

PeopleSoft®

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EnterpriseOne B73.3.1  
Global Solutions - International  
PeopleBook

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## Solutions Summary

*This is a required header page for the Solutions Summary.*

*The purpose of the Solutions Summary is to focus at a high level on country-specific requirements and the software solutions that meet the requirements.*

*The Solutions Summary lists each of the localizations that have been developed for a country. The summary includes a brief description of the requirement for which the localization was created and the release (including any cumulative update or paper fix information) in which the localization is available.*

*The Solutions Summary includes only the localizations that are documented in the guide. Like the guide, the Solutions Summary does not include planned or obsolete localizations. In addition, every localization that is described in the guide and in the Solutions Summary must also be included in the Global Requirements database.*





# J.D. Edwards Business Solutions for [Country]

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*This information comes directly from the Global Requirements database (previously the International Product Handbook).*

**Region**

**Localization Tier**

**Localization Provider**

**Customer Support  
Provider**

*List localization summaries in the following order:*

- Tax Solutions*
- Banking Solutions*
- Accounts Receivable Solutions*
- Accounts Payable Solutions*
- General Accounting Solutions*
- Reporting Solutions*
- Additional Functionality for [Country]*

*You should also include solution summaries for any localized applications in other systems, such as Sales Order Management, Inventory Management, and so on.*

## **Tax Solutions Summary**

*List the localizations that are required to meet the tax requirements of the country. Intrastat processing is applicable for all European Union countries.*

J.D. Edwards solutions for tax requirements in [Country] include:

- Intrastat processing

## Intrastat Processing

To meet the reporting requirements of the European Union, J.D. Edwards software provides Intrastat processing to collect the import and export information from the distribution systems.

Availability:

- B73.1 (base)
- XXX.X (country-specific report format)

## Banking Solutions Summary

*List the localizations that are required for bank identification or account validation.*

*For example, the Global Solutions: Italy guide contains the following Banking Solutions Summary:*

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

- Bank identification validation

## Bank Identification Validation

In Italy, bank identification information consists of two numbers; a five-digit bank transit number and a five-digit bank branch code. J.D. Edwards software validates this bank identification information during the draft generation and remittance processes.

Availability: B73.1

## Accounts Receivable Solutions Summary

*List the localizations that are required for the completion of any Accounts Receivable processes. The processes that are most often localized in the Accounts Receivable application include Draft Processing and Invoice Processing*

*For example, the Global Solutions: Italy guide contains the following Accounts Receivable Solutions Summary:*



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

- Draft processing

### **Draft Processing**

In addition to the standard drafts process, J.D. Edwards provides the following localizations for processing drafts in Italy:

- Draft statements formatted to meet country-specific requirements
- Validation of bank identification information
- Electronic file format for Italy
- Notification of non-sufficient funds formatted to meet country-specific requirements

Availability: B73.1

## **Accounts Payable Solutions Summary**

*List the localizations that are required for the completion of any Accounts Payable processes. The processes that are most often localized in the Accounts Payable application include Additional Supplier Information and Automatic Payment Processing.*

*For example, the Global Solutions: Japan guide contains the following Accounts Payable Solutions Summary:*

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

- Additional supplier information
- Automatic payment processing

### **Additional Supplier Information**

In Japan, specific information is required to process drafts and bank transfers, including payee address number, draft payment term, and transfer time. In addition to the standard information that you enter and maintain for the Address Book, you can enter and maintain additional supplier information for Japan.

Availability: B73.1

## Automatic Payment Processing

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

- Electronic payment format
- Checks
- Payment register

Availability: B73.1

## General Accounting Solutions Summary

*List the localizations that are required for General Ledger management and reporting, such as country-specific Trial Balance reports, General Ledger reports, and so on.*

*For example, the Global Solutions:France guide contains the following General Accounting Solutions Summary:*

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

- General Journal reports

## General Journal Reports

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

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

Availability: B73.1

## Reporting Solutions Summary

*List all localized reports that are not application specific or that cross application boundaries. For example, country-specific integrity reports might be listed under the Reporting Solutions Summary header.*

*For example, the Global Solutions:France guide contains the following Reporting Solutions Summary:*

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

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

### **Ledger Reports for Customers and Suppliers**

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

Availability: B73.2

### **Open Amount Reports for Customers and Suppliers**

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

Availability: B73.2

## **Additional Functionality for [Country]**

*Additional functionality is any global functionality that is included in J.D. Edwards base software. For example, User Defined Depreciation and Payment Terms are base functionality that can meet the requirements of any country without additional localization development.*

J.D. Edwards provides additional functionality for [Country], including:

- Asset depreciation
- Payment terms

### **Asset Depreciation**

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

- *Depreciation Method A*
- *Depreciation Method B*
- *Depreciation Method C*

*Availability: List the first release in which base depreciation functionality is available for creating the country-specific methods*

## **Payment Terms**

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

Enhanced payment terms consist of the following:

- Due date rules
- Work day calendars
- Enhanced payment term codes

Availability: B73.1



## Business Processes

*Group the business processes for a country first by process and then by application. For example, tax processing crosses many applications, so solutions related to tax processes are grouped in the Tax Processes chapter. Automatic payment processing is essentially an Accounts Payable process, so tasks related to automatic payment processing are grouped in the Accounts Payable Processes chapter.*

*In some cases, tasks cannot be associated with a specific process at all. This is common with Setup, General Accounting, and Reporting tasks. When you do not group tasks by a process, the tasks will stand as individual chapters in the guide.*

*In this guide, business processes for Setup, Tax, Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable are shown. Other categories might include Banking, General Accounting, Reporting, Sales Order Processing, Procurement, or Inventory Management. Examples of these processes can be found in other Global Solutions guides.*

*Although there is not a one-to-one relationship between the Solutions Summary and the Business Process sections, every solution that is described in the Solutions Summary must be included somewhere in the Business Process section, either as a process or a task within a process.*

*Any setup tasks that are country specific and must be completed before beginning a process should be grouped in the System Setup chapter. For example, User Display Preferences must be set up before any process that includes localization functionality can be successfully completed. When you develop the maps for a business process, be sure to include a Before You Begin reference to any applicable system setup task. (See the examples that are provided in the template.)*

*Country-specific setup tasks that are specific to a process and can be addressed at any time during the process should be grouped with the process. (See the examples that are provided in the template.)*

*NOTE: It is very important to include every task that is required for completing a process, whether the task is a base task or a localized task. You must distinguish between base and localized tasks by including the country name as the prefix for each localized task and the base guide name as the prefix for each base task. The prefix that you note for each task is necessary for building a print-ready guide using the Custom Document Tool. Every task that includes a country prefix must be included in the Country-Specific Tasks section.*



This section contains maps for the business processes that are provided by J.D. Edwards software. Each of the maps that are included in the Global Solutions guides include the country-specific solutions that are applicable to the process.

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

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for [Country] include the following:

- System Setup
- Tax Processes
- Accounts Receivable Processes
- Accounts Payable Processes

## System Setup

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

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

- Setting up your system for localization
- Additional information

### Setting Up Your System for Localization

*List all setup tasks that are specific to the country and must be performed before any other process. Only the first task is required for all countries.*

You must complete the system setup tasks detailed in the base guides as well as the following additional international and country-specific tasks:

- International: Setting up user display preferences
- International: Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- International: Setting up user defined codes for Intrastat reporting
- International: Setting up additional intrastat information
- International: Entering cross-references for items and suppliers
- International: Entering VAT registration numbers for customers and suppliers
- [Country]: Setting up user defined codes

### Additional Information

*Additional information consists of auxiliary information regarding the system, the localizations as a whole, J.D. Edwards functionality, and other considerations. The following example applies to most countries:*

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

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



## Tax Processes

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*The following example applies to all European Union countries.*

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

- Working with European Union reporting

### Working with European Union Reporting

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

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

- EU Sales Listing
- Intrastat Report

Working with European Union reporting consists of the following tasks:

- International: Printing the EU Sales Listing Report
- International: Creating tax reports in the euro
- International: Understanding Intrastat requirements
- International: Understanding Intrastat reporting and the euro
- International: Updating Intrastat information
- International: Revising Intrastat information
- [Country]: Printing the Intrastat report

## Before You Begin

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

## Accounts Receivable Processes

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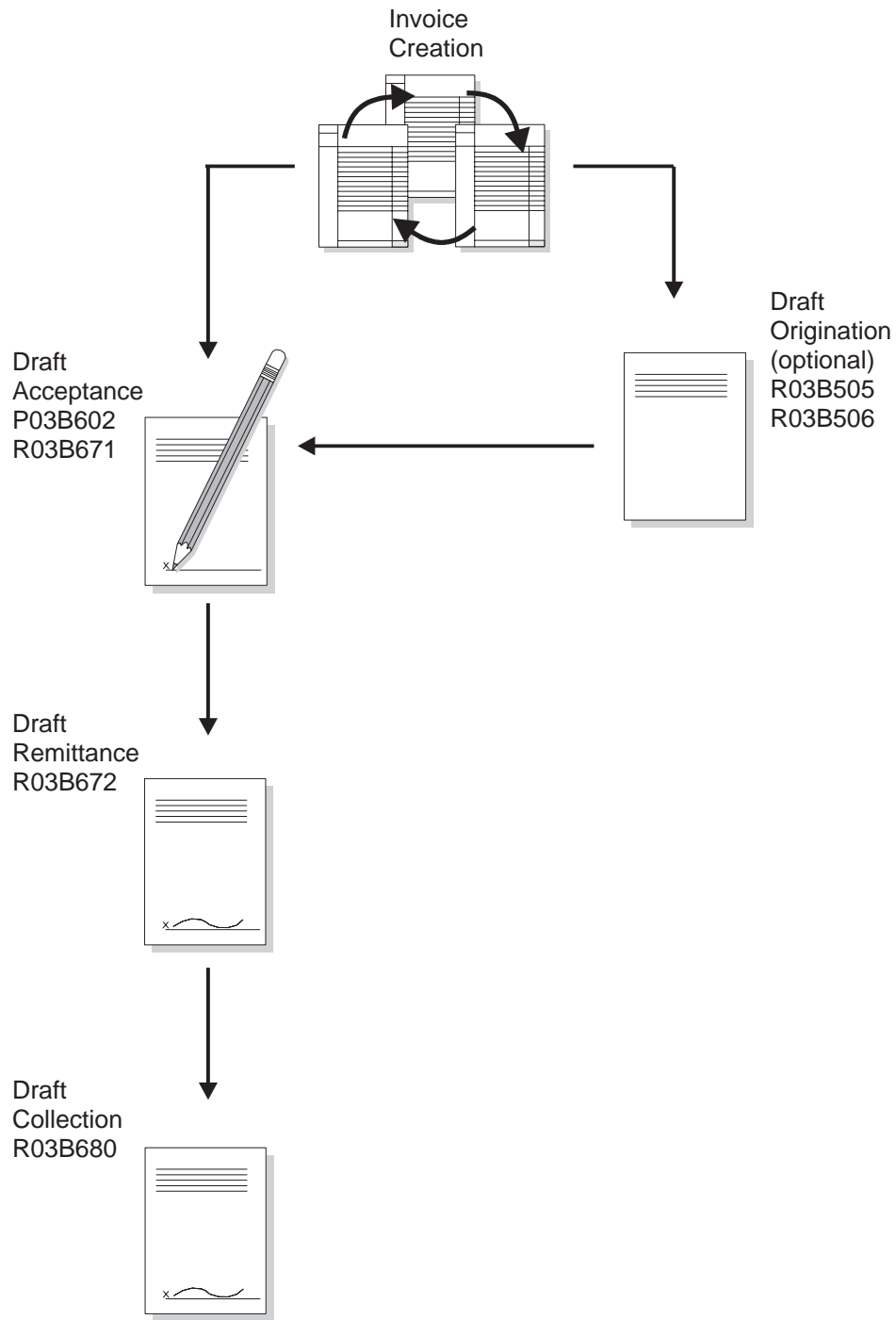
*The following example shows the base accounts receivable draft process. Insert or replace tasks with localized tasks as necessary.*

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for Accounts Receivable requirements in [Country] include the following process:

- Processing accounts receivable drafts

### Processing Accounts Receivable Drafts

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



Processing accounts receivable drafts consists of the following tasks:

- Accounts Receivable: Setting up bank information for A/R
- Accounts Receivable: What are the types of drafts?
- Accounts Receivable: What are the steps for processing drafts?

- Accounts Receivable: Setting up A/R draft processing
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft origination
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft acceptance
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft remittance
- Accounts Receivable: Working with draft collection
- Accounts Receivable: Approving and posting A/R drafts



## Accounts Payable Processes

---

*The following example shows the base automatic payment process. Insert or replace tasks with localized tasks as necessary. For most countries, the task Setting Up Payment Instruments will be replaced with a localized task.*

J.D. Edwards country-specific processes for Accounts Payable requirements in [Country] include the following:

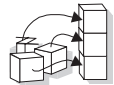
- Processing automatic payments

### Processing Automatic Payments


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

The following graphic illustrates working with automatic payments.


Step 1  
Set up auto withholding.




Step 2  
Run Cash Requirements report.



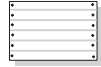
Step 3  
Decide what to pay. Use Speed Release to put all other payments on hold.




Step 4  
Create payment groups.




Step 5  
Review the Payment Group Edit report and the Payment Analysis report (optional).




Step 6  
Work with payment groups.




Step 7  
Write payment/copy to tape.




Step 8  
Update payment.



Step 9  
Review payment register.



Step 10  
Post payments.





Processing automatic payments consists of the following tasks:

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





## Country-Specific Tasks

*Every task with a country prefix that you include in the Business Process section must be included in the Country-Specific Tasks section.*

*Group the tasks in the same way that you group the maps for the business processes: by process and then by application.*

*Begin each hd2 task on a new page.*

*Order the tasks in the Country-Specific Tasks section in the same order that the tasks appear in the Business Process section.*





## System Setup

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## Setting Up User Display Preferences

Some of J.D. Edwards localized software uses country-server technology to isolate country-specific features from the base software. For example, if during normal transaction processing, you capture additional information about a supplier or validate a tax identification number to meet country-specific requirements, that additional function 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 J.D. Edwards localized solutions for your business, you must set up your user display preferences to specify the country in which you are working. To do this, specify a country code in your user display preference. The country server uses this information to determine which localized programs should be run for the specified country.

J.D. Edwards supplies country codes in user defined code table 00/LC. This table stores both two-digit and three-digit country codes. In addition, the Description 02 field contains the localization tier for each country. The localization tier determines the level of support given to that country. All tier 1 localizations are developed and supported by J.D. Edwards. Tier 2 localizations are developed and supported by business partners, but are distributed by J.D. Edwards. Tier 3 localizations receive no endorsement from J.D. Edwards.

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



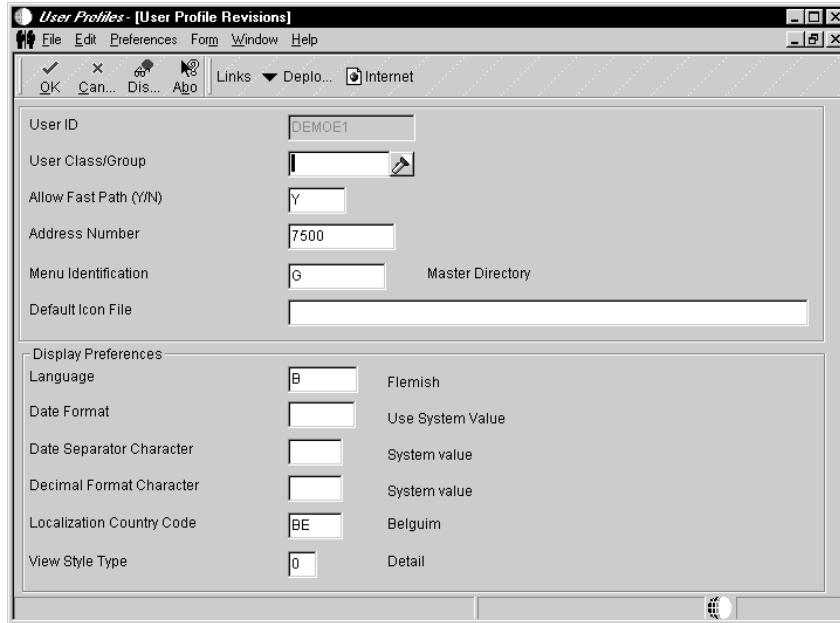
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### To set up user display preferences

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

On Work with User Profiles

1. Complete the steps to locate a user profile.
2. Choose a record and click Select.



3. On User Profile Revisions, complete the following field:
  - Localization Country Code
4. Complete the following optional fields:
  - Language
  - Date Format
  - Date Separator Character
  - Decimal Format Character

Field	Explanation
Localization Country Code	Country Code used to Drive Localization Process.
Language	A user defined code (01/LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports.  Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.
Date Format	This is the format of a date as stored in the database. If you leave this value blank, the value will display according to the settings of the operating system on the workstation. With NT, the Regional Settings in the Control Panel control the settings for the operating system of the workstation.



Field	Explanation
Date Separator Character	<p>The character entered in this field is used to separate the month, day, and year of a given date.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If an asterisk is entered (*), a blank is used for the date separator.</li><li>• If left blank, the system value is used for the date separator.</li></ul>
Decimal Format Character	<p>The character entered in this field is used to signify the fractions from whole numbers (the positions to the left of the decimal).</p> <p>If left blank, the system value is used as the default.</p>

## See Also

- *OneWorld System Administration: User Profiles*

## Processing Options for User Profiles (P0092)

### A/B Validation

Enter a '1' to enable editing on  
address book number against the  
F0101.

---

## Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

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

You can define the local chart of accounts in the Account Master table (F0901) by object and subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, and 23. The location you choose might depend on the use of your corporate chart of accounts, especially if your company is multinational.

Whether you define the local chart of accounts by object and subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, and 23, the accounts that you set up in the category codes are referred to in J.D. Edwards software as alternate descriptions of your accounts.



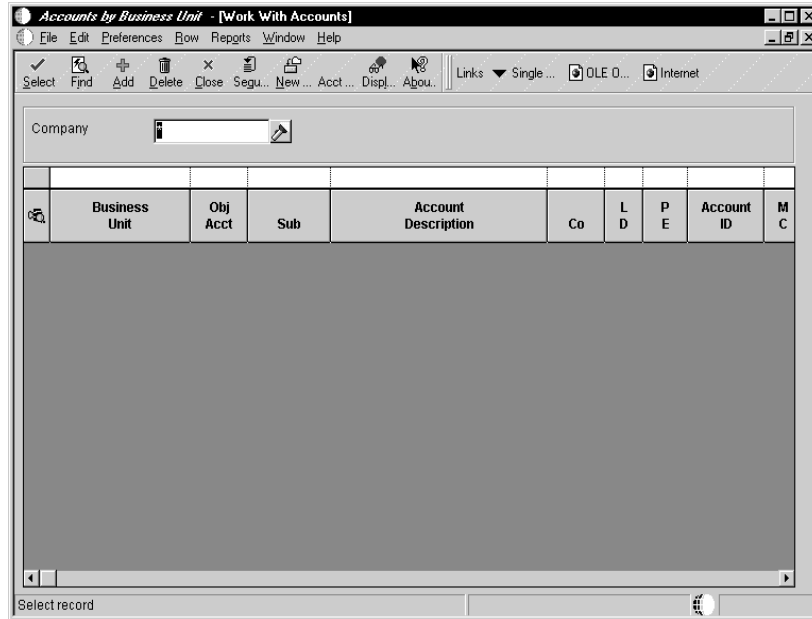
The software identifies individual accounts in your chart of accounts based on a system-assigned number that is unique for each account. This number is referred to as the Account Short ID. The Account Short ID is the key that the system uses to distinguish between accounts when you access, change, and delete the account information in any of J.D. Edwards tables. The system stores the short identification number in data item AID.

### ► To set up an alternate chart of accounts

---

From the Organization Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Accounts by Business Unit.

On Work With Accounts

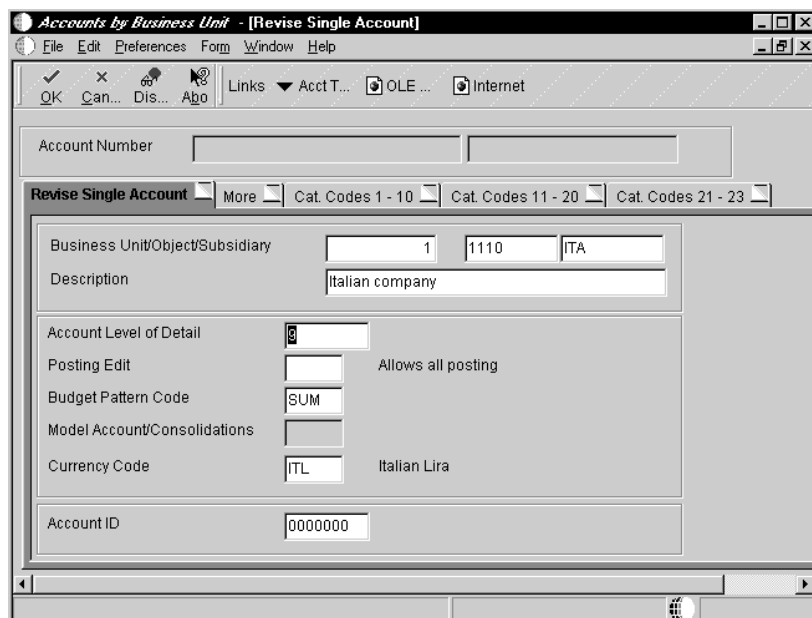


1. Complete the following optional field and click Find:

- Company

You can customize the detail area by creating an alternate format to display the alternate chart of accounts (category codes 21, 22, or 23) next to the main chart of accounts (object account).

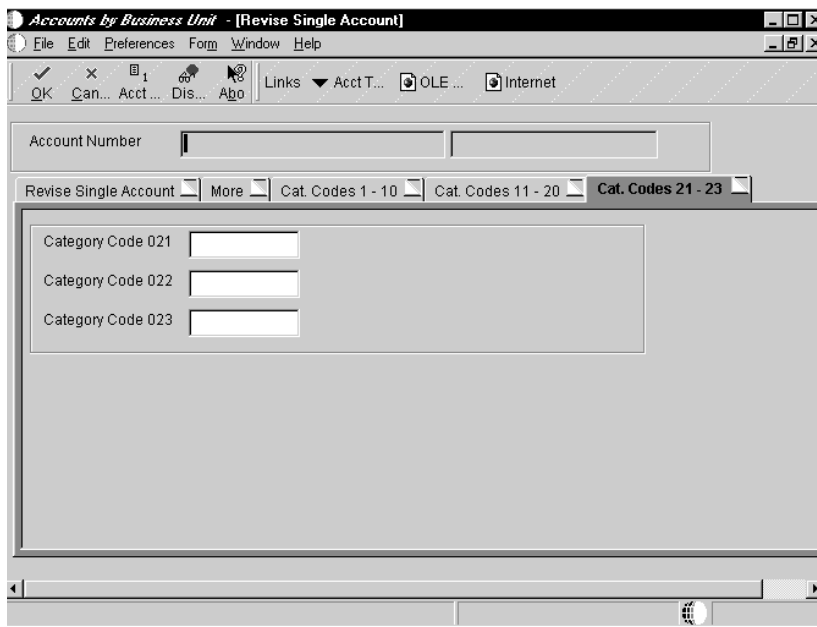
2. Click Add to access Revise Single Account.



3. On the Revise Single Account tab, complete the following fields:

- Business Unit/Object/Subsidiary
- Description
- Account Level of Detail
- Posting Edit
- Budget Pattern Code
- Currency Code
- Account ID

4. Click the Cat. Codes 21 – 23 tab and click OK.



5. On the Cat. Codes 21 – 23 tab, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Category Code 021
- Category Code 022
- Category Code 023

Field	Explanation
Company	<p>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</p> <p>NOTE: You can use Company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use Company 00000 for transaction entries.</p>
Business Unit/Object/Subsidiary	<p>An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.</p> <p>You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, employee, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department.</p> <p>Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority.</p> <p>NOTE: The system uses the job number for journal entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.</p>
Description	A user defined name or remark.
Account Level of Detail	<p>A number that summarizes and classifies accounts in the general ledger. You can have up to 9 levels of detail. Level 9 is the most detailed and Level 1 is the least detailed. Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and business unit totals. When you are using the Job Cost system, Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for job cost posting accounts. Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses</li> <li>4 Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities, and so on</li> <li>5 Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries, and so on</li> <li>6 Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable, and so on</li> <li>7 Petty Cash – Dallas, Petty Cash – Houston, and so on</li> <li>8 More Detail</li> <li>9 More Detail</li> </ul> <p>Do not skip levels of detail when you assign a level of detail to an account. Nonsequential levels of detail cause rollup errors in financial reports that are run at a skipped level.</p>

Field	Explanation
Posting Edit	<p>A code that controls G/L posting and account balance updates in the Account Master table (F0901). Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="721 321 1300 411">blank Allows all posting. Posts subledgers in detailed format for every account transaction. Does not require subledger entry.</li> <li data-bbox="721 417 1341 474">B Only allows posting to budget ledger types starting with B or J.</li> <li data-bbox="721 480 1203 508">I Inactive account. No posting allowed.</li> <li data-bbox="721 514 1360 730">L Subledger and type are required for all transactions. Posts subledgers in detailed format for every account. The system stores the subledger and type in the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables. If you want to report on subledgers in the Financial Reporting feature, you should use this code.</li> <li data-bbox="721 737 1349 793">M Machine-generated transactions only (post program creates offsets).</li> <li data-bbox="721 800 1365 890">N Non-posting. Does not allow any post or account balance updates. In the Job Cost system, you can still post budget quantities.</li> <li data-bbox="721 896 1360 1052">S Subledger and type are required for all transactions. Posts subledgers in summary format for every transaction. The system stores the subledger detail in the Account Ledger table. This code is not valid for budget entry programs.</li> <li data-bbox="721 1058 1300 1085">U Unit quantities are required for all transactions.</li> <li data-bbox="721 1092 1349 1171">X Subledger and type must be blank for all transactions. Does not allow subledger entry for the account.</li> </ul>

Field	Explanation																								
Budget Pattern Code	<p>A unique three-character code that identifies a seasonal pattern. The system uses this code to calculate budget amounts for an accounting period. For example:</p> <p>DNS Do not spread annual budget among the months. You cannot set up or change this code, defined as part of the system.</p> <p>Blank Spread annual budget evenly across all months. (Blank works this way unless your company changes it to mean otherwise.)</p> <p>SUM Spread according to percentages shown below.</p> <p>WIN Spread according to percentages shown below.</p> <p>SUM (Summer)</p> <table data-bbox="776 653 948 842"> <tr><td>Jan.</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb.</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>....</td><td>48%</td></tr> <tr><td>....</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec.</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>– 100%</td></tr> </table> <p>WIN (Winter)</p> <table data-bbox="776 890 948 1073"> <tr><td>Jan.</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb.</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>...</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>...</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec.</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>– 100%</td></tr> </table>	Jan.	0%	Feb.	2%	....	48%	....	50%	Dec.	0%	TOTAL	– 100%	Jan.	30%	Feb.	30%	...	0%	...	0%	Dec.	40%	TOTAL	– 100%
Jan.	0%																								
Feb.	2%																								
....	48%																								
....	50%																								
Dec.	0%																								
TOTAL	– 100%																								
Jan.	30%																								
Feb.	30%																								
...	0%																								
...	0%																								
Dec.	40%																								
TOTAL	– 100%																								
Currency Code	<p>A code that indicates the currency of a customer's or a supplier's transactions.</p> <p>..... <i>Form-specific information</i> .....</p> <p>This field is used to specify the currency that the account uses. It specifies the account as a monetary account. In account entry programs, you can only use the currency code assigned to the account. Monetary accounts are typically bank accounts.</p> <p>The code you enter in this field can be any currency code defined on Designate Currency Codes.</p> <p>For most accounts, you will want the system to accept a transaction in any currency. In these instances, do not assign a currency code. If you want an account, such as a bank account, to only accept transactions in a specific currency, assign a currency code.</p>																								
Account ID	<p>A number the system automatically assigns to each general ledger account to maintain an audit trail. The account ID is made up of a unique identification number (account key) and a self-check digit.</p> <p>This number is also called the account serial number, the short account number, the pseudo account number, or the ID number.</p>																								

<b>Field</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Category Code 021	Category code 21 is associated with the Account Master file (F0901). This is a user defined code (system 09, type 21) for use in flex account mapping and in printing selected account information on reports.

### See Also

- *International: Data Integrity and the Chart of Accounts* for more information about maintaining an alternate chart of accounts



## Setting Up User Defined Codes for Intrastat Reporting

Set up the following user defined codes to meet European Union (EU) requirements:

- Country codes (00/CN)
- State and province codes (00/S)
- European Union member codes (74/EC)
- Nature of transaction codes – EU (74/NT)
- Nature of transaction codes – sales orders (41/S1-S5)
- Nature of transaction codes – purchase orders (41/P1-P5)
- Commodity codes (41/E)
- Conditions of transport (00/TC)
- Modes of transport (00/TM)
- Freight handling codes (42/FR)

You can access these user defined codes from any user defined codes table (P0004A).

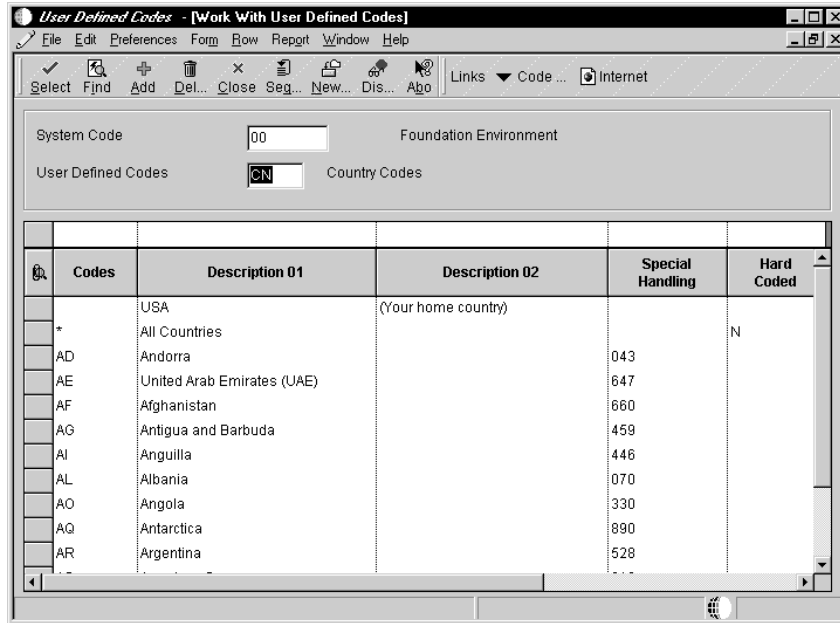
### See Also

- *OneWorld Foundation: Understanding User Defined Codes* for more information on setting up and using user defined codes

### Country Codes (00/CN)

You must specify a country code in the Address Book record for your branch/plants, customers, and suppliers. The system searches for records based on the address number in the Branch/Plant Constants table (F41001). If no address number is specified, the system uses the address number specified in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

You must also specify the country of origin for each inventory item. From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), select Item Branch/Plant, then locate a record and click Select. On Item Branch Revisions, select a country of origin and click OK.

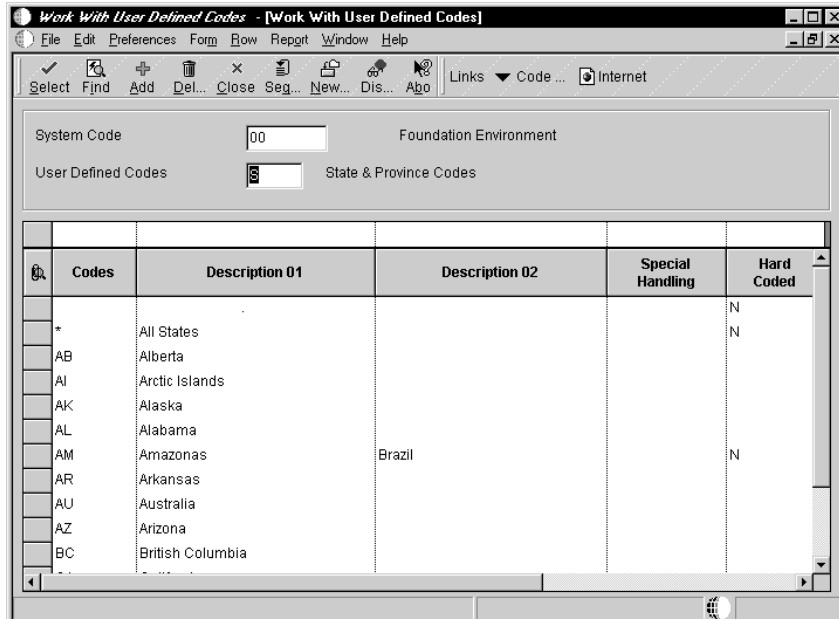


You can also specify the country of origin in the Item/Supplier Cross Reference table (F744101) based on more sophisticated relationships between the item, the supplier, the country of origin, and the original country of origin.

### State and Province Codes (00/S)

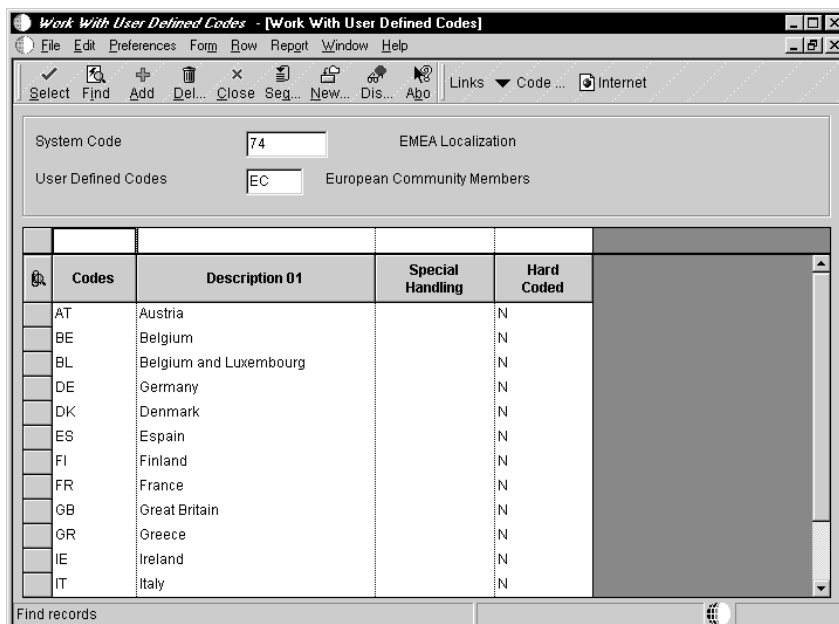
For countries that require regional information, such as Germany, use the State field on the Address Book record to specify the region. Set up state and province codes to identify the region of origin for purchases or the region of destination for shipments.

The system searches for Address Book records based on the address number in the Branch/Plant Constants table (F41001). If no address number is specified, the system uses the address number specified in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).



### European Union Member Codes (74/EC)

Only transactions between EU members are included in the Intrastat workfile (F0018T). Verify that there is a one-to-one relationship between the country codes that you set up in 00/CN and the country codes for all EU countries on user defined code table 74/EC. When you run the Intrastat update programs, the system cross-references the country codes you specify for customers, suppliers, nad branch/plants in user defined code table 00/CN to the codes in 74/EC.



## Nature of Transaction Codes – EU (74/NT)

Use Nature of Transaction codes to specify whether the movement of a product is for sales, leases, or other reasons. You can specify the nature of transaction based on company, document type, and line type.

Set up user defined codes table 74/NT as follows:

- Use the Code field to enter a concatenated value to identify the nature of transaction. Enter the concatenation as follows:

Company Number, Order Document Type, Line Type

- Enter the nature of transaction code in the Description 02 field.
- Enter the nature of VAT regime (statistical procedure) in the Special Handling Code field.



You can set up nature of transaction codes specifically for EU reporting on user defined codes table 74/NT, or you can use the user defined codes tables from the Inventory systems (41/P1-P5, 41/S1-S5). When you update the Intrastat Workfile, you use a processing option to specify which user defined codes table you want the system to use to find the applicable information. See *International: Updating Intrastat Information*.

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
00100XIS	Export to Customer	16		N
00100COC	Credit to Customer	16		N
00100SOS	Stock Inv Item	10		N
00100X2S	Transfer from Branch	10		N
00200SOS	Stock Inv Item	11		N
00200X1S	Export to Customer	16		N
00200X2S	Transfer from Branch	11		N
09740S1S	Export to Branch	15		N
09740S2S	Export to Customer	16		N
09740SIS	Stock Inv Item	11		N
09741P1S	Transfer from Branch	12		N

## Nature of Transaction Codes – Sales Orders (41/S1-S5)

Use Nature of Transaction codes to identify the type of import/export rules an item is subject to. The import/export rules depend on the way a product is moved, whether it is for sales, leases, or other reasons.

Indicating the nature of transaction in the item branch information related to the item using user defined codes 41/S1–S5 is an alternative to using user defined codes table 74/NT to indicate the nature of transaction.

You can designate one of the five Sales Reporting category codes (system 41, codes S1–S5) to specify the nature of transaction for individual items. You must indicate the category code that you are using for nature of transaction in the processing options for the Update Extra Tax File – SOP program (R001811). The category code that you specify in these processing options should correspond to the category code that you are using to identify the nature of transaction for the item on the Item Master. Enter 1 for table 41/S1, 2 for table 41/S2, and so on.

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	Blank - Sales Rpt Code 2 41/S2		N
APP	Apparel Section		N
COM	Commuter Bike Section		N
MNT	Mountain Bike Section		N
SAF	Safety Equipment Section		N
TRG	Touring Bike Section		N

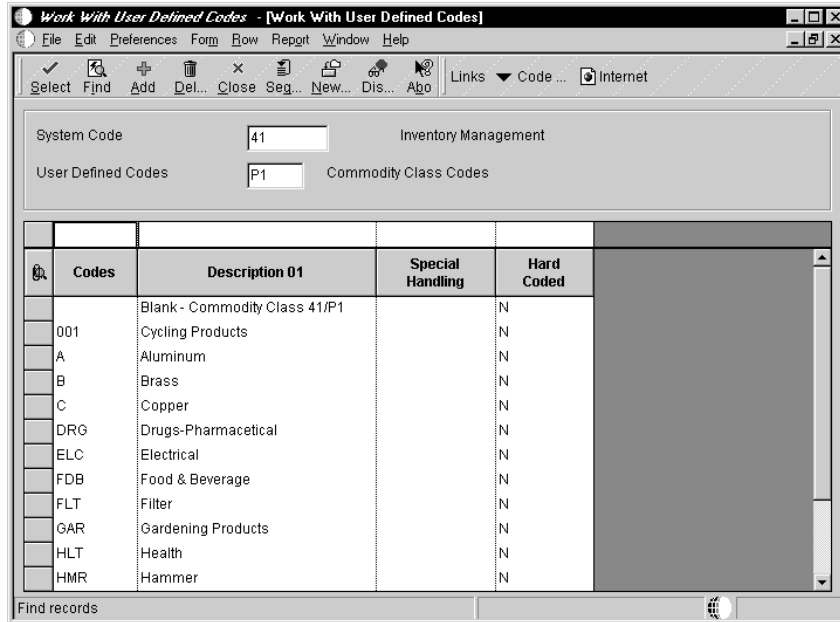
## Nature of Transaction Codes – Purchase Orders (41/P1-P5)

Use Nature of Transaction codes to identify the type of import/export rules an item is subject to. The import/export rules depend on the way a product is moved, whether it is for purchases, leases, or other reasons.

Indicating the nature of transaction in the item branch information related to the item using user defined codes 41/S1–S5 is an alternative to using user defined codes table 74/NT to indicate the nature of transaction.

You can designate one of the five Purchase Order category codes (system 41, codes P1–P5) to specify the nature of transaction for individual items. You must indicate the

category code that you are using for nature of transaction in the processing options for the Update Extra Tax File – PO program (R0018I2). The category code that you specify in these processing options should correspond to the category code that you are using to identify the nature of transaction for the item on the Item Master. Enter 1 for table 41/P1, 2 for table 41/P2, and so on.



## Commodity Codes (41/E)

Use Commodity codes to further identify the products that are exported from or introduced in your country.

To comply with EU requirements for Intrastat guidelines, commodity codes must have a corresponding commodity value.

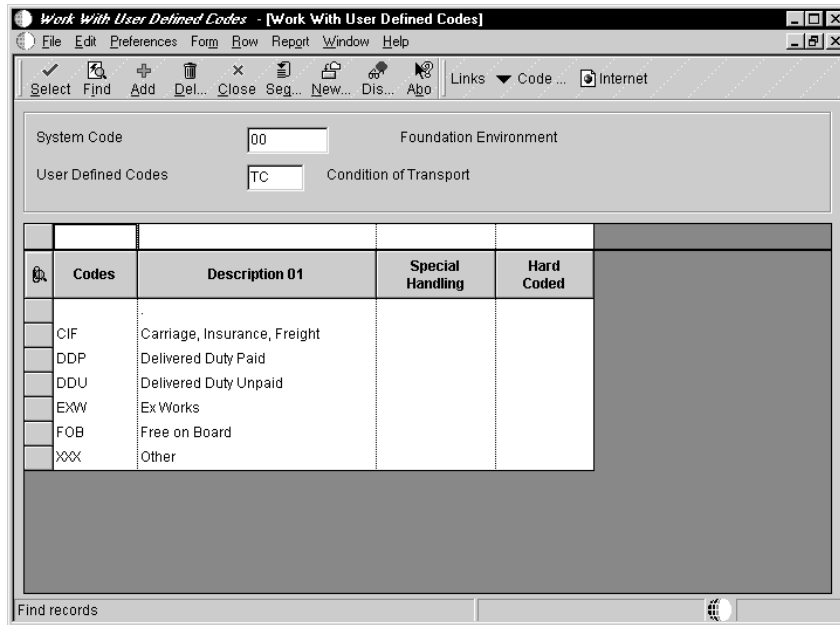
Prior to release B73.3.1, you entered the combined nomenclature codes required by the customs authorities in the Description 02 field for the commodity codes. You used the first 8 characters of the second description field for the combined nomenclature code, and the 9th and 10th characters to identify the supplementary unit of measure for the item, if required. For example, 12345678EA.

For B73.3.1 and later releases, you set up commodity values and supplemental units of measure for commodity codes on the Intrastat Commodity Code form. For more information, see *International: Setting Up Commodity Code Information for Intrastat*.

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	Blank-Shipping Comm Class 41/E			
CSE	Consumer Electronics			
FPD	Food Products			
LST	Livestock			
MCH	Heavy Machinery			
PAP	Paper Products			

## Conditions of Transport (00/TC)

You set up codes for the Conditions of Transport on user defined codes table 00/TC.



You can set up default conditions of transport on the Supplier Purchasing Instructions form. You access Supplier Purchasing Instructions from the Supplier Management menu. Enter the condition of transport in the Freight Handling Code field. Positions 1 to 3 of the Description 02 field for the UDC Freight Handling Code (42/FR) are used to indicate the conditions of transport. When you enter purchase orders, this information appears in the purchase order header fields.



## Modes of Transport (00/TM)

You set up codes for the modes of transport on user defined codes table 00/TM.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Work With User Defined Codes - [Work With User Defined Codes]". The window has a menu bar (File, Edit, Preferences, Form, Row, Report, Window, Help) and a toolbar with icons for Select, Find, Add, Del..., Close, Seg..., New..., Dis..., and Abo. Below the toolbar, there are input fields for "System Code" (00) and "Foundation Environment", and "User Defined Codes" (TM) and "Mode of Transport". The main area contains a table with the following data:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
1	Transport by sea		N
2	Transport by rail		N
3	Transport by road		N
4	Transport by air		N
5	Consignments by post		N
6	Fixed transport installations		N
7	Transport by inland waterway		N
8	Own propulsion		N
ALL	Default Mode		N
GRD	Ground Service		N
LTL	Less than Truckload		N
NDA	Next Day Air		N

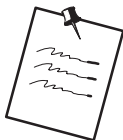
At the bottom of the window, there is a "Find records" field and a search icon.

You can indicate modes of transport in position 5 of the Description 02 field of the Freight Handling Code user defined code table (42/FR). To assign a default mode of transport to a supplier, complete the Freight Handling Code field on the Supplier Purchasing Instructions form. You access Supplier Purchasing Instructions from the Supplier Management menu (G43A16). Setting up a supplier in this way causes freight handling and mode of transport information to appear by default in purchase order header fields.

## Freight Handling Codes (42/FR)

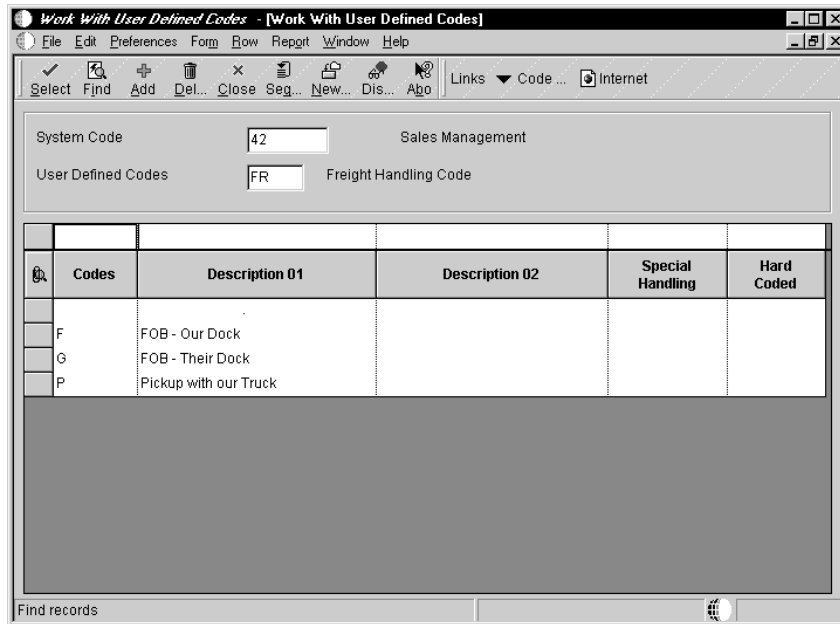
You use Freight Handling codes to identify various freight information. To comply with EU requirements, modify your Freight Handling Codes to include the codes that you set up for the Conditions of Transport, Conditions of Transport extension, and Modes of Transport tables. To do this, enter the codes for the conditions of transport, conditions of transport extension, and the modes of transport in the second description field for the table.

The Description 02 field allows up to 15 characters. When you modify freight handling codes, use the first three characters in the field to specify the conditions of transport. Use the 4th character to indicate in the COT extension (the code for the place indicated in the contract of transport). Enter the code for mode of transport as the fifth character of the second description.



You should define the codes that indicate the various conditions and modes of transport on their respective user defined code tables in addition to indicating the conditions and modes of transport on the Freight Handling codes. If the conditions and modes of

transport are not defined in their respective tables, you will get an error when you try to modify the condition or mode of transport in the EU Intra-Community Tax table (F0018T)



## Setting Up Commodity Code Information

To comply with EU requirements for Intrastat guidelines, use commodity codes to identify the products that are exported from or introduced in your country.

Commodity codes must have a corresponding commodity value. Prior to release B73.3.1, the commodity value and supplemental unit of measure were set up in the Description 02 field on the Commodity Codes user defined code table (41/E). For release B73.3.1 and later, you set up this information on the Additional Intrastat Information form.

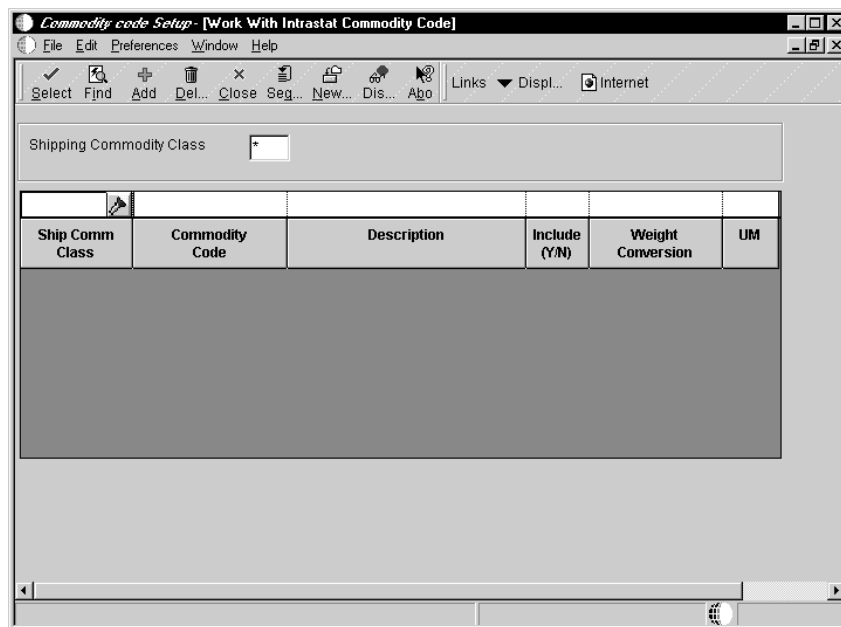
### Before You Begin

- Set up commodity codes on user defined code table 41/E. See *International: Setting Up User Defined Codes for Intrastat Reporting*.

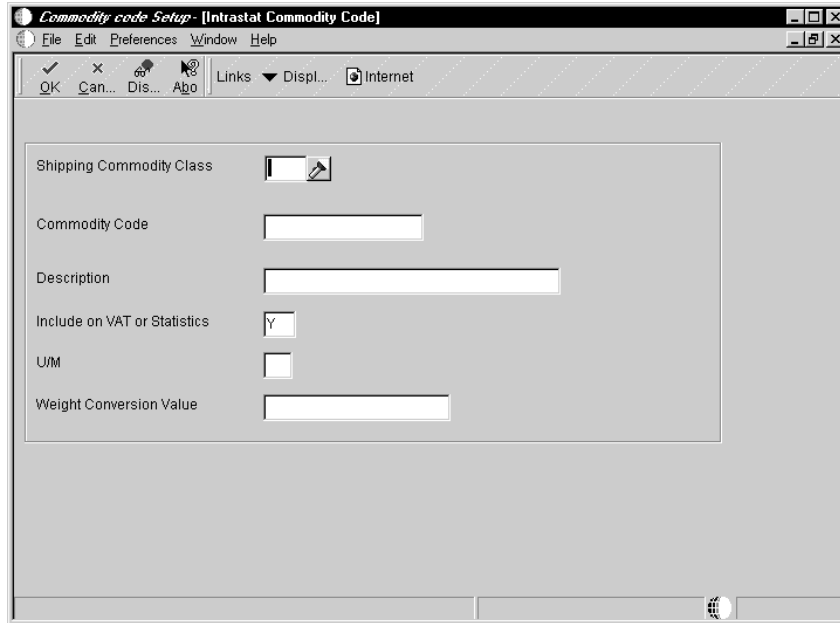
### ▶ To set up commodity code information

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose Commodity Code Setup.

On Work with Intrastat Commodity Code



1. Click Add.



2. On Intrastat Commodity Code, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Shipping Commodity Class
- Commodity Code
- Description
- Include on VAT or Statistics
- U/M
- Weight Conversion Value

The Include on VAT or Statistics field is for future use for the United Kingdom.

Use the Weight Conversion Value field only to convert liquid density to kilograms.

Field	Explanation
Shipping Commodity Class	A user defined code (system 41/type E) that represents an item property type or classification, such as international shipment handling. The system uses this code to sort and process like items.  This field is one of three classification categories available primarily for inventory and shipping purposes.
Commodity Code	The Commodity Code number for the item.
Description	A user defined name or remark.
Include on VAT or Statistics	The Yes or No Entry field is a common single character entry field for simple yes or no responses on prompt screens.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
U/M	A user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).
Weight Conversion Value	The weight of one unit in the primary unit of measure.

## Entering Cross-References for Items and Suppliers

An important element of Intrastat reporting is tracking the country of origin of goods. Your Intrastat reports must contain the country of origin and the original country of origin for each item.

For example, a German company might place a purchase order with a French supplier for goods manufactured in France. These goods are stored in a warehouse in Belgium, so the actual delivery will come from Belgium. The country of origin is Belgium, but the original country of origin is France.

You enter information in the Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross Reference program (P744101) to cross-reference the following:

- Supplier
- Item
- Country of origin
- Original country of origin

The cross-referenced information that is based on the relationships you build in the Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross-Reference table (F744101) is used when you update the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile (F0018T) through the batch update program R0018I1 or R0018I2.

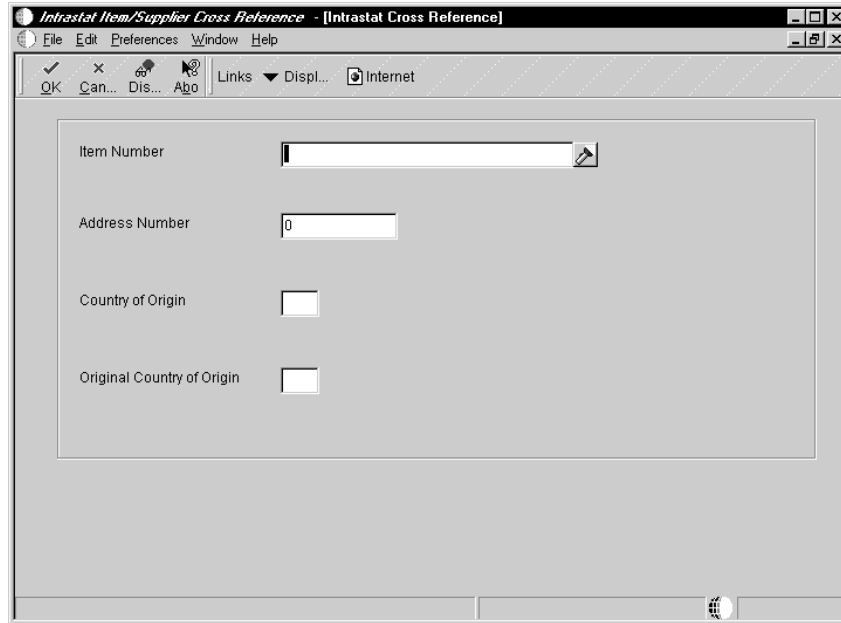
### To enter item/supplier cross references

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From the EU Intrastat processing menu (G00211), choose Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross Reference.

On Work with Intrastat Cross Reference

1. Click Add.



2. On Intrastat Cross Reference, complete the following fields:

- Item Number

You can enter \*ALL in the Item Number field to indicate that all items for the supplier come from the specified country of origin and original country of origin.

- Address Number (supplier)

You can enter \*ALL in the Address Number field to indicate that the item always comes from the specified country of origin and original country of origin, regardless of supplier.

- Country of Origin
- Original Country of Origin

Field	Explanation
Item Number	<p>A number that identifies the item. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to alternate item numbers. These item numbers are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="721 352 1162 415">1. Item Number (short) – An 8-digit, computer-assigned item number.</li> <li data-bbox="721 420 1325 483">2. 2nd Item Number – The 25-digit, free-form, user defined, alphanumeric item number.</li> <li data-bbox="721 487 1317 550">3. 3rd Item Number – Another 25-digit, free-form, user defined, alphanumeric item number.</li> </ol> <p>In addition to these three basic item numbers, the system provides an extensive cross-reference search capability. Numerous cross-references to alternate part numbers can be user defined (for example, substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, or supplier numbers).</p>
Address Number	<p>A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other address book members.</p>
Country of Origin	<p>A code (system 00/type CN) that identifies the country in which the item originates. This is useful for organizations who must periodically separate their inventory by source.</p>
Original Country of Origin	<p>A code (00/CN) that indicates the original country of origin of the goods. For example, as a German company, you place a purchase order with a French supplier for goods that are manufactured in France, but are warehoused in and delivered from Belgium. The country of origin is Belgium, but the original country of origin is France.</p>

**See Also**

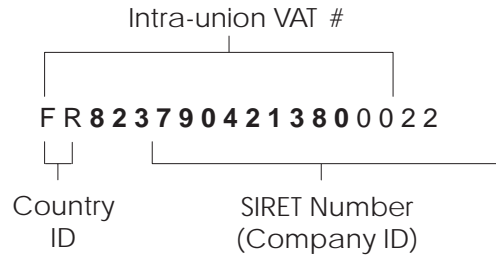
- *International: Updating Intrastat Information*



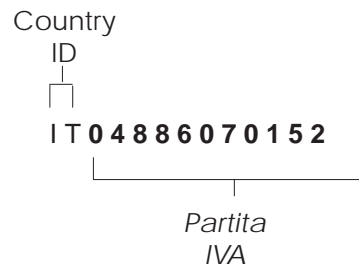
## Entering VAT Registration Numbers for Customers and Suppliers

To export goods free of value-added tax (VAT), you must have the VAT registration number of your customers in other EU countries and send your own VAT registration numbers to your suppliers. The length and format of these numbers varies by country. The VAT number in the following example appears in bold.

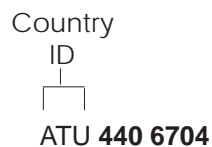
### Example: VAT Registration Number for France



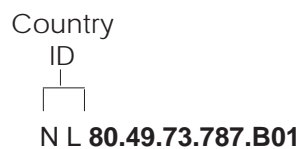
### Example: VAT Registration Number for Italy



### Example: VAT Registration Number for Austria



### Example: VAT Registration Numbers for the Netherlands



## Example: VAT Registration Number for Germany

Country  
ID  
└─┬─┘  
D E 8 2 3 7 9 0 4 2 1

You can use the Tax ID field in J.D. Edwards base software to enter VAT registration numbers for your companies, customers, and suppliers.

## VAT Registration Numbers for Your Companies

Create an address book record for each of your companies. For each address book record that you create, use the Tax ID field to specify the VAT registration number for the company. The Tax ID field prints on the EU Sales Listing and Intrastat reports.

## VAT Registration Numbers for Your Customers and Suppliers

Create master information records for each of your suppliers and customers. Use the Tax ID field on the Supplier and Customer Master Information forms to specify VAT registration numbers for your customers and suppliers.

You access Supplier Master Information from the Supplier and Voucher Entry menu (G0411). Access the Customer Master Information from the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11).

You might need to use a processing option to display the Tax ID field on the applicable form.

## Data Integrity and the Chart of Accounts

In addition to the corporate chart of accounts you set up in the Account Master table (F0901), you can define an alternate chart of accounts using category codes 21, 22, and 23.

If you use an alternate chart of accounts for your local legal chart of accounts, the integrity of your accounting data is very important. To help maintain the integrity of accounting data, consider the following examples:

- Account defined only in the Account Master table
- Account defined only in the alternate chart of accounts
- Account deleted from the alternate chart of accounts
- Reorganization of accounts in the chart of accounts

### Account Defined Only in the Account Master Table

You might create an account in the Account Master table without defining a corresponding alternate account. If you do, when transactions are entered for the account in the Account Master table, any reporting measures that are based on the alternate chart of accounts are incomplete.

J.D. Edwards suggests 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:

Ledger Type (AA Actual Amounts)	DR	CR
Total Alternate Accounts (A)	DR	CR
Total Other/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.

In this case, no actual transactions can be entered for the account. In J.D. Edwards software, you cannot enter accounts with an alternate account number.

## Account Deleted from the Alternate Chart of Accounts

You might delete an alternate account from the User Defined Codes table that has active transactions and balances associated with the object account to which the alternate account is linked. When you do, the system does not display an error message to indicate that active transaction information is attached to the account.



J.D. Edwards recommends that you establish an internal procedure to restrict the access to the 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.

## Reorganization of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts

If you need to reorganize your chart of accounts, you might remove a category code or move an alternate account from category code 21, 22, or 23 to a different object account. You might also delete an alternate account, or move it to a different object account in the Account Master table (F0901).



J.D. Edwards recommends that you establish an internal procedure to restrict the access to the Account Master table (F0901) to a few individuals who are responsible for system setup. These individuals should understand how category codes and accounts are related.

An additional recommended security feature is to journal the Accounts Master table and to audit all modifications to its records in a live production environment.

## See Also

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

## Multiple Ledger Types

International businesses can use multiple ledgers to fulfill the reporting requirements of both the corporate entity and the local legal authorities.

At year end, your company reports the yearly results during the first few days of January. However, in France, for example, the law specifies that the company has until March to report fiscal activity to the authorities. Therefore, the year is closed from the standpoint of the company, but is not yet closed from a local legal standpoint. The time difference means that the French company must make adjustments for three months. The corporate company does not have to see these adjustments. 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, it is not acceptable from a legal point of view to ignore gains and losses in foreign currency. 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 book 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 not uncommon if fixed assets depreciation is involved. In this case, one ledger is used to record the depreciation that is calculated with the corporate depreciation method in the corporate ledger. An alternate ledger is used to record the depreciation that is calculated based on 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, J.D. Edwards software provides a user defined code table in which you can define all the ledgers you use as the ledger types on which you must report.

The AA ledger is kept as the company's standard ledger. The alternate ledgers keep the adjusting transactions that justify the differences between the company books and the local legal books. You can specify ledger types in the report processing options. 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 Multi-Language Environments

J.D. Edwards software 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 loaded onto one environment to allow different users to display different languages, each user can work in their preferred language by setting up their 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 user defined code tables.

A list of common software elements that you might want to translate if you use the software in a multinational environment follows:

- Business unit descriptions
- Account descriptions
- Automatic accounting instruction (AAI) descriptions
- User defined code (UDC) descriptions
- Delinquency notice text
- Custom menus
- Vocabulary overrides
- Data dictionary

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 the base language.

### See Also

- *International: Setting Up User Display Preferences* for information about setting up language preferences for users
- *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for information about translating custom menus, vocabulary overrides, and data dictionary items

### Business Unit Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the business units that you set up for your system. From the Organization and Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Translate Business Units.

The system stores business unit translation information in the Business Unit Alternate Description table (F0006D).

Print the Business Unit Translation report to review the description translations in the base language and one or all of the additional languages that your business uses. From the Organization and Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Business Unit Translation report.

#### See Also

- *General Accounting: Translating Business Units*

### Account Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of your accounts into languages other than the base language. To do this, choose Translate Accounts from the Organization and Account Setup menu (G09411).

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. To print the report, choose Account Translation Report from the Organization and Account Setup menu.

#### See Also

- *General Accounting: Translating Accounts*

### Automatic Accounting Instruction Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) that you set up for your system. From the General Accounting System Setup (G0941) menu, choose Translate AAIs.

#### See Also

- *General Accounting: Working with AAIs*

### User Defined Code Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the user defined codes (UDCs) that you set up for your system. To do this, access any user defined codes table. Select the row that you want to translate and choose Language from the Row menu. The system displays the UDC Value Alternate Descriptions form. After you access the form, you can translate the description for the field into many different languages.

#### See Also

- *General Accounting: Working with User Defined Codes*

## 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 print 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.)

J.D. Edwards base software includes the delinquency notice translated into German, French, and Italian. You should translate any text that you are adding to the bottom of the notice. To do this, follow the instructions for setting up text for delinquency notices and verify that you have completed the language preference field on Delinquency Letter Text (P03B2801).

### See Also

- *Accounts Receivable: Working with Delinquency Notices and Fees* for more information on setting up text for delinquency notices



## J.D. Edwards Multi-Currency Solution Summary

Companies that do business internationally are often faced with additional accounting needs. These needs arise from doing business in different currencies and following different reporting and accounting requirements. 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 in which the company operates
- Revalue currencies due to changes in exchange rates

J.D. Edwards software provides the following multi-currency functionality throughout most base applications:

- Conversion from one currency to another
- Restatement of multiple currencies to consolidate into one currency
- Revaluation of currencies due to changes in exchange rates

J.D. Edwards software handles multiple currencies by storing each currency in a different ledger, as follows:

<b>AA ledger</b>	Domestic transactions are posted to the AA ledger.
<b>CA ledger</b>	Foreign transactions are posted to the CA ledger.
<b>XA ledger</b>	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, there is real-time conversion of foreign amounts to domestic amounts.

## Setting Up Daily Transaction Rates

You can set up the Currency Exchange Rate table (F0015) to use the following multi-currency features:

<b>Default exchange rates</b>	When you enter a transaction, the system supplies the exchange rate from the Currency Exchange Rate table.
<b>Exchange rates for individual contracts</b>	You can specify exchange rates for individual customers and suppliers.
<b>Spot rates</b>	You can enter an exchange rate when you enter a transaction. The value you enter overrides the exchange rate from the Currency Exchange Rate table.

## Intercompany Settlements

You can enter transactions that cross company and currency boundaries. The system automatically generates the multi-currency intercompany settlements.

## Gain and Loss Recognition

Gain and loss recognition features include:

<b>Realized gains and losses</b>	Entries that represent exchange rate realized gains and losses are automatically created at the time of cash receipt or entry.
<b>Unrealized gains and losses</b>	You can print a report to analyze open receivables and payables for booking 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 features enable you to:

- Maintain a dual set of accounting books, one in the domestic (local) currency and one in an alternate stable currency.
- Restate amounts at the transaction level for a specified range of accounts.

## Balance Currency Restatement

Use Balance Currency Restatement 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 As If Currency Repost to restate all transactions to a new ledger type 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

- *General Accounting Guide* for detailed information about multiple currencies and setting up multi-currency
- *Euro Implementation Guide* for more information about multiple currencies and the euro



# Tax Management

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## Printing the EU Sales Listing Report

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose EC – Sales Listing.

Businesses in the EU that exceed the local limit of intra-union trade must submit the EU Sales Listing to their customs authorities on a quarterly basis if they:

- Supply goods to an entity that is registered for VAT in another EU-member country
- Send goods to an entity that is registered for VAT in another EU-member country for processing
- Return processed goods to an entity that is registered for VAT in another EU-member country
- Transfer goods from one EU-member country to another EU-member country in the course of business

The EU Sales Listing provides the following information about customers:

- VAT number
- Country of destination
- Total amount in local currency

The EU Sales Listing is based on the information in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax table (F0018). If you plan to run the EU Sales Listing, ensure that the processing options in the Post General Journal program (R09801) are set up to automatically update this table.

### Before You Begin

- Enter VAT registration numbers for each customer. See *International: Entering VAT Registration Numbers for Customers and Suppliers*.
- Enter country codes for each customer. See *International: Setting Up User Defined Codes for Intrastat Reporting*.

## Processing Options for EC – Sales Listing (R0018S)

R0018S

1. Enter the Branch ID to print on  
the report. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the calendar quarter of the  
reporting period. This will be  
printed in the heading and will be  
used for the selection of records.

From month (1-12): \_\_\_\_\_  
From year (4 digits): \_\_\_\_\_  
To month (1-12): \_\_\_\_\_  
To year (4 digits): \_\_\_\_\_

Summary

1. Enter '1' to run in summary  
mode. If left blank, report will  
be run in detail mode. \_\_\_\_\_



## Creating Tax Reports in the Euro

Many European companies use the USE and VAT Tax and VAT Exception reports to help them complete their VAT return forms. During the euro transition period, you can create and print these tax reports in a currency other than the base currency of your company. This is necessary, for example, if your company has converted its base currency to the euro but your government still requires tax reports in the national currency.

The following tax reports use “as if” currency processing, which allows you to create tax reports in a currency other than the base currency of your company:

- Use and VAT Tax (R0018P)
- VAT Exception Report by Tax Area (R0018P7)

The “as if” currency processing for these tax reports follows the no inverse method of exchange rate calculation. The reports print amounts as if they were entered in another currency; they do not write any amounts to a tax table.

Use and VAT Tax and VAT Exception Report by Tax Area are located on the Tax Processing and Reporting menu (G0021). For more information about these reports, see the *Global Solutions Guide*.

### Processing Options for Use and VAT Tax (R0018P)

#### Tax Report

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

#### As-If Currency

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

## Processing Options for VAT Exception Report by Tax Area (R0018P7)

### As-If Currency

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

## Understanding Intrastat Requirements

Customs formalities and controls at the internal borders between member states of the EU disappeared in 1993 with the creation of the European Single Market. With the elimination of custom formalities, the traditional systems for collecting statistics on trade between EU member states also disappeared.

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

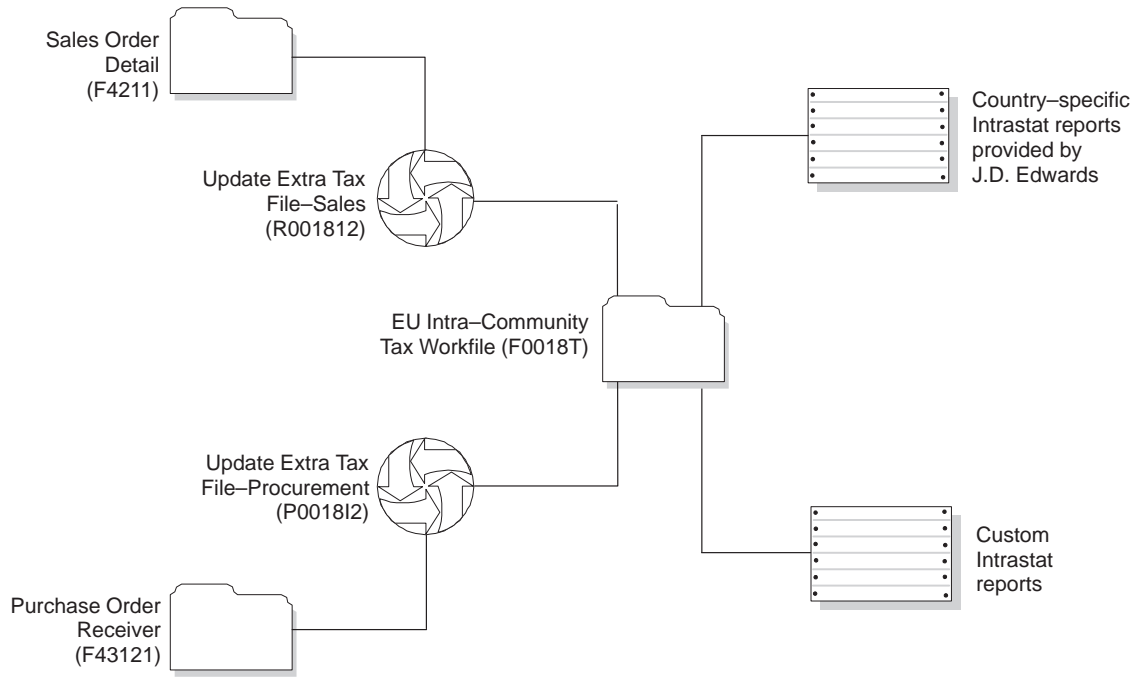
In compliance with the Intrastat system, information on intra-union trade is collected directly from businesses. Each month, businesses are required to send a statistical declaration or, in some member states, a combined statistical and fiscal declaration that gives detailed information regarding their intra-union trade operations of the previous month.

The major features of the Intrastat system are common in all member states, but the system allows national specificities to be taken into account. If you do business in a country that belongs to the EU, and you use J.D. Edwards Sales Order Management and Procurement systems, you can extract all the information necessary to meet Intrastat reporting requirements.



The information that is tracked by the Intrastat system is based strictly on the actual physical movement of goods between member countries of the EU. Intrastat information does not apply to the movement of monetary amounts or placement of orders between member countries.

The following graphic illustrates the J.D. Edwards Intrastat reporting process.



## Understanding Intrastat Reporting and the Euro

Due to the introduction of the euro, Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and the national Statistical Offices of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member nations have changed or are in the process of changing their Intrastat reporting requirements. Each EU member nation will continue to determine its own Intrastat requirements.

After the introduction of the euro, one of the following situations might apply to your company:

- Your company has not converted its base currency to the euro, but the Statistical Office of the EMU member nation in which you do business allows for the submission of Intrastat reports in the euro.
- Your company has converted its base currency to the euro, but the Statistical Office of the EMU member nation in which you do business is not prepared to handle Intrastat reports in the euro and requires that you submit them in the national currency.

The European and national statistical offices determine whether Intrastat reporting must be submitted in the euro, the national currency, or both currencies beginning in 1999. Regardless of whether you have converted your base currency to the euro, your company can meet the reporting requirements with the flexibility of “as if” currency processing.

The “as if” currency processing options in the Sales and Procurement Update Extra Tax File programs (R0018I1 and R0018I2) provide a simplified approach to reviewing and printing amounts in a currency different from your base currency for Intrastat reporting.

### What to Consider Before You Create Intrastat Reports

After January 1, 1999 and before you create Intrastat reports, determine the following:

- The base currency of each of your companies
- The currency in which you must submit Intrastat reports for each of your companies

If your business has multiple companies with multiple currencies, it is important that you approach your Intrastat reporting carefully during the euro transition period. You should always be aware of each company’s base currency and whether Intrastat reports must be in a national currency or the euro. In this way, you ensure that you convert currencies for Intrastat reporting only as necessary.

By using data selection, you can create different versions of the Sales and Procurement Update Extra Tax File programs, depending on the company and country in which you do business.

**Example: Company and Intrastat Reporting in Different Currencies**

Your business has three companies, each with a different base currency. You process all Intrastat reports at the end of 1998. Beginning January 1, 1999, the following scenario applies:

<b>Company</b>	<b>Base Currency as of January 1, 1999</b>	<b>Intrastat Currency for 1999</b>
Company 1	EUR	DEM
Company 2	BEF	BEF
Company 3	FRF	EUR

On January 1, 1999, company 1 converted its base currency from the German mark to the euro. Companies 2 and 3 did not convert their base currencies.

The Statistical Office for company 1 and company 2 require that they submit Intrastat reports in the German mark and Belgian franc, respectively. The Statistical Office for company 3 requires that they submit reports in the euro.

For Intrastat reporting purposes, you should convert the euro amounts for company 1 back to the German mark and convert the amounts for company 3 to the euro. You do not need to convert the amounts for company 2.

For company 1 and 3, you run the Intrastat update programs to load the information in the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile (F0018T) and at the same time convert the amounts. You do this one company at a time, creating a separate version for DEM and EUR, respectively, using the as if currency processing options.

**See Also**

- *International: Updating Intrastat Information* for information about euro considerations when updating the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile (F0018T)

## Updating Intrastat Information

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose Update Extra Tax File - SOP or Update Extra Tax File - PO.

The collection of Intrastat information is based on the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems. You run Intrastat reports based on your company's sales and procurement transactions for the reporting period. To do this, the update process writes all of the required information from the tables in the Sales Order and Procurement systems to a single repository table, the Intrastat workfile (EU Intra-Community Tax workfile - F0018T).

Use the following programs to update the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile:

**Update Extra Tax File – Sales** Updates the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile with sales information based on the following tables:

- Sales Order Header (F4201)
- Sales Order Detail (F4211)

**Update Extra Tax File – Procurements** Updates the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile with purchase information based on the following tables:

- Purchase Order Header (F4301)
- Purchase Order Detail (F4311)
- Purchase Order Receiver (F43121)

In addition, the update programs collect information from the following tables:

- Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross Reference (F744101)
- Inventory Constants (F41001)
- Business Unit Master (F0006)
- Company Master (F0010)
- Currency Code Master (F0013)
- Item Master (F4101)
- Item/Branch (F4102)
- Address Book (F0101 and F0116)
- Order Address (F4006)
- Unit of Measure Conversion (F41002 and F41003)
- User Defined Codes (F0005)

When you run the update programs, you use processing options logic and data selections to select transactions based on a number of different criteria in the sales and procurement tables. Depending on the structure of your company and country-specific reporting requirements, you can specify that the system write records at cost, cost plus markup, or at the taxable purchase price. If you want to report on the quantity actually shipped rather than the quantity ordered, you can use data selection to select order lines from the sales and procurement tables based on the order activity rule that corresponds to the shipped status. The system verifies that the transactions meet your selection criteria and qualify for Intrastat reporting before it writes the required information from the sales and procurement tables, and any other applicable information from the additional tables, to the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile.



The system creates records in the workfile only if the country of the supplier address is different than the country of the ship-to address. You must include codes for both countries as valid values on user defined codes table for European Community Members (74/EC).

To ensure that the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile contains the most current information, you should update the information in the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile periodically. The update program for sales accesses the detail for your sales transactions in the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). If you automatically purge the sales details to the Sales Detail History table (F42119) when you run the Sales Update program (R42800), run the Intrastat update program for sales after you confirm shipments and before you update sales information. Depending on your company policy, you might update the workfile as often as nightly, but at least once per reporting period.

### Before You Begin

- For Sales, set up country codes for the selling business unit (header business unit), shipping business unit (detail business unit) and customer in the Address Book. See *Address Book: Entering Basic Address Book Information*.
- For Procurement, set up country codes for the branch/plant and supplier in the Address Book, or enter countries of origin in the Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross Reference program (P744101). See *International: Entering Cross-References for Items and Suppliers*.
- Set up country codes for all EU countries on user defined code table 74/EC.
- Set up commodity codes on user defined code table 41/E.
- Set up freight handling codes on user defined code table 41/FR.
- Set up nature of transaction codes on user defined code table 74/NT.

See *International: Setting Up User Defined Codes for Intrastat Reporting*.



## Cross-Reference Information

Depending on your business and your suppliers, you may need the capacity to set up a more advanced relationship among the supplier, the item, and the country of origin. In this case, J.D. Edwards recommends that you enter this information in the Intrastat Item/Supplier Cross Reference program (P744101). The Update Extra Tax File - Procurement program (R0018I2) will retrieve the cross-referenced information if you indicate in the processing options to use the Item Origin Cross Reference table (F744101).

If you do not enter the cross-reference information, or if you do not indicate in the processing options to use the Cross Reference table, the system will retrieve the country of origin from Order Address table (F4006) and the original country of origin from the Inventory Constants table (F41001).

## Multi-Currency Environments

In multi-currency environments, the system creates records in the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile based on the base currency of the company specified in the Branch/Plant Constants for each transaction.

You might need to restate the domestic amounts of foreign transactions at an official exchange rate or a monthly average exchange rate. To do this, use the processing options on the Restatement tab to indicate the exchange rate type and the date for this exchange rate. The system recalculates the domestic amount based on the rate and date indicated in the processing options. The exchange rate is taken from the Currency Restatement Rates table (F1113).

## Euro Considerations for Updating the Intrastat Workfile

Before you create Intrastat reports in the euro, or other “as if” currency, you must run the Update Extra Tax File programs for Sales and Procurement. These programs use “as if” currency processing to convert the transaction amounts and write them to the Intrastat workfile (F0018T). Each amount is converted separately, following the EMU conversion rules when applicable (the no inverse method of exchange rate calculation and triangulation).

For example, a German company has converted its base currency to the euro but plans to report all Intrastat information in German marks. The Update Extra Tax File program converts the euro (base currency) to the German mark (“as if” currency) and updates the German mark amount in the F0018T table for Intrastat reporting.

If you have converted all of your companies to the euro and you must submit Intrastat reports in a national currency, you can run the update programs to update the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile, specifying the national currency in the “as if” currency processing option. You can then create Intrastat reports in the national currency.

If you want to submit Intrastat reports in both the national currency and the euro, you must run the update programs twice. Run the update programs once to build the EU

Intra-Community Tax (F0018T) workfile in the euro and save the file under a different name. Then, run the update programs again to build the F0018T in the national currency. The two EU Intra-Community Tax workfiles can then be used to run the Intrastat report.

To use “as if” currency processing for the Update Extra Tax File for Sales and Procurement programs, you must set processing options. These update programs are unlike other reports that use “as if” currency processing. The update programs write amounts to a table, whereas the other programs print reports but do not update amounts.



If you use “as if” currency processing, you lose the direct audit trail for the amount fields between the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile (F0018T) and the original tables in Sales Order Management and Procurement.



If you have records prior to January 1, 1999, be careful that you do not inadvertently convert them to the euro. Make sure that the “as of” date in the processing options is 01/01/99.

### Performance Considerations

Depending on your data selection and the number of transactions in the Sales Order and Procurement systems, the time it takes to run the update programs can vary. To minimize the impact that update programs can have on system performance, do the following:

- Specify your data selection as carefully as possible so that only the necessary records are written to the workfile.
- Update the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile as part of your nightly operations.

### Processing Options for Update Extra Tax File – SOP (R001811)

Transaction

1. To use the Reporting Code method, enter the Sales Reporting Code (1-5) which contains the Nature of Transaction.

\_\_\_\_\_

-Or-

To use the User Defined Code method, enter the UDC table which contains the Nature of Transaction. If no values are entered in this option, table 74/NT will be used.

System Code  
User Defined Codes  
2. Enter '1' to refresh transactions that already exist in the Intrastat Work File (F0018T). If left blank, only new transactions will be written.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Defaults

1. Enter a value to update all records written during this execution for VAT Regime. \_\_\_\_\_

-Or-

Enter a User Defined Code table which contains the value to be used. If no values are entered in this option, the table 74/NT will be used.

System Code \_\_\_\_\_

User Defined Code \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the constant value per Kg to be used for Statistical Value Calculation. (Statistical Amount = Constant \* Net Mass in KG + Taxable Amount. \_\_\_\_\_

3. To use the percentage method, enter the percentage to be used. (for example, 105 = 105% of actual value). If no values are entered in these options, the statistical value will be equal to the actual value. \_\_\_\_\_

## Currency

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

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

3. To restate domestic amounts of foreign transactions at an official or monthly average exchange rate enter the rate type and date here.

Rate Type \_\_\_\_\_

options, the statistical value will be equal to the actual value. \_\_\_\_\_

Date - Effective \_\_\_\_\_

## Process

TRIANGULATION RECORDS: For the following situations, specify the records to be created by entering the value to be used followed by the document type for the record. The possible values are: ' ' = Record not created '1' = Price '2' = Cost '3' = Transfer Cost Leave the document blank to use the original document type. Examples: "3SI" =

Transfer Cost, Document Type SI "2"  
" = Cost, Original Document Type

1. Header Branch and Customer in the same country, Detail Branch in a different country:

Export from Header to Customer \_\_\_\_\_  
Export from Detail to Customer \_\_\_\_\_  
Export from Detail to Header \_\_\_\_\_  
Import from Header to Detail \_\_\_\_\_

2. Header Branch and Detail Branch in the same country, Customer in a different country:

Export from Header to Customer \_\_\_\_\_  
Export from Detail to Customer \_\_\_\_\_

3. Header Branch, Detail Branch and Customer in different countries:

Export from Header to Customer \_\_\_\_\_  
Export from Detail to Customer \_\_\_\_\_  
Export from Detail to Header \_\_\_\_\_  
Import to Header from Detail \_\_\_\_\_

As-If

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

Restatement

1. To restate domestic amounts of foreign transactions at an official or monthly average exchange rate enter the rate type and date here.

Rate Type \_\_\_\_\_  
Date - Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Triangulation

1. For the following situations, specify the records to be created by entering the value to be used followed by the document type for the record. The possible values are:  
' ' = Record not created '1' = Price '2' = Cost '3' = Transfer Cost Leave the document blank to use the original document type.  
Examples: "3" and "SI" = Transfer Cost, Document Type SI "2" and "

" = Cost, Original Document Type

(future use)

H=D<>C

2. Header Branch and Detail Branch in the same country, Customer in a different country:

- a) Export from Header to Customer, value
- a) Export from Header to Customer, document type
- b) Export from Detail to Customer, value
- b) Export from Detail to Customer, value

H=C<>D

3. Header Branch and Customer in the same country, Detail Branch in a different country:

- c) Export from Header to Customer, value
- c) Export from Header to Customer, document type
- d) Export from Detail to Customer, value
- d) Export from Detail to Customer, document type
- e) Export from Detail to Header, value
- e) Export from Detail to Header, document type
- f) Import from Header to Detail, value
- f) Import from Header to Detail, value

H<>D<>C

4. Header Branch, Detail Branch and Customer in different countries:

- g) Export from Header to Customer, value
- g) Export from Header to Customer, document type
- h) Export from Detail to Customer, value
- h) Export from Detail to Customer, document type
- i) Export from Detail to Header, value
- i) Export from Detail to Header, document type
- j) Import to Header from Detail, value
- j) Import to Header from Detail, document type

## Processing Options for Update Extra Tax File – PO (R001812)

### Process

1. Enter the Purchasing Report Code (1-5) which contains the Nature of Transaction;  
the Nature of Transaction; \_\_\_\_\_
- Or - Enter the User Defined Code table which contains the Nature of the Transaction to. If no values are entered in this option, table 74/NT will be used.  
  
System Code \_\_\_\_\_  
User Defined Codes \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Enter '1' to refresh transactions that already exist in the Intrastat Work File (F0018T). If left blank, only new transactions will be written. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Enter a '1' to use the Item Origin Cross-Reference Table for Country of Origin and Original Country of Origin. \_\_\_\_\_

### Defaults

1. Enter a percent to use for calculating Statistical Value.  
(For example, 105 = 105% or actual value) \_\_\_\_\_
- Or - table which contains the value to be used. If no values are entered in this option, the table 74/NT will be used.  
  
Enter the constant value per KG to be used. (Statistical Amount = Constant \* Net mass in Kg + Taxable Amount) If no values are entered, the statistical value will be equal to the actual value. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Enter a value to Statistical Procedure to update all records with. \_\_\_\_\_
- Or - Enter the User Defined Code table which contains the value to be used. If no values are entered in this option, the table 74/NT will be used.

System Code \_\_\_\_\_  
User Defined Codes \_\_\_\_\_

### Currency

1. Enter the currency code for as-if currency reporting. This \_\_\_\_\_

option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency stored in. Amounts will be converted and printed in this as-if currency.

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

3. To restate domestic amounts of foreign transactions at an official or monthly average exchange rate enter the rate type and date here. entered in this option, the statistical value will be equal to the actual value.

Exchange Rate Type  
Date Exchange Rate Effective

Refrsh. Trans.

4. Enter '1' to refresh transactions that already exist in the Intrastat Work File (F0018T). If left blank, only new transactions will be written.

As-If Currency

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

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

ItemOriginX-Re

1. Enter a '1' to use the Item Origin Cross-Reference Table for Country of Origin and Original Country of Origin. If left blank, the default logic will be used

Restatement

1. To restate domestic amounts of foreign transactions at an official or monthly average exchange rate enter the rate type and date here.

Exchange Rate Type  
Date Exchange Rate Effective

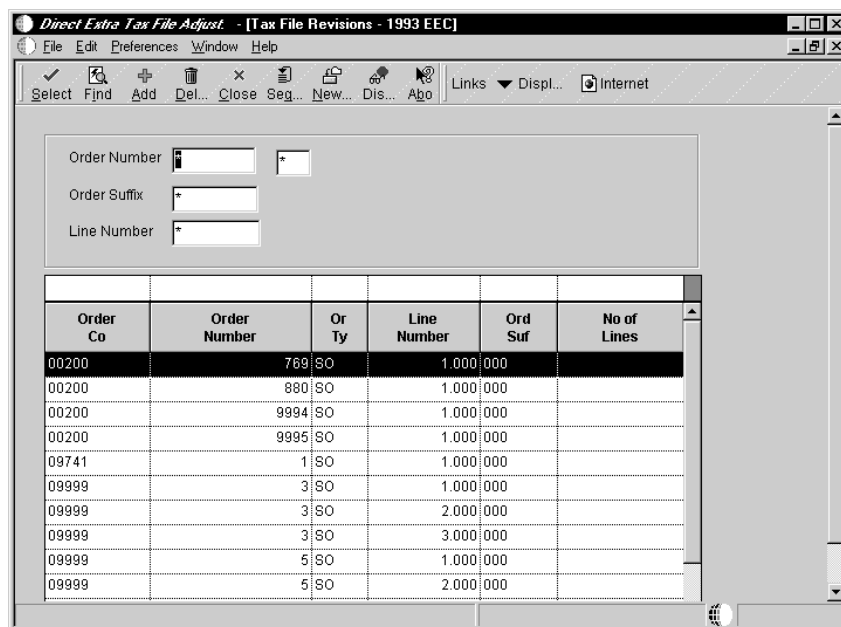
## Revising Intrastat Information

You can revise existing data in the EU Intra-Community Tax workfile (F0018T). You might need to do this to correct missing or inaccurate information, to add a specific transaction, or to update the process indicator.

► **To revise Intrastat information**

From the EU Intrastat Processing menu (G00211), choose Direct Extra Tax File Adjust.

On Tax File Revisions - 1993 EEC



1. Locate a record and click Select.



2. On Intrastat Tax File Revision, revise the information in any of the following fields on the Detail tab:
  - Company
  - Branch/Plant
  - Ship To/From
  - Document Company
  - Document Number
  - Document Type
  - Line Type
  - G/L Date
  - Invoice Date
  - Actual Ship
  - Receipt Date
  
3. Click the Amounts tab and revise the information in any of the following fields:
  - Net Mass in KG
  - Base Currency
  - Taxable Amount
  - Statistical Value Amount
  - Transaction Currency
  - Foreign Taxable Amount

- Foreign Statistical Value
  - Supplementary Units
4. Click the Codes tab and revise the information in any of the following fields:
- Country of Origin
  - Original Country of Origin
  - Region of Origin or Destination
  - Mode of Transport
  - Conditions of Transport
  - Nature of Transaction
  - Port of Entry or Exit
  - Nature of VAT Regime
  - Nature Code
  - Process Indicator
  - Commodity Code

Field	Explanation
Company	<p>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</p> <p>NOTE: You can use Company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use Company 00000 for transaction entries.</p>
Branch/Plant	<p>An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.</p> <p>You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, employee, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department.</p> <p>Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority.</p> <p>NOTE: The system uses the job number for journal entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.</p>

Field	Explanation
Ship To/From	<p>A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other address book members.</p>
Document Company	<p>A number that, with the document number, document type and G/L date, uniquely identifies an original document, such as invoice, voucher, or journal entry.</p> <p>If you use the Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year feature, the Automatic Next Numbers program (X0010) uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.</p> <p>If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to locate the desired document.</p>
Document Number	<p>A number that identifies the original document, such as a voucher, invoice, unapplied cash, journal entry, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers.</p> <p>Matching document (DOCM) numbers identify related documents in the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automated/Manual Payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original document – Voucher</li> <li>Matching document – Payment</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A/R Original Invoice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original document – Invoice</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Receipt Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original document – Invoice</li> <li>Matching document – Receipt</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Credit Memo/Adjustment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original document – Invoice</li> <li>Matching document – Credit Memo</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Unapplied Receipt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original document – Receipt</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Document Type	<p>A user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction.</p> <p>J.D. Edwards reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and timesheets.</p> <p>The reserved document type prefixes for codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P Accounts payable documents</li> <li>R Accounts receivable documents</li> <li>T Time and Pay documents</li> <li>I Inventory conversion issues</li> <li>O Ordering document types</li> </ul> <p>The system creates offsetting entries as appropriate for these document types when you post batches.</p>

Field	Explanation
Line Type	<p>A code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. It controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces, such as General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management. It also specifies the conditions under which a line prints on reports and is included in calculations. Codes include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>S Stock item</li> <li>J Job cost</li> <li>N Nonstock item</li> <li>F Freight</li> <li>T Text information</li> <li>M Miscellaneous charges and credits</li> <li>W Work order</li> </ul>
G/L Date	<p>A date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction is to be posted. The general accounting constants specify the date range for each financial period. You can have up to 14 periods. Generally, period 14 is used for audit adjustments.</p> <p>The system edits this field for PBCO (posted before cutoff), PYEB (prior year ending balance), and so on.</p>
Invoice Date	<p>The date the invoice was printed. The system updates this date when you run the invoice print program in the Sales Order Processing System.</p>
Actual Ship	<p>The date that the shipment to the customer is confirmed as shipped. This date will be updated to the Sales Order Detail file at shipment confirmation.</p>
Receipt Date	<p>The date you received this purchase order line.</p>
Net Mass in KG	<p>The Net Mass in KG (kilograms) is supplied by the sales or purchase order total unit of measure. The Extra Tax File Update programs will extract this information from the Sales Detail (F4211) or Purchasing Receiver (F43121) files.</p>
Base Currency	<p>A code that indicates the currency of a customer's or a supplier's transactions.</p>
Taxable Amount	<p>The amount on which taxes are assessed.</p>
Statistical Value Amount	<p>The Statistical Value is commonly required for VAT reporting in France. Although it may be used in other countries, France defines the Statistical Value to be the nominal costs covering the transport and insurance costs of a shipment to the exit point of the country. Traditionally it is a fixed cost per order and/or a percentage of the order amount. For EU tax reporting purposes, the user supplies this data. It can be updated using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program.</p>

Field	Explanation
Transaction Currency	<p>The foreign currency code entered for conversion. The system uses this code to look up the current exchange rate. The company constants table specifies the domestic currency for the company. Further, you can specify a contract rate for dealings with a particular customer or supplier. The key fields the system uses for locating the proper exchange rate follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Currency (from company constants)</li> <li>• From Currency (from data entry form)</li> <li>• Customer/Supplier Address (if there is a currency contract)</li> <li>• Effective Date (Invoice Date from data entry)</li> </ul> <p>Currency codes are normally three digits. The third digit can be used for variations within a particular currency, such as Dutch commercial rate versus Dutch free rate.</p>
Foreign Taxable Amount	That portion of the sale that is subject to tax in foreign currency.
Foreign Statistical Value	<p>The Statistical Value is commonly required for VAT reporting in France. Although it may be used in other countries, France defines the Statistical Value to be the nominal costs covering the transport and insurance of a shipment to the exit point of the country. Traditionally it is a fixed cost per order and/or a percentage of the order amount. For EU tax reporting purposes, the user supplies this data. It can be updated using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program (P0018T).</p>
Supplementary Units	<p>The Supplementary Unit of Measure is the total number of items on a purchase or sales order. It is only updated in the Extra Tax File (F0018T) if the primary weight is zero.</p>
Country of Origin	<p>A code (system 00/type CN) that identifies the country in which the item originates. This is useful for organizations who must periodically separate their inventory by source.</p>
Original Country of Origin	<p>A code (00/CN) that indicates the original country of origin of the goods. For example, as a German company, you place a purchase order with a French supplier for goods that are manufactured in France, but are warehoused in and delivered from Belgium. The country of origin is Belgium, but the original country of origin is France.</p>
Region of Origin or Destination	<p>For EU VAT reporting, certain countries require the region of origin or destination information. The region of origin will be taken from the region code (state code) in the Address Book of either the ship-to address in the case of a dispatch or the suppliers in the case of arrivals.</p>
Mode of Transport	<p>A user defined code (system 00, type TM) describing the nature of the carrier being used to transport goods to the customer, for example, by rail, by road, and so on.</p>

Field	Explanation
Conditions of Transport	<p>The conditions of transport (or terms of delivery) are taken from the Sales or Purchase Order header file. The Terms of Delivery (field FRTH) in the header file is only one character. To obtain the required three-character explanation for EU VAT reporting, the second explanation of category code 42/FR is used. To provide descriptions when pressing F1 on the field for the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program, also set up a user defined code 00/TC to correspond to the three-character explanation.</p> <p>Sample Codes include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EXW Ex works</li> <li>FOB Free on board</li> <li>CIF Carriage, insurance, freight</li> <li>DUP Delivered duty paid</li> <li>DDU Delivered duty unpaid</li> <li>xxx Others</li> </ul>
Nature of Transaction	<p>The nature of the transaction defines whether the movement of goods is for sale, lease, and so on. For European Union VAT reporting, you can input the Nature of Transaction codes using one of the User Defined codes on the Sales or Purchase Order details. User Defined Codes P1 through P5 are used for Purchase Orders. Codes S1 to S5 are used for Sales Orders. To provide F1 inquiry explanations to the code you choose, use UDC table 00/NT. The Update Extra Tax File programs can update the information in the Extra Tax File by specifying the User Defined Codes you have chosen to use (P1 to P5 or S1 to S5) in the appropriate processing option. The data can also be input by the user through the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program.</p>
Port of Entry or Exit	<p>For VAT reporting, certain countries require information on the port of exit or entry. This information is not available on the system at the present time. You should supply the port of entry or exit by using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program.</p>
Nature of VAT Regime	<p>This code is similar to the nature of transaction code (NAT) and is applicable only to certain countries. Nature of VAT Regime is commonly used in France. The system does not automatically supply this data. You should input the data using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program.</p>
Nature Code	<p>An indicator for European Union VAT reporting. The system cannot automatically supply this data. If required for VAT reporting, you should input the data using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program.</p>

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<b>Field</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Process Indicator	<p>An indicator for European Union VAT reporting. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Blank Record not processed</li><li>1 Processed record</li><li>2 No processing required</li></ul> <p>The Intrastat report selects only unprocessed records (Process Indicator = Blank).</p> <p>You indicate a value of 2 to exclude a specific record from the Intrastat report. For instance, if a supplier in the European Union ships a specific order from a country outside of the EU the order needs to be excluded from Intrastat reporting.</p> <p>The system does not automatically supply this data. For VAT reporting, you should input data using the Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment program (P0018T).</p>
Commodity Code	The Commodity Code number for the item.

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