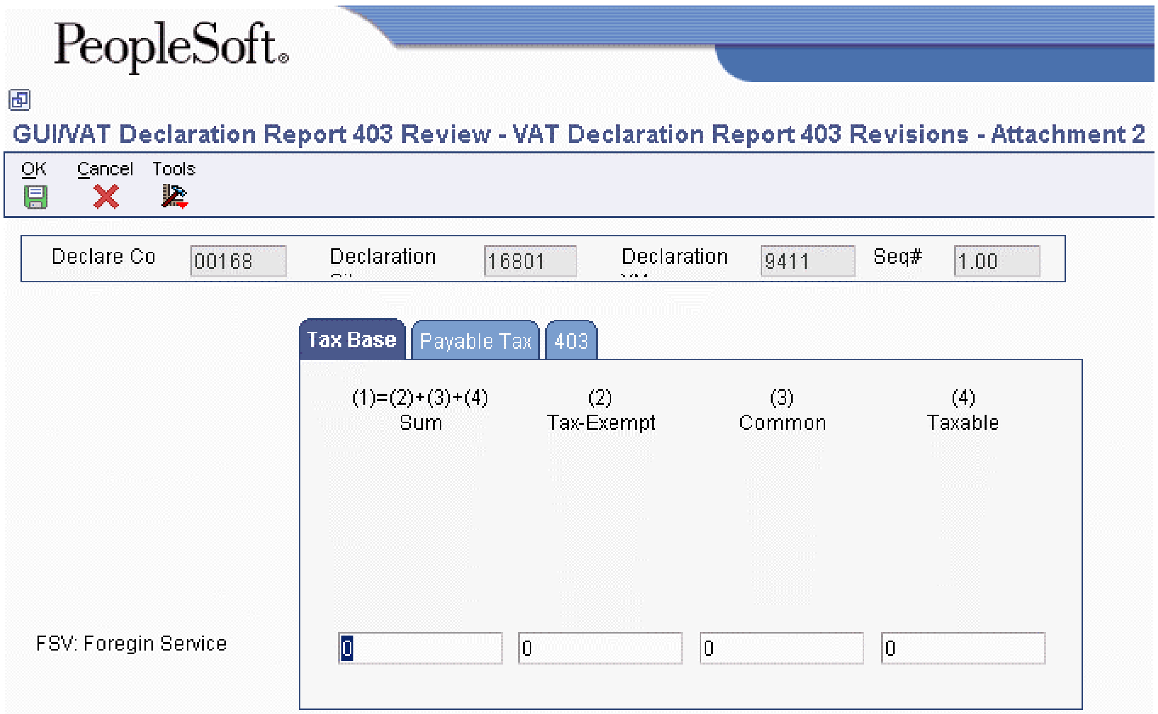
Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

▶ To review Attachment 403-2

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing Attachment 403-2.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Attachment 403-2 from the Row menu.



3. On VAT Declaration Report 403 Revisions - Attachment 2, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

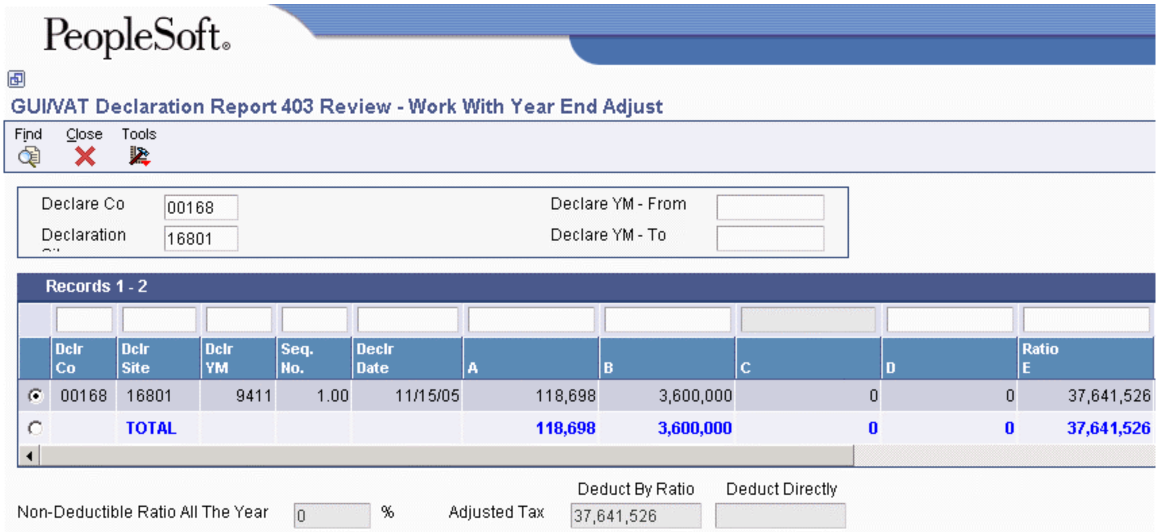
Note

The OK button is unavailable if the declaration status of the selected declaration report indicates that the report has already been declared.

▶ To review year-end adjustments for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are reviewing year-end adjustments.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Year-End Adjust from the Row menu.



3. On Work With Year End Adjust, change the values of any of the fields in the header area if necessary to locate the declaration report for which you want to review year-end adjustments, and click Find.
4. Review the information in the detail area and then click Close.

Note

You cannot revise year-end adjustment information.

Changing the Declaration Status of the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

When you are satisfied that the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 information is accurate, you indicate that the declaration is final by changing its declaration status to Y. The status of Y prevents any changes to the declaration.

► To change the declaration status for the GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 Review.

1. On Work With VAT Declaration Report 403, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the declaration report for which you are changing the declaration status.
2. Choose the declaration report in the detail area and choose Declare Or Not from the Row menu.

   The system updates the value in the VD (Whether GUI/VAT Is Declared) field.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Declaration Report 403 (P75T403)

Default Tab

Tax rate for payable VAT amount of importing goods and purchasing foregin service. (%)

Use this processing option to specify the tax rate percentage for payable VAT for imported goods and purchased foreign services. For example, for a tax rate of 5 percent, enter 5.00.

Working with the GUI/VAT Media Declaration

You use the GUI/VAT Media Declaration programs to prepare a detailed listing of the government uniform invoices (GUI) transactions for electronic media submission. To prepare the electronic submission, you convert the information. Then you review the information for accuracy, making revisions, if necessary. When you are satisfied with the accuracy of the information, you generate the flat file for electronic submission.

Converting the GUI/VAT Media Declaration

From the GUI/VAT Period Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert.

The GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert program (R75T007) copies selected GUI/VAT records from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) to the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File table (F75T007). The records in table F75T007 are used by the GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program (R75T007F) to generate a fixed length text file for electronic submission.

The GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert program prints a list of the records that it copies to table F75T007. You can run GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert in proof or final mode. If you run it in proof mode, the program prints the report; but does not update table F75T007.

You can run the GUI/VAT Media Declaration program multiple times, if necessary. When you run the program in final mode, it first deletes all existing records in table F75T007 that match the processing option criteria and then copies records from table F75T004 to table F75T007.

Note

The GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Convert (R75T007)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Declaration year and month of GUI/VAT
(Taiwan calendar year)

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Process Tab

Process Mode:
Blank - Proof mode (Default)
1 - Final mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes the data in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode. This is the default value.

1

Final mode.

Reviewing the GUI/VAT Media Declaration

After you generate the GUI/VAT Media Declaration, you should review the information that the system generated in the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File table (F75T007) for accuracy. You can review the printed report that is produced when you generate the GUI/VAT Media Declaration or review the information on line using the GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Review program. If you find errors, you can either correct the original transactions and regenerate the records, or you can make changes to table F75T007 by using the GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Review program.

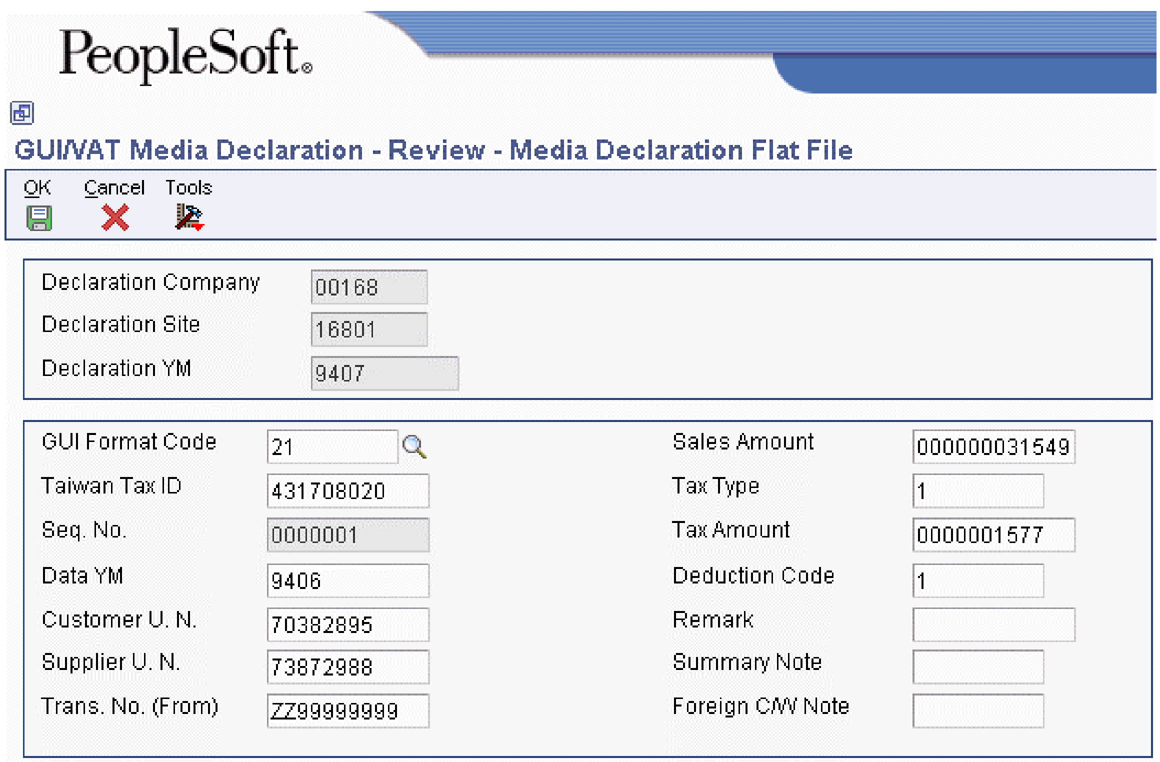
Note

If you change, add, or delete record using the GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Review program, the system updates only table F75T007. Data in tables F75T004 and F75T005, as well as the original source transactions in the standard tables, are not changed.

► To review the GUI/VAT media declaration

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Review.

1. On Work With Media Declaration Flat File, complete any of the fields in the header area or QBE line; and click Find to locate the record that you are reviewing.
2. Choose the record in the detail area and click Select.



3. On Media Declaration Flat File, revise the values in any of the available fields as necessary and click OK.

Generating the GUI/VAT Media Declaration

From the GUI/VAT Period Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File.

The GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program (R75T007F) generates a fixed-length flat file that contains records from the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File table (F75T007).

Notes

1. The GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options.

2. IMPORTANT: For the GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program to place the flat file on your local computer, you must map the Flat File Operations business function (B34A1010) in OCM to run locally.

3. It is recommended that you map B34A1010 to run locally.

If B34A1010 is mapped to run locally and you specify a full pathname for the output file in the processing options, the system creates the flat file by using the filename that you specified and places it in the directory that you specified. If B34A1010 is mapped to run locally and you specify only a filename for the output file in the processing options, the system creates the flat file by using the filename that you specified and places it in the C:\B9 directory.

The GUI/VAT Media Declaration – Flat File program also prints a list of the text file records that were generated.

Important Note

Each time that this report is run, the system appends records to the end of the text file. If you want to recreate the text file rather than appending records, first, delete the existing text file.

See Also

- *Mapping Objects* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for information about mapping the B34A1010 business function to run locally

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Media Declaration - Flat File (R75T007F)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Declaration year and month of GUI/VAT
(Taiwan calendar year)

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Output Tab

Directory path and file name for GUI/VAT media file

Use this processing option to specify the directory path and the file name for the GUI/VAT media file.

Generating the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List.

You use the GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List program (R75T004T) to generate a report to send to the Taiwan Tax Authority to declare zero-tax transactions.

You use the processing options to determine the data selection criteria for the report. For example, the report can list either transactions exported through customs or transactions exported not through customs, depending on how the Zero-tax-rate item processing option is set. Transactions that are exported but not through customs are considered to be goods in bond.

You can print the list either by calendar month or by declaration period. If you specify both a calendar month and a declaration period in the processing options, the system selects transactions by the calendar month in which the transaction took place, rather than by declaration period.

The GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List uses information from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004).

Note

The GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List contains Traditional Chinese characters in the report layout.

Reports that use Traditional Chinese characters must be run on a fat client if your enterprise server is an AS/400 machine.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Run the GUI/VAT Exportation Data Update program (R75T004E) to add required information to export sales and zero-rate tax transactions. See *Updating GUI/VAT Exportation Data* in the *Global Solutions Taiwan Guide*.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Zero Tax Rate Sales Amount List (R75T004T)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Zero-tax-rate item type

Use this processing option to specify the item type for the zero-tax-rate item. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/ZT.

Exportation method

Use this processing option to specify the exportation method. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/EX.

Year and month of tax document happened
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Month

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the tax document. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Year and month of VAT declaration
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Period

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Default Tab

Declaration date

Use this processing option to specify the date of the GUI/VAT declaration.

Generating the GUI/VAT Usage Detail List

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Usage Detail List.

You use the GUI/VAT Usage Detail List program (R75T004U) to generate a GUI/VAT number usage detail list to send to the Taiwan Tax Authority. This report lists the GUI numbers that you have used, as well as the amount and tax information for each GUI number used.

You use the processing options to determine the data selection criteria for the report. You can print the list either by month or by period. If you specify both a month and period in the processing options, the system selects transactions by transaction month rather than by declaration period.

Note

The GUI/VAT Usage Detail List program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options and event rules.

If the declaration site that is specified in the processing options is a headquarter (HQ) unit, the first page of the report shows a summarized sales amount and the total tax amount for all of the declaration sites for each declaration company. You must print the report for individual declaration sites to produce a valid detail list.

The GUI/VAT Usage Detail List uses information from the following tables:

- GUI/VAT Declaration Site (F75T001)
- GUI/VAT Number Register (F75T002)
- GUI/VAT Number Segment (F75T003)
- GUI/VAT Transaction Header (F75T004)

Each page of the report contains 50 GUI numbers. For example, if the segment range contains 1000 GUI numbers, the report will be 20 pages long.

Note

The GUI/VAT Usage Detail List contains Traditional Chinese characters in the report layout.

Reports that use Traditional Chinese characters must be run on a fat client if your enterprise server is an AS/400 machine.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Usage Detail List (R75T004U)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Year and month of tax document happened
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Month

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the tax document. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Year and month of GUI/VAT declaration
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Period

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Generating the GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage List

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage Detail List.

You use the GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage List program (R75T004W) to generate a list of "Science-Based Industrial Park" sales receipt documents. This report lists records from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for which the value in the Document Type field (75TDCT) is SRC (Sales Receipt) and the value in the GUI/VAT Transaction Type field (G75TVTT) is SAL (Sales – Output Tax).

Note

The GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage List program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options and event rules. Data sequencing is also controlled by the event rules.

You can print the list either by month or by period. If you specify both a month and period in the processing options, the system selects transactions by transaction month, rather than by declaration period.

Note

The GUI/VAT Sales Receipt Usage Detail List contains Traditional Chinese characters in the report layout.

Reports that use Traditional Chinese characters must be run on a fat client if your enterprise server is an AS/400 machine.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Sales Receipts Usage List (R75T004W)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Year and month of tax document happened
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Month

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the tax document. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Year and month of GUI/VAT declaration
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Period

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Generating the GUI/VAT Void or Unused List

From the GUI/VAT Periodic Processing menu (G75T120), choose GUI/VAT Void or Unused List.

You use the GUI/VAT Void or Unused List program (R75T004V) to generate a list of void or unused GUI numbers to send to the Taiwan Tax Authority. This report lists records from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) for which the value in the VAT Tax Type field (75TTXT) is D (Void or Unused) and the value in the GUI/VAT Transaction Type field (G75TVTT) is SAL (Sales – Output Tax). The GUI/VAT Document Type can be GUI or SRC. The default is GUI.

Note

The GUI/VAT Void or Unused List program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options and event rules.

You can print the list either by month or by period. If you specify both a month and period in the processing options, the system selects transactions by transaction month, rather than by declaration period.

Processing Options for the GUI/VAT Void or Unused List (R75T004V)

Select Tab

Declaration company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

GUI/VAT Document Type

Use this processing option to specify the document type for the GUI/VAT. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DT.

Year and month of tax document happened
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Month

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the tax document. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Year and month of GUI/VAT declaration
(Taiwan calendar year, format: YYMM)
- By Period

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Working with GUI/VAT History Tables

From the GUI/VAT Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G75T131), choose GUI/VAT Backup / Restore.

You use the GUI/VAT Backup /Restore program (R75T100) to move GUI/VAT data to the history tables or to restore GUI/VAT data from the history tables. This program backs up or restores the following groups of tables:

Group	Tables	History Tables
Segment	GUI/VAT Number Register (F75T002) and GUI/VAT Number Segment (F75T003)	GUI/VAT Number Register History (F75T0029) and GUI/VAT Number Segment History (F75T0039)
Transaction	GUI/VAT Transaction Header (F75T004) and GUI/VAT Transaction Detail (F75T005)	GUI/VAT Transaction Header History (F75T0049) and GUI/VAT Transaction Detail History (F75T0059)
Media	GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File (F75T007)	GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File History (F75T0079)

You use the processing options to specify whether to back up data to the history tables or restore data from the history tables. You also use the processing options to select the data that will be backed up or restored for each group of tables.

Note

The GUI/VAT Usage Detail List program does not allow you to enter data selection. The data selection is controlled by the processing options and event rules.

The program produces a report that lists the records that were backed up or restored.

Processing Options for GUI/VAT Backup / Restore (R75T100)

Segment Tab

Backup / Restore Option

Blank = No action (Default)

1 = Backup to history

2 = Restore from history

Use this processing option to specify whether to backup data from the GUI/VAT Register Number table (F75T002) and the GUI/VAT Number Segment table (F75T003) to the GUI/VAT Number Register History table (F75T0029) and the GUI/VAT Number Segment History table (F75T0039), or to restore data from the GUI/VAT Number Register History and GUI/VAT Number Segment History tables to the GUI/VAT Register Number and GUI/VAT Number Segment tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not backup or restore data. This is the default value.

1

Backup data.

2

Restore data.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Transaction Tab

Backup / Restore Option

Blank = No action (Default)

1 = Backup to history

2 = Restore from history

Use this processing option to specify whether to backup data from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header table (F75T004) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail table (F75T005) to the GUI/VAT Transaction Header History table (F75T0049) and the GUI/VAT Transaction Detail History table (F75T0059) or to restore data from the GUI/VAT Transaction Header History and GUI/VAT Transaction Detail History tables to the GUI/VAT Transaction Header and GUI/VAT Transaction Detail tables. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not backup or restore data. This is the default value.

1

Backup data.

2

Restore data.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Backup / Restore Option
0 = No action (Default)
1= Backup to history
2 = Restore from history

Use this processing option to specify whether to backup data from the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File table (F75T007) to the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File History table (F75T0079) or to restore data from the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File History table to the GUI/VAT Media Declaration Flat File table. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not backup or restore data. This is the default value.

1

Backup data.

2

Restore data.

Declaration Company of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the company for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration.

Declaration Site of GUI/VAT

Use this processing option to specify the site for which you are filing the GUI/VAT declaration. Valid values are stored in UDC 75T/DS.

Year and Month of GUI/VAT Declaration

Use this processing option to specify the year and month of the GUI/VAT declaration. Enter the year in the following format: YYMM, where YY is the Taiwan calendar year (the international calendar year minus 1911), and MM is the two-digit number of the month. For example, September 2005 is 9409.

Additional Information

This section provides additional information about setup issues, technical considerations, and system use.

Data Integrity and the Chart of Accounts

In addition to the corporate chart of accounts that you set up in the Account Master table (F0901), you can define an alternate chart of accounts using category codes 21, 22, and 23.

Account Defined Only in the Account Master Table

You might create an account in the Account Master table (F0901) without defining a corresponding alternate account. If you do, when transactions are entered for the account in the F0901 table, any reporting measures that are based on the alternate chart of accounts are incomplete.

It is recommended that you establish an internal procedure to audit the integrity of the data entered. For example, you can run a Financial Enterprise Report Writer (Financial ERW) report that provides the following information to verify that the alternate accounts correspond to the accounts in table F0901:

Ledger Type (AA Actual Amounts)	DR	CR
Total Alternate Accounts (A)	DR	CR
Total Other or Corporate Accounts (B)	DR	CR
General Total (A + B)	DR	CR

Run the report on a daily or weekly basis, depending on the volume of your transactions.

Account Defined Only in the Alternate Chart of Accounts

You might create an alternate account using category codes 21, 22, and 23 without defining a corresponding account in the Account Master table (F0901).

In this case, no actual transactions can be entered for the account. In EnterpriseOne, you cannot enter accounts with an alternate account number.

Security on the Alternate Chart of Accounts

You can secure both your local chart of accounts (defined by object and subsidiary) and your alternate chart of accounts (defined in category codes 21, 22, and 23) by using the processing options on any of the account master programs (P0901). If you secure your accounts in this way, you cannot change account numbers in the category code that you secured. For example, if you secure category code 21, you cannot change the value of category code 21 on any account.

Caution

You should secure your chart of accounts after the account structure is well defined. It is recommended that you then restrict access to the processing options so that the security is not compromised.

If you use the Change Account Information program (R09813) and want to maintain the integrity of your alternate chart of accounts, you should exclude the category code that contains your alternate account from the global update. To exclude a category code, verify that the processing option for that category code does not contain a 1. The processing options for category codes are located on the Account Info tab.

Account Deleted from the Category Code Tables

From the category code tables (UDCs 09/21 through 09/23), you might delete an alternate account that has active transactions and balances. When you take this action, the system does not display an error message to indicate that active transaction information is attached to the account.

Caution

It is recommended that you establish an internal procedure to restrict the access to user defined codes tables to a few individuals who are responsible for system setup. These individuals should understand how category codes and accounts are related.

Multiple Ledger Types

International businesses can use multiple ledgers to fulfill the reporting requirements of both the corporate entity and the local legal authorities.

During the first few days of January, your company reports the yearly results for the previous year. However, in France, for example, the law specifies that the company has until March to report fiscal activity to the authorities. From January 1 until the time that the French company reports fiscal activity, the year is closed from the standpoint of the company; but it is not yet closed from a local legal standpoint. The time difference means that the French company must make adjustments for three months to report transactions in the correct year. These adjustments do not have to appear in the corporate ledger. These adjustments are typically recorded in an alternate ledger type.

Currency Ledgers

A company might impose a fixed yearly exchange rate by management choice. In some countries, such as France, ignoring gains and losses in foreign currency is illegal. You can use the actual amounts (AA) ledger for foreign transactions that do not have any currency gains and losses, and use an alternate ledger type to record the currency gains and losses. In either case, the additional ledger is required to enter transactions that adjust either the local or the company's accounting system.

Depreciation Ledgers

Three ledger types are common when fixed assets depreciation is involved. In this case, you use one ledger to record the depreciation that is calculated with the corporate depreciation method in the corporate ledger. You use an alternate ledger to record the depreciation that is calculated using the depreciation method that is required by the local authorities. The difference between the two depreciation methods is recorded in a third ledger. For local legal reports, you sum the three ledger types to show the actual activity in the depreciation account.

User Defined Ledgers

To accommodate the need for multiple ledgers, the system provides UDC 09/LT in which you can define all of the ledgers that you use as the ledger types on which you must report.

The AA ledger is the company's standard ledger. The alternate ledgers contain the adjusting transactions that justify the differences between the company books and the local legal books. You can specify ledger types in the processing options for the reports. An inquiry or a report on the account shows the sum of the two ledger types, and displays the actual activity in that account.

Translation Considerations for Multilingual Environments

The system can display menus, forms, and reports in different languages. All software is shipped with the base language of English. You can install other languages as needed. For example, if you have multiple languages installed in one environment to allow different users to display different languages, each user can work in his or her preferred language by setting up his or her user preferences accordingly.

In addition to the standard menus, forms, and reports, you might want to translate other parts of the software. For example, you might want to translate the names of the accounts that you set up for your company or translate the values in some UDCs.

You might want to translate the following common software elements if you use the software in a multinational environment:

Business Unit Descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the business units that you set up for your system. The system stores translation information for business units in the Business Unit Alternate Description Master table (F0006D). Print the Business Unit Translation Report (R00067) to review the description translations in the base language, and one or all of the additional languages that your business uses.
Account Descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of your accounts into languages other than the base language. After you translate your chart of accounts, you can print the Account Translation report. You can set a processing option to show account descriptions in both the base language, and one or all of the additional languages that your business uses.
Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) that you set up for your system.
UDC Descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the UDCs that you set up for your system.
Delinquency Notice Text	Specify a language preference for each customer when you create customer master records. The language preference field on the Address Book - Additional Information form determines the language in which the delinquency notice and the text on the notice should appear when you use final mode. (In proof mode, the statements print in the language preference that is assigned to the client in the Address Book.) The base software includes the delinquency notice translated into German, French, and Italian. You should translate any text that you add to the bottom of the notice. To do this translation, follow the instructions for setting up text for delinquency notices, and verify that you have completed the Language field on the Letter Text Identification form.

The translations that you set up for your system also work with the language that is specified in the user profile for each person who uses the system. For example, when a French-speaking user accesses the chart of accounts, the system displays the account descriptions in French, rather than in the base language.

See Also

- *Translating User Defined Codes into Alternate Languages* in the *Foundation Guide* for information about translating user defined codes
- *Translating Business Units* in the *General Accounting Guide* for information about translating business units
- *Translating Accounts* in the *General Accounting Guide* for information about translating accounts
- *Setting Up Letter Text for Delinquency Notices and Statements* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*

Translation Routines

The system provides several translation routines to convert amounts to words. These translation routines are generally used by payment formats, draft formats, and check-writing programs that produce numerical output in both numeric and textual form. You specify the translation routine that you want to use in the processing options for these programs.

The system provides the following translation routines:

- X00500 - English
- X00500BR - Brazilian Portuguese
- X00500C - Including cents
- X00500CH - Chinese
- X00500D - German (mark)
- X00500ED - German (euro)
- X00500FR - French (franc)
- X00500EF - French (euro)
- X00500I - Italian (lira)
- X00500EI - Italian (euro)
- X00500S1 - Spanish (female)
- X00500S2 - Spanish (male)
- X00500S3 - Spanish (female, no decimal)
- X00500S4 - Spanish (male, no decimal)
- X00500S5 - Spanish (euro)
- X00500U - United Kingdom
- X00500U1 - United Kingdom (words in boxes)

In some cases, the translation routine that you use depends on the currency that you are using. For example, if you are converting euro amounts to words, you should use a translation routine that has been set up to handle euro currencies. In Spanish, the gender of the currency determines the translation routine that you choose.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Solution Summary

Companies that do business internationally often have additional accounting needs. These needs arise from doing business in different currencies, and following different reporting and accounting requirements for each country in which they do business. To process and report on transactions in multiple currencies, a company that operates internationally can:

- Convert foreign currencies into the local currency
- Convert different local currencies into one currency for reporting and comparisons
- Adhere to regulations that are defined in the countries where the company operates
- Revaluate currencies due to changes in exchange rates

EnterpriseOne performs the following multicurrency functions throughout most base applications:

- Converts from one currency to another
- Restates multiple currencies to consolidate into one currency
- Revaluates currencies due to changes in exchange rates

EnterpriseOne stores each currency in a different ledger, as illustrated in the following table:

AA ledger	Domestic transactions are posted to the AA ledger.
CA ledger	Foreign transactions are posted to the CA ledger.
XA ledger	Alternate currency transactions, if used, are posted to the XA ledger.

You can designate a specific currency for the following:

- Company
- Account
- Address book record

Data Entry in Foreign or Domestic Currency

You can enter all transactions in the original currency of the documents that you receive or send. You do not need to convert currencies before you enter transactions. For foreign entries, the system automatically converts foreign amounts to domestic amounts.

Setting Up Daily Transaction Rates

You can set up the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015) to use the following multicurrency features:

Default exchange rates	When you enter a transaction, the system supplies the exchange rate from table F0015.
Exchange rates for individual contracts	You can specify exchange rates for individual customers and suppliers.
Spot rates	You can enter an exchange rate when you enter a transaction. The value that you enter overrides the exchange rate from tableF0015.

Intercompany Settlements

You can enter transactions that cross company and currency boundaries. The system automatically generates the multicurrency intercompany settlements.

Gain and Loss Recognition

Features of gain and loss recognition include:

Realized gains and losses	Entries that represent realized gains and losses for exchange rates are automatically created at the time of cash receipt or entry.
Unrealized gains and losses	You can print a report to analyze open receivables and payables to book unrealized gains and losses at the end of the month. Optionally, you can set up your system to create these entries automatically.

Detailed Currency Restatement

Detailed currency restatement enables you to do the following:

- Maintain a dual set of accounting books:
  - One in the domestic (local) currency
  - One in an alternate, stable currency
- Restate amounts at the transaction level for a specified range of accounts

Balance Currency Restatement

Use the Balance Currency Restatement feature to consolidate balances into a common currency. You can specify the ledger type in which the system creates the newly restated balances. In addition, you can set up an exchange table and conversion specifications according to standard restatement practices.

As If Currency Repost

Use the As If Currency Repost feature to restate all transactions to a new ledger type by using one exchange rate instead of the individual rates that were associated with each transaction over the course of time. The As If Currency Repost feature eliminates the exchange rate fluctuation for financial analysis.

See Also

- *Multicurrency Overview* in the *Multicurrency Guide* for more information about multiple currencies

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

"as of" processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
ActiveX	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each another in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can "contain" them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.

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.
aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
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 layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
assembly inclusion rule	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
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 return	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
balance forward	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.

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 via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.

blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
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.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.

business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.

checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
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.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.

component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
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.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.

control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.
credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
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.

current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
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 that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d’echange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d’echange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.

delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product’s source or destination.

displacement days	The number of days that are 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 re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.
dynamic link library (DLL)	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.

embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
enhanced analysis database	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun’s JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.

environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
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.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.
firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
form interconnection	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.

hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
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.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.

in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% 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.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.

jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is 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 can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.

location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
log files	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
logical shelf	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
logical warehouse	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
longitude	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.

maintenance work order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
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 that you establish.
master table	A database table that is 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 that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.

modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
model work order	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
modeless	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
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 of the 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).
net added cost	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.

non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
object embedding	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are re-usable in building applications.
object linking	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.

object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
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.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

outturn	The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage. When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.
overhead	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
override conversion method	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
package / package build	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
package workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form: The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.

parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components. 2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows. Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
payment group	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

potency	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement (100 / 80 = 1.25).
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
preflush	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
preventive maintenance cycle	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
preventive maintenance schedule	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
primary service type	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
pristine environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
product line	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
product/process definition	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both. Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
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.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.

regenerable	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
rélevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are 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. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repasse	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See rélevé d'identité bancaire.
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.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.

row exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
server workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
service interval	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
service type	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
servlet	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.

silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
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 which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
supplemental data	Additional 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).

supplying location	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
table conversion workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.

threshold percentage	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
throughput agreement	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
throughput reconciliation	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers: Calculator. Calendar. Search form.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
variance	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates. 2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
versions list merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.

visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
wareki date format	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, worlflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
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.

Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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