

PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Global Solutions Argentina
PeopleBook

May 2004

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Global Solutions Argentina PeopleBook
SKU ERP810GAR0504

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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks

Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

Note

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

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

Note

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

See Also

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

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

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, "as if" currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.
Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading "See Also" or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

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

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

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

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

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

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

Setting Up User Display Preferences

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

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

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

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

► To set up user display preferences

From the EnterpriseOne Menu, choose My System Options.

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



My System Options - User Profile Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

User ID	BR857194
Address Number	8015
Default Icon File	

Display Preferences

Language		
<input type="radio"/> Right To Left	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Left to Right	
Date Format	DMY	Day, Month, Year (DDMMYY)
Date Separator Character		System value
Decimal Format Character		System value
Localization Country Code	ES	Spain
Universal Time	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Time Format	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. Complete the following optional fields:

- Language
- Date Format
- Date Separator Character
- Decimal Format Character

4. Click OK.

See Also

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

Processing Options for User Profiles (P0092)

A/B Validation

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

Accounts Payable for Argentina

The purpose of this section is to familiarize the user with the Accounts Payable module for Argentina. This section is a complement to the standard *Accounts Payable Guide*.

This section provides the following country-specific additions to the Accounts Payable system:

- ❑ **Supplier Entry**

The Argentinian localization for the Accounts Payable system incorporates a new form in which you enter tax information for suppliers.

- ❑ **Voucher Entry**

The system automatically assigns an internal, correlative number to vouchers. The legal number is incorporated in the invoice number, and an optional control per legal document has also been added.

- ❑ **Automatic Payments**

The automatic payment process includes the calculation of Argentinian taxes to be withheld and the payment's final value.

- ❑ **Credit Invoices**

The invoice credit entry and approval process has been incorporated into the system.

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina

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

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

Caution

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

Country CUIT (76A/FJ)

Set up the CUIT numbers for the country of origin of foreign suppliers.

This UDC code is comprised of the country of origin and the person/corporation code. Use description 01 to set up the country CUIT, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
FRC	55-00000430-7	N	N
FRP	50-00000412-7	N	N
USP	50-0000301-5	N	N

ARG-A/B Legal Document Type (76A/A0)

Set up the document type for foreign tax IDs as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
080	CUIT		1	N
084	CUIT – foreign			N
085	DNI			N

Setting Up Supplier Information for Argentina

You must set up suppliers before you enter vouchers and issue their payments.

When you set up an Argentinean supplier, you must enter country-specific supplier information. The country-specific supplier information serves as the default you create a voucher, but you can modify the information during voucher entry if necessary. However, the profit withholding condition and concept cannot be changed because they are obtained from the Address Book.

For the standard Supplier Master program (P04012) to access country-specific information, you must set up corresponding versions of the following applications:

- Address Book Revisions (P01012)
- Additional A/B Information (P760101A)

For example, if you are using version ZJDE0001 of the Address Book Revisions program, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Additional A/B Information program.

Country-specific information about the suppliers is stored in the A/B Tag Table – ARG - 04 table (F760101A).

Prerequisites

- ❑ Review the steps for adding a supplier master record. See *Entering Supplier Master Records* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.
- ❑ Set the processing options for the Additional A/B Information program (P760101A) to allow duplicate numbers. If you leaves the processing option blank, you cannot enter duplicate CUIT numbers.

- ❑ If you are setting up foreign suppliers, set up the CUIT numbers for the countries of origin in UDC 76A?FJ and set up the document type for foreign tax IDs in UDC 76A/A0. See *Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► **To set up supplier information for Argentina**

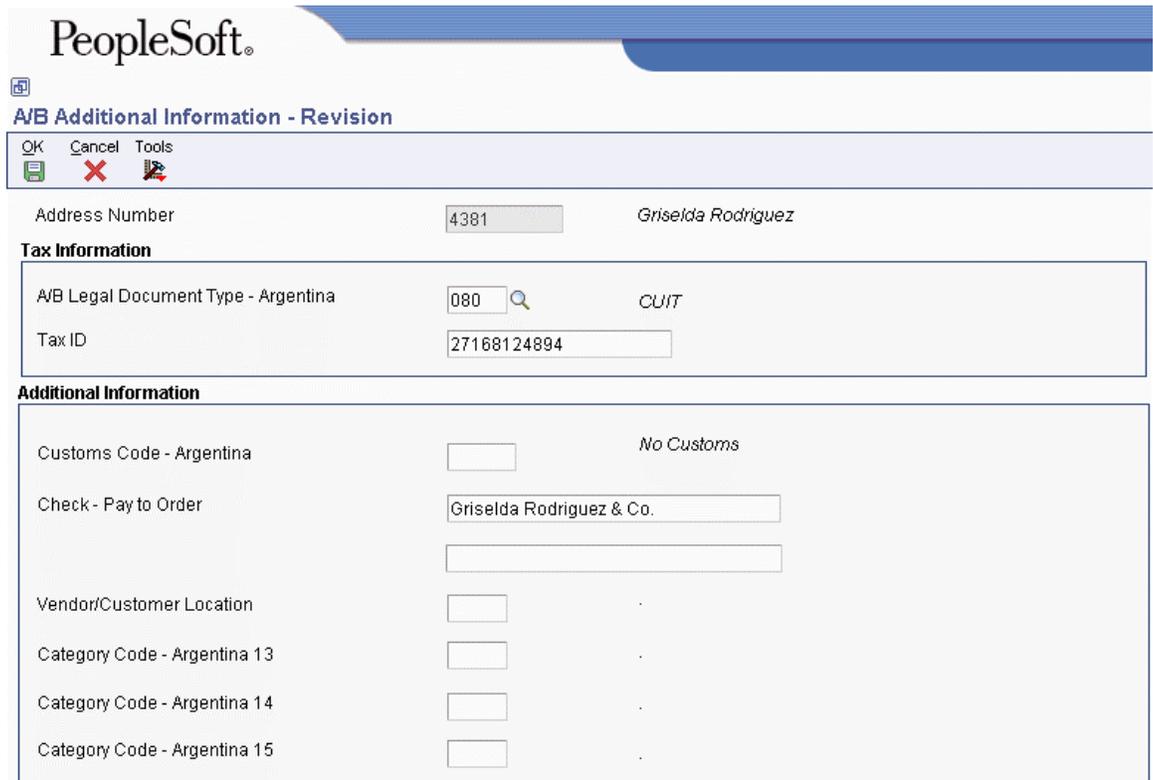
From the *Supplier & Voucher Entry* menu (G0411), choose *Supplier Master Information*.

1. On *Work With Supplier Master*, complete the steps to add a supplier master record.

Note

For Argentinian suppliers, you must complete the *Country* field on the *Mailing Tab* and the *Add'l Ind Tax ID* field on the *Additional* tab of the *Address Book Revision* form.

For foreign suppliers, you must complete the *Country* field on the *Mailing Tab* and the *Person/Corporation Code* field on the *Additional* tab of the *Address Book Revision* form.



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A/B Additional Information - Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Address Number: 4381 Griselda Rodriguez

Tax Information

A/B Legal Document Type - Argentina: 080 CUIT

Tax ID: 27168124894

Additional Information

Customs Code - Argentina: No Customs

Check - Pay to Order: Griselda Rodriguez & Co.

Vendor/Customer Location:

Category Code - Argentina 13:

Category Code - Argentina 14:

Category Code - Argentina 15:

2. On *A/B Additional Information – Revision*, complete the following fields:

- A/B Legal Document Type - Argentina
- Tax ID
- Customs Code - Argentina
- Check - Pay to Order

3. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Vendor/Customer Location
 - Category Code - Argentina 13
 - Category Code - Argentina 14
 - Category Code - Argentina 15
4. Click OK.

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A/B Withholding Information - Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Address Number	<input type="text" value="4381"/>	<i>Griselda Rodriguez</i>
VAT Withholding Concept	<input type="text" value="FLT"/> 	<i>Shipment</i>
Profit Withholding Condition - Argentina	<input type="text" value="INS"/>	<i>Registered</i>
Profit Withholding Concept - Argentina	<input type="text" value="30"/>	<i>Goods</i>
G.I. Agreement Code - Argentina	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<i>Multilateral</i>
G.I. Concept Source - Argentina	<input type="text" value="FLT"/>	<i>Shipment</i>
G.I. State Source - Argentina	<input type="text" value="01"/>	<i>Cordoba</i>
G.I. Concept Destination - Argentina	<input type="text" value="FLT"/>	<i>Shipment</i>
G.I. State Destination - Argentina	<input type="text" value="02"/>	<i>Mendoza</i>
Contract Concept - Argentina	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<i>More than 500 square meters</i>
S.U.S.S Withholding Concept	<input type="text" value="ABC"/>	<i>Professional</i>

5. On A/B Withholding Information – Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - VAT Withholding Concept
 - Profit Withholding Condition - Argentina
 - Profit Withholding Concept - Argentina
 - G.I. Agreement Code - Argentina
 - G.I. Concept Source - Argentina
 - G.I. State Source - Argentina
 - G.I. Concept Destination - Argentina
 - G.I. State Destination - Argentina
 - Contract Concept - Argentina

Setting Up the CAI by Supplier (RG100)

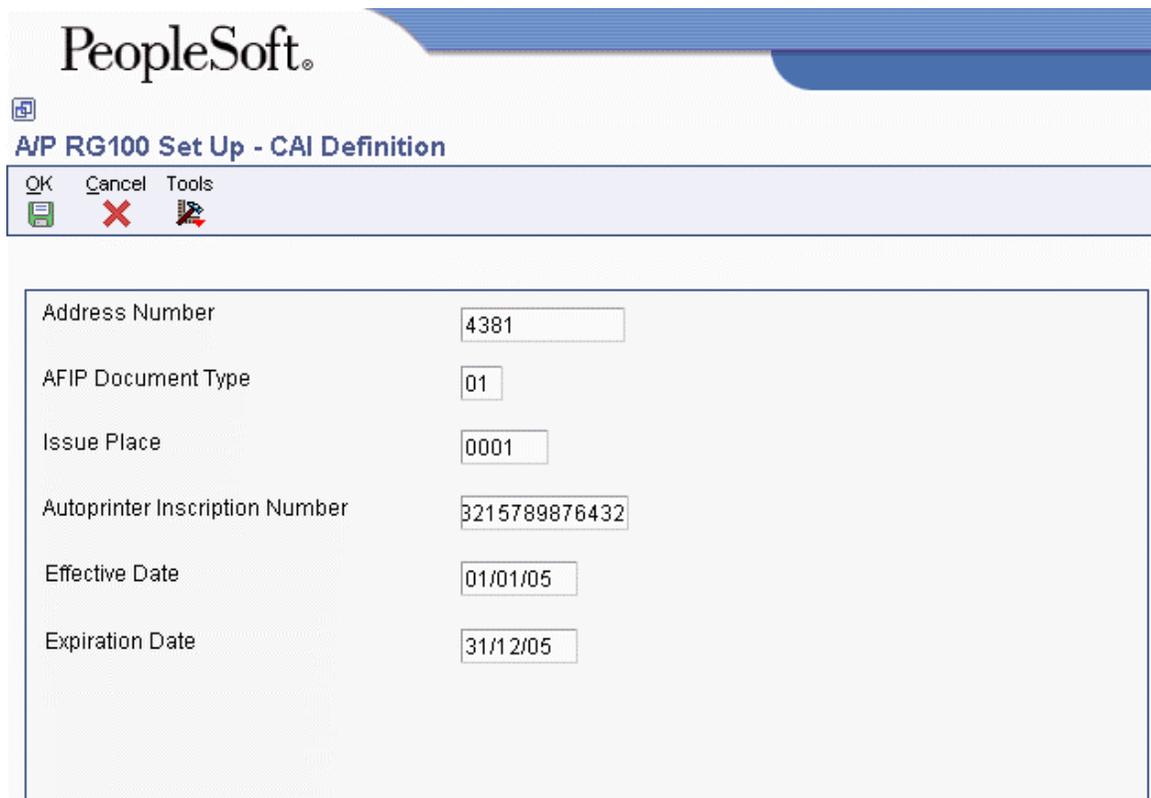
Through General Resolution 100/98, the Fiscal Authority of Argentina stipulates that, effective August 1, 1998, all invoices that are issued by a printer or an autotyping company for each sale must include a Print Authorization Code (CAI) and due date. This regulation applies to all types of legal vouchers (invoices, debit notes, credit notes, and so on), except type C vouchers.

The CAI is assigned by the fiscal authority and has a given effective date.

► To set up the CAI by supplier

From the Set Up RG100 menu (G76A100), choose A/P RG100 Set Up.

1. On Work with CAI, click Add.



Field	Value
Address Number	4381
AFIP Document Type	01
Issue Place	0001
Autoprinter Inscription Number	3215789876432
Effective Date	01/01/05
Expiration Date	31/12/05

2. On CAI Definition, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Address Number
 - AFIP Document Type
 - Issue Place
 - Autoprinter Inscription Number
 - Effective Date
 - Expiration Date

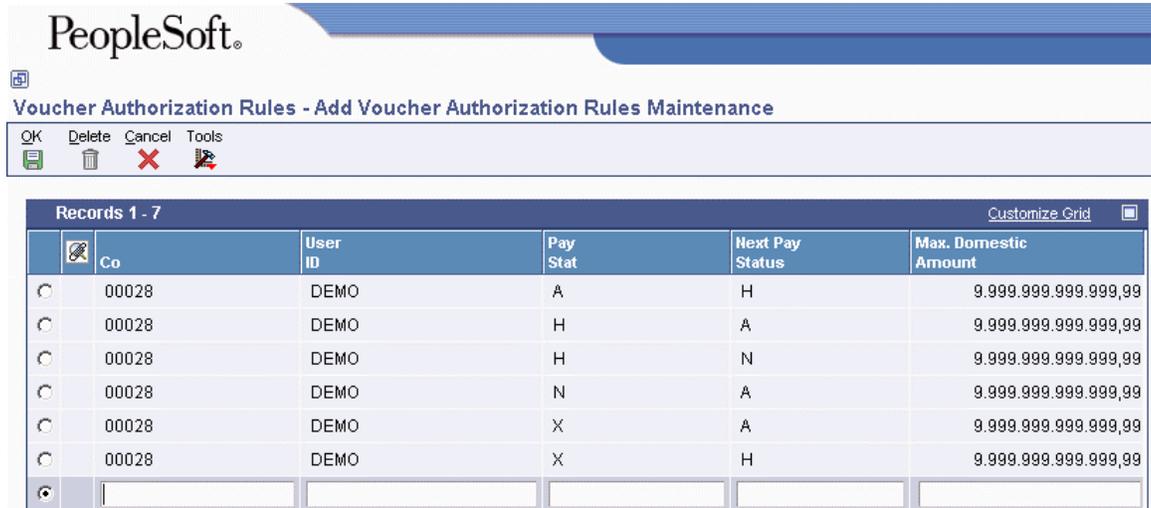
Setting Up Voucher Authorization Rules

You set up voucher authorization rules to authorize different users to change the status of vouchers up to a given amount.

► **To set up voucher authorization rules**

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Voucher Authorization Rules.

1. On Work with Voucher Authorization Rules Maintenance, click Add.



Records 1 - 7					Customize Grid
	Co	User ID	Pay Stat	Next Pay Status	Max. Domestic Amount
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	A	H	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	H	A	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	H	N	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	N	A	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	X	A	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input type="radio"/>	00028	DEMO	X	H	9.999.999.999.999,99
<input checked="" type="radio"/>					

2. On Add Voucher Authorization Rules Maintenance, to set the allowed authorized limits by company and user, complete the following fields in the detail area and click OK:

- Co
- User ID
- Pay Stat
- Next Pay Status
- Max. Domestic Amount

Creating Vouchers for Argentina

After you receive a supplier's invoice, you must create a voucher so that you can issue the payment.

For the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411) to access country-specific information, you must set up corresponding versions of the following applications:

- Standard Voucher Entry (P0411)
- F0411 Tag File Maintenance – ARG – 04 – 04 (P760411A)
- Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047)

For example, if you are using version ZJDE0001 of the Standard Voucher Entry program, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the F0411 Tag File Maintenance – ARG – 04 – 04 program and version ZJDE0001 of the Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options program.

Country-specific voucher information is stored in A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760411A).

Note

When you create a voucher, the system assigns the value from the Pay Status Code processing option from the Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options program (P0400047) to the voucher. If this processing option is blank, the system uses the default value from the Pay Status (PST) data item. You cannot override the system-assigned payment status.

Also, you cannot modify or delete a voucher if the pay status of any of its lines is listed in UDC 76A/EI (Unchangeable Pay Status).

Considerations for the Duplication of Invoice Legal Number

The system controls the duplication of invoice legal numbers with the same supplier and legal document type.

To activate the duplicate legal numbers control, you must set up the processing options on the Validate tab for the F0411 Tag File Maintenance - ARG - 04 - 04 program (P760411A).

After you click OK on the Voucher Additional Information - Revision form, if the invoice number is duplicated for the same type of legal document, the system displays the Duplicate Invoice Number form.



If the system displays this form, take one of the following actions:

- Press Cancel: In this case, the voucher is generated with the pay status that is designated in processing option 5 of the F0411 Tag File Maintenance - ARG - 04 - 04 program (P76A0411A). For the invoice to adopt the pay status from the Pay Status Code processing option for the Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options program (P0400047), you must re-enter the voucher and replace its legal number with one that is not a duplicate, or you must change its legal document type.
- Replace the legal number with one that is not a duplicate and click OK.

If duplicate number control is not achieved through legal document type (the processing options on the Validate tab for the F0411 Tag File Maintenance - ARG - 04 - 04 program (P760411A) are blank), the system uses Duplicate Invoice Number Edit setting from the Accounts Payable constants. In this case, when you enter a duplicate number for the invoice, the system returns an error when the detail area of the Enter Voucher – Payment Information form is loaded.

If you receive this error, change the legal number to one that is not a duplicate so that you can continue with voucher creation.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Review the steps for creating a voucher. See *Entering Standard Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.
- ❑ Review the steps for matching a voucher to an open receipt. See *Choosing Receipt Records to Match to a Voucher* in the *Procurement Guide*.

► To create a voucher for Argentina

From the *Supplier & Voucher Entry* menu (G0411), choose *Standard Voucher Entry*.

1. On *Supplier Ledger Inquiry*, click *Add*.

PeopleSoft

Standard Voucher Entry - Enter Voucher - Payment Information

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Document No/Typ/Co 00028 Batch No 29335 Prev Doc

Company 00028 Prueba - Argentina - 28

Supplier Number 4381 Griselda Rodriguez Business Unit 1

Invoice Number 000868765455 Discount % Default Payment Terms CTD

Invoice Date 15/06/05 G/L Date 30/06/05 Service/Tax Date 15/06/05

Currency ARS Exchange Rate Base ARS Foreign

Records 1 - 2							
	Pay Rtn	Gross Amount	Pymt Terms	Discount Available	Remark	Due Date	Pay Status
○	001	1,120.00	CTD			15/06/05	A
⦿	002						

Gross 1,120.00 Disc Tax 194.38 Taxable 925.62

2. On Enter Voucher – Payment Information, complete the steps to create a voucher.
3. On the G/L Distribution form, complete the accounting information.
The system displays the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form.

Note

Once you access the Voucher Additional Information - Revision form, you must complete the transaction; it cannot be cancelled.

The screenshot displays the PeopleSoft interface for the 'Voucher Additional Information - Revision' form. At the top, the PeopleSoft logo is visible. Below the title bar, there are 'OK' and 'Tools' buttons. A section for 'Document Type' contains three input fields with values 'PV', '1', and '00028'. Below this, there are three tabs: 'General Information' (selected), 'Withholdings', and 'Import Information'. The 'General Information' tab contains several fields: 'AFIP Transaction Document Type' (01, Invoice A), 'Invoice Group' (A, Group A), 'Voucher Pages' (1), 'Category Code 14', 'Category Code 15', 'Autoprinter Inscription Number' (disabled), 'Expiration Date' (disabled), 'Operation Code', and 'Fiscal Controller'.

The values displayed on the Withholdings tab correspond to the values set up for the provider.

The Document Type and Invoice Group fields are populated according to the tax area that is used in the voucher, and the relationship that is set up for EnterpriseOne internal documents and AFIP documents.

You can modify the values in any fields except the Autoprinter Inscription Number, Expiration Date, G.I. Agreement Code, and Profit Withholding Condition fields.

4. On the General Information tab, enter the number of pages of the invoice in the following field:
 - Voucher Pages

Note

The number of pages must be reported in the Purchase VAT magnetic backup.

5. After you have reviewed all of the information on the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form, click OK.

► **To choose receipt records to match to a voucher for Argentina**

From the Receipts Matching and Posting menu (G43A15), choose Match Voucher to Open Receipt.

1. On Supplier Ledger Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Voucher Match, complete the steps to create a voucher.
The system displays the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form.
3. On the General Information tab, enter the number of pages of the invoice in the following field:
 - Voucher Pages

Note

The number of pages must be reported in the Purchase VAT magnetic backup.

4. After you have reviewed all the information on the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form, click OK.

Processing Options for F0411 Tag File Maintenance – ARG – 04 – 04 (P760411A)

General

- 1.- Enter the Default Cost Center.
- 2.- Enter the number of days to calculate the limit date for the vouchers.

RG/100

- 3.- Enter '1' if you are processing vouchers corresponding to RG 100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in that regulation .

Validate

Enter '1' if you want to incorporate the legal document type in the duplicate invoice legal number validation.

Pay status if the invoice legal number is duplicated.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Default business unit	Enter the default business unit for voucher setup. You can modify this value when you enter the voucher. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default business unit for the supplier in the Address Book.
RG 100	<p>If you enter a 1 in this processing option, the CAI number is displayed; and the system issues a message if the CAI has not been assigned or is expired. The messages issued are only warnings; you can still set up the voucher.</p> <p>Vouchers pertaining to RG100 are identified with a 1 in the B2URC1 field of table F760411A.</p>
Duplicate validation	Enter 1 in processing option 4 to control duplicate numbers by legal document type. In processing option 5, enter the pay status for duplicate invoices.

Preparing to Revise Vouchers

You use the Speed Status Change program (P0411S) to approve vouchers and change some of the information on the vouchers (expiration date, applied discount, payee number, pay instrument, and so on). Which information can be changed depends on the user type that is specified in the processing options for the PO - A/P Speed Release - ARG - 04 – 04 program (P76A115). The following user types are valid:

- Approver
Can modify the Pay Status and Remarks fields
- Treasurer
Can modify the Pay Status, Remarks, and Payee Number fields
- Payer
Can modify all fields

Note

Each user's authority to modify vouchers from one state to another and up to a specific amount is defined in the Voucher Authorization Rules program (P760409A).

See Also

- *Revising Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for the specific steps for modifying voucher information and releasing vouchers

Processing Options for PO - A/P Speed Release - ARG - 04 – 04 (P76A115)

General

1. Enter a '1' if the user is an Approver, '2' if it is a Treasurer and leave it blank if it is the Payer

Enter User Type

Automatic Payment Processing

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

The following graphic illustrates the automatic payment process:

Automatic Payment Process for Argentina



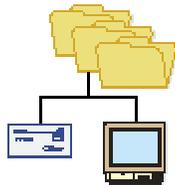
Step 1.
Decide what to pay. Use Speed Status Change to put all other payments on hold.



Step 2.
Create payment groups.



Step 3.
Review the Payment Group Edit report.



Step 4.
Work with payment groups.

Step 5.
Write payment.



Step 6.
Update payment.



Step 7.
Review payment register.



Step 8.
Post payments.

Setting Up Payment Instruments

Payment instruments can be checks, tapes, drafts, BACS (Bank Automated Clearing System), and so on. You must define the payment instruments that your business uses. Clients outside the U.S. must set up payment instruments that are country-specific for their automatic payments. You control the format of each payment instrument by choosing programs and versions of the programs that produce each component of a payment. These components include the following:

- Payment
The printed copy for the payment.
- Payment register
The printed list of payments.
- Attachment
A printed report that contains the detail information for each payment.
- Debit statement
A printed list of debit balances that indicates that you have overpaid a supplier. It shows net amounts that are either a credit or that zero out a voucher.

The Payment Instrument Defaults program (P0417) includes all of the default programs that are associated with each component. The default program information is stored in the A/P Payments - Default Print and Update table (F0417).

You assign a program number to each component of a payment instrument. For example, you might assign program P04573 (for print standard attachments) to the attachments component of a payment instrument. The system accesses this program and produces the appropriate type of attachment.

You are not limited to using the pre-assigned programs for each payment instrument. For example, if the default of blank for your company is to print a check that is in a Canadian format, you can change the payment print program from the Auto Payments Write/Reset program (P04572) to the Print Automatic Payments - Check - Canada report (R04572C).

You are able to narrow your selections for each component even further by selecting a version of each program that will write the components. The advantage of this situation is that you can use different processing options or data selection in the versions, based on your needs.

A debit statement is automatically generated if debit memos and open vouchers for a supplier net to zero. The system assigns a debit statement number as the payment number for the payment record, clears the open amounts of all records, and changes the pay status to paid.

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

Working with Payment Formats for Argentina

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for Argentina:

Payment Instrument	Payments	Payment Register	Attachments	Debit Statements
Check and payment order (C)	P760472A	P04576	P760473A	P04574
Deferred check and payment order (N)	P76A04722	P04576N	P760473A	P04574
Cash – Payment order without a check (E)	P7604721A	P04576	P760473A	P04574
Credit Invoice/Promissory Note (X)	P76A0420	P04576	P760473A	P04574

Note

The payment instrument codes listed above (C, N, E, and X) are examples only. You can use other codes.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Payment Instruments* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about assigning programs to payment instruments.

Creating Payment Control Groups for Argentina

From the Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413), choose Create Payment Control Groups.

The Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570) selects all of the vouchers with an expiration date that is earlier or the same as the one which is specified in the processing options. If the Pay Through Date processing option is blank, the system uses the payment date from the processing options for the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 program (P76A570), to calculate withholdings and exchange rates.

When you create payment groups, the system generates a standard report showing which vouchers were selected for the payment. It also generates the Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 report (R760476A), which lists the payment amount and corresponding tax withholdings.

The Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 report lists the following payment group details:

- The bank account that is affected by the payment
- The currency in which the payment will be made
- The total amount of the payment
- The name to which payment will be made
- The type of document

- The number of the voucher or vouchers being paid
- The company to which the vouchers belong
- The invoice number of the vouchers
- The discount, if any
- The vouchers selected for the payment and a record for each tax withholding

The following tax withholdings reduce the payment amount and constitutes a debt with AFIP on behalf of a third party:

- Gross Income Withholding (\$B)
- Profit Withholdings (\$G)
- Contractor Withholdings (\$S)
- V.A.T. Withholdings (\$I)
- Eventual Withholdings (\$A)

Note

Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 report is not generated if:

- The payment amount is negative.
- Another payment group is waiting for processing or updating.
- The setup for RG 726 is missing.

See *Setting Up VAT Withholdings for RG726 or RG615* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Country-specific payment group information is saved in the following tables:

- F04572 Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760472A)
One record for each payment group payment
- PCG Detail Information Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760473A)
One record for each tax withholding for individual payments.

Note

For the standard Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570) to access country-specific information, you must set up corresponding versions of the following applications:

- Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 (R760476A)
- PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 (P76A570)

For example, if you are using version ZJDE0001 of the Create Payment Control Groups program, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 program.

Considerations for Profit Withholding Calculations

Processing Option 1 on the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 program (P76A570) specifies how payments are accrued for the profit withholding calculation. Valid values for this processing option are:

- Blank - Independent accrual by company
- 1 - Unique accrual for all companies
- 2 - Accrual by related company

Note

Payment accruals are stored in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG - 04 table (F760406A).

Independent Accrual by Company

Profit concept withholding calculations are performed independently for each company, with no relationship established for payment accruals that exist for other companies or branches.

For this reason, the system accrues completed payments for each of the companies that has been set up.

Unique Accrual for All Companies

The calculation for unique accrual profit withholding means that the system calculates the withholdings based on the sum of all of the accrued payments for all of the companies and branches which were previously set up. As a consequence, no unique accrual of completed payments occurs.

Suppose you have set up two companies: Company A with branch A, and Company B. In this example, the base for the calculation is the sum of payments that are accrued for Company A, its branch, and Company B.

Accrual by Related Company (Parent Number)

If you specify Accrual by Related Company for the same organizational structure that is described above (Company A with a subsidiary branch, and Company B), two scenarios are possible:

- If the profit withholdings are calculated when a voucher from Company A or its branch is paid, the base for the calculation is payments accrued for Company A and its branch.
- The Company B accrual is not part of the calculation.

If the voucher being paid belonged to Company B, only its payment accrual is used to determine the withholding amount. Accruals for Company A and its branch are not a part of the withholding calculation.

See Also

- *Creating Payment Control Groups* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for more information about the standard Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570)

Processing Options for PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 (P76A570)

General

Enter what type of payments done calculation you want

' ' By company

'1' Unique for all companies

'2' By related companies

Enter value

Enter Payment Terms Code for Withholding

Process

Enter Payment Date. If it is blanks, it will consider the date in option 1 from R04570

Payment Date

Leave it blanks if you want process according to RG 726.

Enter "1" if you want process according to RG 615.

Enter "2" if you don't Withholding Entity.

Enter special payment instrument (draft Argentina) due date

RG 738/99

Enter Issu Place to number profit and VAT certificate (RG 738/99).Leave it blanks if you don't want automatic number.

Issue Place

RG 830/00

1. Enter the category code number to get UTE set from address book

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Type of payment done calculation	An option that specifies how payments are accumulated for profit withholding calculations. See <i>Considerations for Profit Withholding Calculations</i> in the <i>Global Solutions Argentina Guide</i> .
Payment Date	<p>The date that is used to search for accumulated profits and exchange rates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the date from the first processing option of the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570).</p> <p>After the payment group has been created, the system uses this date to validate that the check date being entered corresponds to the same month.</p>
RG 615/726 Processing	<p>An option that specifies the type of processing to use.</p> <p>If the value is blank or 1, the system verifies that the AFIP classification for each supplier, month, and year combination exists in the Supplier Information RG 726 – 04 table (F76A8011).</p> <p>If the value is 2, the system does not verify whether RG726 information exists for suppliers.</p>
Issue Place	The place from which the certificate's legal number was issued. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses standard voucher numbering.

Working with Payment Groups for Argentina

After you create payment groups, you can work with them to review and change payments. You generally review payments twice:

1. After you create payment groups but before you write payments. This time allows you to identify payments and vouchers that you want to change or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
 - Change information at the payment and voucher levels.
 - Remove payment groups and payments from the payment cycle.
2. After you write payments but before you update the A/P ledger. This time allows you to identify payments that you want to void or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
 - Void the payments that were written and rewrite them.
 - Remove payment groups and payments from the payment cycle.

When you work with payment groups, you work with pay items that are at one of the following statuses:

Write	The pay item is ready to be written.
Update	The payment has been written and is ready to be updated in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

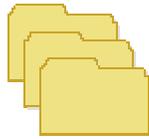
When pay items in a payment group are at a status of *write* or *update*, you might need to perform one of the following actions:

Undo	To remove a pay item from the payment group. You can undo pay items, regardless of whether they are at a status of <i>write</i> or <i>update</i> . In either case, the pay item has an open amount other than 0 and a status of <i>approved</i> .
Reset	To return a pay item to the previous step in the payment process. If the status of the pay item is <i>update</i> and you reset it, the pay item returns to a pay status of <i>write</i> .

The following graphic shows the process for working with payment groups:

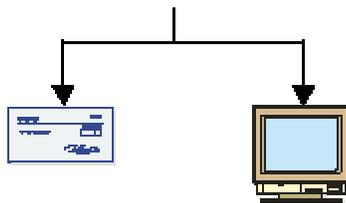
Working With Payment Groups

Vouchers are selected and stored in temporary workfiles:

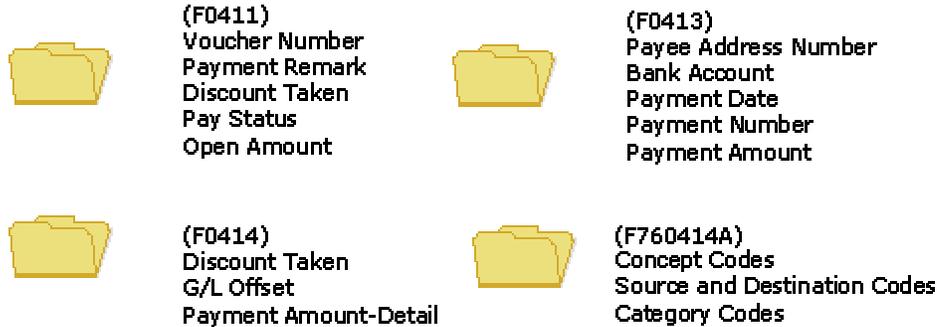


A/P Payment Processing - Header (F04571)
 A/P Payment Processing - Summary (F04572)
 F04572 Tag Table - ARG - 04 (F760472A)
 A/P Payment Processing - Detail (F04573)
 PCG Detail Information Tag Table - ARG - 04 (F760473A)

Write payments



Update payments



After you process payment groups

Voucher	Pay Status	Pay Inst	Due Date (MM/DD)
PV101	P		06/01
PR102	H		07/15
PD103	P	T	06/01
PV104	H		06/05
PV105	P	T	06/15

See Also

- *Working with Payment Groups* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Revising Unprocessed Payments for Argentina

You can make limited changes to payments, vouchers, and payment groups before you write them, including the following:

- Removing unprocessed payments
- Removing an entire payment group
- Revising control information for a payment group

Working with Automatic Payments for Argentina

After you create payment groups, you must write payments. When you create payment groups, the system creates temporary payment records. You then use these records to print payments.

Writing Payments for Argentina

When you write payments, you print the payments. You can perform either of the following actions:

- Write all of the payments in a payment group.
- Write selected payments in a payment group.

When you write payments, the system:

- Creates a matching document with a document type of PK (automatic payment). This payment closes the voucher.
- Assigns payment numbers.
- Changes the "next status" of the payment group from WRT (write) to UPD (update).
- Prints payments by using control information for payment groups.
- Prints attachments if needed.

Note

The Create Payment Control Groups report (R04570) controls the printing of attachments. The P04572 payment format is designed to print *ten* detail lines on a payment stub. However, you can specify a different number of detail lines per payment stub on the Set Up G/L Bank Account form. If you specify more than ten detail lines per payment stub, you must use a print payment program that can accommodate the number of lines that you specify.

If a payment has more detail lines than are specified on the Set Up G/L Bank Account form, and the R04570 processing option to print attachments is set, the payment stub prints "See Attachment" and all of the detail prints on the attachment.

If the R04570 processing option for attachments is *not* set to print attachments and more than the specified number of detail lines for a single payment exist, the Auto Payments Write/Reset program (P04572) prints the specified number of detail lines on a stub, voids the payment, prints the specified number of detail lines on the next stub, voids the payment, and so on until all of the detail lines have been printed. The payment form following the last detail line prints with the full payment amount.

The system can print as many as 99 payment stubs for a single payment. The number of detail lines that the system prints for a single payment depends on the number of detail lines on each payment stub. For example, if you are printing ten detail lines on each payment stub, the system can print 990 (10 detail lines times 99 payment stubs) for the payment. In this example, if more than 990 lines of detail exist, the system prints multiple payments.

When you issue a payment, you issue it to the alternate payee. You choose whether the alternate payee is the supplier or the factor/special payee in the voucher entry processing options by specifying a version of the Voucher Entry Master Business Function. On the Defaults tab for the Voucher Entry MBF processing option (P0400047), enter a 1 in the Alternate Payee option to populate the alternate payee with the factor/special payee. Leaving this option blank populates the alternate payee with the supplier number. You can override the alternate payee default when you enter the voucher.

The system does not update the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411), the Accounts Payable - Matching Document table (F0413), the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail table (F0414), or the A/P Payment Detail Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760414A) until the update process. The payments remain in the temporary workfiles:

- The A/P Payment Processing - Header table (F04571)
- The A/P Payment Processing - Summary table (F04572)
- The F04572 Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760472A)
- The A/P Payment Processing - Detail table (F04573)
- The PCG Detail Information Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760473A).

Note

When you write a payment amount, in words, that exceeds the number of characters provided in the print program, the system prints checks with digits for the payment amount instead of words.

Considerations for Writing Payments for Argentina

Payment G/L Date

The date of the check must be for the same month and year as the tentative date set up in processing options of the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 program (P76A570). If this processing option is blank, the date must match the one set up in the Pay Through Date processing option of the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570).

Deferred check

If the payment instrument is a deferred check, you must enter the displacement days of the check, which will be added to the latest due date of those vouchers that are included in the payment group.

See Also

- *Writing Payments in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Resetting Payment Processing for Argentina

After you write payments but before you update them, you might need to rewrite them. For example, you might need to rewrite payments because of an error, such as a paper jam, wrong payment number, or wrong payment date.

Before you can rewrite payments, you must reset them. Written payments have a next status of UPD (update). When you reset payments, you are returning them to a next status of WRT (write), so you can correct the problem and rewrite them.

When you reset payments, you can either void payments or rewrite them with the same payment number:

- If you enter a new beginning payment number, the system voids any payments that are selected for reset which have a payment number that is less than the new beginning number, if that number was previously assigned.
- If you accept the next payment number (the default), the system voids payments by writing zero records.

The system processes voided payments when you update the A/P ledger. You see these records when you post payments to the general ledger.

You can set a processing option for Work with Payment Groups to process voided payments that are stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

See Also

- *Resetting Payment Processing in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Removing Processed Payments for Argentina

After you write payments but before you update them, you might need to remove one or all of them from the current payment cycle. To do so, you undo the payment. The system then:

1. Voids the payment
2. Removes the voucher pay items from the payment group
3. Resets the pay status of the voucher from payment in-process to approved

You can then change vouchers and process them for payment at another time.

► To remove processed payments for Argentina

From the Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413), choose Work with Payment Groups.

1. On Work with Payment Groups, follow the steps for reviewing payment groups.
2. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Choose a payment group with a next status of UPD.
 - On Work With Payment Group - Update Status, choose a payment.
3. From the Row menu, choose Undo.
4. On Undo Confirmation, click Yes.

5. On Reset Payments, complete the following optional field and click OK:
 - Next Payment

If you do not reset the next payment number, the system creates void payments.

See Also

- *Reviewing Payment Groups* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about how to verify the data that is contained in payment groups

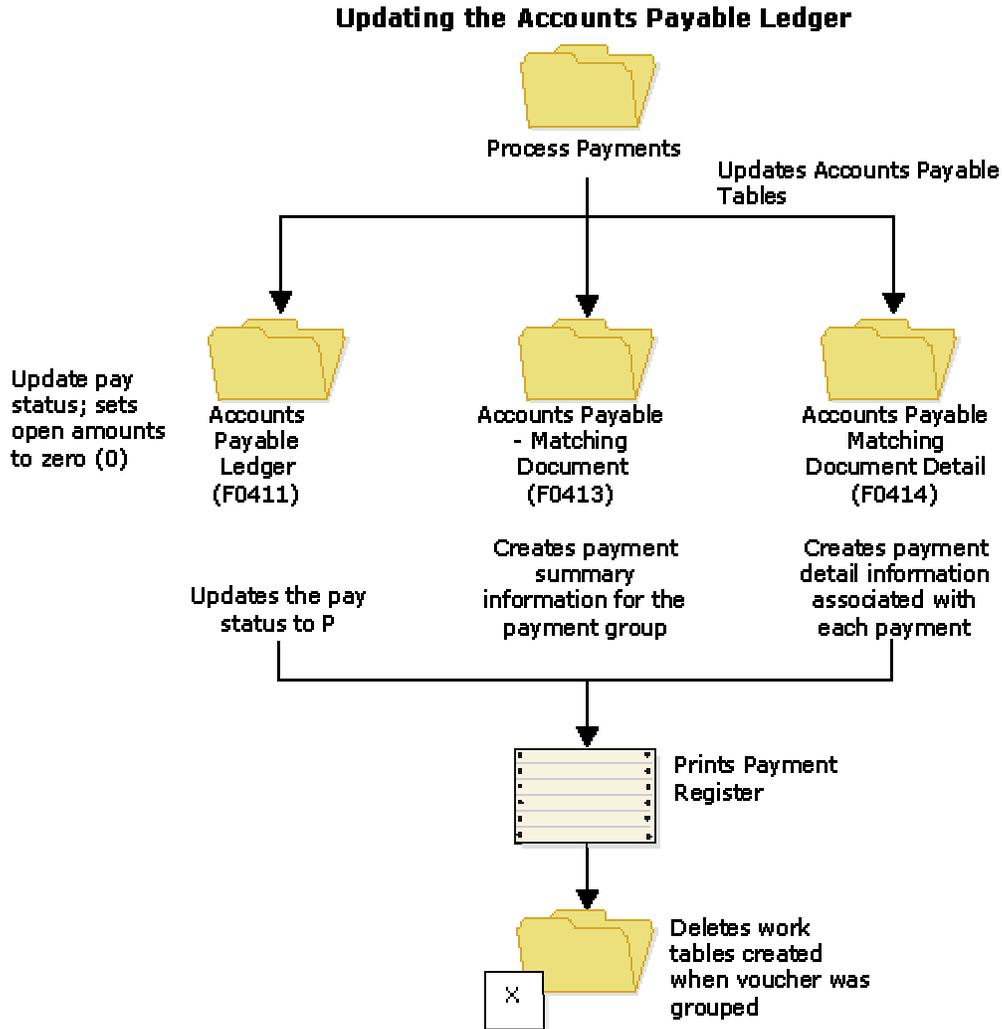
Updating the Accounts Payable Ledger for Argentina

After you write payments, you must update the Accounts Payable ledger. Updating the accounts payable ledger creates transaction records of your payments and your payment register. You can update payments only if the next status of the payment group is UPD (update).

When you update the Accounts payable ledger, the system:

- Processes void payments
- Changes the pay status of vouchers from payment in-process (#) to paid (P) and sets the open amount to zero
- Prints a payment register
- Copies payment information to the Accounts Payable - Matching Document table (F0413), the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail table (F0414), and the A/P Payment Detail Tag Table - ARG - 04 table (F760414A) from the following workfiles:
 - A/P Payment Processing - Header table (F04571)
 - A/P Payment Processing - Summary table (F04572)
 - F04572 Tag Table - ARG - 04 (F760472A)
 - A/P Payment Processing - Detail table (F04573)
 - PCG Detail Information Tag Table - ARG - 04 (F760473A)
- Removes the records in the worktables that were created when you grouped vouchers for payment

The following graphic illustrates what happens when the system updates the accounts payable ledger:



After you update the accounts payable ledger tables, you can post payments to the general ledger. Alternatively, a processing option for Work With Payment Groups allows you to automatically submit payments for posting to the general ledger after you update the accounts payable ledger. During the posting process, the system creates the journal entries that debit the A/P trade account and credit the payables bank account.

Considerations for Updating Payments for Argentina

The update process updates tables, prints certificates of withholdings that must be given to the supplier, and creates the batch that must be posted for the payment.

The system updates the following tables:

Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	Includes a record for each payment withholding.
A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760411A)	Includes a record for each tax withholding and its corresponding concept.
Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG – 04 (F760406A)	The accrued payments table that is used for future profit withholding calculations. Accruals are on a monthly basis.
Profit Withholding – Payments Done – RG 830 – ARG – 0 – 04 (F76A8070)	The accrued payments table that is used to calculate copyright profit withholdings. Accruals are on an annual basis.
Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)	Includes detail records of paid vouchers, discounts, differences in exchange rates, and withholdings.
Accounts Payable – Matching Document (F0413)	Includes the total amount of the payment (vouchers minus discounts, withholdings, and so on).
A/P Payment Detail Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760414A)	Includes a record for each voucher and withholdings with their corresponding concept.

See Also

- *Updating the Accounts Payable Ledger in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Considerations for Approving Automatic Payments and Withholdings

The batch type for automatic payments is K. Use the Automatic Payment Review program (P0011) to approve automatic payments.

The batch type for withholdings is V. Use the Voucher Journal Report (R04305) to review and approve withholdings.

Note

All withholdings that are generated for a payment have the same batch number.

See Also

- *Reviewing and Approving Automatic Payments in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Considerations for Posting Automatic Payments

When you post automatic payments, the system debits a liability account (the same account that was charged when the voucher was entered) and charges the control accounts of the different tax withholdings; the difference is charged to a bank account.

Note

For Argentina, the system creates journal entries by using document type PK only, not document type PT, to debit an A/P trade account that was originally credited when the voucher was posted.

See Also

- *Posting Automatic Payments in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Posting Tax Withholdings for Automatic Payments

From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), choose Post Vouchers to G/L.

When you post withholdings, the system debits the control accounts for withholdings (charged when the payment was posted) and charges the withholding accounts.

Entering Manual Payments with Voucher Match for Argentina

Manual payment with voucher match is used to manually enter payments such as cash payments or handwritten checks.

Country-specific manual payment with voucher match information is saved in the following tables:

Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	Includes a record for each payment withholding.
A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760411A)	Includes a record for each tax withholding and its corresponding concept.
Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG – 04 (F760406A)	The accrued payments table that is used for future profit withholding calculations. Accruals are on a monthly basis.
Profit Withholding – Payments Done – RG 830 – ARG – 0 – 04 (F76A8070)	The accrued payments table that is used to calculate copyright profit withholdings. Accruals are on an annual basis.
Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)	Includes detail records of paid vouchers, discounts, differences in exchange rates, and withholdings.
Accounts Payable – Matching Document (F0413)	Includes the total amount of the payment (vouchers less discounts, withholdings, and so on).
A/P Payment Detail Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760414A)	Includes a record for each voucher and withholdings with their corresponding concept.

Prerequisite

- Review the standard steps for entering manual payments with voucher match. See *Entering Manual Payments with Existing Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.

► **To enter manual payments with voucher match for Argentina**

From the Manual Payment Processing menu (G0412), choose Payment With Voucher Match.

1. On Work with Payments, complete the steps to enter a manual payment with voucher match.

Note

Including the withholdings in the payment amount.

PeopleSoft®

Payment With Voucher Match - Manual Payment Entry

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Payment Number 1255 Prev Payment Batch Number 29341

Supplier Number 4381 Griselda Rodriguez Print Payment

Bank Account Number 28.1110.BCOU\$S Bank account in U\$S

Payment Amount 1.120,00 Remark

Payment Date 15/07/05

Currency Code ARS Exchange Rate Base ARS Foreign

Records 1 - 2								
	Doc Type	Document Number	Company	Doc Pay Item	Invoice Number	File Line Identifier	Due Date	Open Amount
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PV	1	00028	001	000868765455		15/06/05	1.120,00
<input type="radio"/>								

Remaining Amount

When you click OK on the Manual Payment Entry form after selecting pay items, the system displays the Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration form.

PeopleSoft®

Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration

OK Cancel Tools

Supplier Number Griselda Rodriguez

	Concept	Amount	State
VAT Withholding	<input type="text" value="BIE"/>	<input type="text" value="100,00-"/>	
G.I. Source Withholding	<input type="text" value="BIE"/>	<input type="text" value="50,00-"/>	<input type="text" value="01"/>
G.I. Destination Withholding	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Profit Withholding	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="30,00-"/>	
Contract Withholding	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input type="text" value="10,00-"/>	
S.U.S.S. Withholding	<input type="text" value="ABC"/>	<input type="text" value="-10"/>	

2. On Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration, enter the manually calculated amount of the withholdings and the corresponding withholding concepts in the following fields, and click OK:
- VAT Withholding
 - G.I. Source Withholding
 - G.I. Destination Withholding
 - Profit Withholding
 - Contract Withholding
 - Eventual Withholding

Note

Amounts should be negative numbers.

See Also

- *Manual Payment Processing* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Considerations for Approving Manual Payments and Withholdings

The batch type for manual payments is M. Use the Review Payments program (P0011) to approve manual payments.

The batch type for withholdings is V. Use the Voucher Journal Report (R04305) to review and approve withholdings.

Note

All withholdings that are generated for a payment have the same batch number. The withholding concept that is entered in the manual payment must be the same as the concept of the paid voucher. If the payment has a withholding concept and is made for several vouchers, the vouchers must each have the same concept.

See Also

- *Approving and Posting Manual Payments* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Considerations for Posting Manual Payments and Withholding Tax

When you post manual payments, the system typically debits a liability account (the same account that was charged during the voucher entry) and charges the control accounts of the different tax withholdings; the difference is charged to a bank account.

See Also

- *Posting Manual Payments* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Posting Tax Withholdings for Manual Payments

From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), choose Post Vouchers to G/L.

When you post withholdings, the system debits the control accounts for withholdings (charged when the payment was posted) and charges the withholding accounts.

Deferred Check Processing

The deferred check payment process allows you to write off your obligation to the supplier through the use of a deferred payment check.

A new document of type P1 is created to reclassify the debt. The payment is made against a control or temporary account; and at the due date of the check, the payment is made from the final bank account.

Setting Up for Deferred Checks

You must set up a payment instrument and an AAI for deferred checks in the standard Accounts Payable programs. You must also set up the deferred check table.

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Deferred Checks

You must set up the following user defined codes to process deferred checks.

Payment Instrument (00/PY)

Set up UDC 00/PY to include the deferred check payment instrument (D), entering a 1 in the first position of the Special Handling field as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
D	Draft by Invoice (A/R and A/P)		1	N

Document Type – All Documents (00/DT)

Set up document type P1.

Document Type – Vouchers Only (00/DV)

Set up document type P1.

Setting Up the Deferred Check Payment Instrument

Set up the following print programs for the deferred check payment instrument (D):

Payments	P76A04722 (Deferred check – ARG 04)
Payment Register	P04576N (Payment Register – Drafts)
Attachments	P760473A (Only payment order-ARG 04)
Debit Statements	P04574 (Print Dbt Statement – Standard)

See Also

- *Setting Up Payment Instruments in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Setting Up Automatic Account Instructions for Deferred Checks

Set up AAI PD for the control account that will be charged for deferred checks, as shown in the following example:

Seq No.	Item No.	Description	Co	Bus Unit	Obj Acct	Sub	Install System
4.041	PD	Deferred Checks Control Acct.	00028	28	1115	CTRL	04

See Also

- *AAIs for Accounts Payable in the Accounts Payable Guide*

Setting Up the Deferred Check Table

You use the Deferred Check Table program (P76A0421) to specify the control account that is charged when the debt incurred with the supplier is written off and the final bank account from which the payment is made.

► To set up the deferred check table

From the Additional Features – Set Up menu (G76A116), choose Deferred Check Table.

1. On Work With A/P Account Relationship – ARG – 00, click Add.
2. On Account Relationship, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Control Account
 - Final Account

Making Deferred Check Payments

Keep the following considerations in mind when you process deferred check payments:

- When you enter the voucher, ensure that its pay instrument is deferred check (D).
- Before you create payment control groups, specify the final account that you set up in the Deferred Check Table program (P76A0421) in G/L Bank Account processing option of the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570).
- When you print the payment, the system displays the Enter Draft Check Days form. Enter the number of deferment days of the check on this form. The system adds the number of days that you enter to the latest due date of the vouchers belonging to that pay group to determine the due date of the check that will be issued.
- When you update the payment, the system generates a new voucher of type P1. This new voucher represents the deferred check that still has to be charged.

This P1 voucher has the following characteristics:

- An amount that is equal to the net amount of the payment made
- A pay status of D
- A due date that corresponds to the deferment days that are added to the latest due date of paid vouchers
- The deferred check payment generates a batch of type K (A/P Checks (Automatic)).

Note

You can review deferred checks by using the Draft Inquiry/Selection program (P04260). You can use this program to modify the pay status of the deferred checks, which then allows you to select them by using data selection when they are charged. See *Closing Paid Drafts* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.

- When the payment is due, you use the Post Outstanding Drafts program (R04803) to pay pending checks. In the processing options of the Post Outstanding Drafts program, specify the due date of the payments as the pay thru date in processing option 1 on the Dates tab. The system uses this date to select the checks that must be paid.
- The deferred check payment generates a batch of type G (General Accounting) and changes the pay status of the P1 voucher to paid.

Note

The Argentinian localization does not allow the use of multichecks. Therefore, to liquidate quotas by using deferred checks, you must create a payment group for each quota that is to be paid.

Considerations for Payments in Bonds

According to RG830 (Profits) and RG18 (VAT), when the payment of a voucher is made by using bonds, or quasi currency (such as Lecops, Patacones, and so on), no VAT or profits withholdings take place. Furthermore, a listing of profit withholdings that were not collected because they belonged to these concepts must be submitted to the fiscal authority.

Important Note

Payment in bonds must correspond to the total amount of the voucher.

To meet these requirements, you must specify that withholdings not be carried out if these types of vouchers are being written off. These unfulfilled withholdings are stored in a table so that they can be used to generate a report for the fiscal authority when needed.

You specify how withholdings should be carried out by using the special handling code for the payment instrument in UDC 00/PY. This UDC specifies only whether withholdings are saved in permanent files or in unfulfilled withholding tables. This UDC does not affect withholdings calculations.

The Special Handling Code consists of the following parts:

First Position	Specifies whether the payment is deferred. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 – The payment is deferred. • Blank – The payment is not deferred.
Second Position	Specifies whether VAT is withheld. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y – Withhold VAT. • N – Do not withhold VAT.
Third Position	Specifies whether profit taxes are withheld. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y – Withhold profit taxes. • N – Do not withhold profit taxes.

Fourth Position	<p>Specifies whether taxable amounts and profit withholdings are stored in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG - 04 table (F760406A). Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y – Store amounts in table F760406A. • N – Do not store amounts in table F760406A.
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Examples: Special Handling Codes for Payment Instruments

The following table lists the results of various special handling code combinations. The underlink character represents a blank space:

Special Handling Code	Explanation
_YYYY	All withholdings are made and the profits are accrued. This code is the same as leaving the Special Handling Code field blank.
_YYN	VAT is withheld, but profits are not accrued.
_YNY	VAT is withheld, but profits taxes are not withheld. The taxable amount is accrued for the unfulfilled withholdings calculation.
_YNN	VAT is withheld, but profits taxes are not; profits are not accrued.
_NYY	VAT is not withheld; but profit taxes are withheld, and profits are accrued.
_NNN	No taxes are withheld. The VAT and profit tax withholdings are saved in temporary files, and profits are not accrued.

Note

If you include a 1 in the first position in any of the above combinations, the payment is considered to be a deferred payment.

The following table is an example of payment instruments for LECOPS payments:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
J	LECOPS	No retiene ni acumula RET	NNN	N
N	Cheque dif con LECOPS	No RET si acumula Gcias	1YNN	N

Related Tables

After you have run the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570) and before you have updated payments, withholdings are saved in the following tables:

- A/P Payment Processing - Detail table (F04573) and PCG Detail Information Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760473A) if taxes were withheld.
- A/P Payment Control Group File table (F76A81) if taxes were not withheld.

When a payment is updated, the records are saved in the following final tables, the voucher status is updated, and the withholding certificates are generated:

- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411), Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414), A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760411A), A/P Payment Detail Tag Table – ARG – 04 (F760414A), and Account Ledger (F0911) if taxes were withheld.
- A/P Payment Control Group File (F76A82) if taxes were not withheld.

If the fourth position of the special handling code has a Y, earnings accruals are saved to the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG – 04 table (F760406A) and the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – RG 830 – ARG – 0 – 04 table (F76A8070) (for copyrights). If the fourth position of the special handling code does not have a Y, no earnings accrual records are saved.

Considerations for Manual Payments

When you create manual payments, the system validates the payment instrument code. If it finds an N, the user is not allowed to enter withholding amounts.

Considerations for Writeoffs

Writeoffs are identified with a V in the VOD field of the A/P Payment Control Group File table (F76A82). For taxes withheld, the process is the same.

Working with TXT Payment Information – RG 1547

The AFIP, through RG 151, requires that companies provide documentation of payments greater than 10.000,00 ARS in the form of a check, automatic debit, credit card receipt, credit invoice acceptance, and so on. If you can't provide this documentation, you must prove the validity of the payment in other way to receive the fiscal credit.

If you use unauthorized documents as evidence of payments greater than 10.000,00 ARS, you cannot reduce your taxes by the fiscal credits from these transactions.

RG 1547 allows you to document the fiscal credit by the following means:

- Preserve information about the means of payment in the invoice or receipt.
- Submit a monthly record of payments made through computerized systems to the AFIP.

Setting Up to Generate the TXT Payments File

To generate the TXT payments file, you must set up user defined codes and bank account information.

Setting Up User Defined Codes for the TXT Payments File

You must set up the following user defined codes tables to create the TXT payments file.

Payment Terms Codes (76A/TP)

You must set up two classifications of the operations:

- 01 – Cash
- 02 – Future Payment Term

The payment terms that are considered cash (01) must be listed in the UDC. Those that are not in the UDC are considered future payment terms (02).

Payment Types (76A/PT)

You must set up the following payment types:

- 01 – Finance entities accounts deposits
- 02 – Draft or bank transfers
- 03 – Checks or cancellation checks
- 04 – Credit cards
- 05 – Credit invoice
- 06 – Endorsable checks
- 07 – Other

Foreign Currency Codes (00/CC)

This UDC is used by RG1547 and RG1361. RG1547 uses the code and the special handling code, while RG1361 uses the code and the second description. The following is an example of UDC 00/CC:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
ARA	Pesoso Argentinos	ARS	002	N
ARS	Pesos	ARS	123	N
USD	Dolares	USD	001	N

Setting Up Bank Account Information for TXT Payments

You must associate the CUIT number of the bank account with the bank account information by creating an address book record for the bank account and entering the bank's address book number in the Bank Account Information program (P0030G).

Prerequisite

- Create an address book record for the bank account with search type V (Supplier) and specify the CUIT number of the bank account in the Tax ID field. See *Entering Address Book Information* in the *Address Book Guide*.

► To set up bank account information for TXT payments

From the Automatic Payment Setup menu (G04411), choose Bank Account Information.

1. On Work With G/L Bank Accounts, click Find.
2. Choose the bank account for payments and click Select.
3. On Set Up G/L Bank Account, choose Bank Info from the Form menu.
4. On Revise Bank Information, enter the address book number of the bank in the following field and click OK:
 - Bank Address Number

Adding Information for TXT Payments

You can use the Additional Payment Information program (P76A0440) to add the information that is required for payments with endorsed check. You can also use this program to enter payment detail information for payments made by other means.

The system uses information from the standard payment tables and information from the processing options of the TXT Payment Generation program (R76A0441) to generate the TXT payment report.

You can modify and delete information in the Additional Payment Information program until you have processed that information by running the TXT Payment Generation program in final mode.

If you want to change the Bank Tax ID (type 03 or 06) for an existing check, you must delete the record and add a new one; you cannot change the Bank Tax ID.

The system saves information that is entered in the Additional Payment Information program in the Check Details RG1547 – ARG – 04 table (F76A0440).

► To add information for TXT payments

From the Payment Information – RG 1547 menu (G76A1547), choose Additional Payment Information.

1. On Work with payments, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate payments.

You can turn on the Processed option or No Processed option to control the display of records.

- To add detailed information for a payment, choose the payment in the detail area and click Select.

PeopleSoft

Additional Payment Information - Work with check detail

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

Payment Type: PN Payment Amount: 1.120,00
 Payment Number: 1255 Detailed Amount: 600,00

Check Number	Bank Tax Id	Payment Type	Description	Signer Tax ID	Gross Amount
20902a	27228516428	01			200,00
20902b	27228516428	03			100,00
20902c	27228516428	06		27228516428	300,00

- On Work with check detail, click Add.
- On Check detail entry, complete the following fields to supply mandatory information and click OK:

- Check Number
- Bank Tax Id

Note

The Bank Tax ID is required if the payment type is 03 or 06.

- Payment Type
- Signer Tax ID

Note

The Signer Tax ID is required if the payment type is 06.

- Gross Amount

Note

The Gross Amount is required and must be greater than zero.

The total amount of all checks must not exceed the total amount of the payment.

Generating the TXT Payments File

From the Payment Information – RG 1547 menu (G76A1547), choose TXT Payment Generation.

The TXT Payment Generation program (R76A0441) creates a magnetic file that contains information about payments from the Check Details RG1547 – ARG – 04 table (F76A0440) in the format that is specified by RG 1547.

When you run the TXT Payment Generation program in proof mode, the system generates a report of payments and errors found, and updates the TXT File RG 1547 – ARG – 04 table (F76A0441).

When you run the TXT Payment Generation program in final mode, the system generates the report and creates a record for each check that is entered manually in the Additional Payment Information program (P76A0440) in table F76A0441. The system includes information about the total payment with information from the processing options and from the standard payments tables. The system marks records in table F76A0040 as processed. Records that have errors are included.

Payment data is retrieved as follows:

- **Check Number:** The system retrieves check numbers from table F76A0440 if possible. If the information from table F76A0440 does not equal the total amount of the payment, the system uses the document number from the payment as the check number for the remaining amount.
- **Bank Tax ID:** The system retrieves the tax ID of the issuing bank from table F76A0440 if possible. If the information from table F76A0440 does not equal the total amount of the payment, the system uses the CUIT number from the bank's address book record for the remaining amount.
- **Payment Instrument:** The system retrieves the payment instrument from table F76A0440 if possible. Otherwise, the system uses the payment instrument that is specified in the processing options of the TXT Payment Generation program.
- **Signer Tax ID:** The system retrieves the tax ID of the signer from table F76A0440 if possible. Otherwise, the system uses the signer tax ID from the processing options of the TXT Payment Generation program.
- **Gross Amount:** The system uses the total of the checks that are associated with the payment in table F76A0440. If no checks are listed in table F76A0440, the system uses the total payment amount. If the total of the checks is less than the total payment amount, the difference is recorded by using the document number from the payment.
- **Currency Code:** The system uses the value from the Special Handling field of UDC 00/CC for the payment currency. If UDC 00/CC is not set up, the system issues an error message.

If you use different versions TXT Payment Generation program for different payment instruments, the first version to run must have a 1 in processing option 2 to clear the file and the subsequent versions must leave this processing option blank. The data selection of the different versions does not have to be superimposed to avoid duplicated records. You have to run everything from the beginning again when a version after the first one runs incorrectly.

TXT Payments File Layout

You must export the data from the TXT File RG 1547 – ARG – 04 table (F76A0441) to a flat file that conforms to the following format:

No	From	To	Length	Description	Type
1	1	8	8	Cancellation date	N
2	9	10	2	Payment type	N
3	11	40	30	Payment type identification (table)	C
4	41	51	11	CUIT original issuing endorsale check	N
5	52	66	15	Payment amount	N
6	67	77	11	Bank CUIT	N
7	78	79	2	Payment procedure (table)	N
8	80	90	11	Supplier CUIT	N
9	91	120	30	Supplier name	C
10	121	122	2	Legal document type	N
11	123	134	12	Invoice number	N
12	135	149	15	Invoice amount	N
13	150	152	3	Currency code	N

In the Type column of the preceding table, N = numeric and C = character.

Complete numeric fields with zeros to the left and alphanumeric fields with blanks to the right.

Processing Options for TXT Payment Generation (R76A0441)

General

1. Enter default RG-1547 Payment Instrument for remaining amount of payment.

Payment Instrument

2. Enter the default CUIT number for adding payment detail

Tax Identification Number

3. Enter '1' to clear the file.

4. Enter '1' for final mode. Default, proof mode.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Payment Instrument	Specify the payment type to assign to amounts for which a payment type has not been assigned in table F76A0440. Valid values are stored in UDC 76A/PT. If you leave this processing option blank, the report produces an error.
Tax Identification Number	Specify the signer tax ID to assign to amounts for which a signer tax ID has not been assigned in table F76A0440. The signer tax ID is required if the payment type is 06.
File Deletion	Specify 1 in this processing option to clear the TXT File RG 1547 – ARG – 04 table (F76A0441) before generating new records. If you leave this processing option blank, the system adds new records without erasing previously processed records. Important Note If you are running multiple versions of the TXT Payment Generation program (R76A0441), run the first version with this processing option set to 1 and subsequent versions with the processing option blank. If a version produces incorrect results, you must clear the file and run all versions again.

System Setup for Withholdings

You must set up automatic accounting instructions, next numbers, and user defined codes before you can process withholdings.

Automatic Accounting Instructions

You must set up the following AAIs for VAT, gross income, contract, and eventuals withholdings and associate them with the appropriate accounts:

- \$I – VAT withholding account
- \$G – Profit Withholding account
- \$Bxx – Gross income withholding account; xx specifies the state
- \$S – Contract withholding account
- \$A – Eventuals withholding account
- PC\$I – VAT withholdings control account
- PC\$G – Profit withholdings control account
- PC\$Bxx – Gross income withholdings control account
- PC\$\$ – Contract withholdings control account
- PC\$A – Eventuals withholdings control account

When setting up \$B and PC\$B for gross income, you must append the state number to the suffix—for example, \$B01 and PC\$B01 for state 01.

For VAT, profits, eventuales, and contract accounts, the system can associate current accounts by concept—for example, \$IFLT - \$ISER. If the system does not find these accounts, it uses the generic withholding codes (\$I, \$G, \$A, and \$S).

Setting Up Next Numbers for Withholding Tax

You must set up next numbers by company, fiscal year, or both, for the tax withholding document types \$A, \$G, \$I, and \$S. The system uses this setup to obtain the numbering for supplier tax withholding certificates.

For example, you might set up next numbers as follows:

Document Company	Document Type	Description	Check Digit	Next Number Range
00028	\$G	Retenciones de ganancias		56
00028	\$I	Retenciones de IVA		62
00028	\$S	Retenciones de contratos	N	5
00028	\$A	Retenciones eventuales	N	10

Note

Gross income withholdings next numbers are assigned according to state specifications. Therefore, the only gross income document type for which you have to set up next numbers is gross income rectifications.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up document types \$A, \$G, \$I, and \$S in UDC tables 00/DT and 00/DV.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up System Next Numbers* in the *General Accounting Guide* for the instructions for setting up next numbers by company and fiscal year

Setting Up User Defined Codes

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

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

Caution

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

ARG-A/B Legal Document Type (76A/A0)

You set legal document types to classify tax ID numbers. For example, you might set up the following legal document types:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
080	CUIT	1	Y
084	CUIT prov del exterior		N
085	DNI		N

Note

When you set up document type CUIT, you must enter a value of 1 in the Special Handling field so that the system validates the CUIT number when it is entered or modified.

Unchangeable Pay Status (UDC 76A/EI)

You set unchangeable pay status codes to specify the pay statuses at which vouchers cannot be changed. For example, you might set up unchangeable pay status codes as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
#	Payment Process		N
A	Approved		N
P	Paid		N

Setting Up VAT Withholding

For the system to calculate VAT (Value Added Tax) withholdings, you must set up the following:

- VAT withholding concepts (UDC)
- VAT withholding legal concepts (UDC)
- VAT withholding percentages
- VAT supplier exemptions, if needed

Setting Up User Defined Codes for VAT Withholding

You must set up the following user defined codes to withhold VAT.

ARG-VAT Withholding Concept (76/02)

Set up VAT withholding concepts to identify groups of items according to their withholding percentages. For example, you might set up the following VAT withholding concepts:

- BIE – Goods
- CER – Cereals
- FLT – Shipment
- NOI - No reenmpradonados
- NOR – No Concept
- SER – Services

ARG-V.A.T. Legal Concept (76/L1)

Set up VAT legal concepts to identify different types of legal activities. VAT legal concept codes are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos). For example, you might set up the following VAT legal concepts:

- 110 – Services
- 125 – Goods
- 250 – Shipment
- 76 – Cereals

Setting Up VAT Withholding Percentages

You set up VAT Withholding Percentages to specify the VAT withholding rate for each VAT withholding concept.

If a supplier is an unclassified subject within the VAT withholding regime (as stipulated in RG 249/98 AFIP), you must enter a 1 in the VS field for the withholding concepts that are assigned to that supplier. Withholdings calculations for the VAT withholding concept are performed by using the invoice's gross income.

Prerequisite

- If payments will be made following RG 726 or RG 615, complete the additional setup for RG 726. See *Setting Up VAT Withholdings for RG726* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► To set up VAT withholding percentages

From the *V.A.T Withholding – Set up menu (G76A111)*, choose *V.A.T WH – Percentages*.

1. On *Work With V.A.T Withholding Percentages*, click *Add*.

Records 1 - 7	Company	VAT Withholding	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%	Minimum Amount	Legal Concept
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	BIE	Goods	01/01/01	31/12/04	10,00	1,00	125
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	BIE	Goods	01/01/05	31/12/05	50,00	150,00	125
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	FLT	Shipment	01/01/05	31/12/05	80,00	0,00	250
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	NOI	No reempadronados	05/01/01	31/12/05	10,50	12,00	110
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	NOR	No Concept	01/01/00	31/12/05	4,00	10,00	110
<input type="checkbox"/>	00028	SER	Services	01/01/05	31/01/05	80,00	0,00	110
<input type="checkbox"/>								

2. On *V.A.T. Withholding Percentages*, complete the following fields and click *OK*:

- Company
- VAT Withholding
- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- %
- Minimum Amount
- Legal Concept
- Vs

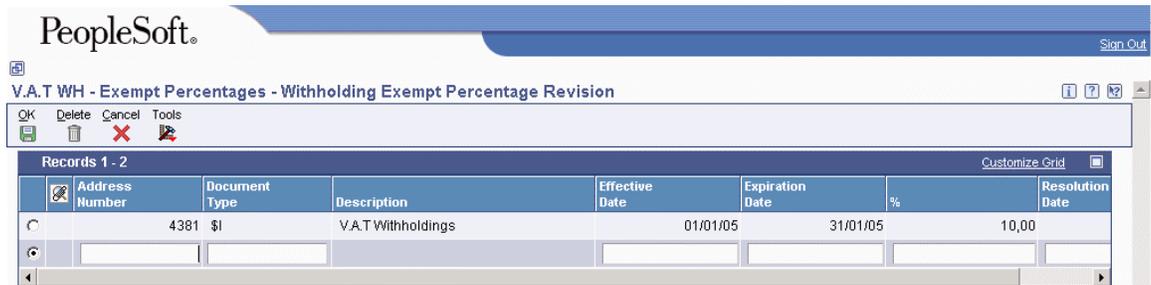
Setting Up VAT Withholding Exempt Percentages

You set up VAT withholding exempt percentages for suppliers who are exempt from VAT withholding. You specify the document type from which the supplier is released. The document type for VAT is \$I. You also specify the effective dates, the percentage of the exemption, and the date on which the supplier's exemption was published in the Official Bulletin. This date must be reported in the SI.CO.RE.

► To set up VAT withholding exempt percentages

From the V.A.T Withholding – Set up menu (G76A111), choose V.A.T WH – Exempt Percentages.

1. On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.



Address Number	Document Type	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%	Resolution Date
4381	\$I	V.A.T Withholdings	01/01/05	31/01/05	10,00	

2. On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields and press OK:
 - Address Number
 - Document Type
 - Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - %
 - Resolution Date

Setting Up VAT Withholdings for RG726 or RG 615

R.G. 726/99 stipulates that VAT withholdings for payments be calculated every month based on the information that is published on the internet by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos) for each supplier.

Depending on the classification that AFIP gives the supplier, you must apply either a substitute percentage or the general percentage for RG 18.

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne solution also allows you to meet the RG 615 requirements for exporting companies.

Setting Up AFIP Inquiry

From the General Resolution 726 menu (G76A726), choose Generate C.U.I.T Information for AFIP.

Every month the AFIP publishes the fiscal situation of each taxpayer on the internet. The fiscal situation of each taxpayer is specified by using a classification value from 1 to 4.

To request fiscal information about their suppliers, companies must send a text file with the CUIT number of the company that requests the information, as well as the CUIT number of the suppliers for whom the company wants to find the classification, to the AFIP.

You use the Generate C.U.I.T Information for AFIP program (R76A8091) to generate the text file that you send to AFIP. The system names the text file RG726_CUIT.txt.

Note

You must create a folder called *Export* in the \B7\package name\ directory or the \B9\package name\ directory in which your system was installed. The name of the subdirectory under the B7 or B9 directory is determined during installation, and might or might not correspond to the name of the package that was installed. The system saves the RG726_CUIT.txt file in the Export folder.

You must upload the RG726_CUIT.txt file to the AFIP internet site.

Note

It is recommended that you set the data selection to include all suppliers.

The Generate C.U.I.T Information for AFIP program does not generate a printed report.

Processing Options for Generate C.U.I.T Information for AFIP (R76A8091)

General
Month
Year (4 digits)
Company Fiscal ID.

Converting AFIP Information to EnterpriseOne

After receiving a request for information, AFIP sends a text file with the classification of suppliers, the month and date when the information is current, and other data.

You use the Convert AFIP File program (P76A8010) to upload the information from the AFIP file to the Supplier Information RG 726 – 04 table (F76A8011). In addition to the required information, the AFIP text file includes complementary information that the system stores in table F76A8011 for future use.

Caution

The AFIP information that you receive might or might not include the corporate name of the supplier. To process it in EnterpriseOne, you must not include the supplier's corporate name.

This conversion process can be run as many times as needed for the same month and year.

If you request information from AFIP more than once—for example, if you have forgotten to ask for information on some suppliers—you should inquire only about the group of excluded suppliers.

The conversion process does not generate a printed report.

Note

Table F76A8011 stores a history of AFIP answers for all of the months that are queried.

Prerequisite

- Upload the text file that you receive from AFIP to the AS400 F76A8010 table. The system converts the information from this table to the Supplier Information RG 716 – 04 table (F76A8011).

► To convert AFIP information to EnterpriseOne

From the General Resolution 726 menu (G76A726), choose Convert AFIP File to EnterpriseOne.

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Convert AFIP File to EnterpriseOne - Convert AFIP File to OW - RG 726

OK Cancel Tools

Nombre de Archivo c:\AFIP.bt

Convertir

On Convert AFIP File to OW – RG 726, complete the following field and click Convertir:

- Nombre de Archivo

Modifying AFIP Information

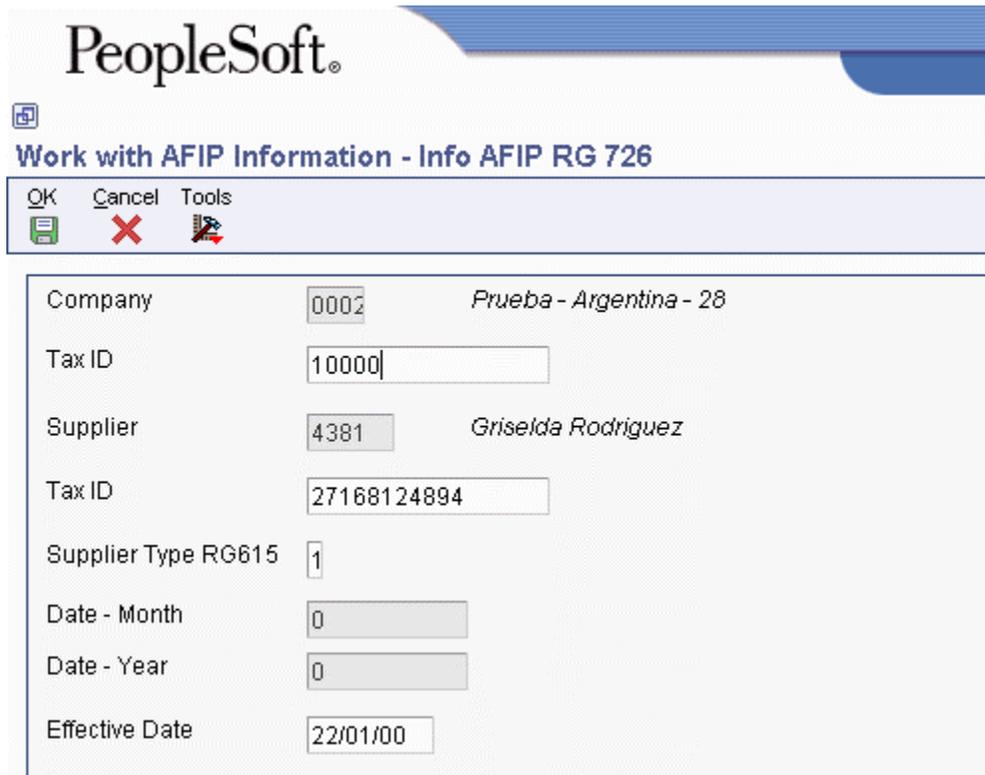
You can use the Work with AFIP Information program (P76A8011) to modify the AFIP-provided information for individual suppliers. You can also add supplier information.

You should modify AFIP information only when some information must be set up for a specific supplier that for some reason was not included in the previous process. For example, if you set up a supplier after requesting information from AFIP for that month, you can perform the set up for that supplier only with the data that is provided.

► To modify AFIP information

From the General Resolution 726 menu (G76A726), choose *Work with AFIP Information*.

1. On Work With AFIP Information RG 726, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Company
2. Choose the supplier record in the detail area that you want to modify and click Select.



Company	0002	Prueba - Argentina - 28
Tax ID	10000	
Supplier	4381	Griselda Rodriguez
Tax ID	27168124894	
Supplier Type RG615	1	
Date - Month	0	
Date - Year	0	
Effective Date	22/01/00	

3. On Info AFIP RG 726, modify the information in any of the following fields and click OK:
 - Tax ID

Note

You can modify the company's tax ID, the supplier's tax ID, or both.

- Supplier Type RG615

- Effective Date

Setting Up VAT Withholdings by RG 726 or RG 615

You can specify the withholding percentage to be used, based on the supplier's classification (2 or 4) and the regulation in question (RG726 or RG615).

This VAT percentage table does not replace the VAT percentage set up for RG 18. Rather, this table complements the other. Both tables must be maintained.

When you follow RG 615 requirements for processing, you must also specify the substitute percentage to be applied to classification 1 if the total amount of the invoice is equal or less to the minimum amount that is specified.

If the total amount of the invoice is greater than the minimum amount specified, or if RG 726 is followed for suppliers for a classification of 1, the system uses the VAT withholding percentage set up in the V.A.T WH – Percentages program (P760402A).

Note

At the time of publication, the minimum amount established by AFIP is 10,000 pesos.

► To set up VAT withholdings by RG 726 or RG 615

From the General Resolution 726 menu (G76A726), choose V.A.T. Withholding Percentages.

1. On Work With V.A.T. Withholding Percentage RG 726, click Add.

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V.A.T. Withholding Percentages - V.A.T. Withholding Percentage RG 726

OK Cancel Tools

Company	0028
VAT Withholding Concept	BIE
Effective Date	18/01/05
Expiration Date	31/12/07
Supplier Type RG615	2
Export	<input type="checkbox"/>
Percentage	21
Minimum Amount	

2. On V.A.T. Withholding Percentage RG 726, complete the following fields:

- Company
- VAT Withholding Concept
- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- Supplier Type RG615
- Percentage

3. If you are following RG 615, complete the following field:

- Export

Note

For RG 615, enter 1 in the Export field. For RG 726, leave this field blank.

- Minimum Amount

4. Click OK.

Considerations for Processing Payments by RG 726 or RG 615

If you are processing payments following RG 726 or RG 615, complete the following steps before running the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570):

- Verify that the selected suppliers are included in the AFIP classification file for the payment month and year. (This step is not required if the supplier is an export supplier or the company is not a withholding agent.)
- Set up the VAT withholding for RG 726 or RG615, whichever is appropriate.
- Complete the second processing option on the Process tab for the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 - 04 program (P76A570) as follows:
 - Enter a value of 1 in this processing option if you want RG 615 to apply, or leave this processing option blank if you want RG 726 to apply.
 - Enter a value of 2 if you do not want the system to verify information following RG 726/615. The value that is specified affects all of the suppliers in the payment group.

The value in this processing option determines how withholding calculations are performed.

Caution

If the Supplier Information RG 726 – 04 table (F76A8011) does not contain information about a supplier, the system issues an error on the Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 report (R760476A), specifying the company, supplier, month and year for which information is missing in table F76A8011.

The system checks for information for the supplier but not for the alternate payee.

When supplier information is missing, the system does not generate a payment for the supplier.

If the Address Book country code for a supplier is not a blank and is different from the one specified in the Address Book for the payor, the system determines that the supplier is foreign. The system does not verify the supplier information from table F76A8011 for foreign suppliers.

When you send AFIP a list of the suppliers for which you want information, you must also include the names of responsible unregistered parties, and single and VAT-exempt taxpayers because the system verifies that information exists for all of the suppliers that are selected, regardless of their tax condition (with the exception of foreign suppliers).

Setting Up Profit Withholdings

For the system to calculate profit withholdings, you must set up the following:

- Taxpayer conditions for profit withholdings
- Profit withholding legal concepts
- Profit withholding concepts
- Profit withholding percentages
- Fourth category profit withholding percentages
- Suppliers exempted from profit withholding, if needed

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Profit Withholding

You must set up the following user defined codes to process profit withholdings.

ARG-Profit WH Condition (76/03)

You set up profit withholding condition codes to define different supplier conditions for profit withholding. For example, you might set up the following codes:

- INS – Registered
- NOI – Not Registered
- NOR – No Withholding

ARG-Profit Legal Concept (76/L3)

You set up profit legal concept codes to identify different types of legal activities. Profit legal concept codes are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos). For example, you might set up the following codes:

- 019 – Service Location
- 027 – Rental Income
- 110 – Services
- 115 – Professionals
- 116 – Professional fees
- 128 - Goods

ARG-Profit WH Concept (76/04)

You set up profit withholding concepts to identify groups of items according to their profit withholding percentages. For example, you might set up the following codes:

- 10 – Services
- 20 – Rental Income
- 30 – Goods
- 40 – Professional
- 50 – Service Location
- 70 – Professional Fees
- 80 – Decentralized Regime
- 99 – No Withholding

Setting Up Profit Withholding Percentages

You set up profit withholding percentages to specify the rate for each profit withholding concept. You must specify the following information in addition to the withholding rate:

- The minimum amount not subject to taxes
- The retention percentage that applies to those suppliers that are registered for profit withholding
- The retention percentage that applies to those not registered for profit withholding
- The date on which the percentages cease to be effective
- The minimum withholding amount for those registered for profit withholding
- The minimum withholding amount for those not registered for profit withholding
- Whether the system uses the withholding percentages set up in the Profit W/H – Percentages program (P760403A) or the 4th category percentages set up in the Profit W/N - 4th. Category Percentages program (P760404A)
- Whether the percentages to be used are the 4th category copyright concept

► To set up profit withholding percentages

From the Profit Withholding – Set up menu (G76A112), choose Profit W/H – Percentages.

1. On Work With Profit Withholding Percentage, click Add.

PeopleSoft. Sign Out

Profit W/H - Percentages - Profit Withholding Percentage Revision i ? ?

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid						
	Company	Profit Withholding	Concept Description	Legal Concept	Legal Concept Description	Minimum Amount
	00028	20	Rental Income	027	Rental Income	100,000
	00028	30	Goods	128	Goods	1,000

2. On Profit Withholding Percentage Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- Profit Withholding
- Legal Concept
- Minimum Amount
- Reg %
- Non Reg
- Expiration Date
- Minimum Wh Amount
- Profit Wh Category
- Misc Code
- Minimum Wh Amount N Reg.

► **To set up 4th category profit withholding percentages**

From the Profit Withholding – Set up menu (G76A112), choose Profit W/H – 4th Category Percentages.

1. On Work With Profit Withholding Percentages – 4th Category Concepts, click Add.

PeopleSoft. Sign Out

Profit W/H - 4th. Category Percentages - Add Profit Withholding Percentage, 4th Category Concepts i ? ?

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Records 1 - 8 Customize Grid					
Company	Profit Withholding	Description	Upper Limit Amount	Base Amount	
00028	40	Professional		2000,00	0,00
00028	40	Professional		4000,00	200,00
00028	40	Professional		8000,00	480,00
00028	40	Professional		14000,00	1200,00
00028	40	Professional		24000,00	2520,00
00028	40	Professional		40000,00	5120,00
00028	40	Professional		999999999999,99	9600,00

2. On Add Profit Withholding Percentage, 4th Category Concepts, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- Profit Withholding

- Upper Limit Amount
- Base Amount
- Excess Amount
- Excess Percent
- Expiration Date

► **To set up profit withholding exemption percentages by supplier**

From the Profit Withholding – Set up menu (G76A112), choose Profit W/H – Exempt Percentages.

1. On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.

Address Number	Document Type	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%	Resolution Date
4381	\$G	Profit Withholdings	01/01/05	31/01/05	10,00	22/12
4390	\$I	V.A.T Withholdings	01/01/05	31/01/05	10,00	22/12

2. On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Address Number
 - Document Type
 - Effective Date
 - %
 - Resolution Date

Profit Withholdings for Copyright Concept RG 830/00

Article 28 of RG 830/00 stipulates:

“Profits stemming from copyright use and others derived from rights protected under Law No. 11.723 will only be taxed until earnings accrued reach the amount of TEN THOUSAND PESOS (\$10,000.-) during each fiscal period for each withholding agent.”

“After the aforementioned amount is surpassed, payments are subject to withholdings in conformity with the calculation method set forth in articles 25 and 26. As per clause a) of said article 26, withholdings shall not be taken from payments before the previously mentioned sum was reached.”

The system stores all of the taxable amounts of invoices in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – RG 830 – ARG – 0 – 04 table (F76A8070) to determine when amounts surpass the annual upper limit amount.

The structure of table F76A8070 is identical to that of the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG – 04 table (F760406A). Both tables are populated when payments are updated.

Considerations for Setting Up UDC 76/04

To meet the requirements of RG 830/00, you must set up UDC 76/04 to identify the concept that is used to withhold taxes for copyright, and set up the special handling code with the amount up to which no withholdings will occur. According to RG 830, this amount is ten thousand pesos. For example, you might set up the following concept code for RG 830/00:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
60	Derechos de Autor		10000	N

Considerations for Setting Up Profit Withholding Percentages

When you set up the concept for copyright withholdings using the Profit W/H – Percentages program (P760403A), enter a value of 2 in the Misc Code field and, since the withholdings for suppliers registered in the profits category depend on the scale that is specified in Attachment VIII of the Resolution, enter a Y in the Profit Wh Category field.

Considerations for Setting Up 4th Category Profit Withholding Percentages

Using the Profit W/H – 4th Category Percentages program (P760404A), you must set up the appropriate scale of withholdings for those suppliers that are registered in the tax category.

Note that in the case of unregistered suppliers, the system uses the percentage set up in the Profit W/H – Percentages program (P760403A).

VAT and Profit Legal Number Withholdings

As stipulated in article 21 of R.G. 738/99, from April 1st onwards, numbering of VAT and Profit withholding certificates that is performed by significant taxpayers must match the AFIP numbering when withholdings are recorded.

Note

One day before this regulation became effective, RG 814 was published in the Official Bulletin dated 03/30/00, making the use of this numbering optional.

The format of this new numbering consists of four digits for the issue place, four digits for the date, and six digits for the withholding number.

This numbering does not replace the numbering set up in the Next Numbers program (P0002); it only complements it. For this reason, both tables must be maintained.

Setting Up Certificate Next Numbers

You use the Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P) program (P76A8080) to set up next numbers by company, issue place, and payment year. This numbering is used for both profit and VAT withholdings. Therefore, the numbering is consecutive for both withholding types.

Note

The system uses the document company (KCO) instead of the transaction company (CO) to obtain the appropriate number.

► **To set up certificate next numbers**

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P).

1. On Work With Certificate Next Number RG 738/99, click Add.

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Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P) - Edit Certificate Next number RG 738/99

OK Cancel Tools

Company *

Issue Place *

Fiscal Year *

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Company	Issue Place	Year	Next Number
<input type="radio"/>	00028	0001	2005	11
<input type="radio"/>				

2. On Edit Certificate Next number RG 738/99, complete the following fields in the detail area and click OK:
 - Company
 - Issue Place
 - Fiscal Year
 - Next Number

Setting Up Company Relationships

If several companies are set up in your system but you want to base certificate next numbers on only one of them, you must set up company relationships. For example, if you set up company 00028 with company 00001 as its hub company, the next numbering is based on company 00001. In this example, you would set up company 00001 with company 00028 as a related company.

You set up company relationships for document types \$I (V.A.T. Withholdings) and \$G (Profit Withholdings) so that the system obtains the certificate next numbers from the related company's next numbers for those types of withholdings.

If you number the VAT and profit withholdings of one company by using the numbering of another company, you do not need to set up next numbers for the first company in the Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P) program (P76A8080).

► **To set up company relationships**

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Company Relation RG 738 (A/P).

1. On Work with Certificate Next Number RG 738/99, click Add.

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid	
	Company	Doc Ty	Related Company
<input type="radio"/>	00001	\$G	00028
<input checked="" type="radio"/>			

2. On Edit Company Relation RG 738/99, complete the following fields in the detail area and click OK:
 - Company
 - Doc Ty
 - Related Company

Next Numbering Considerations for Creating Payment Control Groups

A processing option on the PO - PCG process - ARG 04 – 04 program (P76A570) lets you enter the Issue Place that the program will use to obtain the next numbers for the VAT and profit withholdings.

If you set up the issue place in the processing option but not in the Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P) program (P76A8080), or if the issue place has been set up for a different company or year, the Print PCG Detail - ARG - 04 - 04 report (R760476A) shows the following error:

“Payment setup error in R.G. 738/99. Review company and issue place numbers.”

When necessary, the Remark column indicates that the legal numbering setup for a withholding is missing.

After this error is issued, you must undo the payment group, correct the setup, and re-create the payment group. The same error is re-issued if you try to rewrite the payment without carrying out this step.

If the processing option is blank, no validation occurs because legal numbers for withholdings are not generated.

Profit and VAT withholding legal numbers are generated when payments are updated, and the numbers are printed on each of the certificates below the internal number.

Reprinting Certificates

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose V.A.T WH Certificate.

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Profit WH Certificate.

The following programs have a processing option that lets you specify the issue place that the program will use to obtain the next numbers for the VAT and profit withholdings:

- V.A.T WH Certificate (R7604521A)
- Profit WH Certificate (R7604531A)

For withholdings that do not have a legal number (such as manual payment with voucher match withholdings), you must use this processing option to specify the issue place to use to generate legal numbers.

If you specify an issue place that has not been properly set up in the Certificate Next Number RG 738 (A/P) program (P76A8080) or leave the processing option blank, the legal number is not generated.

Processing Options for V.A.T WH Certificate (R7604521A)

RG 738/99

1. Enter the Issue Place from which the VAT and Profit Withholding certificates will be the next number, according to RG 738.

Leave it blank if you don't want legal numbers.

Processing Options for Profit WH Certificate (R7604531A)

RG 738/99

1. Enter the issue Place from which the VAT and profit Withholding certificates will get the next number, according to RG 738.

Leave it blank if you don't want legal number.

Considerations for Payment Writeoffs

When you void a payment, new legal numbers for withholdings are generated with the same issue place as the original withholdings, as well as the void year and the following next number.

If the original withholding did not have a legal number, the void will not have one. Therefore, if legal numbers must be generated, you must reprint VAT and profit withholding certificates for manual payments with voucher match and adjustments before they are voided.

Considerations for Generating SI.CO.RE.

Set the Legal Number processing options for the Step I – A/P Transactions (RG738) program (R76A8081) as follows:

In the first processing option on the Legal Number tab, specify whether you want to consider the legal numbers for withholdings. If you enter 1, the program checks for withholdings without legal numbers and displays an error message in the Withholding Legal Number field of the Step I – A/P Transactions (RG738) report.

In the second processing option on the Legal Number tab, specify whether you want the voids to occur in the same month in the Generation SICORE's – Last Step –RG 738/99 – 04 table (F76A8001). If you enter 1, the original withholding records as well as the voided withholdings will be stored in the same table and the withholding amount for both will be zero.

During the final step of SI.CO.RE., if you do not want voided withholdings to be reported in the same month, you must specify in the data selection that the URCD field cannot have a value of AN.

Running the Profit Accrual Integrity Test

To calculate the amount to be withheld, the company that makes the payment must add the taxable base amounts that correspond to the amount that is paid to that supplier during that month, subtract the minimum, and then calculate the appropriate percentage.

The system records profit accruals in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG - 04 table (F760406A). Each time that you calculate profit withholdings, the system accesses this table by using the company, supplier, concept, and payment month to obtain the sum of the previous payments' taxable base amounts and withholdings. Once you have calculated and generated the withholdings, the system updates the table, adding the amount withheld to the sum of withholdings for the month (AG1 field) and the payment's taxable base amount to the sum of taxable base amounts for the month (ATXA field).

Performing Step I of the Profit Accrual Integrity Test

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step I.

The Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step I report (R760455A) calculates the sum of all of the payments that are made in a given period of time from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) and the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail table (F0414), and verifies that the accrual of profit withholdings matches the total withheld for each supplier in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG - 04 table (F760406A). The program produces a printed report if a difference exists.

You use the processing options to specify whether the system updates table F760406A.

The program selects data based on the supplier's current account.

Data Selection for Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step I (R760455A)

The data selection for the version created must include, at a minimum, the date range in which payment was made (RMVLDT).

You can add to or modify the data selection.

Processing Options for Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step I (R760455A)

Process

1. Update

1 = Update records in F760406A

Performing Step II of the Profit Accrual Integrity Test

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step II.

The report (R760456A) verifies that the total amount withheld for each provider set up in the Profit Withholding – Payments Done – ARG - 04 table (F760406A) matches at least one payment made in a given period of time. It verifies that the data is consistent.

You use the processing options to specify whether the system purges all of the records from table F760406A. If you leave the processing option blank, the table is not purged; and records with errors are not deleted.

The Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step II program produces a report of records that have errors.

Processing Options for Profit Accumulate Integrity Test-Step II (R760456A)

Process

1. Purge

1 = Delete record from F760406A

Setting Up Gross Income Withholding

For the system to calculate gross income withholdings, you need to set up the following:

- Gross income withholding concepts
- Gross income withholding legal concepts
- Valid states
- Gross income agreements
- Gross income agreements by supplier, state, or both
- Gross income withholding percentages
- Gross income exempt suppliers

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Gross Income Withholding

You must set up the following user defined codes to process gross income withholdings.

ARG-G.I. Concept - Source (76/05)

You set up gross income concept source codes to identify groups of items according to their gross income withholding percentages. For example, you might set up the following gross income concept source codes:

- BIE – Goods
- FLT – Shipment
- NOR – No Withholding
- SER – Services

ARG-G.I. Concept - Destination (76/06)

You set up gross income concept destination codes to identify groups of items according to their gross income withholding percentages. For example, you might set up the following gross income concept destination codes:

- BIE – Goods
- FLT – Shipment
- NOR – No Withholding
- SER – Services

ARG-Gross Income Legal Conc. (76/L2)

You set up gross income legal concepts to identify different types of legal activities. Gross income legal concept codes are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos). For example, you might set up the following gross income legal concepts:

- 25 – Goods
- 55 – Shipment
- 77 – Services

ARG-G.I. State - Source (76/09)

You set up set up gross income state source codes to identify the states that are the source of gross income taxes. For example, you might set up the following gross income state source codes:

- 01 – Cordoba
- 02 – Mendoza
- 03 – Catamarca
- 04 – Neuguen
- 05 – Santa Fe
- 30 – Buenos Aires
- 31 – Buenos Aires – Branch 0001
- 32 – Buenos Aires – Branch 0002
- 99 – No Withholding

ARG-G.I. State-Destination (76/10)

You set up set up gross income state destination codes to identify the states that are the destination of gross income taxes. For example, you might set up the following gross income state destination codes:

- 01 – Cordoba
- 02 – Mendoza
- 03 – Catamarca
- 04 – Neuguen
- 05 – Santa Fe
- 30 – Buenos Aires
- 31 – Buenos Aires – Branch 0001
- 32 – Buenos Aires – Branch 0002
- 99 – No Withholding

ARG-G.I. Agreement Code (76/01)

You set up gross income agreement codes to identify agreement types. For example, you might set up the following gross income agreement codes:

- 00 – Multilateral
- 01 – Unilateral
- 02 – Multilateral Agreement
- 03 – Not Registered
- 04 – Exempt
- 05 – Special Regime
- 99 – Without Agreement

Setting Up Supplier Gross Income Agreements by State

The Gross Income W/H – Agreement Codes program (P760417A) lets you set up the agreements between your suppliers and all of the states with which the suppliers work.

You must use the Gross Income W/H – Agreement Codes program to set up all of the states for which a supplier works with the exception of those that have been set up in the Address Book.

► To set up supplier gross income agreements by state

From the Gross Income Withholding – Set up menu (G76A113), choose Gross Income W/H – Agreement Codes.

1. On Work With Supplier State Agreement, click Add.

Address Number	Gross Income State Source	Description	Gross Income Tax ID	Gross Income Agreement Cd	Description
4381	01	Cordoba	444444444	00	Multilateral
4381	02	Mendoza	123456789	01	Unilateral

2. On Supplier State Agreement Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Address Number
- Gross Income State Source
- Gross Income Tax ID
- Gross Income Agreement Cd

Setting Up State Specifications

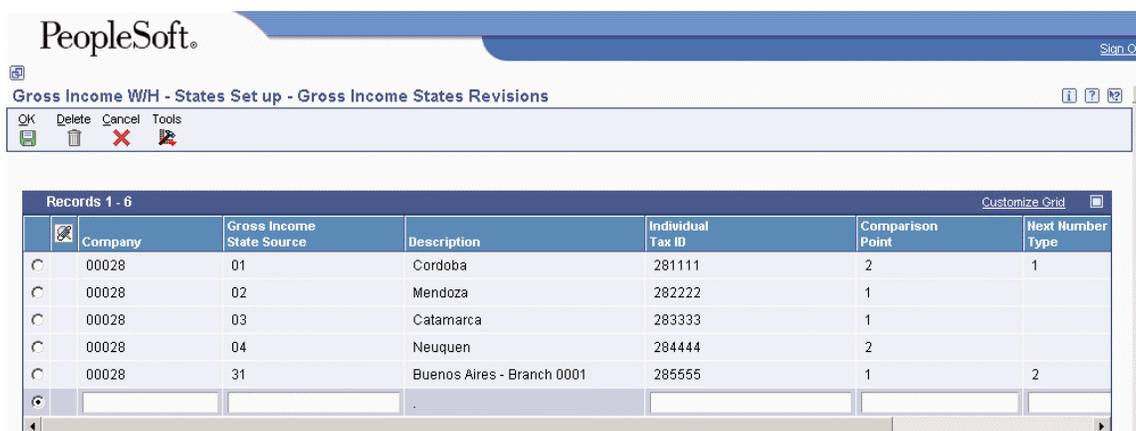
You use the Gross Income W/H – States Set up program (P760407A) to set up states for gross income withholding.

The system bases the gross income numbering for document type \$B (Gross Income Withholdings) on the Gross Income W/H – States Set up program. The system uses the Next Numbers - Automatic table (F0002) only for gross income withholding rectifications.

► To set up state specifications

From the Gross Income Withholding – Set up menu (G76A113), choose Gross Income W/H – States Set up.

1. On Work With Gross Income States, click Add.



Company	Gross Income State Source	Description	Individual Tax ID	Comparison Point	Next Number Type
00028	01	Cordoba	281111	2	1
00028	02	Mendoza	282222	1	
00028	03	Catamarca	283333	1	
00028	04	Neuquen	284444	2	
00028	31	Buenos Aires - Branch 0001	285555	1	2

2. On Gross Income States Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- Gross Income State Source
- Individual Tax ID
- Comparison Point
- Next Number Type
- Next Number Range 1

Setting Up Gross Income Withholding Percentages

You set up gross income withholding percentages to specify the withholding rate for each gross income concept.

► To set up gross income withholding percentages

From the Gross Income Withholding – Set up menu (G76A113), choose Gross Income W/H – Percentages.

1. On Work With Gross Income Withholding Percentages, click Add.



Gross Income W/H - Percentages - Gross Income Percentage Revisions

OK Cancel Tools



Company	<input type="text" value="00028"/>	<i>Prueba - Argentina - 28</i>
Gross Income Concept Source	<input type="text" value="BIE"/>	<i>Goods</i>
Gross Income Agreement Code	<input type="text" value="01"/>	<i>Unilateral</i>
Gross Income State Source	<input type="text" value="01"/>	<i>Cordoba</i>
Effective Date	<input type="text" value="01/01/01"/>	
Expiration Date	<input type="text" value="31/12/01"/>	

Withholding Percentage	<input type="text" value="2,00"/>	
Minimum Amount	<input type="text" value="0,00"/>	
Calculation Base Percentage	<input type="text" value="100,00"/>	
Amount to use in Calculation	<input type="text" value="2"/>	
Amount to Compare	<input type="text" value="2"/>	
Legal Concept	<input type="text"/>	

2. On Gross Income Percentage Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- Gross Income Concept
- Gross Income Agreement Cd
- Gross Income Status Source
- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- %
- Minimum Amount
- Calculated Base %
- Calculated Amount
- Comparison Amount

Setting Up Supplier Gross Income Withholding Exemptions

You set up supplier gross income withholding exemptions to specify gross income withholding exemption percentages for suppliers.

Gross income withholding exemptions apply to all gross income, regardless of state.

► To set up supplier gross income withholding exemptions

From the Gross Income Withholding – Set up menu (G76A113), choose Gross Income W/H – Exempt Percentages.

1. On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.

Records 1 - 4					
Address Number	Document Type	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%
4381	\$G	Profit Withholdings	01/01/05	31/12/05	10,00
4390	\$B	Gross Income Withholdings	01/01/05	31/12/05	50,00
4390	\$I	V.A.T Withholdings	01/01/05	31/12/05	10,00

2. On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields and press OK:

- Address Number
- Document Type

Note

For gross income withholdings, the document type is \$B.

- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- %
- Resolution Date

Setting Up Contractor Withholdings

For the system to calculate contractor withholdings, you must set up the following:

- Contractor withholding concepts
- Contractor withholding legal concepts
- Contractor withholding percentages
- Contractors exempted from profit withholding, if needed
- Contractor withholdings paid (in advance) by suppliers (optional)

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Contractor Withholdings

You must set up the following user defined codes to process contractor withholdings.

ARG-Contract Concept (76/07)

You set up contract concept codes to identify groups of items according to their contract withholding percentages. For example, you might set up the following contract concept source codes:

- 500 – More than 500 square meters
- 600 – More than 600 square meters
- 700 – More than 700 square meters
- 999 – No Withholding

ARG-Contract Legal Concept (76/L4)

Set up contract legal concepts to identify different types of legal activities. Contract legal concept codes are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos). For example, you might set up the following contract legal concept:

- 01 – Contractos ABC

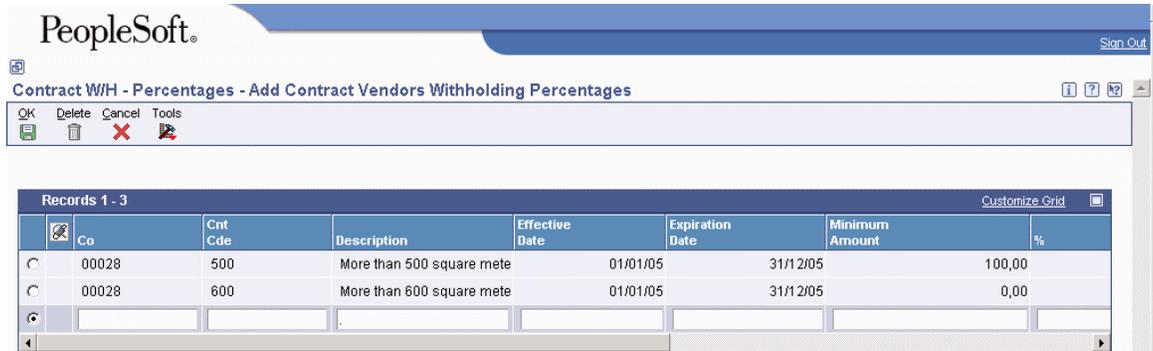
Setting Up Contract Withholding Percentages

You set up contract withholding percentages to specify the withholding rate for each contract withholding concept. In addition to specifying the withholding rate, you specify the taxable base amount to use in calculating the withholding amount.

► To set up contract withholding percentages

From the Contract Vendors Withholding – Set up menu (G76A114), choose Contract W/H – Percentages.

1. On Work with Contract Vendors Withholding Percentages – ARG 04, click Add.



- On Add Contract Vendors Withholding Percentages, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Co
 - Cnt Cde
 - Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - Minimum Amount
 - %
 - C A
 - Leg Con

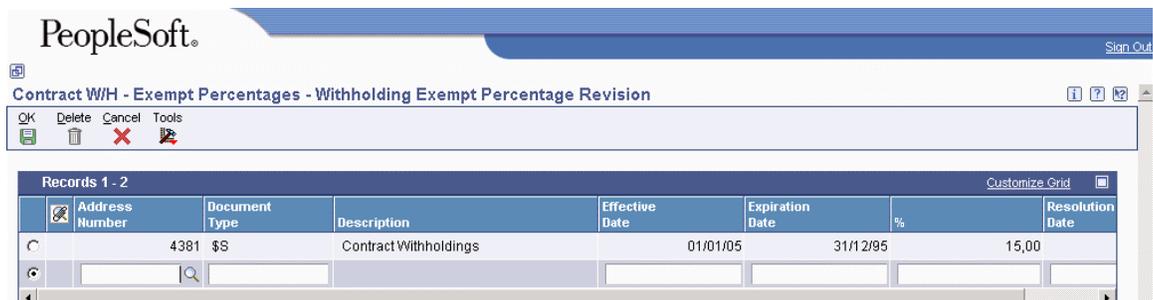
Setting Up Supplier Exemptions for Contract Withholdings

You set up supplier exemptions from contract withholdings to specify contract withholding exemption percentages for suppliers.

► To set up supplier exemptions from contract withholdings

From the Contract Vendors Withholding – Set up menu (G76A114), choose Contract W/H – Exempt Percentages.

- On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.



- On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields:
 - Address Number
 - Document Type

Note

For contract withholdings, the document type is \$\$.

- Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - %
3. Complete the following optional field:
 - Resolution Date
 4. Click OK.

Entering Contract Withholdings Related to the Supplier's Payments in Advance

You enter contract withholdings made by the supplier when that supplier has voluntarily made payment in advance.

► **To enter contract withholdings related to the supplier's payment in advance**

From the Contract Vendors Withholding – Set up menu (G76A114), choose Contract W/H – Vendor Advances.

1. On Work with Contract Vendors Withholding – Advance Certificates, click Add.

Co	Address Number	Pay Stat	Certificate Amount	Contract Doc Number	Contract Conc.	Description
00028	4381	A	100,00	23368	500	More than 500 squ

2. On Add Contract Vendors Withholding – Advance Certificates, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Co
 - Address Number
 - Pay Stat

Note

The withholdings must have a pay status of A (Approved) so that they can be included in the calculation when a payment is made.

- Certificate Amount
- Contract Doc Number
- Contract Conc.

Note

The withholdings will be calculated when the invoices being paid have the same concept as the one entered in the Contract Conc. field on this form.

- Check/ Itm Date

Setting Up S.U.S.S. Withholdings

For the system to calculate S.U.S.S. withholdings for suppliers, you must set up the following:

- S.U.S.S. withholding concepts
- S.U.S.S. withholding legal concepts
- S.U.S.S. withholding percentages
- Suppliers exempted from S.U.S.S. withholding, if needed

Setting Up User Defined Codes for S.U.S.S. Withholdings

You must set up the following user defined codes to process S.U.S.S. withholdings.

ARG-Ventual Concept (76/11)

You set up eventuals concept codes to identify eventual concepts to use for withholdings. For example, you might set up the following eventual concept source codes:

- ABC – Professional
- DEF – Administrative
- NOR – No Withholding

ARG-Eventual Legal Concept (76/L5)

Set up eventual legal concepts to identify different types of legal activities. Eventual legal concept codes are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos). For example, you might set up the following eventual legal concept:

- 01 – Contratos ABC

Setting Up S.U.S.S. Withholding Percentages

You set up S.U.S.S. withholding percentages to specify the withholding rate for each S.U.S.S. withholding concept.

► To set up S.U.S.S. withholding percentages

From the S.U.S.S. Vendors W/H – Set up menu (G76A115), choose S.U.S.S. W/H – Percentages.

1. On Work with S.U.S.S. Percentages, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for setting up S.U.S.S. withholding percentages. The title bar reads "S.U.S.S. W/H - Percentages - S.U.S.S. Percentages - Revision". Below the title bar are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". The form contains the following fields:

Company	<input type="text" value="00028"/>	<i>Prueba - Argentina - 28</i>
S.U.S.S. Concept	<input type="text" value="ABC"/>	<i>Professional</i>
G.I. State Source	<input type="text" value="03"/>	<i>Catamarca</i>
Effective Date	<input type="text" value="01/01/01"/>	
Expiration Date	<input type="text" value="31/12/10"/>	
Minimum Amount	<input type="text" value="2,00"/>	
Percentage	<input type="text" value="4,00"/>	
Amount to use in calcs	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
Legal Concept	<input type="text" value=""/>	
Miscellaneous Code 1	<input type="text"/>	

2. On Add S.U.S.S. Percentages, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Co
- S.U.S.S. Conc.
- GI Source State
- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- %
- Legal Conc.

Setting Up Supplier Exemptions for S.U.S.S. Withholdings

You set up supplier exemptions from S.U.S.S. withholdings to specify S.U.S.S. withholding exemption percentages for suppliers.

► To set up supplier exemptions for S.U.S.S. withholdings

From the S.U.S.S. Services Vendors W/H – Set up menu (G76A115), choose S.U.S.S. W/H – Exempt Percentages.

1. On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.

Address Number	Document Type	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%	Resolution Date
4381	\$A	Eventual Withholdings	01/01/05	31/12/05	20,00	

2. On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields:

- Address Number
- Document Type

Note

For eventuals withholdings, the document type is \$A.

- Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - %
3. Complete the following optional field:
 - Resolution Date
 4. Click OK.

General Resolution 738

To comply with General Resolution 738 regarding the information to be included in withholding certificates, take note of the following considerations.

Considerations for the VAT Withholdings Certificate

The V.A.T WH Certificate (R7604521A) includes a Tax field in the applied withholding detail area. This field is used to report the tax denomination.

Considerations for the Profit Withholding Certificate for Individuals Residing in the Country

The Profit WH Certificate (R7604531A) includes the Tax and Withholding Voucher fields. The Withholding Voucher field is used to report legal invoices numbers for which withholdings are collected.

Considerations for the Profit Withholding Certificate for Foreigners

The Profit WH Certificate (R7604531A) includes the Country of Origin field, which is used to specify the foreign supplier's country.

As with profit withholding certificates for suppliers residing in the country, the Profit WH Certificate includes the Tax and Withholding Voucher fields.

The Profit WH Certificate also includes the Country CUIT field. To populate this field correctly, set up UDC 76A/FJ to include country CUITs for individuals and companies.

Considerations for Profit Gross Up

The Profit WH Certificate (R7604531A) includes a Gross Up field. To correctly report gross up information on this withholding certificate, you must complete the following set up:

- Define a new tax area with 0% tax. Use this tax area only when entering gross up vouchers.
- Set up this new tax area in UDC 76A/AC.

You must calculate the gross up amount to associate with the vouchers to be paid.

When you are entering the voucher, add an additional line with the calculated gross up amount, a tax explanation code of E, and the tax area described above.

After you update the payment to the foreign supplier, when you print the certificate, the system verifies whether the voucher being paid includes a tax area that has been defined in UDC 76A/AC. If that condition is met, the certificate reports the profit gross up withholding. If not, the certificate shows that the withholding is not grossed up.

Example: Profit Gross Up

Suppose that the retention quota for payments to foreigners is 10% and that the amount to pay is \$1000.

If it had been agreed that the foreign payee would receive a tax-free amount of \$1000, the grossed up amount would be \$1111. The 10% of \$1000 is \$111 (withholding), and the foreign payee thus receives \$1000 (\$1111 - \$111). For this reason, the voucher must have two lines: one for \$1000 with the amount's corresponding tax area, and another for \$111, with a tax explanation code of E and a tax area defined in UDC 76A/AC, as shown in the following example:

Pay Item	Gross Amount	Tax Ex	Tax Rate/Area
001	1,000,00	V	EXENTO
002	111,00	E	ACRECENTA

Note

If you need to exclude the gross up amount from the Purchase VAT Subledger, you must exclude the detail lines of vouchers with a tax area that is defined for gross ups. To do this exclusion, you must ensure that the supplier is set up with the most current data in the Country and Person/Corporation Code fields on the Address Book Revision form and in the A/B Legal Document Type – Argentina and Tax ID fields on the A/B Additional Information – Revision form.

See *Setting Up Supplier Information for Argentina* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Correcting Withholdings (Rectifications)

You can adjust faulty tax withholding calculations that result from problems with the setup.

You can correct gross income, VAT, profit, eventuals, and contract withholdings.

► To enter a correction

From the *Supplier & Voucher Entry* menu (G0411), choose *Standard Voucher Entry*.

1. On *Supplier Ledger Inquiry*, click *Add*.

PeopleSoft. Sign Out

Standard Voucher Entry - Enter Voucher - Payment Information

Document No/Typ/Co: \$I 00028 Batch No: 29389 Prev Doc:

Company: 00028 Prueba - Argentina - 28

Supplier Number: 4381 Griselda Rodriguez Business Unit: 1

Invoice Number: 000000002154 Discount % Default Payment Terms: CTD

Invoice Date: 15/06/05 G/L Date: 15/06/05 Service/Tax Date: 15/06/05

Currency: ARS Exchange Rate: Base: ARS Foreign

Pay Itm	Gross Amount	Pymt Terms	Discount Available	Remark	Due Date	Pay Status	P C	Open Amount	G/L Bank Ac Number
001	50,00-	CTD		Coorige Ret. IVA 6844	15/06/05	A		50,00-	28.1110.B
002									

Gross: 50,00- Disc: Tax: Taxable:

2. On *Enter Voucher – Payment Information*, follow the steps for entering a voucher, completing the following fields as noted:

- Document No/Typ/Co

Note

Enter the document type that corresponds to the type of withholding that you are correcting. Valid values are:

- \$I – VAT Withholdings
- \$G – Profit Withholdings

- \$B – Gross Income Withholdings
- \$A – Eventual Withholdings
- \$\$ – Contract Withholdings

- Supplier Number

Note

Enter the address book number of the supplier with withholdings that are being corrected.

- Gross Amount

Note

If you are reducing the amount of a calculated withholding, enter a positive number. If the previously calculated amount should be increased, enter a negative number.

- Tax Ex
- Tax Rate/Area

Note

Enter a tax explanation code of E and the tax area for non-taxable concepts.

3. Click OK.

PeopleSoft® Sign Out

Standard Voucher Entry - G/L Distribution i ? ?

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Document No/Typ/Co 4 \$1 00028 Batch Number 29369

Supplier 4381 Explanation Griselda Rodriguez

G/L Date 15/06/05 Amt To Distribute 50,00-

Currency ARS Exchange Rate Base Currency ARS Foreign

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid					
	Account Number	Account Description	Amount	Explanation Remark	Co	Sub Type	Sub-ledger
	28.4181.RET\$1	V.A.T withholding to pay	50,00-	Coorige Ret. IVA 6844	00028		
				Coorige Ret. IVA 6844			

Amount 50,00- Remaining

4. On G/L Distribution, enter the withholding account to be deposited and click OK.

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Voucher Additional Information - Revision

OK Tools

Document Type \$I 4 00028

General Information Withholdings Import Information

AFIP Transaction Document Type 99 Other domestic documents

Invoice Group X Shipping note

Voucher Pages 1

Category Code 14

Category Code 15

Autoprinter Inscription Number Expiration Date

Operation Code

Fiscal Controller

5. On Voucher Additional Information – Revision, complete the following fields on the General Information tab:
 - AFIP Transaction Document Type
 - Invoice Group
 - Voucher Pages
6. On the Withholdings tab, enter the withholding concept that is needed to report correctly in SI.CO.RE, specifying No Withholdings in all other withholding code fields.
7. Click OK.

► **To associate a correction with an original withholding**

From the Additional Features –Set up menu (G76A116), choose F0411 Tag File Maintenance - A.

1. On Work with Voucher Additional Information, complete any of the fields to locate the correction voucher that you entered and click Find.
2. Choose the voucher in the detail area, and then choose Rectification from the Row menu.



3. On Rectification, enter the document number and suffix from the original voucher, and then click OK.

Reprinting Withholding Certificates

Use the navigation that corresponds to the type of certificate that you want to reprint:

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Gross Income WH Certificate.

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose V.A.T WH Certificate.

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Profit WH Certificate.

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Eventuals WH Certificate.

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Contract WH Certificate.

You can use any of the programs listed above to reprint withholding certificates.

The V.A.T WH Certificate program (R7604521A) and the Profit WH Certificate program (R7604531A) have a processing option that allows you to specify the issue place for RG738 legal numbering.

Data Selection

Specify the document type that corresponds to the withholding type in the data selection.

The following example shows a possible data selection for a V.A.T WH Certificate:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Document Type - Matching (F0414)	is not equal to	“PO”
And	BC Document Type - Matching (F0414)	is not equal to	“PG”
And	BC Document Type (F0414)	is equal to	“\$I”
And	BC Document (Voucher, Invoice, etc.)	is equal to	“1235”

Setting Up AFIP Document Types

You set up AFIP document type relationships to cross reference PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne document types and legal invoice groups to legal document types. Both legal invoices groups and legal document types are defined by the AFIP (Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos).

The EnterpriseOne document type and the legal invoice group (which is assigned based on the tax area that is used during voucher entry) determine the legal document type of the invoice by using the AFIP document type relationship that you set up.

► To set up AFIP document type relationships

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose EnterpriseOne / AFIP Document Type Relationship.

1. On Work With Rel. Type Doc./Group/Doc.DGI, click Add.

The screenshot shows the 'EnterpriseOne / AFIP Document Type Relationship - Rel Type Doc./Group/Doc DGI Maintenance' window. It features a standard PeopleSoft header and a toolbar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. The main area contains three rows of data entry:

Doc. Type	<input type="text" value="PV"/>	Voucher
Invoice Group - Argentina	<input type="text" value="A"/>	Group A
A.F.I.P. Doc. Type	<input type="text" value="01"/> <input type="button" value="🔍"/>	Invoice A

2. On Rel Type Doc./Group/Doc DGI Maintenance, complete the following fields and click OK.
 - Doc. Type
 - Invoice Group - Argentina
 - A.F.I.P. Doc. Type

► **To set up legal invoice groups**

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Additional Tax Area Information.

1. On Work with Tax Areas, complete the following field and click Find to locate the tax with which you are associating a legal invoice group:
 - Tax Rate/Area
2. Choose the tax area and click Select.

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Additional Tax Area Information - Additional Tax Informations

OK Tools

Tax Rate/Area: GRAL

Tax Area Description: IVA 21%

Invoice Group (A,B,C): A

Tax Categories

Tax Rate 1	21,000	1	V.A.T.
Tax Rate 2			
Tax Rate 3			
Tax Rate 4			
Tax Rate 5			

3. On Additional Tax Information, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Invoice Group (A,B,C)

Reviewing Country-Specific Information

You can review country-specific information for supplier records, vouchers, and payments.

► **To review country-specific supplier information**

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Additional A/B Information.

1. On Work with Additional A/B Information, complete the following optional field and click Find to locate a supplier:
 - Alpha Name

2. Review country-specific information in the detail area.
3. Choose the supplier record and click Select.

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Additional A/B Information - A/B Additional Information - Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Address Number *Griselda Rodriguez*

Tax Information

A/B Legal Document Type - Argentina *CUIT*

Tax ID

Additional Information

Customs Code - Argentina *No Customs*

Check - Pay to Order

Vendor/Customer Location

Category Code - Argentina 13

Category Code - Argentina 14

Category Code - Argentina 15

4. On A/B Additional Information – Revision, modify any of the information, if necessary, and click OK.



Additional A/B Information - A/B Withholding Information - Revision

OK	Cancel	Tools
Address Number	<input type="text" value="4381"/>	<i>Griselda Rodriguez</i>
VAT Withholding Concept	<input type="text" value="FLT"/>	<i>Shipment</i>
Profit Withholding Condition - Argentina	<input type="text" value="INS"/>	<i>Registered</i>
Profit Withholding Concept - Argentina	<input type="text" value="30"/>	<i>Goods</i>
G.I. Agreement Code - Argentina	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<i>Multilateral</i>
G.I. Concept Source - Argentina	<input type="text" value="FLT"/>	<i>Shipment</i>
G.I. State Source - Argentina	<input type="text" value="01"/>	<i>Cordoba</i>
G.I. Concept Destination - Argentina	<input type="text" value="FLT"/>	<i>Shipment</i>
G.I. State Destination - Argentina	<input type="text" value="02"/>	<i>Mendoza</i>
Contract Concept - Argentina	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<i>More than 500 square meters</i>
S.U.S.S Withholding Concept	<input type="text" value="ABC"/>	<i>Professional</i>

5. On A/B Withholding Information – Revision, modify any of the withholding concepts, if necessary, and click OK.

► **To review country-specific voucher information**

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose F0411 Tag File Maintenance - A.

1. On Work with Voucher Additional Information, complete any of the available fields to narrow your search and click Find.
2. Choose a voucher and click Select.



Document Type	PV	1	00028
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General Information Withholdings Import Information

AFIP Transaction Document Type	01	Invoice A
Invoice Group	A	Group A
Voucher Pages	1	
Category Code 14		.
Category Code 15		.
Autoprinter Inscription Number		Expiration Date
Operation Code		.
Fiscal Controller		.

3. On Voucher Additional Information – Revision, review the information on any of the tabs and click OK.

► **To review country-specific payment information**

From the Additional Features – Set up menu (G76A116), choose Additional Payment Information.

1. On Work With A/P Payment Inquiry, complete any of the available fields to narrow your search and click Find.
2. Choose a payment record in the detail area and click Select.



Additional Payment Information - A/P Payment Inquiry Revisions

OK	Cancel	Tools	
Voucher Number	PV	1	00028
Payment/Item Document Type			PN
VAT Withholding Concept		FLT	Shipment
Profit Withholding Condition		INS	Registered
Profit Withholding Concept		30	Goods
G.I. Concept Source		FLT	Shipment
G.I. State Source		01	Cordoba
G.I. Concept Destination		FLT	Shipment
G.I. State Destination		02	Mendoza
Contract Concept		500	More than 500 square meters
S.U.S.S Withholding Concept		ABC	Professional
Legal Report Status			
Withholding Certificate Printed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certificate Legal Number	RG738
Withholding Report Date	<input type="text"/>	Issue Place	<input type="text"/>
RG 3399 - Presentation Type	<input type="text"/>	Fiscal Year (YYYY)	<input type="text"/>
Additional Record Number	0	Legal Number	<input type="text"/>

- On A/P Payment Inquiry Revisions, review the tax withholding concepts and click OK.

Processing Credit Invoices for Accounts Payable

The AFIP ((Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos) issues credit invoices to provide companies with a payment instrument that can be negotiated and used as a credit. This need arises when banks do not borrow money and companies are faced with a lack of liquidity.

From an Accounts Payable standpoint, the credit invoice represents a documented debt with the supplier, which is cancelled when due.

Credit invoices also modify the time when the fiscal credit is accepted. Ordinarily, the fiscal credit is accepted when the voucher is entered. If the voucher requires a credit invoice, the fiscal credit is accepted at a later date.

Setting Up for Credit Invoices for Accounts Payable

The following must be set up for the Credit Invoice to work properly:

- User Defined Codes
- Credit Invoice Constants
- Tax Areas
- Invoice credit status rules
- Automatic Accounting Instructions
- Payment Instruments

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Accounts Payable Credit Invoices

You must set up the following user defined codes to process credit invoices for Accounts Payable.

Credit Invoice A/P Events (76A/EV)

Events are the different points in the life cycle of a credit invoice. They are used to determine which valid status the invoice credit should have to pass through that event. The following event codes are hard coded:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
ACEPTACION	Credit Invoice Accepted		Y
ACEPTAVOID	Credit Invoice voided		Y
CHEQUE	Payment		Y
CHEQUEVOID	Credit Invoice Void Payment Voided		Y
CITI	Included in CITI Report		Y
FACCREDCHG	Credit Invoice Change		Y
FACCREDDEL	Delete Credit Invoice		Y
IVACOMPRAS	Included in VAT report		Y
RECIBOCHG	Credit Invoice Receipt Change		Y
RECIBOFC	Enter Credit Invoice Receipt		Y
RECLAPERD	Reclassification Loss		Y
RECLASIF	Reclassification		Y
VOUCHERCHG	Change Voucher		Y
VOUCHERDEL	Delete Voucher		Y

Credit Invoice Valid Status (76A/CS)

Credit invoice status codes represent the current status of a credit invoice and determine the event to be processed. For example, you might set up the following credit invoice status codes:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	BLANK		N
01	Initial		N
05	To Accept		N
10	Accepted	A	N
15	Pay with Cash		N
20	Rejected by RG	R	N
25	Receipt registered		N
30	Fiscal Credit reclassified		N
32	Reclassification of losses	1	N
35	Included in VAT report		N
38	Included in CITI report		N

Note

Special Handling Code values do not apply to the Accounts Payable system. The Special Handling Code is used by the Accounts Receivable and Sales Order Processing systems, except in the case of a value of 1, which is used to specify a reclassification of losses.

Payment Terms Codes (76A/TP)

You use payment terms codes to specify the payment terms that do not require a credit invoice. When you enter a voucher for a credit invoice, you must specify a payment terms code that is *not* specified in this UDC.

Special Payment Instruments (76A/PY)

You use special payment instrument codes to identify the payment instruments (for example, X) that cancel the original voucher and automatically generate another voucher with the document type that is specified in this UDC (for example, FX) for the voucher amount less the withholdings amount.

In the Description 02 field, specify the type of document to be generated, followed by the credit invoice class and the payment term that will be assigned to it. For example, you could specify FXACEPCDO in the Description 02 field:

- FX is the credit invoice document type.
- ACEP is the supplier classification that identifies the liability account for credit invoices. You must set up the corresponding PCxxxx AAI.
- CDO is the payment term of the acceptance voucher.

You would set up this special payment instrument code as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
X	Credit invoice accepted	FXACEPCDO		N

Document Type – Vouchers Only (00/DV)

You must specify a value of 1 in the special handling code field for the document types that might require credit invoices.

Important

It is recommended that you set up one or more new document types for vouchers that will have credit invoices attached.

The document type that is used for voucher acceptance (for example, FX) must be set up in UDC 00/DT and 00/DV.

Address Book Category Codes (01/01 through 01/30)

You must define an Address Book category code to identify the suppliers and customers who issue or receive credit invoices.

You can use any category code, but you must specify the number of the category code that you are using in the General Constants program (P76A20).

You must set up a code for the category code that you specify. You can use any code. If the supplier or customer has a code other than blank in this category code, the system assumes that a credit invoice must be issued.

Setting Up Credit Invoice Constants for Accounts Payable

You set up credit invoice constants by company. These constants control the credit invoice process.

You must specify the following information when you set up credit invoice constants for Accounts Payable:

- The gross amount limit, below which a voucher does not require a credit invoice. Any voucher with a gross amount in excess of this amount requires a credit invoice.
- The payment time limit in days, below which a voucher does not require a credit invoice. Any due date that exceeds this limit requires a credit invoice.

- The category code is used to identify suppliers that issue credit invoices.
- Whether the company accepts credit invoices.
- The payment instrument for vouchers that require credit invoices.
- The initial status that is assigned to the credit invoice when it is entered in the system.

► **To set up credit invoice constants for Accounts Payable**

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose General Constants.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Constants, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for setting up credit invoice constants. The window title is "General Constants - Enter Credit Invoice Constants". The header area displays the company name "Prueba - Argentina - 28" and the company code "00028". Below the header, there are three tabs: "General", "A/R and SOP", and "A/P". The "General" tab is selected and contains the following fields:

Invoice Minimum Amount	500,00
Credit Invoice Limit Days	30
A/B Category Code Number	28

2. On Enter Credit Invoice Constants, complete the following field in the header area:
 - Company
3. Complete the following fields on the General tab:
 - Invoice Minimum Amount
 - Credit Invoice Limit Days
 - A/B Category Code Number
4. Click the A/P tab.
5. Click the following option:
 - Company Receives Credit Invoice
6. Complete the following fields:
 - Payment Instrument
 - Credit Invoice Status

7. Click OK.

Setting Up Tax Area Relationships for Credit Invoices

You must set up a temporary tax areas for each tax area that is used by your suppliers who issue credit invoices. The temporary tax areas must have the same percentage as the original tax area and an offset that uses the temporary fiscal credit account.

You cross-reference the original tax areas to the temporary tax areas by using the AP Tax Areas Relationship program (P76A25). You can cross-reference only one temporary tax area to each original tax area. Tax area cross-references are stored in the Credit Invoice Tax Area Relationship table (F76A25).

► To set up tax area relationships for credit invoices

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Tax Areas Relationship.

1. On Work With Credit Invoice Tax Areas Relationship, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for 'AP Tax Areas Relationship - Enter Tax Areas Relationship Information'. It features a toolbar with 'OK', 'Delete', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. Below the toolbar is a table with the following data:

Records 1 - 2					Customize Grid
	Tax Area	Tax Area Description	Tax Area FC	Description	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	GRAL	IVA 21%	GRALTMP	IVA 21%	
<input type="radio"/>					

2. On Enter Tax Areas Relationship Information, complete the following fields for each tax area that is used by your suppliers who issue credit invoices, and then click OK:

- Tax Area
- Tax Area FC

Tax Area FC is the temporary tax area for credit invoices.

Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules

Status rules establish a validation of the credit invoice status that is required for processing a particular event. You can also specify the next status that should be used once the event has been completed.

For example, for the ACCEPTANCE event, the credit invoice must have a status of TO ACCEPT. Once processed, the credit invoice status is updated to ACCEPTED.

These rules should be set up by an advanced user and offer great flexibility for defining the steps that your company wants to follow to process credit invoices.

Caution

You must define the status rules correctly when you install the credit invoice module because it is difficult to make changes other than adding additional steps to the process.

Status rules consist of the following elements:

- **Accounts Payable Event**
A valid code from UDC 76A/EV. These values are hard coded and represent different possible actions in the Accounts Payable system.
- **Credit Invoice Status From**
The initial valid status that is needed to allow the event to be run.
- **Credit Invoice Status To (optional)**
Some events require this field be completed for the credit invoice status to be changed manually or automatically. If the Credit Invoice Status To field is blank, no status change occurs for the event.

Note

You cannot leave the Credit Invoice Status To field blank for events that update the status automatically. Leaving this field blank for these events might cause the system to act erratically.

Regardless of the code system that you decide to use, it is recommended that you skip numbers or codes so that you can add intermediate status in the future, if necessary.

Credit Invoice Events

The following list gives a detailed explanation of the significance and behavior of each event code (in alphabetical order):

- **ACCEPTANCE**
This event is used by the Create Payment Groups program (R04570) and represents acceptance of the credit invoice. The Create Payment Groups process verifies that the vouchers that are selected have credit invoices with the appropriate Credit Invoice Status From code. When the payment is updated, the credit invoice is updated with the status indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.
- **ACEPTAVOID**
This event is used when you void a payment that was made with the acceptance payment instrument. The system verifies that the invoice credit has the appropriate status in the Credit Invoice Status From field. If no errors are found and the voiding takes place, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.

- **CHECK**
This event is used by the Create Payment Groups program when the acceptance payment instrument is *not* used. The Create Payment Groups process verifies that the vouchers which are selected have credit invoices with the appropriate Credit Invoice Status From code. When the payment is updated, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.
- **CHECKVOID**
This event is used when you void a payment. When you void a payment that was made without the acceptance payment instrument, the system verifies that the invoice credit has the appropriate status in the Credit Invoice Status From field. If no errors are found and the voiding takes place, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.
- **CITI**
This event is used by the CITI report to determine whether a credit invoice should be included. The status of the credit invoice must correspond to the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status From field. When the credit invoice has been included in the CITI, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.
- **FACCREDCHG**
This event is used by the AP Review Credit Invoice program (P76A24) when you change information on the credit invoice, including a manual change of status. The Credit Invoice Status From field indicates the status that the credit invoice must have for you to manually change some of its information. The Credit Invoice Status To field indicates the status to which the credit invoice can be changed manually.
- **FACCREDDEL**
This event is used by credit invoice review to eliminate information from a credit invoice. The Status From field indicates the status that the credit invoice must have to be able to eliminate it. The Status To field is not used by this event, so it must be left blank.
- **IVACOMPRAS**
The event is used by the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A) to determine whether the credit invoice should be included in this ledger. The status of the credit invoice must correspond to the status in the Credit Invoice Status From field. When the credit invoice has been included in the V.A.T. Purchasing Report - ARG - 04 – 04 (R760499A), the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.
- **RECIBOFC**
This event is used when you set up information about the credit invoice receipt. The status of the credit invoice must correspond to the status in the Credit Invoice Status From field. When the information has been entered, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.

- **RECIBOCHG**

This event is used when you modify the information of a previously recorded receipt. The status of the credit invoice must correspond to the status in the Credit Invoice Status From field. When the receipt information has been changed, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.

- **RECLASIF**

This event is used when the temporary fiscal credit tax is reclassified to a definitive tax credit account. The credit invoice must have the status that is specified in the Credit Invoice Status From field for reclassification to take place. When the reclassification is complete, the credit invoice is updated with the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field.

- **RECLAPERD**

This event is used when a temporary fiscal credit tax is not reclassified to a definitive tax account and, instead, is assigned to losses directly. The credit invoice must have the status specified in the Credit Invoice Status From field for this reclassification to occur. When the reclassification to losses is complete, the credit invoice status is updated to the status that is indicated in the Credit Invoice Status To field. This event is optional. If you do not set up the Credit Invoice Status From field, the reclassification process uses the relationship that is established for the RECLASIF event.

- **VOUCHERCHG**

This event is used when you modify a voucher that has credit invoice information. The system verifies that the status of the credit invoice is the same as the one that is specified in the Credit Invoice Status From field to allow the change. This event does not change status. The Credit Invoice Status To field must be left blank.

- **VOUCHERDEL**

This event is used when you void a voucher that has credit invoice information. The system verifies that the status of the credit invoice is the same as the one that is specified in the Credit Invoice Status Field field to allow the void. This event does not change status. The Credit Invoice Status To field must be left blank.

Prerequisites

- Set up event codes in UDC 76A/EV.
- Set up status codes in UDC 76A/CS.

► To set up credit invoice status rules

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Credit Invoice Status Rules.

AP Credit Invoice Status Rules - Work with Credit Invoice Status Rules

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

	A/P Events	Credit Invoice Status From	Credit Invoice Status to	User Amount	User Code	User Reference	User Number	User Date
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	ACCEPTAC	05	10					
<input type="radio"/>	ACCEPTAV	10	05					
<input type="radio"/>	FACCREL	01	01					
<input type="radio"/>	FACCREL	01	05					
<input type="radio"/>	FACCREL	05	10					
<input type="radio"/>	FACCREL	05	25					
<input type="radio"/>	FACCREL	01						
<input type="radio"/>	IVACOMP	30	35					
<input type="radio"/>	RECIBOC	25	25					
<input type="radio"/>	RECIBOF	05	25					

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Status Rules, click Add.
2. On Update Tax Area Relationship Information, complete the following fields and click OK for each event:
 - Accounts Payable Events
 - Credit Invoice Status From
 - Credit Invoice Status To
3. When you are finished entering status rules, click Cancel.

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Credit Invoices

You must set up the PT and PC automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to process credit invoices.

PT + Offset (Tax)

You must create a PTxxxx for the original tax area and one for the temporary tax area. The PTxxxx AAI for the original tax area must specify the tax fiscal credit account. The PTxxxx AAI for the temporary tax area must specify a temporary tax account.

When vouchers that require a credit invoice are posted, the offset of the temporary tax area is charged.

The reclassification process uses the Credit Invoice Tax Area Relationship table (F76A25) to cancel the temporary fiscal credit and charge the final one.

PC + Offset (Credit Invoice Accepted)

The PCxxxx AAI identifies the supplier class that corresponds to the debts from credit invoices that are represented by the voucher that is defined for credit invoices. This AAI must use a liability account.

This offset is charged during acceptance and then cancelled when the accepted credit invoice is paid.

Setting Up Payment Instruments for Credit Invoices

You must set up the acceptance payment instrument (defined in UDC 76A/PY) in the Payment Instrument Defaults program, using the following parameters:

Payments	P7604721A (Print Payment - Only Payment Order - ARG - 04 – 04)
Payment Register	P76A0476 (A/P Auto Payment Register)
Attachments	P760473A (A/P Print Payment - Payment Order - ARG - 04 – 04)
Debit Statements	P04574 (Print A/P Payments Debit Statements)

Entering Vouchers for Credit Invoices

Vouchers require a credit invoice when the following conditions are met:

- The supplier has been classified (with an Address Book category code) as a credit invoice issuer. You specify the Address Book category code to use to identify credit invoice issuers in the General Constants program (P76A20).
- The gross invoice amount exceeds the required minimum amount that is specified in the General Constants program.
- The payment terms are not listed in UDC 76A/TP. (This UDC lists payment terms that do *not* require a credit invoice.)

When you enter a voucher that meets these requirements, the system modifies the tax area of the voucher and replaces it with a similar percentage tax area that charges a transitory account. You set up these tax areas using the AP Tax Areas Relationship program (P76A25).

After the voucher has been entered, you can enter the credit invoice.

See Also

- *Entering a Credit Invoice* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Considerations for Modifying Vouchers with a Credit Invoice

You can modify only unposted vouchers.

When you modify the voucher information, the system verifies that the credit invoice requirements are still being met (amounts, payment terms, tax area). The system also verifies that the AP Credit Invoice Status Rules program (P76A26) is set up to allow voucher modifications.

If a credit invoice is no longer required, the credit invoice information is deleted.

If the modified voucher still requires a credit invoice, you must enter the credit invoice. During payment processing, the system verifies that the credit invoice has been entered.

Considerations for Voiding Vouchers with a Credit Invoice

You can void only unposted vouchers with credit invoices that still have an initial status. When you void these vouchers, all of the information from the credit invoice is also deleted.

Entering a Credit Invoice

After you enter a voucher for a credit invoice, you enter the credit invoice information.

► To enter a credit invoice

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Review Credit Invoice.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Information, complete any of the available fields to locate the voucher and click the List voucher in condition w/o credit invoice option.
2. Click Find.
3. Choose the voucher pay items for which you are entering a credit invoice and click Select.

PeopleSoft®

AP Review Credit Invoice - Add, Change Credit Invoice Information

OK Cancel Form Tools

Voucher Number No/Tpy/CO 6 PV 00028

Invoice Number 000000089565

Address Number 4390 Lucas J. Allende

Receipt Number Receipt Date

Calendar Month Calendar Year 0 Credit Fiscal Taken N

Records 1 - 5

	Pay Itm	DGI Transaction Doc. Typ.	Invoice Group	Issue Place	Invoice Legal Next Number	Invoice Date	Credit Invoice Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	001	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	01
<input type="radio"/>	002	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	01
<input type="radio"/>	003	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	01
<input type="radio"/>	004	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	01
<input type="radio"/>							

4. On Add, Change Credit Invoice Information, complete the following fields for each of the voucher pay items:
 - DGI Transaction Doc. Typ.
 - Invoice Group
 - Issue Place
 - Invoice Legal Next Number

Note

You cannot assign the same invoice legal next number to different voucher for the same supplier.

- Invoice Date
5. Complete the following optional field for each voucher pay item, if necessary:
 - Py No
 6. Click OK.
 7. On Work with Credit Invoice Information, click the List only credit invoice option and click Find to view the credit invoice that you created.

Changing the Status of a Credit Invoice

Every credit invoice has a status that is associated with it which determines whether the credit invoice is available for processing different events in the credit invoice cycle.

The rules that are used to perform these validations are saved in the Credit Invoice Status Rules table (F76A26). You should set up these rules to meet your needs.

The initial status for credit invoices is set up in the General Constants program (P76A20).

For example, you might create a rule that allows you to review a credit invoice before accepting it.

If the initial status was 01, you could set up the following status rule to advance the status to 05 (To Accept) when you use the AP Review Credit Invoice program (P76A24) to review the credit invoice:

Accounts Payable Event	Credit Invoice Status From	Credit Invoice Status To
FACCREDCHG	01 (Initial)	05 (To Accept)

After you have reviewed the credit invoice, the following status rule advances the status when you run the acceptance process:

Accounts Payable Event	Credit Invoice Status From	Credit Invoice Status To
ACCEPTANCE	05 (To Accept)	10 (Accepted)

Prerequisite

- Set up the FACCREDCHG status rule. *Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► To change the status of a credit invoice

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Review Credit Invoice.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Information, complete any of the available fields to locate the voucher and click the List only credit invoice option.
2. Click Find.

- Choose the credit invoice for which you want to change the status and click Select.

PeopleSoft®

AP Review Credit Invoice - Add, Change Credit Invoice Information

OK Cancel Form Tools

Voucher Number No/Tpy/CO 6 PV 00028
 Invoice Number 000000089565
 Address Number 4390 Lucas J. Allende

Receipt Number Receipt Date
 Calendar Month Calendar Year 0 Credit Fiscal Taken N

Records 1 - 5

	Pay Itm	DGI Transaction Doc. Typ.	Invoice Group	Issue Place	Invoice Legal Next Number	Invoice Date	Credit Invoice Status
<input type="radio"/>	001	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	05
<input type="radio"/>	002	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	05
<input type="radio"/>	003	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	05
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	004	39	A	0001	00002565	15/06/05	05
<input type="radio"/>							

- On Add, Change Credit Invoice Information, complete the following field for each of the voucher pay items and click OK.

- Credit Invoice Status

You can change the Credit Invoice Status only to a status that is specified in the Credit Invoice Status To field of a FACCREDCRG status rule.

Accepting or Rejecting Credit Invoices

After the credit invoice information has been created, you must accept or reject the credit invoice in accordance with the AFIP's general resolution.

Accepting Credit Invoices

Accepting credit invoices tells the supplier that you are in agreement with the credit invoices that you have received and documents the original debt. The system cancels the original vouchers and generates new ones to reflect the new obligations.

The credit invoice acceptance process consists of the following steps:

- Creating payment groups
- Printing payments
- Updating payments
- Voiding the credit invoice acceptance

Vouchers that require a credit invoice must use the payment instrument that is specified in the General Constants program (P76A20)—for example, X.

To approve credit invoices, complete the following steps:

1. Approve the voucher for payment.
2. Change the credit invoice status to the one that is required for its acceptance, as established in the status rules.
3. Run the Create Payment Groups program (R04570), using the new credit invoice obligation account as the bank account. This account must be set up as the bank account in Bank Account Information program (P0030G). In the data selection of the Create Payment Group program, you must specify the payment instrument for credit invoices. The payment instrument must match the one that is specified in the General Constants program.

This process generates a new voucher, using the document type set up in the Description 02 field of UDC 76A/PY (for example, FX) for the corresponding withholding net amounts of the voucher.

4. Use the Print function in the Credit Invoice Acceptance program (P04571) to issue a payment order for the payment group that you created in the previous step. This payment order is used as the acceptance detail that you give to the supplier.
5. To update the payments, create new matching versions of the following programs (for example, you could set up a version named ACCEPTA001 for each of these programs):
 - Credit Invoice Acceptance (P04571)
 - A/P Auto Payment Register (R76A0476)
 - F0411 Tag File Maintenance – A (P760411A)
6. For the F0411 Tag File Maintenance – A program, set up the processing options on the Validate tab as follows:
 - Processing option 1 – enter a 1 to incorporate the legal document type in the duplicate invoice legal number validation.
 - Processing option 2 – specify H as the pay status to use if the invoice legal number is duplicated.
7. Run the Update function using the version of the Credit Invoice Acceptance program (P04571) that you set up. The update process performs the following actions:
 - a. Generates a new type FX voucher for the new obligation that is incurred by the acceptance of the credit invoice.
 - b. The new FX voucher is created with an accepted status; it cannot be modified.
 - c. Cancels the outstanding amount of the original voucher through an automatic PK payment voucher that has the same number as the payment order. The number of the payment order is also assigned to the FX voucher.
 - d. Issues the corresponding tax withholdings.

- e. Updates the credit invoice status in accordance with the status rules.

Notes

To cancel the credit invoice, you must create a payment group for the FX voucher.

If the original voucher was made up of several items, you should create only one FX voucher for the net withholding total.

If you pay the credit invoice in allotments, you must split the voucher by using the Speed Status Change program (P0411S) at the time you make the payment.

8. Use the Void Payment Entry program (P0413M) to locate the payment by using its payment number, and then voiding the payment. The system performs the following actions:
 - a. Verifies that the FX voucher has not been paid
 - b. Updates the credit invoice status in accordance with the status rules
 - c. Returns the status of the original voucher to pending
 - d. Deletes the FX voucher

See Also

- ❑ *Reviewing Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about approving vouchers for payment
- ❑ *Working with Payment Groups* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about running the Create Payment Group program (R04570)
- ❑ *Writing Payments* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about the Print function in the Credit Invoice Acceptance program (P04571)
- ❑ *Updating the Accounts Payable Ledger* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about the Update function in the Credit Invoice Acceptance program
- ❑ *Voiding an Automatic Payment* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Rejecting Credit Invoices

You might reject a credit invoice if you decide to pay the original voucher within the established time limit that is stipulated in the AFIP's general resolution or if the voucher has errors. You must change the credit invoice status to the status that is defined in the status rules to reject the credit invoice.

To reject credit invoices, complete the following steps:

1. Use the AP Review Credit Invoice program (P76A24) to change the status of the credit invoice.
2. If you are rejecting the credit invoice because you are paying cash, pay the voucher with a payment instrument that is different from the payment instrument that you use for credit invoice acceptance.

3. To take the fiscal credit that was originally assigned to the transitory account, run the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052).

See Also

- *Reclassifying Fiscal Credit in the Global Solutions Argentina Guide*

Considerations for Issuing Payments

When you use the Print function in the Credit Invoice Acceptance program (P04571) to issue payment orders, the system performs the validations that are based on the payment instrument.

If the payment instrument for acceptance (for example, X) is used, the system verifies that the following conditions are met to correctly issue the payment:

- The supplier is set up to issue credit invoices.
- The voucher meets the conditions to require a credit invoice:
 - The amount exceeds the minimum.
 - The tax area has been set up for credit invoices.
 - The payment terms generate a due date that exceeds the payment time limit that is specified in the General Constants program (P76A20).
- Credit invoice information has been recorded in the system.
- The credit invoice has the appropriate status for payment.

If the payment instrument corresponds to that of checks or another payment method, and the supplier is set up to issue credit invoices, the system verifies that the following conditions are met to correctly issue the payment:

- The voucher meets the conditions to require a credit invoice:
 - The amount exceeds the minimum.
 - The tax area has been set up for credit invoices.
 - The payment terms generate a due date that exceeds the payment time limit that is specified in the General Constants program (P76A20).
- Credit invoice information has been recorded in the system.
- The credit invoice status indicates that the credit invoice has been rejected due to cash payment.

If the payment instrument corresponds to that of checks or another payment method, and the supplier is *not* set up to issue credit invoices, the system issues the payment by using standard payment processing.

Entering Invoice Credit Receipts

After you have accepted (paid) a credit invoice, you should receive a receipt from the supplier, which you must enter into the system.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up the RECIBOFC status rule. See *Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► To enter invoice credit receipts

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Review Credit Invoice.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Information, complete any of the available fields to locate the voucher and click the List only credit invoice option.
2. Click Find.
3. Choose the credit invoice for which you want to enter a receipt and click Select.
4. On Add, Change Credit Invoice Information, choose Receipt Information from the Form menu.



The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for entering receipt information. The title bar reads "PeopleSoft" and "AP Review Credit Invoice - Enter Receipt Information". Below the title bar are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". The form contains the following fields:

Receipt Number	000000000255
Receipt Date	15/06/05
Calendar Month	
Calendar Year	0
Credit Fiscal Taken	

5. On Enter Receipt Information, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Receipt Number
The system does not allow duplicate receipt numbers.
 - Receipt Date
The system updates the credit invoice status to the status that is specified in the status rules.

Reclassifying Fiscal Credit

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement.

When you enter a voucher that requires a credit invoices, the system modifies the tax area of the voucher and replaces it with a similar percentage tax area that allocates the tax to a temporary VAT credit tax account. The tax cannot be reported to the tax authority until the tax is reallocated to the final VAT credit tax account.

The AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052) debits the temporary VAT credit tax account and credits the final VAT credit tax account. However, if the temporary and final VAT credit tax accounts are the same, no transferring entry is created.

Note

The original and replacement tax area must be set up in the AP Tax Areas Relationship program (P76A25). The system uses the PTxxxx AAIs associated with these tax areas to identify the temporary and final VAT credit tax accounts.

The AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program also updates the status of the credit invoice using the RECLASIF event. The new status enables you to include these vouchers in the tax reports that are sent to the tax authority. You must accept or reject credit invoices either before or after you reclassify the fiscal credit.

The fiscal credit reclassification must occur within the fiscal period the voucher falls under, or you lose the right to appropriate the money and must reclassify it to a loss account.

You should use data selection to select vouchers with a payment status that may be reclassified (for example, registered receipts or rejection due to cash payment).

Processing Options for AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement (R76A0052)

General

Document Type for new journal entries

Maximun Date for valid credit fiscal, after this date, loss account will be used. If left blank, no loss account will be used.

Loss account to use for loss credit fiscal.

Working with Withholdings for Cleaning Services

AFIP General Resolution 1556 established a new withholding method for cleaning services, valid as of November 1, 2003.

PeopleSoft meets this requirement by using the same programs that are used for eventual services withholdings. This section explains how to set up these programs for both types of withholdings.

You cannot apply both S.U.S.S. withholdings and eventual services withholdings at the same time because the combination of the two withholdings might create an undue burden. However, if a company that provides eventual services also provides personnel to carry out cleaning tasks, that company should not make withholdings for cleaning services under General Resolution 1556 because the company does not lose its position as provider of eventual services.

Setting Up Withholdings for Cleaning Services

For the system to calculate cleaning services withholdings for suppliers, you must set up the following:

- S.U.S.S. withholding concepts
- S.U.S.S. withholding legal concepts
- S.U.S.S. withholding percentages
- Suppliers exempted from S.U.S.S. withholding, if needed
- Automatic accounting instructions
- Next numbers

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

You must set up the following user defined codes to process withholdings for cleaning services:

- ARG-Ventual Concept (76/11)

Enter a 1 in the Special Handling field for cleaning services concepts as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
			N
ABC	Professional		N
DEF	Administrative		N
LIM	Cleaning Services	1	N
NOR	No withholding	1	N

- ARG-Eventual Legal Concept (76/L5)

See Also

- *Setting Up User Defined Codes for S.U.S.S. Withholdings* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about these UDCs

Setting Up Withholding Percentages for Cleaning Services

You set up withholding percentages to specify the withholding rate for each withholding concept for cleaning services.

► To set up withholding percentages for cleaning services

From the S.U.S.S. Vendors WH – Set up menu (G76A115), choose S.U.S.S. W/H – Percentages.

1. On Work with S.U.S.S. Percentages, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for setting up withholding percentages. The title bar reads "PeopleSoft®" and the window title is "S.U.S.S. W/H - Percentages - S.U.S.S. Percentages - Revision". The form contains the following fields and values:

Company	00028	Prueba - Argentina - 28
S.U.S.S. Concept	LIM	Cleaning Services
G.I. State Source	01	Cordoba
Effective Date	01/01/05	
Expiration Date	31/12/05	
Minimum Amount	0,00	
Percentage	5,00	
Amount to use in calcs	1	
Legal Concept	01	Contratos - ABC
Miscellaneous Code 1		

2. On S.U.S.S. Percentages – Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- S.U.S.S. Concept
- G.I. State Source
- Effective Date
- Expiration Date
- Minimum Amount
- Percentage
- Amount to use in calcs
- Legal Concept

Setting Up Supplier Exemptions for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

You set up supplier exemptions from withholdings to specify withholding exemption percentages for suppliers.

► To set up supplier exemptions for withholdings for cleaning services

From the S.U.S.S. Vendors WH – Set up menu (G76A115), choose S.U.S.S. W/H – Exempt Percentages.

1. On Work With Withholding Exempt Percentage, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for 'S.U.S.S. W/H - Exempt Percentages - Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision'. The table below is a representation of the data shown in the screenshot.

Address Number	Document Type	Description	Effective Date	Expiration Date	%	Resolution Date
8660	\$L	Cleaning Services Withholding	01/01/05	31/12/05	1	

2. On Withholding Exempt Percentage Revision, complete the following fields:

- Address Number
- Document Type

Note

For eventuals withholdings, the document type is \$A. For cleaning withholdings, the document type is \$L.

- Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - %
3. Complete the following optional field:
 - Resolution Date
 4. Click OK.

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

Set up the following AAIs:

- \$A – Eventual Services
- or
- \$ADEF – Eventual Services (includes the withholding concept)

- \$L– Cleaning Services
or
- \$LLIM – Cleaning Services (includes the withholding concept)
- PC\$L – Cleaning Services ctrl.account
- PC\$A – Eventual Services ctrl.account

See Also

- *Working with AAI*s in the *General Accounting Guide* for information about setting up automatic accounting instructions

Setting Up Next Numbers for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

Set up document types \$A and \$L by company and fiscal year in the Next Numbers program (P0002) as shown in the following example:

Document Company	Document Type	Description	Check Digit	Next Number
00028	\$A	Eventual Withholdings	N	26
00028	\$G	Profit Withholdings		115
00028	\$I	V.A.T Withholdings		111
00028	\$L	Cleaning Services Withholdings	N	40

See Also

- *Setting Up System Next Numbers* in the *General Accounting Guide* for information about setting up next numbers by company and fiscal year

Considerations for Entering Vouchers for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

When you create vouchers using the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411), specify the S.U.S.S. withholding concept for the withholding on the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form as shown in the following example:

VAT Withholding Concept	BIE	Goods
G.I. Agreement Code	02	Multilateral Agreement
G.I. Concept Source	BIE	Goods
G.I. State Source	04	Neuquen
G.I. Concept Destination	FLT	Shipment

G.I. State Destination	02	Mendoza
Profit Withholding Condition	INS	Registered
Profit Withholding Concept	30	Goods
Contract Concept	500	More than 500 square meters
S.U.S.S. Concept	LIM	Cleaning Services

Note

Valid values for the S.U.S.S. Concept field are defined in UDC 76/11. You can specify the required withholding in this field or leave this field blank if blank is a valid value in the UDC.

If you want to enter an eventual personnel withholding concept, complete the origin jurisdiction as shown below, even though gross income is not being withheld:

VAT Withholding Concept	BIE	Goods
G.I. Agreement Code	02	Multilateral Agreement
G.I. Concept Source	BIE	Goods
G.I. State Source	04	Neuquen
G.I. Concept Destination	FLT	Shipment
G.I. State Destination	02	Mendoza
Profit Withholding Condition	INS	Registered
Profit Withholding Concept	30	Goods
Contract Concept	500	More than 500 square meters
S.U.S.S. Concept	DEF	Cleaning Services

Considerations for Processing Automatic Payments for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

When you create the payment group, the system calculates the withholdings according to the information on the voucher and the S.U.S.S. set up.

Note

Withholdings for eventual personnel services and cleaning services cannot be calculated in the same voucher because the system calculates only one of the withholdings.

The system displays the results of the withholding calculations on the A/P Auto Payment Register - ARG – 04 report (R76A0476) for the following document types:

- Eventual Personnel Services Withholding (\$A)
 - Cleaning Services Withholding (\$L)
-

Note

These document types (\$A and \$L) must be set up in UDC 00/DV and UDC 00/DT.

You should write and update the payment group, following the standard process. When you update the payment group, the system creates the Cleaning Withholding Certificate and the Eventuals Withholding Certificate.

After you update the payment group, you can reprint certificates using the S.U.S.S. WH Certificate program (R7604541A). You must create one version of this program to reprint Eventuals Withholding Certificates (document type \$A) and another version to reprint Cleaning Withholding Certificates (document type \$L).

Considerations for Manual Payments with Voucher Match for Withholdings for Cleaning Services

When you generate manual payments with voucher match, enter the withholding amount and concept on the Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration form. Enter the withholding amount and concept for either eventual services or cleaning services, but not both. Manual payments accept only one withholding at a time.

The withholding concept and amount that you specify should be the same as the withholding concept and amount which is specified for the vouchers because they are used in the withholding calculation when you print the certificate.

Enter withholding information for cleaning services on the Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration form as shown in the following example:

	Concept	Amount
S.U.S.S.Withholding	LIM	600.00-

Enter withholding information for eventual personnel services on the Work with Manual Payments, Withholding Registration form as shown in the following example:

	Concept	Amount	State
G.I. Concept Source			04
S.U.S.S.Withholding	DEF	500.00-	

If you do not specify a G.I. Concept Source State, the system uses the one from the paid voucher.

When you generate the payments, the system creates the Cleaning Withholding Certificate and the Eventuals Withholding Certificate.

After you generate manual payments, you can reprint the certificates using the S.U.S.S. WH Certificate program (R7604541A). You must create one version of this program to reprint Eventuals Withholding Certificates (document type \$A) and another version to reprint Cleaning withholding Certificates (document type \$L).

Updating the Withholding Concept for Cleaning Services (RG 1556)

General Resolution 1556, which was effective November 1, 2003, requires a new withholding concept for cleaning services withholding.

This new withholding concept applies to all unpaid vouchers that have been created for cleaning services. Vouchers for cleaning services that have already been entered in the system must be modified to be associated with the new withholding concept.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Add the following withholding concept to UDC 76/11:
 - SER – Servicios de Limpieza
- ❑ Verify that the user has authorization to modify vouchers at pay status H. See *Setting Up Voucher Authorization Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Change the pay status of the vouchers for which you are updating the S.U.S.S withholding concept to H (Held/Pending Approval). See *Releasing Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*.

► **To update the withholding concept for cleaning services (RG 1556)**

From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), choose Standard Voucher Entry.

1. On Supplier Ledger Inquiry, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate vouchers for cleaning services.
2. Choose a voucher in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Enter Voucher – Payment Information, click OK.
4. On Voucher Additional Information – Revision, enter SER in the following field on the Withholding Tab and click OK:
 - S.U.S.S. Concept

Working with the F0411Z1 Tag Table for Argentina

The F0411Z1 Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F76A30) saves additional information about vouchers that is different from the additional supplier information, which is stored in the A/B Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760101A).

Generating the F0411Z1 Tag Table

After you have uploaded vouchers to the Voucher Transactions – Batch Upload table (F0411Z1), you must generate the F0411Z1 Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F76A30) by using the same process that you use to generate table F0411Z1.

Table F76A30 includes the following fields:

Field	Description	Value to Enter
V8EDUS	User ID	Item VLEDUS from table F0411Z1
V8EDBT	Batch	Item VLEDBT from table F0411Z1
V8EDTN	Transaction Number	Item VLEDTN from table F0411Z1
V8AINC	Voucher included in Sales VAT subledger	1 if already reported on Sales VAT
V8AADJ	Customs Date	Julian format; complete if voucher is an import voucher
V8AADN	Dispatch Number	Aligned to the left; complete if voucher is an import voucher
V8ADGI	AFIP Document Type	Per DGI table
V8APFC	Voucher Pages	Mandatory; must report at least 1

Field	Description	Value to Enter
V8ARED	Withholding Adjustment	1 if it corresponds to a tax withholding adjustment
V8A001	GI Agreement Code	Valid value from UDC 76/01
V8A002	VAT Withholding Concept	Valid value from UDC 76/02
V8A003	Profit Withholding Condition	Valid value from UDC 76/03
V8A004	Profit Withholding Concept	Valid value from UDC 76/04
V8A005	GI Concept Source	Valid value from UDC 76/05
V8A006	GI Concept Destination	Valid value from UDC 76/06
V8A007	Contract Withholding Concept	Valid value from UDC 76/07
V8A008	Customs Code	Valid value from UDC 76/08
V8A009	GI Source - State	Valid value from UDC 76/09
V8A010	GI Destination - State	Valid value from UDC 76/10
V8A011	Eventual Withholding Concept	Valid value from UDC 76/11
V8A012	Future use	
V8A013	Future use	
V8A014	Future use	
V8A015	Future use	
V8URAB	Future use	
V8URAT	Future use	
V8URDT	Date	15 days after invoice is received(used only as limit criteria for speed release); optional
V8URC1	RG 100 Box	1 if it corresponds to RG 100
V8URRF	Future use	
V8AGRP	Invoice Letter	A, B, or C
V8AOP	Payment order number	Report only if paid vouchers are being processed in batch.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that the Supplier Master table (F0401) contains the most current information, including tax information.
- ❑ Set up AFIP document type relationships to cross reference PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne document types and legal invoice groups to legal document types. See *Setting Up AFIP Document Types* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Considerations for Batch Processing

When you process a batch of vouchers in the Accounts Payable system, the system processes the information obtained from the F0411Z1 Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F76A30) as follows for each voucher in table F0411Z1:

- If a corresponding record exists in table F76A30 with the same key, the system generates a record in the A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760411A) by using the information from table F76A30.
- If no corresponding record exists in table F76A30, the system generates a record in table F760411A by using supplier tax information from the A/B Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760101A).

Table F76A30 does not need to contain information pertaining to every supplier that is included in table F0411Z1. Only those vouchers for which the tax information differs from the supplier's tax information need to have a record in table F76A30.

The system does not validate the data in table F76A30. It assumes that the data is correct.

The system transfers all of the information from table F76A30, including those fields that are left blank. The system does not assign default values.

See Also

- ❑ *Processing Vouchers* in the *Accounts Payable Guide* for information about voucher batch processing.

System Setup for Accounts Receivable and Sales Order Processing

System setup for Accounts Receivable includes setting up taxes and legal numbering of documents. Setting up taxes involves tax areas, tax constants, tax definitions, and tax groups.

To comply with legal requirements, the system also includes the Print Authorization Code (CAI), which must appear on the legal documents (invoices and shipment notes).

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina

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

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

Caution

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

ARG – Doc Types Tax UOM (76A/UM)

Use document type codes to specify the document types for which you do not want to calculate taxes by unit of measure. For example, you might set up the following document type tax code:

Codes	Description 01	Hard Coded
SO	Sales Order	N

ARG – Item ASIB Allowed Values (76A/B3)

Use Item ASIB codes to specify the allowed values that define the invoice buckets for tax codes. The invoice bucket is the line on which the invoice tax will be printed. All tax codes with the same invoice bucket number appear on the same invoice line.

You assign invoice buckets to tax codes when you set up tax definitions.

ARG-DGI Transaction Doc. Type (76/DT)

DGI transaction document type codes are assigned by the AFIP to legal documents.

Setting Up Tax Constants

You must specify whether tax areas will apply to the system as a whole, to specific companies, or to specific business units within companies. You must also specify whether the system includes previously calculated tax amounts when calculating taxes.

► **To set up tax constants**

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Constants.

1. On Taxes Constants, click Taxes Constants.



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Tax Constants - Taxes Initial Setup - ARG - 00	
OK	Cancel Tools
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="Y"/>
<input type="text" value="N"/>	

2. On the Taxes Initial Setup – ARG – 00, complete the following required fields and click OK:
 - Number Access Tax Groups
 - Tax on Tax Y/N
 - Validate Tax Letter

Setting Up Tax Areas for Argentina

The tax area is a code that represents a tax structure, and includes a start and end date. Each tax for a tax area has its own characteristics, such as calculation method, tax minimum, and account. The system maintains a relationship between the standard tax areas and the country-specific tax areas.

Each tax can have only one minimum (such as the IIBB). Therefore, you must split the tax into as many codes as there are required minimums.

You set up country-specific tax areas in the standard Tax Rate/Areas program (P4008), and then you create a tax group with the same name in the Tax Groups program (P76A15).

Prerequisite

- Review the standard steps for setting up a tax area. See *Setting Up Tax Rate Areas* in the *Tax Reference Guide*.

► **To set up tax areas for Argentina**

From the *Tax Set up* menu (G76A00B), choose *Tax Areas*.

1. On *Work With Tax Rate/Areas*, click *Add*.
2. On *Tax Rate/Area Revisions*, complete the steps to set up a tax area.

After you click *OK* on the *Tax Rate/Area Revisions* form, the system displays the *Additional Tax Informations* form.

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Additional Tax Informations

OK Tools

Tax Rate/Area: PERC

Tax Area Description: Percepcion 21%

Invoice Group (A,B,C): A

Tax Categories

Tax Rate 1	21,000	1	V.A.T.
Tax Rate 2			
Tax Rate 3			
Tax Rate 4			
Tax Rate 5	5,000	5	Internal Tax

3. On *Additional Tax Informations*, complete the following field and click *OK*:
 - Invoice Group (A,B,C)

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Tax Rate Areas* in the *Tax Reference Guide* for more information about tax areas and for the steps for setting up tax areas
- ❑ *Setting Up Tax Groups* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for more information about the *Tax Groups* program (P76A15)

Setting Up Tax Definitions

You set up tax definitions to specify the customer type and customer category code to use to determine the tax, which allows you to set up different taxes by customer group.

You also specify the following information when you set up a tax definition:

- The G/L class that is used to configure the tax AAI. AAIs are used to move taxes from the trade account to the final account.
- The invoice line in which tax will appear.
- Which column of the VAT Sales Subledger the tax will appear, which ensures that the taxes calculated for credit notes are equal to those of the invoices to which they are related.
- Whether taxes should be split in Invoice B. Legally, Invoice B taxes should be included in the unit price. However, some taxes are exempt from the law and, therefore, must be separated in all instances, including Invoice B.
- The hierarchy that is used to process the tax values. You can specify whether item hierarchy or customer hierarchy is used. The hierarchy is hard-coded. The processing method uses the item or customer combinations to look for the value of the tax, but does not change what you can access.
- The end date, tax calculation date, and tax category.

Prerequisites

- Define the tax codes on UDC 76A/TC.
- Define the buckets for each tax that will appear in the invoice on UDC (76A/B3).
- Define the buckets for each tax to be included in the Sales VAT Subledger on UDC (76A/B4).
- Set up the customer and item category codes to use for tax codes.
- Configure units of measure for taxes by unit of measure.
- Set up those documents to which taxes by unit of measure will not apply in UDC 76A/UM.

► To set up tax definitions

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Definitions.

1. On Work with Tax Definition – ARG – 00, click Add.



Tax Definitions - Tax Definition

OK Cancel Tools



Tax Code	TBLBL%
G/L Offset	GRAL
Customer Type	1
Customer Category Code Number	5
Item Category Code Number	3
Sales Invoice Bucket	1
Sales Report Group Column	1
Dependence Credit Note/Invoice	N
Y/N Discriminate Amount B Invoice	N
Order Tax Processing	C
Expiration Date	31/12/05
Tax Calculation Date	I
Tax Category	1

2. On Tax Definition, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Tax Code
- G/L Offset
- Customer Type
- Customer Category Code Number

Note

If you complete the Customer Category Code Number field, the system displays the Cust Code field on the Tax Values form, which allows you to set up tax values by customer category code. For example, if you specify 05 in this field, you can enter valid values from UDC 01/05 in the Cust Code field on the Tax Values form.

- Item Category Code Number

Notes

If you complete the Item Category Code Number field, the system displays the Item Code field on the Tax Values form, which allows you to set up tax values by item category code. For example, if you specify 03 in this field, you can enter valid values from UDC 41/S3 in the Item Code field on the Tax Values form.

The Item Category Code Number field applies to Sales Order Processing only.

- Sales Invoice Bucket
- Sales Report Group Column
- Dependence Credit Note/Invoice
- Y/N Discriminate Amount B Invoice
- Order Tax Processing
- Expiration Date
- Tax Calculation Date
- Tax Category

Entering Tax Values

You can define tax values as a percentage of the taxable amount or as a fixed amount per unit of measure. You can also define tax values for customers within a group, as identified by a category code.

If the value in the Order Tax Processing field (APTO) on the Tax Definition form is C (first by Customer, and then Item), the system retrieves tax values by using the following hierarchy:

Key Number	ATXC	AN8	ITM	AC20	SRP0
0	Value	Value	Value		
1	Value	Value			Value
2	Value	Value			
3	Value		Value	Value	
4	Value			Value	Value
5	Value			Value	
6	Value		Value		
7	Value				Value
8	Value				

If the value in the Order Tax Processing field (APTO) on the Tax Definition form is I (first by Item, and then Customer), the system retrieves tax values by using the following hierarchy:

Key Number	ATXC	AN8	ITM	AC20	SRP0
10	Value	Value	Value		
11	Value		Value	Value	
12	Value		Value		
13	Value	Value			Value
14	Value			Value	Value
15	Value				Value
16	Value	Value			
17	Value			Value	
18	Value				

Note

Category codes values are retrieved from the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012).

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify the customer and item category codes setup for the tax definition.
- ❑ Verify the configuration of units of measure for taxes by unit of measure.
- ❑ Verify the setup of the documents to which taxes by unit of measure do not apply in UDC 76A/UM.

► **To enter tax values**

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Definitions.

1. On Work with Tax Definition – ARG – 00, complete the following field in the header area and click Find:
 - Tax Code
2. Choose a tax code in the detail area and then choose Tax Values from the Row menu.

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Tax Definitions - Tax Values

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Tax Code Tax Code 1

Records 1 - 3									
	Address Number	Short Item No	Cust Code	Item Code	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Tax Rate	Meas Unit Tax Amount	UM
<input type="radio"/>						01/01/95		12,930	0,00
<input type="radio"/>					01/01/01	31/12/05	21,000		0,00
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>								

3. On Tax Values, complete the following fields in the detail area:

- Address Number
- Short Item No

Note

The Short Item No field applies to Sales Order Processing only.

- Cust Code

Note

If you do complete the Cust Code field, you can specify a tax value by customer category code. If you do not complete this field, the customer defines the value of the tax.

- Item Code

Note

The Item Code field applies to Sales Order Processing only.

- Effective Date
- Expiration Date

4. If the tax is calculated as a percentage of the taxable amount, complete the following field:

- Tax Rate

5. If the tax is calculated as a fixed amount per unit of measure, complete the following fields:

- Meas Unit Tax Amount
- UM

6. Click OK.

Defining Taxes by Predecessor

You define taxes by predecessor if a tax amount must be calculated and added to the taxable amount before the new tax is applied.

► To define taxes by predecessor

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Definitions.

1. On Work with Tax Definition – ARG – 00, complete the following field in the header area and click Find:
 - Tax Code
2. Choose a tax code in the detail area and then choose Tax Predecessor from the Row menu.

Records 1 - 3		Customize Grid
	Predecessor Tax Code	Description
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	TBLBL%2	Tax Code 2
<input type="radio"/>	TBLBLEX	Tax Code 3
<input type="radio"/>		

3. On Tax Predecessor, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Predecessor Tax Code

Setting Up Tax Minimums

You can specify a minimum value that will determine whether a tax should be applied. You can specify minimums by tax code or by invoice amount. Only one minimum can be used, whether it be the invoice minimum or the tax code minimum. Both are set up by using effective dates.

If you specify minimums by tax code, the invoice total is used to calculate the tax value and the resulting tax value is compared to the minimum; this comparison is then used to determine whether the tax should be applied to the invoice.

Note

Changing the tax percentage can affect the minimum.

If you specify minimums by invoice amount, the taxable base amount is compared to the minimum. If the minimum is greater than the taxable base amount, the tax is not calculated.

Example of invoice minimum calculations:

Invoice minimum for tax XXX = 500

Percentage of tax XXX = 10%

Invoice total without taxes = 5100

Because the invoice total without taxes (5100) is greater than the minimum (500), the tax is calculated as $5100 * .10 = 510$. If the invoice total without taxes had been less than 500, the tax would not be calculated.

Note

The minimum tax value is expressed by using the company's base currency.

► To set up tax minimums

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Definitions.

1. On Work with Tax Definition – ARG – 00, complete the following field in the header area and click Find:
 - Tax Code
2. Choose a tax code to which you want to establish minimums.
3. Do one of the following steps:
 - To set up tax minimums by tax code, choose Tax Minimums from the Row menu.
 - To set up tax minimums by invoice amount, choose Tax Min by Invoice from the Row menu.

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Tax Definitions - Taxes Minimum

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Tax Code Tax Code 1

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Min Inv Tot Amo
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	01/01/05	31/12/05	500
<input type="checkbox"/>			

4. On Taxes Minimum or on Taxes Minimum by Invoice, complete the following fields and click OK:
- Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - Min Inv Tot Amo

Setting Up Tax Groups

You set up tax groups to establish a relationship between tax codes and tax areas. The tax group must have the same name and dates as the tax area that was set up in the standard Tax Areas program (P4008).

Note

If a customer's tax situation changes, you must invoice whatever is pending and then make changes to the tax areas.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up standard tax areas. See *Setting Up Tax Areas for Argentina* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Define the tax codes. See *Setting Up Tax Definitions* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► **To set up tax groups**

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Groups.

1. On Work with Tax Groups – ARG - 00, click Add.

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Tax Groups - Tax Groups - ARG - 00

OK Find Delete Cancel Row Tools

Tax Rate/Area: T1 Tax area T1

Company: 00028 Prueba - Argentina - 28

Business Unit: ALM28ESTE Business Unit Alm28este

Effective Date: 03/03/95 Expiration Date: []

Records 1 - 6		Customize Grid
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tax Code	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	TBLBL%	Tax Code 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	TBLBLM1	Tax Code 18
<input type="checkbox"/>	TBLBLU	Tax Code 17
<input type="checkbox"/>	TCCCIU	Tax Code 16
<input type="checkbox"/>	TCLIT%	Tax Code 5
<input type="checkbox"/>		

2. On Tax Groups – ARG - 00, complete the following required fields in the header area:
 - Tax Rate/Area
 - Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
3. Complete the following optional fields in the header area:
 - Company
 - Business Unit
4. Complete the following field in the detail area for each tax code that relates to the tax area:
 - Tax Code
5. Click OK.

► **To create tax groups letters**

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Groups.

1. On Work with Tax Groups – ARG – 00, complete any of the following fields and click Find to locate the appropriate tax area:
 - Tax Rate Area
 - Company
 - Business Unit
2. Choose a tax area and then choose Inv./Ship. Letter from the Row menu.

PeopleSoft®

Tax Groups - Invoice Shipment Note Letter - ARG - 00

OK Cancel Tools

Tax Rate/Area	T1	Tax area T1
Company	00028	Prueba - Argentina - 28
Business Unit	ALM28ESTE	Business Unit Alm28este
Invoice Group	A	Group A
Shipment Group	X	Shipment Group

3. On Invoice Shipment Note Letter – ARG - 00, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Invoice Group
 - Shipment Group

Setting Up Legal Numbering

Legal numbering complies with the legal requirements that are stipulated in General Resolution 1415.

Legal numbering can be set up for invoices and shipment notices, and are assigned by issue place and DGI document type.

The legal number has the following parts:

- The document type assigned by the AFIP (for example, 01-Invoice)
- The invoice letter (A, B, C, E, and so on)
- The issue place (where the voucher was issued)
- A next number

Prerequisites

- Set up JDE document types in UDC 00/DT.
- Set up DGI-Argentina document types in UDC 76/DT.

► To establish EnterpriseOne/DGI-Argentina document types relationships

From the Legal Number Set Up menu (G76A00A), choose EnterpriseOne/AFIP Document Types Relationship.

1. On Work With Rel. Type Doc./Group/Doc.DGI, click Add.

Field	Value	Label
Doc. Type	DD	Sale Order
Invoice Group - Argentina	X	Shipping note
A.F.I.P. Doc. Type	39	Shipment Note

2. On Rel Type Doc./Group/Doc DGI Maintenance, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Doc. Type
 - Invoice Group - Argentina
 - A.F.I.P. Doc. Type

► **To create legal next numbers**

From the Legal Number Set Up menu (G76A00A), choose Legal Next Numbers.

1. On the Work with Next Number, click on Add.

Company	00028
AFIP Doc. Type	01 Invoice A
Issue Place	0001
Shipment Note (Y/N)	N
Same-As Doc. Type	<input type="text"/>
Next Number	1

2. On Next Number Maintenance, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- AFIP Doc. Type
- Issue Place

Note

You must specify the issue place of the invoice or shipment note that you want to print in the Issue Place processing option of the PO - Invoice / Shipment Note Print - ARG – 42 program (R76A565) or in the PO - Invoice Entry (P03B11) - ARG - 03B program (P76A03B1).

- Shipment Note (Y/N)
- Same-As Doc. Type
- Next Number

Setting Up Print Authorization Codes

General Resolution 100 requires that a numerical Print Authorization Code (CAI) with an expiration date be printed on the bottom-right margin of type A and B vouchers that are issued by companies in the course of business. Type C vouchers are not affected by the regulation.

General Resolution 100 establishes that issuance of invoices or equivalent documents, as well as their printing by companies that are authorized to do so, is essential for tax purposes and also ensures the transparency of business principles.

Likewise, for taxpayers whose operations are significant in terms of volume and quality, the ability to print their own vouchers is beneficial because it helps facilitate their business operations and administrative tasks.

Entering the Autoprinter Company Status

To work within RG100 parameters, you must indicate whether the company prints its own invoices.

► **To enter the autoprinter company status**

From the Set Up RG100 menu (G76A100), choose Work with RG100–Autoprinter Supp–AR/SOP.

1. On Work with RG100 – Autoprinter Supplier Control – ARG – 00, click Add.
2. On RG 100 – Autoprinter Supplier Control, complete the following field:
 - Company
3. Turn on the following option and then click OK:
 - Check for Autoprinter

Entering the CAI Number

The CAI number is assigned by the AFIP, as stipulated in RG100. This number is assigned to all companies that print their own invoices. These companies must be registered and authorized by the fiscal authority to print their own invoices. Once registered and authorized, the company is given a CAI number, which must be printed on all legal invoices.

The CAI number is unique for each company.

Prerequisite

- Set up the company to print its own invoices. See *Entering the Autoprinter Company Status* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

► **To enter the CAI number**

From the Set Up RG100 menu (G76A100), choose *Work with RG100 – CAI by Company–AR/SOP*.

1. On *Work with RG100 – CAI by Company – ARG – 00*, click Add.

PeopleSoft®

Work with RG100 - CAI by Company - AR/SOP - RG 100 - CAI Company - ARG - 00

OK Cancel Tools

Company 00028

AFIP Document 01 Invoice A

Issue Place 0001

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

<input type="checkbox"/>		Autoprinter Inscription Number	Date From	Date Thru
<input type="checkbox"/>		4353453453	01/01/05	31/12/05
<input type="checkbox"/>				

2. On *RG 100 – CAI Company – ARG – 00*, complete the following fields in the header area:
 - Company
 - AFIP Document Type
 - Issue Place
3. Complete the following fields in the detail area and click OK:
 - Autoprinter Inscription Number
 - Date From
 - Date Thru

Setting Up Exclusion Percentages

The new SI.CO.RE structure requires that exclusion percentages for perceptions and the date of the Official Bulletin in which they were published be printed. To meet this requirement, you must set up the exclusion percentage value for each customer's unique tax code and the corresponding dates in the Perceptions Exempt Percentages – ARG - 03B table (F76A8050).

For table F76A8050 to be used in tax calculations, you must set up the company to calculate exclusion. If the company has not been set up, the values set up for company 00000 are used.

Example: Tax Code with No Exclusion Percentages

Perception: 5%

Exclusion: 17.5%

Calculations:

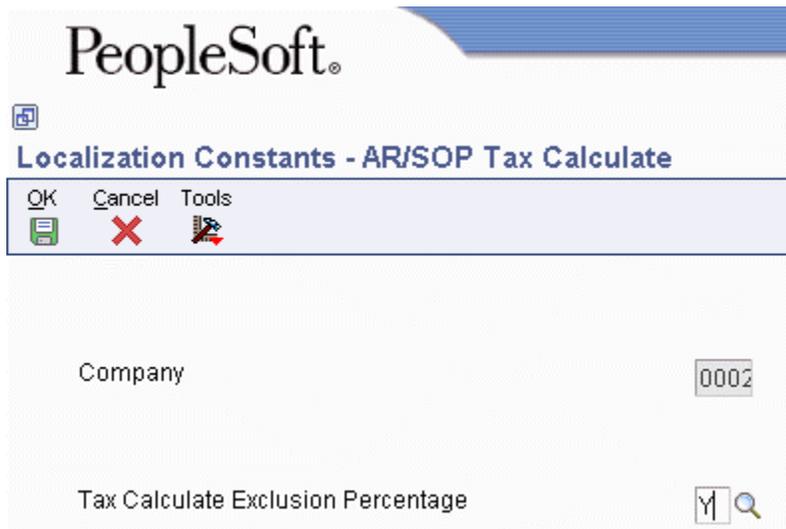
$100\% - 17,5\% = 82,5\%$

$82,5\% * 5\% = 4.125\%$ tax to be calculated

► To set up companies to calculate exclusion percentages

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Localization Constants.

1. On Tax Calculation Mode, click Add.



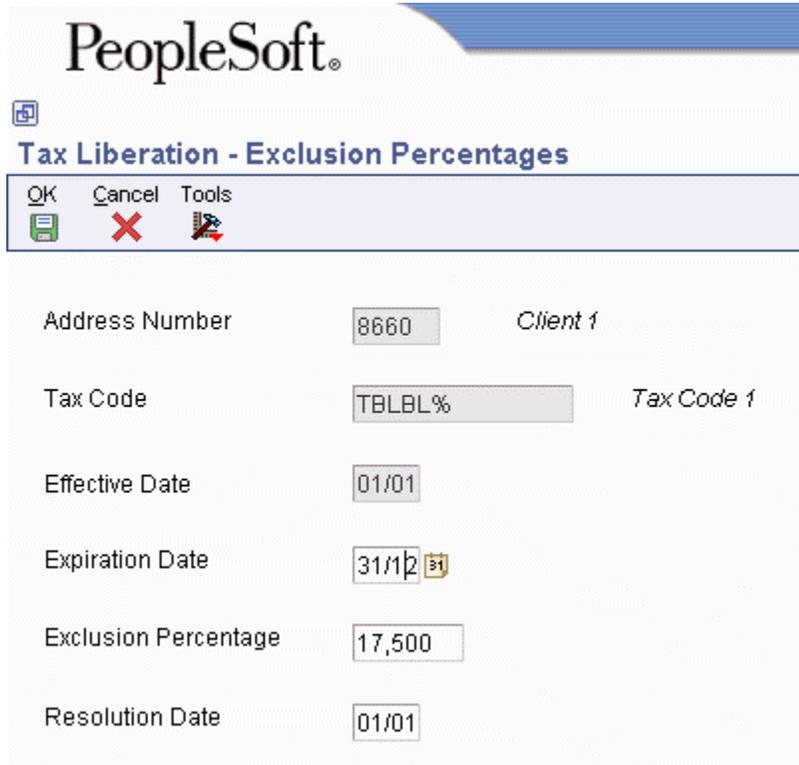
The screenshot shows a PeopleSoft dialog box titled "Localization Constants - AR/SOP Tax Calculate". The dialog box has a standard Windows-style title bar with the PeopleSoft logo and the title. Below the title bar are three buttons: "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". The main area of the dialog box contains two fields. The first field is labeled "Company" and has the value "0002" entered. The second field is labeled "Tax Calculate Exclusion Percentage" and has a search icon (magnifying glass) next to it.

2. On AR/SOP Tax Calculate, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Company
 - Tax Calculate Exclusion Percentage

► **To enter exclusion percentages for customers**

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Liberation.

1. On Work with Exclusion Percentages, click Add.



The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for entering exclusion percentages. The title bar reads "PeopleSoft. Tax Liberation - Exclusion Percentages". Below the title bar are buttons for "OK", "Cancel", and "Tools". The form contains the following fields:

Address Number	8660	Client 1
Tax Code	TBLBL%	Tax Code 1
Effective Date	01/01	
Expiration Date	31/12/31	
Exclusion Percentage	17,500	
Resolution Date	01/01	

2. On Exclusion Percentages, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Address Number
 - Tax Code
 - Effective Date
 - Expiration Date
 - Exclusion Percentage
 - Resolution Date

Setting Up to Print Invoices and Shipment Notes According to General Resolution 3434

Article 11 of GR 3434 stipulates that the commercial address that appears on the invoice or equivalent document must be the business or physical location where the invoice is issued.

In the case of shipment notes or equivalent documents, the location where goods are issued (warehouse or depot) must be the business address. The address of the place where goods are dispatched must be the same as the issue place address.

CIF codes are used to relate the issue place with an address book record, which stores the address and other data about the issue place.

Setting up this relationship causes the invoice printing programs to retrieve the issue place address instead of the company address.

If this relationship is not defined, the business address is printed instead of the issue place address.

To set up the issue place relationship, you must complete the following steps:

1. Create a record for each issue place in the Address Book Revisions program (P01012).
2. Add issue place codes to UDC 76A/LE.
3. Add the CIF code.
4. Add record type \$C.
5. Relate the issue place to the address book record.

See Also

- *Entering Address Book Information* in the *Address Book Guide* for information about creating an address book record for the issue place

► To add the CIF code

From CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Add.



Supplemental Data Setup - Supplemental Database Setup

OK Cancel Tools



Supplemental Database Code	AB	Address Book
Select Key Fields		
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Unit	DD Alias	Row Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Company		
<input type="checkbox"/> Generic Alphanumeric Key 1		
<input type="checkbox"/> Generic Alphanumeric Key 2		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generic Numeric Key 1	AN8	Address Book
<input type="checkbox"/> Generic Numeric Key 2		
<input type="checkbox"/> Execute Data Selection	Function Name	

2. On Supplemental Database Setup, enter AB in the following field:
 - Supplemental Database Code

3. Turn on the following option and complete the DD Alias and Row Description fields:
 - Generic Alphanumeric Key 1
 Specify AN8 in the DD Alias field.
4. Click OK.

► **To add record type \$C**

From CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Find.
2. Choose the AB record, and then choose Work With Data Typ from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Data Types, click Add.

PeopleSoft

Supplemental Data Setup - Data Type Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

SDB Code: AB Display Mode: C Display Sequence:

Type Data: \$C Data Class: Search Type:

Description:

UDC Headings/Validation

UDC:

Product Code: 76A Record Type: LE

Remark Headings/Validation

Remark 1:

System Code: Record Type:

Remark 2:

System Code: Record Type:

Remark 3:

Column Headings

Amount 1	<input type="text"/>
Amount 2	<input type="text"/>
Quantity	<input type="text"/>
Effective From	<input type="text"/>
Effective Thru	<input type="text"/>
User Date	<input type="text"/>
User Days	<input type="text"/>
User Address	<input type="text"/>
User Document	<input type="text"/>
User Time	<input type="text"/>

4. On Data Type Revisions, enter \$C in the following field:
 - Type Data
5. In the UDC Headings/Validation area of the form, specify UDC 76A/LE in the following fields and click OK:
 - Product Code
 - Record Type

► **To relate issue places to Address Book records**

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose *Supplemental Data*.

1. On Work With Supplemental Data, enter the address book number of the issue place in the header area and click Find.
2. Choose the row with data type \$C and click Select.

PeopleSoft®

Supplemental Data - General Description Entry

OK Find Delete Cancel Row Tools

Supplemental Database Code AB Type Data \$C

Address Book 104707 PRUEBA

UDC Table Issue Place Code Size 8

Records 1 - 2

User Def Code	Description	Effective Date	User Defined Amount	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/> 0001		12/01/01		104707

3. On General Description Entry, specify the issue place code and the effective date for each issue place in the following fields in the detail area:
 - User Def Code
 - Effective Date
4. Specify the address book number for each issue place in the following field:
 - Remark
5. Click OK.

Setting Up to Print Perception Certificates

The system uses the Perception Report – ARG -03B program (R76A8050) to print perception certificates without a legal number when you print the invoices that correspond to the perception certificates.

The following programs call the Perception Report – 03B program:

- PO Invoice Print (R76A03B5)
- PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print (R76A565)

To print perception certificates, you must complete the Perception tab of the processing options for the PO Invoice Print program (R76A03B5) or the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565). You must also set up the customer number of the invoice subscriber in the processing options for the Perception Report – 03B program (R76A8050).

To comply with General Resolution 738/99 when printing perception certificates, you must set up regulations, tax categories, and perception codes.

Processing Options for Perception Report – 03B (R76A8050)

General
Subscriber Address Number

Setting Up Activity Codes

Use UDC 76A/CR to set up the activity codes under which the company can operate. Enter the codes and corresponding descriptions in conformity with General Resolution 738/99.

Important Note

This description is the concept of the perception certificate.

For example, you might set up UDC 76A/CR as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
493	Importaciones		N
663	Importación de carnes		N

Setting Up Tax Categories

Use UDC 76A/CI to set up tax category codes in conformity with General Resolution 738/99.

For example, you might set up UDC 76A/CI as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
217	Impuesto a las Ganancias		N
767	Impuesto al Valor Agregado		N

Setting Up Perception Codes

You must associate the tax codes from UDC 76A/TC with the perception activity codes from UDC 76A/CR and the tax categories from UDC 76A/CI. You set up this association in UDC 76A/PE. You specify the tax codes in the Codes field, the activity code in the Description 01 field, and the tax category in the Description 02 field, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
FTIMP01	663	767		N
IVA21PIA	248	767		N
IVAPER	248	767		N
PER	663	217		N
PER1	265	767		N
PER2	267	767		N
PRU	463	217		N
REB-PER	663	217		N

Setting up activity codes, tax categories, and perception codes is necessary for printing perceptions certificate and running the SICORE report.

Example: Tax Configuration

The following example shows a tax area that has two different tax codes, one with minimums and a predecessor; the relation between the tax area and the tax codes; and the assignment of the letter to the tax area.

The tax area is set up in the Tax Areas program (P4008) as follows:

Tax Rate/Area	Description	Tax Authority Address	G/L Offset	Tax Rate
IVA26A	Prueba 26% A	99999999	CTR	<blank>

The following tax codes are set up in UDC 76A/TC:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
IVA	IVA 21%	<blank>	N
PER	Percepción 5%	<blank>	N

Two tax codes are set up in the Tax Definitions program (P76A10) as follows:

Tax Code	IVA	PER
G/L Offset	IV21	PERC
Customer Type	1	1
Customer Category Code Number	0	0
Item Category Code Number	0	0
Sales Invoice Bucket	1	2
Sales Report Group Column	1	3
Dependence Credit Note/Invoice	N	N
Y/N Discriminate Amount B Invoice	N	N
Order Tax Processing	C	C
Expiration Date	31/12/05	31/12/05
Tax Calculation Date	I	I
Tax Category	1	2

The tax values are set up for the IVA tax code as follows:

Address Number	Short Item No	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Tax Rate	Meas Unit Tax Amount	UM
		1/1/01	31/12/05	21,000		
	721351	28/11/00	28/11/01	25,000		
	721369	28/11/00	28/11/01	26,000		
1000		26/1/01	26/1/01	21,000		
34016		28/11/00	28/11/01	23,000		
34294		6/12/00	6/12/01	27,000		
34323		6/12/00	6/12/01	22,500		

The tax values are set up for the PER tax code as follows:

Address Number	Short Item No	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Tax Rate	Meas Unit Tax Amount	UM
		1/1/90	31/12/04	5,000		

The tax predecessor for the PER tax code is set up as follows:

Predecessor Tax Code	Description
IVA	IVA 21%

The following tax minimums are set up for the PER tax code:

Effective Date	Expiration Date	Min Inv Tot Amo
1/1/01	8/1/01	100,00
9/1/01	1/2/01	10,00

The tax codes are related to the tax area in the Tax Groups program (P76A15) as follows:

Tax Rate/Area	IVA26A
Company	<blank>
Business Unit	<blank>
Effective Date	1/1/00
Expiration Date	31/12/05

Tax Code	Description
IVA	IVA 21%
PER	Percepción 5%

The following letters are associated with the IVA26A tax area in the Tax Groups program (P76A15):

Invoice Group	A
Shipment Group	X

Accounts Receivable for Argentina

The purpose of this guide is to familiarize the user with the country-specific aspects of the Accounts Receivable module. This guide is a complement to the standard EnterpriseOne *Accounts Receivable Guide*.

Accounts Receivable is divided into the following functional areas:

- **Client Setup.** The Argentinian localization for the Accounts Receivable system incorporates a new form in which you enter fiscal information for the customer.
- **Invoice Entry.** The system validates invoice information, generating the invoices with an invoice legal number and an internal number.
- **Payment Entry.** Payments made by customers can be entered into the system by using different types of applications.
- **Accounting Process.** After documents (invoices, credit notes, receipts, and so on) are entered into the system, they must be posted.

Entering Customer Master Information for Argentina

Before you can bill a customer for the sale of merchandise or services, you must enter a record for the customer in the Customer Master table (F0301). Localized customer information is saved in the A/B Tag Table – ARG 04 table (F760101A).

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up your user preferences with a Localization Country code of AR (Argentina). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Review the steps for entering a standard customer record. See *Entering Customer Master Records* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.

► To enter customer master information for Argentina

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Customer Master Information.

1. On Work With Customer Master, click Add.
2. On Customer Master Revision, complete the steps to enter a standard customer record and click OK.

The system displays the A/B Additional Information – Revision form.

PeopleSoft®

A/B Additional Information - Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Address Number Client 1

Tax Information

A/B Legal Document Type - Argentina DNI

Tax ID

3. On A/B Additional Information – Revision, complete the following fields and click OK:
- A/B Legal Document Type - Argentina
 - Tax ID

The system displays the A/B Withholding Information – Revision form.

PeopleSoft®

A/B Withholding Information - Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Address Number Client 1

VAT Withholding Concept

Profit Withholding Condition - Argentina

Profit Withholding Concept - Argentina Services

G.I. Agreement Code - Argentina

G.I. Concept Source - Argentina

G.I. State Source - Argentina

G.I. Concept Destination - Argentina

G.I. State Destination - Argentina

Contract Concept - Argentina

S.U.S.S Withholding Concept

4. On the A/B Withholding Information – Revision, complete the following field:
- Profit Withholding Concept - Argentina

The system uses the concept that you specify as a default when you enter an invoice for this customer.

Processing Options for Additional A/B Information (P760101A)

General

1. Enter '1' to allow duplicate tax identification. Leave blank if it is not allowed.

Enter Value

Entering Invoices with Legal Numbers

When you enter an invoice, the system assigns an internal number and a legal number to the invoice. Legal numbers can be generated automatically or manually.

Localized invoice information is stored in the following tables:

- Invoice Total – ARG – 03B (F76A09)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix ARG – 03B (F76A19)

The legal number is also stored in the Reference field (VR01) of the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

Note

After invoices have been entered, they cannot be voided unless they are posted and reclassified.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up your user preferences with a Localization Country code of AR (Argentina). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Review the steps for entering a standard invoice. See *Standard Invoice Entry* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- ❑ Set up JDE/DGI – Argentina document type relationships and create legal next numbers. See *Setting Up Legal Numbering* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Set the Legal Number processing options on the PO Invoice Entry program (P76A03B1) to control whether legal numbers are generated automatically or manually.

► To enter invoices with automatic legal numbers

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

1. On Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Standard Invoice Entry, complete the fields to enter a standard invoice and click OK.
The system displays the Invoice Number Entry form.

PeopleSoft®

Invoice Number Entry

OK Cancel Tools

Internal Number: FA 00028

Legal Number: 04 B 0001

Auto Profit Withholding Concept: 10

3. On Invoice Number Entry, change the value in the following field if necessary and click OK:

- Auto Profit Withholding Concept

The system retrieves the default value for the Auto Profit Withholding Concept from the A/B Withholding Information – Revision form.

4. On G/L Distribution, complete the following fields in the detail area for each G/L distribution and click OK:

- Account Number
- Amount

The system displays the legal number that was automatically assigned.

PeopleSoft®

Invoice Legal Number

OK Tools

The Invoice Legal Number assigned by the system is:

04 B 0001 00000006

5. On Invoice Legal Number, click OK.

► To enter invoices with manual legal numbers

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

1. On Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Standard Invoice Entry, complete the fields to enter a standard invoice and click OK.

The system displays the Invoice Number Entry form.

PeopleSoft®

Invoice Number Entry

OK Cancel Tools

Internal Number: FA 00028

Legal Number: 04 B 0001 0564

Auto Profit Withholding Concept: 10

3. On Invoice Number Entry, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Legal Number
- Auto Profit Withholding Concept

The system retrieves the default value for the Auto Profit Withholding Concept from the A/B Withholding Information – Revision form. You can change this value when you enter invoices if necessary.

4. On G/L Distribution, complete the following fields in the detail area for each G/L distribution and click OK:

- Account Number
- Amount

Related Task

For self-withholding to occur, you must run the Self Withholding per Receipt program (R76A96).

Processing Options for PO - Invoice Entry (P03B11) - ARG - 03B (P76A03B1)

Legal Number

1. Enter Issue Place for Legal Document Number.

Issue Place

2. Enter '1' if Legal Number will be assigned manually. Leave blank to let the system assign it automatically.

Manual Assignment

3. Enter '1' if allow duplicated Legal Number.

Legal Number Duplicated

NC/ND Related

3. Enter '1' to enter Invoice related to NC/ND. Otherwise, leave it blank.

Invoice related to NC/ND

Credit Invoice

4. Enter the version of the routine to determine if correspond Credit Invoice. The default is ZJDE0001.

Version

RG 100

1.- Enter 1 if you are entering a voucher corresponding to RG 100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Enter the Issue Place You must specify the issue place where the invoice was printed.

Legal Number Assignment The system can assign the legal number automatically, based on the legal number setup; or the user can assign it manually.

Legal Number Duplicate This option allows the user to generate a document with a duplicate legal number.

Credit Invoice This processing option is obsolete.

RG100 This processing option is used to specify whether the documents that will be generated fall under General Resolution 100.

Processing Related Credit Notes

Processing related credit notes lets you link a credit note to the original invoice, which makes it possible to track the current account. When you link a credit note to an original invoice, you must specify the internal document number or the legal document number from the original invoice.

The internal document number from the original invoices is stored in fields RPODOC, RPODCT, RPOKCO, and RPOSFX of the Customer Ledger table (F03B11).

You can override minimums so that the same taxes can be calculated for the credit note as for the original invoice. To do this override, you must specify document dependency on the tax definition. If not, the minimum is controlled.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set the Invoice related to NC/ND processing options on the PO - Invoice Entry (P03B11) - ARG - 03B program (P76A03B1) to control whether the NC/ND Related to Invoice form is displayed during invoice entry.

► To define related credit note tax codes

From the Tax Set up menu (G76A00B), choose Tax Definitions.

1. On Work with Tax Definition – ARG – 00, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Tax Code
2. Choose a tax code and click Select.

3. On Tax Definition, enter Y in the following field to override the minimums of the related credit notes, or enter N to enforce the minimums:
 - Dependence Credit Note/Invoice
4. Click OK.

► **To enter related credit notes**

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

1. On Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Standard Invoice Entry, complete the fields to enter a standard invoice, specifying a negative amount, and click OK.

If the processing options are set to relate credit notes to invoices, the system displays the NC/ND Related to Invoice form. You use this form to assign the credit note to the original invoice by using the internal number or the legal number of the invoice.

The screenshot shows the 'NC/ND Related to Invoice' dialog box in PeopleSoft. At the top, there is a title bar with the PeopleSoft logo and the text 'NC/ND Related to Invoice'. Below the title bar are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools'. The main content area is titled 'Related to Invoice:' and contains two radio button options: 'JDE Internal Number' and 'Legal Number'. The 'Legal Number' option is selected. Below the 'Legal Number' option are four input fields containing the values '01', 'A', '0001', and '25'.

3. To relate the credit note to the original invoice, click one of the following options and complete the related fields:
 - JDE Internal Number
 - Legal Number
4. Click OK.
5. On Invoice Number Entry, if the processing options are set for manual entry of legal numbers, complete the following field:
 - Legal Number:
6. Change the value in the following field if necessary and click OK:
 - Auto Profit Withholding Concept

7. Click OK.
8. On G/L Distribution, complete the following fields in the detail area for each G/L distribution and click OK:
 - Account Number
 - Amount

Processing Recurring Invoices for Argentina

The system saves information about recurring invoices with taxes in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) and the Taxes – Tax Amount by Invoice Suffix ARG – 03B table (F76A19), just as it does for standard processing of invoices.

See Also

- *Entering Recurring Invoices* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information

Processing Invoice Batches for Argentina

In addition to transferring information from the Batch Invoices table (F03B11Z1) and the Journal Entry Transactions – Batch File table (F0911Z1) to the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) and the Account Ledger table (F0911), the system transfers information from the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix Batch Entry A – 03B table (F76A19Z1) to the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix ARG – 03B table (F76A19).

Table F76A19Z1 can be populated manually, in which case the batch process does not verify that the data (such as tax minimums, tax code validation, and so on) matches the data entered in table F03B11Z1. However, the batch process does verify that a tax area exists.

If you do not populate table F76A19Z1 manually, the Batch Invoice Processor program (R03B11Z1A) obtains information from the country-specific customer information and then processes the information from tables F03B311Z1, F0911Z1, and F76A19Z1. The program then uploads that data to tables F03B11, F0911, and F76A19; and then creates a record for each invoice in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09).

To process invoices batches for Argentina, you must set the processing options on the PO - Invoice Batch Processor - ARG - 03B program (R76A03BZ).

See Also

- *Batch Invoice Processing* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for more information

Required Fields for Processing Batch Invoices for Argentina

The following fields in the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix Batch Entry A – 03B table (F76A19Z1) are required for processing batch invoices for Argentina:

Field Name	Alias	Type	Length	Values to Enter/Definition
EDI – User ID	VKEDUS	Alpha	10	<p>Enter the user ID of the person who is running the process or the person who is receiving messages in the Employee Work Center.</p> <p>This field, with the EDI – Transaction Number (VKEDTN), the EDI – Batch Number (VKEDBT), and the EDI – Line Number (VKEDLN) fields, uniquely identifies an invoice.</p>
EDI – Transaction Number	VKEDTN	Alpha	22	<p>Enter the source system’s document number so that the transaction can be cross-referenced.</p> <p>This field, with the EDI – Line number field (VKEDLN), uniquely identifies each transaction. Each new transaction number identifies a new invoice. You cannot have more than one transaction with the same number in a batch unless the line number is different.</p>
EDI – Line Number	VKEDLN	Number	7	<p>Enter the pay item number only if a transaction has multiple pay items. If a transaction has only one pay item, you can leave this field blank.</p> <p>This field, with the EDI – Transaction Number field (VKEDTN), identifies each pay item of the invoice.</p>
EDI – Transaction Action	VKEDTC	Alpha	1	<p>Enter A in this field. No other values are valid.</p> <p>A code that specifies what the system must do with the transaction during final processing.</p>
EDI – Transaction Type	VKEDTR	Alpha	1	<p>Enter I (for invoices) in this field.</p> <p>A code that identifies a particular kind of transaction.</p>

Field Name	Alias	Type	Length	Values to Enter/Definition
EDI – Batch Number	VKEDBT	Alpha	15	<p>Enter a number to group transactions for processing.</p> <p>This field, with the EDI – Transaction Number (FKEDTN), the EDI – USER ID (VKEDUS), and the EDI – Line Number (VKEDLN) fields, uniquely identifies a transaction within a specific batch. This field also specifies a level break and causes the assignment of a new batch number each time that the value changes. To increase performance, assign one batch number for each group of transactions that is processed at one time.</p>
Document Company	VKKCO	Alpha	5	<p>If you enter a value in this field, it must be the same value that is entered in the corresponding field in the Batch Invoices table (F03B11Z1).</p> <p>If you leave this field blank, the system uses the value entered the corresponding field (VJKCO) in the Batch Invoices table.</p>
Document Type	VKDCT	Alpha	2	<p>If you enter a value in this field, it must be the same value that is entered in the corresponding field in the Batch Invoices table (F03B11Z1).</p> <p>If you leave this field blank, you must also leave the corresponding field (VJDCT) blank in the Batch Invoices table.</p>
Document Suffix	VKSFX	Alpha	3	<p>Enter 1 in this field if the invoice has only one line. If the invoice has more than one line, enter consecutive numbers beginning with 1.</p>
Tax Code	VKATXC	Alpha	10	<p>Enter the description of the corresponding tax code.</p>
Company	VKCO	Alpha	5	<p>Enter the number of company to which the invoice belongs. This number must exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.</p>
Address Number	VKAN8	Number	8	<p>Enter the address book number of the customer who is associated with the invoice transaction.</p> <p>The number that you enter must exist in the Address Book Master table (F0101).</p>
Tax Amount in National Currency	VKATDA	Number	15	<p>Enter the tax amount.</p>

Field Name	Alias	Type	Length	Values to Enter/Definition
Tax Rate	VKTXR1	Number	7	Enter the value of the tax rate.

Processing Options for PO - Invoice Batch Processor - ARG - 03B (R76A03BZ)

General

1. Enter the Issue Place.

Issue Place:

2. Enter the version of the routine to determine if correspond Credit Invoice. The default is XJDE0001.

Version

3. Enter '1' if allow duplicated Legal Number.

Legal Number Duplicated

RG 100

1.- Enter '1' if you are entering vouchers corresponding to RG100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

Minimum Control

Enter '1' to avoid Control Minimum if taxes are informed in the F76A19Z1 file or leave blank to control.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Processing option 2 (Version) on the General tab is obsolete.

Entering Manual Receipts for Argentina

You can use manual receipts to enter payments that are received from different customers. These payments can be spread over one or more invoices.

When you enter manual receipts for Argentina, you can manually enter the receipt reference number or have the system assign it. The receipt reference number is stored in the Reference field (RREF) of the Receipts Header table (F03B13).

You use the processing options for the PO Receipt Entry program (P76A103D) to control whether the receipt reference number is entered manually or automatically.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Review the steps for entering standard receipts. See *Entering Standard Receipts* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- ❑ Set the processing options on the PO Receipt Entry program (P76A103D) to control whether the receipt reference number is entered manually or automatically during receipt entry.

► To enter manual receipts for Argentina

From the Manual Receipts Processing menu (G03B12), choose Standard Receipts Entry.

1. On Work with Customer Receipts Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Receipt Entry, complete the fields to enter a standard receipt and click OK.
The system displays the Receipt Information form.
3. If the processing options are set for manual entry of the receipt reference number, complete the following field:
 - Receipt NumberIf the processing options are set for automatic entry of the receipt reference number, the system completes the Receipt Reference field.
4. Click OK.

Processing Options for PO Receipt Entry (P76A103D)

General

1. Enter '1' to Verify Receipt Number Duplicated by Company. Otherwise, leave it blank.
Duplicated by Company:
 2. Enter '1' to display Receipt Number.
Display Receipt Number:
 3. Enter '1' if you want to protect Receipt Values if the Receipt was printed.
Protect Receipt Values
 4. Enter '1' to assign Receipt Number Automatically
Assign Receipt Number
-

Entering Automatic Receipts for Argentina

In addition to uploading information to the Electronic Receipts Input table (F03B13Z1), you must upload country-specific information about the receipts to the Receipt Header Argentine Tag File Batch Input – 03B table (F76A60Z1). To do this upload, create identically named versions of the Update Receipts Header program (R03B551) and the PO – Update Receipt Register from Electronic Input-AR – 03B program (R76A551D).

When you run the Update Receipts Header program, the system creates active records in the Receipts Header table (F03B13), the Receipts Detail table (F03B14), and the Receipts Header Argentine Tag File – 03B table (F76A60).

See Also

- *Tasks for Automatic Receipt Processing* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about uploading automatic receipts

► **To review and revise country-specific receipt information**

From the Automated Receipts Processing menu (G03B13), choose Review Electronic Receipts.

1. On Work With Electronic Receipts Input, click Find to display all of the existing electronic receipts, or complete any of the following fields to limit your search and click Find:
 - Batch Number
 - Batch Date
 - Receipt Date
2. Choose a receipt in the detail area, and then choose Regional Info from the Row menu.
3. On Automatic Receipt Entry – ARG, review or revise any of the information in the available fields and click OK.

Processing Options for PO – Update Receipt Register from Electronic Input-AR – 03B (R76A551D)

General

1. Enter '1' if Receipt Number may be duplicated by Company. Leave blank if it must be unique.

Duplicated by Company:

2. Enter '1' for automatic assignment.

Automatic assignment:

3. Enter Document Type.

Document type:

Reviewing Summarized Current Account Information

The summarized current account inquiry lets you review the sum of all the A/R Drafts (document type R1) and Unapplied Receipts (document type RU) that have the same receipt number. The receipt number is saved in the Reference field (RREF) of Receipts Header table (F03B13).

► **To review summarized current account information**

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Standard Invoice Entry.

1. On Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry, choose Regional Info from the Form menu.
2. On the second Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry form, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate transactions.

The system lists all of the transactions that meet the search criteria.

3. Turn on the Receipt Summarization option and click Find again.

The system summarizes all of the documents that are associated with a receipt by document type. For example, suppose you have two R1 documents and two RU documents with a specific Reference number. With the Receipt Summarization option turned off, the system lists each of these four documents. With the Receipt Summarization option turned on, the system lists one line with the total of the two R1 documents and another line with the total of the two RU documents.

4. Click Close.

Splitting Taxes

From the Legal Reports menu (G76A03B2), choose Split Tax Validation.

Tax rates have one or more tax codes that are associated with them and are used to calculate the tax amounts for specific taxes. These tax codes each have a defined account, and the tax rate has a global account.

The tax total is calculated when the voucher is generated and is assigned to the global account. You run the Split Tax Validation program (R76A8900) to reclassify the tax amounts from the global account to the accounts of the corresponding tax codes.

When you split taxes, the system updates the Business Unit (MCU), Object Account (OBJ), Subsidiary (SUB), Account ID (AID), and Processed (Y/N) (PRCS) fields in the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix AGR – 03B table (F76A19) and the Processed (Y/N) (PRCS) field in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09).

Note

You must run the tax split process before running any legal report in Accounts Receivable or Sales Order Processing.

Processing Options for Tax Split (R76A8900)

Default

1. Enter '1' to run in Final Mode. Leave it blank to run in Proof Mode
Mode
-

Printing Invoices

From the Statement Reminder Processing menu (G03B22), choose Invoice Print.

You can print one or more copies of previously generated invoices in national as well as foreign currency.

Printing of the copies is in accordance with the legal requirements that are stipulated in RG1415. The company, customer, PeopleSoft internal number, legal number, voucher letter, and tax information must be printed.

After invoices have been printed, you cannot modify them.

Considerations for Printing Taxes on Invoices

When taxable amounts are included on the invoice, the Print Tax Amounts processing option on the Invoice Print program (R03B505) is not taken into consideration.

If this processing option was set up with a blank and was taken into consideration, the system would incorrectly calculate an invoice of \$1000 with \$210 tax as follows:

Item	1210
Subtotal	1210
Taxes	210
Total	<hr/> 1420

With the processing option disregarded, the system correctly calculates an invoice of \$1000 with \$210 tax as follows, regardless of the processing option setup:

Item	1000
Subtotal	1000
Taxes	210
Total	<hr/> 1210

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up identically named versions of the Invoice Print program (R03B505) and the PO Invoice Print program (R76A03B5).
- ❑ Set up XJDE0001 and ZJDE0001 versions of the Print Invoice / Shipment Note - ARG - 42 program (R76A566) and the Generate Invoice / Shipment Note WF - ARG - 42 program (R76A567).

Processing Options for PO Invoice Print (R76A03B5)

General

1. Enter the number of Invoice copies.

Invoice Copies

2. Enter '1' to allow reprint. Leave it blank in other case.

Allow Reprint

3. Enter the maximum number of detail lines per page.

Detail Lines Per Page

4. Enter '1' if you are going to print an invoice corresponding to the RG100 regulation. Otherwise, leave it blank.

Receipt Invoice

4. Enter the first global print message to be printed in each Receipt Invoice Footer.

Print Message 1

5. Enter the second global print message to be printed in each Receipt Invoice footer.

Print Message 2

Percepcion

1. Do you want to print the report?

Print Report (Y/N)

2. Enter the R76A8050 Report Version (default value ZJDE0001)

Credit Invoice

Print Credit Invoices

Number of Copies

Issue Place

Calculating Interest for Delinquent Payments

From the Statement Reminder Processing menu (G03B22), choose Generate Delinquency Fees.

You can run the Generate Delinquency Fees program (R03B525) to generate debit memos for the interest that has accrued during the time that an invoice delinquent. You must set up the Late Payment Delinquency Fees processing option on the Generate Delinquency Fees program to calculate late payment delinquency fees. You must also set up the PO Interest Invoice program (R76A03B2) with the same version name as the version of the Generate Delinquency Fees program that you are running.

Generating debit memos for interest fulfills the legal invoice issuance requirements of AFIP.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Delinquency Policies* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for information about the setting up and generating debit memos for interest

Processing Options for PO Interest Invoice (R76A03B2)

General

1. Enter the Issue Place.

Issue Place:

RG 100

1.- Enter '1' if you are entering vouchers corresponding to RG 100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

Accounts Receivable Drafts for Argentina

Draft is the word that is used to represent different payment instruments which are used to collect money from customers. Drafts are a type of payment instrument that implies a direct communication between the bank of the payer company and the bank of the company receiving payment.

In most countries, drafts are a promise of payment for an acquired debt. The use of drafts as payment of a debt affects the legal nature of the debt. Consequently, you must distinguish draft payments from other types of payments and submit legal reports for drafts separately from other types of payments and legal liabilities.

In Argentina, drafts are used like checks. In some other countries, drafts are used differently. For example, in the United States, drafts are used for credit card payments.

Integration with Other EnterpriseOne Systems

Standard draft processing is part of the Accounts Receivable system in the base software. The Argentinian localizations adapt the standard functionality to meet the business requirements for Argentina.

Accounts Receivable Drafts integrate the following EnterpriseOne systems:

- Address Book
The receipts can be entered only for clients who are set up in the Address Book and Customer Master.
- Sales Order Processing
Sales operations record customer debt in Accounts Receivable.
- Accounts Receivable
Sales operations performed in the Accounts Receivable system record customer debt.
- General Ledger
Draft operations are posted to the General Ledger, and affect the account ledger and account balances.

Related Tables

The following tables are used in the draft processing:

- F03B11 (Customer Ledger)
- F03B13 (Receipts Header)
- F03B14 (Receipts Detail)
- F76A60 (Receipts Header Argentine Tag File - 03B)
- F0911 (Account Ledger)
- F76AUI81 (Draft - Invoices Work File - ARG - 03B)
- F76AUI82 (Draft - Drafts Work File - ARG - 03B)
- F76AUI83 (Draft - Application Drafts - Invoices Work File - ARG - 03B)
- F76A60Z1 (Receipt Header Argentine Tag File Batch Input - ARG - 03B)
- F76A7101 (Batch for Remittance - ARG - 03B)

Setting Up Drafts

For the system to process drafts, you must set up the following:

- User defined codes
- Automatic accounting instructions
- Next numbers

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Drafts

You must set up the following user defined codes tables to enter drafts:

- Payment Instrument (00/PY)
- Banks Codes (76A/BK)
- Clearing Codes (76A/CL)
- Payment Status Codes (00/PS)
- Draft Status (03B/DS)

Note

You must set up the following hard-coded values for UDC 03B/DS:

- 0 – Draft - Completed
 - 1 – Draft - Cash Recognition
 - 2 – Draft - Remittance Contingent
 - 3 – Draft - Remittance
 - 4 – Draft - Acceptance
-

The following user defined code tables are optional:

- Stamp Fees (03B/RB)
- Charge Back Reason Codes (03B/CB)
- Draft Status - Argentina (76A/DS)

Note

If the payment instrument is cash, the Bank Codes UDC (76A/BK) and the Clearing Codes UDC (76A/CL) must each have a blank value.

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Drafts

All batches that are generated by draft system use batch type DB. These batches debit the Draft Portfolio account that is identified by AAI RD1 and credit the Accounts Receivables account that is identified by AAI RC every time that you enter and apply a receipt to an invoice.

If a receipt is entered without being applied to an invoice, the journal entry debits the Draft Portfolio that is identified by AAI RD1 and credits the Unapplied Cash account that is identified by AAI RCUC. After the unapplied receipt is associated with an invoice, the system generates a new batch, debits the Unapplied Cash account that is identified by AAI RCUC, and credits the Accounts Receivables account that is identified by AAI RC.

You must set up the following AAIs to process drafts for Argentina:

- RD1 + payment instrument

This AAI identifies the debit account that records the payment. The counterpart is registered through AAI RCXXXX, where XXXX is the voucher offset or UC (in the case of unapplied cash).

You must set up this AAI for each payment instrument that you use—for example RD1E (cash), RDC (check), and so on.

Draft Entry	
RD1x	RCXXXX
	RCUC

- RD2 + payment instrument

This AAI identifies the transitory account where the draft is registered when it is deposited. The counterpart credits the account that is identified by AAI RD1x. When the payment is collected, the system credits the account that is identified by AAI RD2x and debits the definitive bank account.

If remittance or the register step is skipped, the system uses AAI RBxxxx to retrieve the bank account. Otherwise, the system uses the bank account that is specified in the register or remittance.

The G/L date is the deposit date or the date that is specified in the processing options.

Draft Deposit		Draft Collection	
RD2x	RD1x	Bank Account	RD2x

The draft collection step takes place when the payment has been collected in the account. Therefore, the G/L date is the deposit date plus the clearing days.

- RA + Adjustment Reason Code
This AAI identifies the account where the invoice write-off (both manual and automatic) is recorded.
- RCUC
This AAI identifies the default account for unapplied receipts.
- RC + Chargeback G/L Offset or Invoices G/L Offset
This AAI identifies the account where invoice chargebacks are recorded.
- RKD
This AAI identifies the account where discounts taken are recorded.
- RG and RL
These AAIs identify the accounts where gain and loss differences are recorded, respectively.

Setting Up Next Numbers for Drafts

Set up the following next numbers for draft entry:

- Check Number (system 03B, line 5). This number is the next number for the receipt.
- Unapplied Cash (system 03B, line 2). Alternatively, you can set up a next number by company and fiscal year for document type RU.
- Chargeback No (system 03B, line 3). Alternatively, you can set up a next number by company and fiscal year for document type RB.
- Payment ID (system 03B, line 10).
- Draft Number (system 03B, line 6). Alternatively, you can set up a next number by company and fiscal year for document type R1.

See Also

- *Setting Up System Next Numbers in the General Accounting Guide*

Entering Massive Drafts

You can use the Drafts Entry program (P76A8000) to enter more than one payment for each receipt.

Receipt entry for massive drafts comprises the following steps:

1. Receipt general information entry
2. Draft entry
3. Invoice application

In receipt general information entry, you enter information about the customer who made the payment and information about the financial institution that received the payment, as well as the currency of the payments that are being received. This information is unique by receipt.

In draft entry, you enter the drafts that you have received. Each draft type is identified through a payment instrument. You can manage different payment instruments, such as check to the day, deferred check, retentions, cash, and so on.

Note

Payment instruments are listed in UDC 00/PY.

A receipt can have multiple drafts associated with it. Those drafts can use the same payment instrument or use different payment instruments. You must enter specific information for each draft such as draft number, bank name, and so on.

After you enter detailed receipt information for a customer, you can cancel the invoices that are pending for that customer. You can cancel portions of pending invoices. If you enter drafts to register a cash advance, this step does not apply.

You can match drafts only to invoices that have the same currency code. For example, if you enter drafts in the domestic currency, you can match them only to invoices in the domestic currency.

When you add a receipt, the system creates a record with document type R1 in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) for each posted draft that you create. The system creates records with document type RU in table F03B11 for any posted drafts that have not been matched to an invoice. The system creates one R1 record for each posted draft and one RU record for the un-matched amount (if any).

When you match the receipt to an invoice, the invoice open amount is updated to 0 and the R1 record retains the pending amount. The pending amount on the R1 record is updated to 0 when the amount is collected.

All receipt draft information is stored in the Receipts Header table (F03B13).

Information that is used to match the draft to the invoice is stored in the Receipts Detail table (F03B14).

The system updates the tables as follows:

- Table F03B13: The system creates one record for each draft and populates fields as follows:
 - The Payment ID (Internal) field (PYID) contains a unique identifier for each draft.
 - The draft number is stored in the Receipt Number field (CKNU).
 - The receipt number is stored in the Reference field (RREF).
 - The check amount in domestic currency is stored in the Amount – Check Amount field (CKAM).
 - The check amount in foreign currency is stored in the Amount – Foreign Receipt field (FCAM).
 - The check pending amount in domestic currency is stored in the Amount Open field (AAP).
 - The check pending amount in foreign currency is stored in the Amount – Foreign Open field (FAP).
- Table F03B14: The system create the following records:
 - One record with document type RU for the advance cash or draft pending amount.
 - One record for each payment that is applied to the invoices, including partial payments.
 - One record without a document type and number to hold the draft portfolio amount.
- F03B11: The system generates one record with document type R1 and one record with document type RU if a pending amount exists to apply. When the entire draft has been applied to a voucher, the system generates only a record with document type R1 in table F03B11 and does not generate a record with document type RU in table F03B14.

Note

The records in table F03B11 are associated with the draft through the Payment ID (Internal) field (PYID).

- Receipts Header Argentine Tag File – 03B table (F76A60): This table stores the clearing, collection bank, draft bank, expiration date, draft status, business unit, and so on.

► **To enter massive drafts**

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, click Add to enter a receipt.

PeopleSoft®

Drafts Entry - Application Draft-Invoices

OK Cancel Form Tools

Receipt Number Batch Number 29403

Company 00028 Base Currency ARS G/L Date 15/06/05

Payor 8860 Client 1 Draft Date 15/06/05

Currency Code Exchange Rate Foreign

Business Unit 1 Financial/Distribution Company Unapplied G/L Offset

Records 1 - 1

	Payment Id	Draft Number	File Line Identifier	Document Number	Do Ty	Doc Co	Pay Itm	Paym Amou
<input type="checkbox"/>								

Applied Amount Unapplied Amount Pending Amount Gain/Loss Amount

Foreign Applied Amount Foreign Unapplied Amount Foreign Pending Amount

2. On Application Draft-Invoices, complete the following fields in the header area:

- Receipt Number

Note

The Receipt Number field is available only if the processing options are set to enter the receipt number manually.

You can also complete the unlabelled Alternate Receipt Number field if the processing options are set to display it.

- Company
- G/L Date
- Payor
- Draft Date
- Currency Code

3. Complete the following optional fields:

- Exchange Rate

Note

Complete the Exchange Rate field if you are using foreign currency or accept the exchange rate supplied by the system.

- Business Unit
 - Unapplied G/L Offset
4. Choose Drafts from the Form menu.

PeopleSoft®

Drafts Entry - Draft Entry

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Records 1 - 2

	Draft Number	Pay Inst	Draft Due Date	Draft Amount	Clearing Days	Draft Bank	Collection Bank	Draft Status
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	32322333	C	15/06/05	1.000,00	24	BNL		4
<input type="radio"/>			15/06/05					4

Receipt Amount Amount Applied Unapplied Amount

5. On Draft Entry, complete the following required fields and click OK:
- Draft Number
 - Pay Inst
 - Draft Due Date
 - Draft Amount
 - Draft Bank

Note

You do not have to complete the Draft Bank field if the draft is not a check.

- Clearing Days
- Collection Bank

The system loads the information that you entered on the Draft Entry form in the detail area of the Application Draft-Invoices form.

6. On Application Draft-Invoices, click OK.

The system saves the receipt as a cash advance. You can review and apply the receipt at another time.

Applying Draft Receipts to Invoices

When you apply draft receipts to invoices, the open amount of the invoices is reduced. The system creates a record with document type RU for any draft amount that is not applied to an invoice to represent the advanced cash that was given by the customer.

The drafts are represented in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) by a record with document type R1, with payment status equal to D (draft accepted). You can choose whether the R1 documents are in table F03B11 with an open amount until the due date of the draft. The draft remains at status 4 (Accepted).

For example, if you apply a \$1000 draft to a \$1000 invoice, the system cancels the open amount of \$1000 on the invoice. You can choose whether the draft is stored in table F03B11 with an open amount until the draft is collected. If you store the draft without an open amount, you cannot select the draft for payment.

The system provides two methods for displaying open invoices that you want to match to drafts. In the Draft Entry program (P76A8000), after you complete the receipt header and the Draft Entry form, go to the Invoice Entry form. From there, you can choose to Select or Load invoices.

<p>Load Invoices</p>	<p>The system displays all of the open invoices for the specified payor that meet the additional search criteria specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company • Payor • Currency Code <p>The system uses the currency code of the draft. You cannot specify a different currency code.</p> <p>The system displays the invoices in order by due date.</p>
<p>Select Invoices</p>	<p>The system displays all of the open invoices that meet the following search criteria that you enter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company • Payor or Customer • Currency Code <p>Additionally, you can use the QBE row to specify additional search criteria, such as the document type or statement number.</p> <p>The system displays the invoices that meet the criteria that you specified. You then select each invoice pay item that you want to pay. After you select invoices, you can change the search criteria and select more invoices. The system returns all of the selected invoices on the Invoice Entry form in the order that you selected them.</p>

Applying Draft Receipts to Invoices Using Type Input Codes

When you apply receipts or drafts to invoices, you use type input (TI) codes to automatically calculate amounts to apply for payments, discounts, adjustments (write-offs), and chargebacks.

You can use the following type input codes:

Type Input Code	Calculations
10 – Simple Invoice Match	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied amount = pending amount – discount Discount taken = discount available Cancellation; optional Chargeback; optional
15 – Invoice Match with Manual Cancellation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied amount = pending amount – discount Discount taken = discount available Cancellation = pending amount – applied amount less discount taken and chargeback amount Chargeback; optional
16 – Invoice Match with Chargeback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied amount = pending amount – discount Discount taken = discount available Cancellation; optional Chargeback = pending amount – applied amount less discount and cancellation

Examples: Using Type Input Codes

The following examples show how input type codes can be used. For each example, the invoice amount is \$1000 and the payment term is 1/10.

Simple Invoice Match (Type Input 10)

The system applies 990.00 and makes a discount of 10.00.

TI Code	Applied Amount	Discount	Gross Amount	Document Number	Pay Item	Document Type
10	990.00	10.00	1000.00	123	001	RI

Invoice Match with Manual Calculation (Type Input 15)

The system applies 970.00, makes a discount of 10.00, and cancels 20.00.

TI Code	Applied Amount	Discount	Cancellation	Gross Amount	Document Number	Pay Item	Document Type
15	970.00	10.00	20.00	1000.00	123	001	RI

Invoice Match with Chargeback (Type Input 16)

The system applies 600.00, makes a discount of 10.00, and creates a chargeback of 390.00.

TI Code	Applied Amount	Discount	Chargeback	Gross Amount	Document Number	Pay Item	Document Type
16	600.00	10.00	390.00	1000.00	123	001	RI

Invoice Match with Chargeback (TI Code 16)

When applying a payment to an invoice, you might create a chargeback if the amount that you receive is less than the open amount for the invoice. For example, you receive a payment from a customer less the shipment expenses, and you dispute the shipment expense with the chargeback.

When you create a chargeback, the system creates the following documents:

- RB (Chargeback invoice)
The chargeback document stores the amount in dispute. You can print an invoice for this amount and send it to the customer.
- RC (Receipt)
This document closes the old invoice and creates a cross-reference to the RB document.

Depending how you set the processing options, the system uses the following information to generate the chargeback:

- Paid status
- Chargeback reason code for the amount in dispute (UDC 03/CB)

Example: Invoice with Chargeback

In the following example, the customer payment is less than the amount of the invoice. The company has the policy to close the origin invoice and create a chargeback.

The receipt has the amount of 100,00 and is applied to invoice 3135 for the amount of 80,00.

TI	Document Number	Document Type	Document Company	Pay Item	Payment Amount	Open Amount	Gross Amount	Chargeback Amount	CB CD
16	3135	RI	00001	001	80,00		126,000.00	320.00	DA

The system displays invoice 3135 without a pending amount and with pay status P and the chargeback invoice for the amount of 320,00 in the Customer Ledger as follows:

Document Number	Doc Type	Doc Co	Pay Item	Invoice Date	Gross Amount	Open Amount	Date Closed	Pay Status
9017	RB	00001	001	16/2/05	320.00	320.00		A
3135	RI	00001	001	16/2/05	126,000.00		11/7/05	P
					126,320.00	320.00		

Manual Write-Off (TI Code 15)

When you apply a receipt to an invoice and a small open amount remains on the invoice, you can make a manual write-off to close the invoice. For example, if you receive a payment from a customer that is less than the invoice amount, instead of creating a chargeback or leaving the invoice pending, you can cancel the invoice to close it.

You must enter a reason for the cancellation, which determines the G/L account that the system debits when you post the receipt. You set up reason codes in UDC 03B/RC. You must also set up AAIs for those reason codes. For example, you might set up the following reason codes:

- BD (Bad Debt)
- MW (Minor Amount Write-off)
- DC (Damage credit adjustment)
- TF (Disputed tax or freight)

You can set up the maximum amount that is allowed for cancellations and a default reason code in the processing options of the Draft Entry program (P76A8000).

► **To apply a draft receipt to selected invoices**

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate receipts.
2. Choose a receipt in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Application Draft-Invoices, choose Invoices from the Form menu.
4. On Invoice Entry, choose Select from the Form menu.
5. On Select Invoices, click Find to locate invoices for the customer, company, and currency specified on the receipt.
6. Choose the invoices in the detail area to which you want to apply the receipt and choose Select/Deselect from the Row menu.
7. Click Close.

The system loads the selected invoices in the Invoice Entry form. The Open Amount from the invoices and the Unapplied Amount from the draft are adjusted, based on the Payment Amount.

If you set a processing option to use a default type input code, when the system loads invoices, it populates the TI field with the value that you specified in the processing option.

8. On Invoice Entry, click OK.
9. On Application Draft-Invoices, click OK to apply the receipt to the invoices.

► **To apply a draft receipt to all open invoices for a customer**

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate receipts.
2. Choose a receipt in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Application Draft-Invoices, choose Invoices from the Form menu.
4. On Invoice Entry, choose Load from the Form menu.

5. On Load Invoices, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Company
- Payor

The system searches for all invoices for the specified company and customer in order by due date, and applies them to the draft in the receipt until the system has applied as much of the receipt amount as possible.

If you set a processing option to use a default type input code, when the system loads invoices, it populates the TI field with the value that you specified in the processing option.

6. On Invoice Entry, if you don't want to apply the entire amount of the draft, change the value in the following field for any of the detail lines:

- Payment Amount

The Open Amount from the invoices and the Unapplied Amount from the draft are adjusted, based on the Payment Amount.

7. Click OK.

Creating a Draft Register

You use a draft register to group drafts by bank account and to submit the drafts to your bank so that the bank can collect the funds from your customer's bank. When you create the draft register, you choose the drafts that you want to remit to your bank for collection.

When you enter a draft, you specify the bank of deposit. You can specify a different bank of deposit when you create the draft register, if necessary. This ability allows you to specify one bank account for several drafts that are sent to the bank.

You can also specify the clearing days for checks when you enter drafts. However, when you create the draft register, you enter the clearing days that apply to all of the drafts in the draft register so that the draft register does not contain drafts with different clearing days.

Creating a manual draft register is an optional step. If you do not create a manual draft register, you can use data selection to select drafts when you run the Draft Remittance program (R76A8040).

► To create a draft register

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Register.

1. On Work With Draft Registers for Payment, click Add to create a new draft register.
2. On Draft Register Details, complete the following fields:
 - Account Number
This is the account number of your G/L bank account.
 - Currency Code
3. Complete the following optional field:
 - Amount Requested

If you want to choose multiple drafts, you can verify that the amount of the drafts which you choose equals the amount that you expected by completing this field.

4. Choose Regional Info from the Form menu.
5. On Argentine Draft Selection, choose the individual drafts that you want the bank to collect, and click Select.

Note

You can use the following country-specific fields to help you locate the correct drafts:

- Clearing
- Collection Bank
- Draft Bank
- Invoice Printed

The Invoice Printed field contains a Y if the receipt has been printed.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for 'Drafts Register - Draft Register Details'. The form includes a menu bar with 'OK', 'Find', 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Form', and 'Tools'. Below the menu, there are several input fields: 'Account Number' (28.1110.BCOU\$\$), 'Register Number' (empty), 'Amount Requested' (empty), 'Amount Selected' (1.000,00), and 'Amount Difference' (1.000,00-). A 'Currency Code' dropdown is set to 'ARS'. Below the form is a table with the following data:

Records 1 - 1							
	Payor Number	Payor	Draft Number	Due Date	Pay Inst	Draft Amount	Base Curr
<input type="checkbox"/>	8660	Client 1	32322333	15/06/05	C	1.000,00	ARS

6. On Draft Register Details, click OK.
7. On Entry Bank Draft Information, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Clearing

The system saves the draft register and updates the clearing days for all of the drafts in the register.

Remitting Drafts

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Draft Remittance.

You remit drafts to your bank so that the bank can collect the funds from your customer's bank. You can remit the drafts that you selected when you created a draft register, or you can use data selection to select the drafts to remit. You must specify whether you are using a draft register in the processing options.

If you are not using a draft register, create a version of the Draft Remittance program (R76A8040). In the processing options for this version, specify the G/L bank account to which the drafts will be remitted. Use the data selection for this version to select the drafts to be remitted to that bank account.

The remittance process creates a batch in the Batch Control Records table (F0011). When you post this batch, the system creates journal entries to debit the drafts remitted account that is specified by AAI RD2 and to credit the drafts receivable account specified by AAI RD1.

When you run the Draft Remittance program, the system changes the draft status of the draft records in the Receipts Header table (F03B13) to 3 (Remitted – Cash or Discount) and changes the pay status of the R1 records in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) to G (Draft Deposited not Due).

Note

The Argentine Draft Remittance program (R76A8040) replaces the standard Draft Remittance program (R03B672).

The draft remittance step is optional. You can run draft collection without having first run draft remittance.

Processing Options for Draft Remittance (R76A8040)

Proof/Final

1. Enter a '1' to run in Final Mode. This will update the draft to remitted status. Default of blank would print the report only

As Of Date

2. Enter "As Of" date to process. All drafts due on or before this date will be processed. If left blank, the current system date will be used.

Bank

3. Enter a blank to indicate the process is without a Register, '1' to indicate the process is with Register.

4. Enter the G/L Bank Account that the drafts will be remitted to. Note: If an account is entered here then the processing option 3 should indicate that it is without register.

G/L Remittance

5. Specify which G/L Account from AAI's to use for Drafts: Remitted "blank" = Cashed (RD2x) '1' = Discounted (RD3x) '2' = Contingent (RD4x)

6. Enter an override Drafts Remitted Account number. The AAI's will be ignored if an

account is entered here.

7. Enter an account number to override RD4 AAI's Account Number. If left blank a RD4 AAI's will be use.

G/L Date

8. Enter the G/L Date for the Journal Entries created. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Maximum

9. Enter the Maximum Amount of the accumulated drafts.

Minimum

10. Enter the Minimum Amount for the Remittance Process.

Paper/Tape

11. Enter the Program and Version to do the Paper Or Tape Remittance.

Custom Report

12. Enter a Program ID and Version ID to submit a custom remittance report

Program ID

Version ID

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Proof/Final

Specify 1 to remit drafts in final mode.

As Of Date

Specify the date used to select drafts for remittance. Only drafts with due dates on or before the date that you specify are processed.

Bank

You can complete these processing options in either of two ways:

- To process drafts that have been included in a draft register, specify 1 in processing option 3 and leave processing option 4 blank.
- If you are not using a draft register, leave processing option 3 blank and specify the bank account in which the drafts will be deposited in processing option 4.

G/L Remittance

You can specify the account to use when posting the batch. If you leave one of these processing options blank, the system uses AAIs to identify the accounts.

G/L Date

Specify the G/L date for the posting of the journal entries. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date.

Paper/Tape

These processing options are mandatory. Specify the program number and version of the remittance format program to use (for example, R03B672P).

Collecting Drafts

From the Draft Remittance and Collection menu (G03B162), choose Draft Collection with Status Update.

Draft collection represents the deposit of funds in the bank account.

The system records the deposits as having occurred on the journal entry G/L date that is specified in the processing options of the Draft Collection with Status Update program (R03B680). If you leave this processing option, the system uses the current date. However, if you specify a 1 in the G/L Date from Bank Account Float Day processing option, the system calculates the G/L date by adding the number of float days that the bank has set to the due date. To calculate the G/L date in this way, you must set up identically named versions of the Draft Collection with Status Update program (R03B680) and the Draft Collection program (R76A680).

You must run the Draft Collection with Status Update program in final mode so that all of the files are updated and the correct date for the collection of the drafts is used.

When you run the Draft Collection with Status Update program, the system changes the draft status of the draft records in the Receipts Header table (F03B13) to 0 (Collected) and the draft is closed. If the R1 document had an open amount, the system removes the open amount and sets the pay status to P (Paid).

Note

If you are using draft remittance, you must select only drafts with a draft status of 3 (Remitted – Cash or Discount).

Processing Options for Draft Collection (R76A680)

G/L Date

Enter '1' to calculate G/L Date using the Work Day Calendar.

Leave Blank to use the standard calculation.

Enter the Business Unit for Work Day Calendar.

Leave Blank to use the Business Unit 'ALL'

What You Should Know About Processing Options

- Processing Option 1** Enter 1 to calculate the G/L Date, using the draft remittance date. Leave this processing option blank to use the standard calculation.
- If you complete this processing option, the system retrieves the clearing days from the second description of UDC 76/CL and adds those dates to the G/L date to calculate the date that the system will use. This option counts only business days that are set up in the Work Day Calendar.

Deleting and Voiding Drafts for Argentina

You can delete or void drafts and receipts. When you delete or void a receipt or draft, the system reopens any invoices that the draft paid.

You can delete only when:

- The drafts are not posted.
- The draft are at status 4 (Accepted) or 0 (Collected).

Note

If a draft is at a remittance or collection status, you cannot delete it; you must collect the draft and then void it.

You can void a receipt only when the drafts are at status 4 (Accepted) or 0 (Collected).

Voiding a receipt increases the open amount of the R1 document and changes the invoice payment status of the receipt.

When you void a receipt, you must enter the date to post the void and the reason code for the void.

Note

When you delete a draft on the Draft Entry form, the delete is recorded when you click OK on the Draft Entry form. However, the deletion does not actually take place in the table until you click OK on the Application Draft-Invoices form. If you click Cancel on this form, the delete operation is cancelled.

► To void a receipt for Argentina

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate the receipt that you want to void.
2. Choose the receipt in the detail area and then choose Void/Delete from the Row menu.

If the receipt has been partially or totally posted, you must specify the date for the void and the reason code. If the receipt has not been posted, you need only to confirm the deletion.

3. On Void/NSF Draft, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Void G/L Date (W76A8004A)
 - Void Reason Code

Related Task

You can also void or delete receipts from the Draft Massive Entry Inquiry program (P76A8005) by choosing NSF from the Row menu.

Returning a Draft to Prior Status for Argentina

If you remit or collect a draft in error, you can return the draft to its prior status rather than completely processing the draft and then voiding it.

If you return posted drafts to prior status, the system:

1. Updates the Receipts Header table (F03B13) with the prior status of the batch.
2. Updates the records in the Receipts Detail table (F03B14) with the prior status.

If you return unposted drafts to prior status, the system:

1. Updates table F03B13 with the prior status of the batch.
2. Deletes the records from table F03B14.

► To return a draft to prior status for Argentina

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Draft Massive Entry Inquiry.

1. On Draft Inquiry – ARG – 03B, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate the receipt for the drafts that you want to return to prior status.
2. Choose the receipt record in the detail area, and then choose Return Prior Status from the Row menu.
3. On Void/NSF Draft, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Void G/L Date
 - Void Reason Code

Printing Receipts

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Printer.

The Drafts Printer program (R76A6270) lets you print receipts that have been entered through the Drafts Entry program (P76A8000) as well as drafts entered by other Accounts Receivable programs. The printed receipt shows information about the drafts and the invoices to which they have been applied.

The receipts can be in domestic or foreign currency.

Processing Options for Drafts Printer (R76A6270)

Currency

1. Enter '1' to print the amounts in foreign currency. Otherwise, leave it blank

Print

2. Issue Place.

3. Receipt Type.

4. Number of Copies.

5. Enter the maximum number of detail lines to be printed in each page.

6. Enter '1' to print message "Nonvalid Document as Invoice". Otherwise, leave it blank.

Reviewing and Revising Receipts

After you create a receipt, you can review or revise the receipt. You might need to review or revise a receipt for the following reasons:

- To review information that is based on specific criteria
- To verify the information for a customer
- To revise information such as draft due dates or payment instruments
- To change the G/L date for each time that the system posts a batch

► To review or revise a receipt through the Drafts Entry program

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate the receipt that you want to review or revise.
2. Choose a receipt in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Application Draft-Invoices, review the data in the header area.
4. To review draft data, choose Drafts from the Form menu.
5. To review the invoices to which the drafts have been applied, choose Invoices from the Form menu.

► To review drafts from the Draft Massive Entry Inquiry program

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Draft Massive Entry Inquiry.

1. On Draft Inquiry – ARG – 03B, complete any of the fields in the header area, and click Find to locate the receipt for the drafts that you want to review or revise.
2. Review draft information in the detail area.
3. To revise a single draft, choose that draft in the detail area, and then choose Detail Update from the Row menu.
4. To revise multiple drafts, choose those drafts in the detail area, and then choose Global Update from the Row menu.

		Global Update
Collection Bank	<input type="text" value="CITIBANK"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clearing	<input type="text" value="24"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Draft Status	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. On Draft Inquiry – Change, complete any of the following fields:
 - Collection Bank
 - Clearing
 - Draft Status
6. If you choose Global Update from the Row menu, turn on the Global Up option for the values that you are changing.

Note

The Global Update options are not displayed if you choose Detail Update from the Row menu.

7. Click OK.
The system updates the values that you changed for the selected drafts.

Reviewing the Customer Ledger for Argentina

You can review the customer ledger to see the RU and R1 documents. You can review individual documents or summarize them by receipt number. The receipt number is stored in the Reference field (RREF) in the Receipts Header table (F03B13).

► **To review the customer ledger for Argentina**

From the Customer Invoice Entry menu (G03B11), choose Customer Ledger Inquiry.

1. On Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry, choose Regional Info from the Form menu.
2. On Work With Customer Ledger Inquiry, complete any fields in the header area and click Find to locate documents.



Customer Ledger Inquiry - Work with Customer Ledger Inquiry

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row Report Tools

Customer 8660 Client 1
 Parent * Batch Number *

Invoice No From * Thru * All Paid Open

Date From Thru Invoice Date Due Date
 G/L Date Statement Date

As Of Date Recurring Invoice Summarize

Records 1 - 3							
Orig Doc Type	Orig Doc Co	Orig Pay Item	Sales Order Number	SO Doc Type	SO Doc Co	SO Suffix	Reference
							04B000100000003
FA	00028	001					04B000100000003
FA	00028	001					04B000100000003

- To see all of the documents for a specific receipt, enter the receipt number in the Reference field of the QBE line and then click Find.
- To see one record for each document type that is associated with the receipt, enter the receipt number in the Reference field of the QBE line, turn on the Receipt Summarization option, and then click Find.

Creating Credit Notes or Debit Notes for Exchange Rate Differences for Accepted Drafts

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss– ARG.

The law allows you to create a credit note or debit note when you collect payment in pesos for invoices in foreign currency and the change in the exchange rate between the time when the invoice was issued and when the payment was received causes a gain or loss.

You can use the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program (R76A8500) to generate credit note or debit note for the gain or loss that is created when you create a receipt and match it to an invoice.

You create the receipt in the foreign currency, apply the receipt to an invoice, post the receipt batch, and then run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program.

When you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program in final mode, the system creates an invoice in pesos for the gain or loss and a receipt that closes the invoice. You use the processing options to control whether the new invoice is taxable and if so, how the tax is calculated.

When you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program, the system performs the following actions:

1. Creates a new invoice batch header in the Batch Control Records table (F0011).
2. Updates the following tables with information about the new invoice:
 - Customer Ledger (F03B11)
 - Account Ledger (F0911)
 - Invoice Total – ARG – 03B (F76A09)
 - Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix AGR – 03B (F76A19)
3. Creates a new receipt batch header in table F0011. This batch does not contain a draft.
4. Updates the following tables with information about the new receipt:
 - Receipts Header (F03B13)
 - Receipts Detail (F03B14)
 - Receipts Header Argentine Tag File – 03B (F76A60)
5. Updates the Tag File F03B14 – ARG – 03B (F76A8500) to mark the record as processed.

After you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program, you must complete the following steps:

1. Post the new invoice batch and the new receipt batch.

Note

The new invoice and receipt are posted to the account that is specified in AAI RG or AAI RL, depending on whether the invoice represents a gain or a loss.

2. Print the invoice.
3. Run the Tax Split program (R76A8900).

Prerequisites

- Create a draft receipt and match it to the invoice. Specify the foreign currency on the Application Draft-Invoices form, and specify either payment instrument F for drafts in pesos or payment instrument C for drafts in a foreign currency on the Draft Entry form.
- Post the receipt batch.

Processing Options for Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG (R76A8500)

Default

1. Enter '1' to process in Final Mode. If left blank, then the processing will be performed in Proof Mode.

1 = Final Mode blank = Proof Mode

2. Taxes.

Left blank if no calculate.

'1' if calculate on Gross Amount.

'2' if calculate on Taxable Amount.

Taxes type

3. Tax rate/area and Explanation Code.

Enter Tax rate/area to use for new invoice.

Tax Rate/Area

Tax Explanation Code

Enter '1' to take TaxArea from original invoice.

Enter '2' to take TaxArea from Customer Master.

Leave blank to take TaxArea from prior PO.

4. Enter the default document types for the following

Credit Invoice

Debit Invoice

5. Enter Cash Payment Terms

Payment Terms

General

6. Enter Issue Place.

Issue Place - Argentina

7. Enter '1' if you are entering vouchers corresponding RG 100 or leave blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

8. Enter the Version Name for R03B11Z1I.

Version

Receipt

9. Enter Payment Instrument for Receipt.

Payment Instrument

10. Enter Document Type to assign the next number to receipt.

Document Type

11. Enter the Version Name to receipt print. Leave blank to use XJDE0001.

Version Receipt Print

Data Selection for Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG (R76A8500)

Specify the payment instrument that you used for the receipt in the data selection of the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program.

Considerations for Voiding Debit Notes or Credit Notes for Exchange Rate Differences

If you void the invoice that was created by the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program (R76A8500), the system creates a journal entry with the opposite sign when you post the void. You should then run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss – ARG program again to create a new invoice and receipt to reverse the previous transaction.

Creating Credit Notes or Debit Notes for Exchange Rate Differences for Collected Drafts

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG.

You can use the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program (R76A8520) to generate credit note or debit note for the gain or loss that is created between the time when you accept the draft and when you collect the draft..

When you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program in final mode, the system creates an invoice in pesos for the gain or loss and a receipt that closes the invoice. You use the processing options to control whether the new invoice is taxable and if so, how the tax is calculated.

When you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program, the system performs the following actions:

1. Creates a new invoice batch header in the Batch Control Records table (F0011)
2. Updates the following tables with information about the new invoice:
 - Customer Ledger (F03B11)
 - Account Ledger (F0911)
 - Invoice Total – ARG – 03B (F76A09)
 - Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix AGR – 03B (F76A19)
3. Updates the Tag File F76A60 – ARG – 03B (F76A8510) to mark the record as processed

After you run the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program, you must complete the following steps:

1. Post the new invoice batch and the new receipt batch.

Note

The new invoice and receipt are posted to the account that is specified in AAI RG or AAI RL, depending on whether the invoice represents a gain or a loss.

2. Print the invoice.
3. Run the Tax Split program (R76A8900).

Prerequisites

- Add the payment instrument set aside for payments made in pesos for invoices in foreign currency to UDC 00/PY.
- Add the payment instrument that you set aside to UDC 76A/PI for payments made in pesos for invoices in foreign currency. This action prevents the exchange rate difference from being generated during draft collection so that it can be generated by the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program (R76A8520) instead.
- Create a draft receipt and match it to the invoice. Specify the foreign currency on the Application Draft-Invoices form and specify the payment instrument that you set aside for payments made in pesos for invoices in foreign currency on the Draft Entry form.
- Post the receipt batch.
- Run the Draft Collection with Status Update program (R03B680).
- Post the batch that was generated by the draft collection process.

Processing Options for Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG (R76A8520)

Default

1. Enter '1' to process in Final Mode. If left blank, then the processing will be performed in Proof Mode.

1= Final Mode Blank= Proof Mode

2. Taxes.

Left Blank if no calculate.

'1' to take Gross Amount equal to Amount Gain/Loss.

'2' to take Taxable Amount equal to Amount Gain/Loss.

Taxes Type

3. Tax rate/area and Explanation Code

Enter Tax rate/area to use for new invoice.

Tax Rate/Area

Tax Explanation Code

Enter '1' to take Tax/Area from Customer Master

Leave blank to take TaxArea from prior PO

4. Enter the default document types for the following

Credit Invoice

Debit Invoice

5. Enter Cash Payment terms

Payment Terms

General

6. Enter Issue Place

Issue Place - Argentina

7. Enter '1' if you are entering vouchers corresponding RG100 or Leave blank for vouchers not included in this regulation

8. Enter version name of Invoice Entry Master Business Function

Version

9. Enter '1' to generate the voucher in the company currency. Leave Blank to generate in the receipt currency.

10. Enter the process date.

11. Enter the AAI to use for F0911 Account. Leave Blank to use RG or RL

Data Selection for Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG (R76A8520)

Specify the payment instrument that you used for the receipt in the data selection of the Generate ND/NC Gain and Loss Collection – ARG program.

Considerations for Voiding Debit Notes or Credit Notes for Exchange Rate Differences between Receipt and Collection

Voiding the receipt or the collection does not void the invoice that reflects the difference in the exchange rate. You must void the new invoice manually.

Working with Lecops

You can enter receipts with the government-issued Provincial Obligation Letters (Lecops) as your payment instrument. You can also create a report of receipts paid with Lecops and their nominal values.

Setting Up for Lecops

To create receipts with Lecops as the payment instrument, you must complete the following setup:

1. Enter the following payment instrument code in UDC 00/PY with a value of 2 in the Special Handling field, which activates the nominal value field on the Draft Entry form:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
L	LECOP		2	N

2. Set up the following AAIs for Lecops:
 - RDL (RD + payment instrument)
 - RD1L (RD1 + payment instrument)
 - RD2L (RD2 + payment instrument)

Entering Receipts with Lecops

When you enter a receipt by using the Lecops payment instrument, the system activates the Nominal Value field on the Draft Entry form.

If the receipt uses dollars as the currency, you can enter the receipt in dollars and the draft value in pesos, and the system converts the draft amount to dollars.

► To enter receipts with Lecops

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Entry.

1. On Work with Receipts, click Add to enter a receipt.
2. On Application Draft-Invoices, complete the following fields in the header area:
 - Receipt Number

Note

The Receipt Number field is available only if the processing options are set to enter the receipt number manually.

You can also complete the unlabelled Alternate Receipt Number field if the processing options are set to display it.

- Company
 - G/L Date
 - Payor
 - Draft Date
 - Currency Code
3. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Exchange Rate

Note

Complete the Exchange Rate field if you are using foreign currency, or accept the exchange rate that is supplied by the system.

- Business Unit
 - Unapplied G/L Offset
4. Choose Drafts from the Form menu.

5. On Draft Entry, complete the following required fields and click OK:

- Draft Number
- Pay Inst

Note

Specify the Lecops payment instrument.

- Draft Due Date
- Draft Amount

Note

Enter the draft amount in pesos. The system calculates the foreign amount.

- Nominal Value

Note

Enter the face value of the Lecops documents in the Nominal Value field.

- Clearing Days
- Draft Bank
- Collection Bank

The system loads the information that you entered on the Draft Entry form in the detail area of the Application Draft-Invoices form.

6. On Application Draft-Invoices, click OK.

Printing Receipts with Lecops

From the Drafts Processing menu (G76A00C), choose Drafts Printer.

When you print receipts with the Lecops payment instrument, the Drafts Printer program (R76A6270) includes the nominal value of the receipt.

Printing a Listing of Lecop Receipts

You can use the Report Control Draft - ARG - 03B program (R76A8510) to print a list of all receipts with the Lecops payment instrument.

R76A8510		Worldwide Company		12/02/04 10:17:34		
Report Control Draft - ARG - 03B		Report Control Draft - ARG - 03B		Page - 1		
Tipo de Valor:	L	LECOPIs	Alpha	Co	Receipt	Exchange
Date	Address	Description	Reference	Amount	Nominal	Rate
15/06/05	8669 Client 1	00028	0000001498	200,00	50,00000000	4,00
			Total Fecha:	200,00	50,00000000	4,00
			15/06/05	200,00	50,00000000	4,00

Sales Order Management for Argentina

The purpose of this guide is to familiarize the user with the country-specific aspects of Sales Order Management. This guide is a complement to the Sales Order Management Guide.

The following processes have been localized to comply with Argentina's legal requirements:

- Generation of shipment notes
Shipment notes are generated by using a batch program, which has been modified to incorporate the legal numbering and print format that is required by General Resolution 1415. Reprint capability has also been incorporated.
- Generation of invoices
Invoices are generated by using a program that has been modified to incorporate the legal numbering and print format that is required by General Resolution 1415. Tax requirements that must be met, and reprint capability have also been incorporated.
- Loading of imported lot information
Invoices for imported items include specific shipping and customs information.
- End-of-Day Processing
The end-of-day process updates the legal number of the invoice and tax tables in the Accounts Receivable system.
- Report inquiries and reports support legal requirements such as the invoice legal number and its relation to the internal number that is assigned by the system.

Setting Up RG 889

General Resolution 889/00 implements changes to the way shipment notes are printed by the responsible registered parties. The letter X that is used to identify the shipment note is replaced by the letter R, and the legal document type 39 changes to 91. The Print Authorization Code (CAI) must also appear on shipment notes.

According to Art. 3, those shipment notes, equivalent documents, or both, that were printed on or before September 30th, 2000, and issued by the registered parties on the VAT can be used until the 28th of February, 2001, or until none is left, whichever happens sooner. After this time, unused shipment notes must be clearly marked with VOID to discontinue their use.

To set up RG 889, complete the following tasks:

1. Add the following values to UDC 76/B1:

R	Remito
X	Shipping Note

2. Add the following values to UDC 76A/B8:

R	Remito
X	Shipment Group

3. Add the following value to UDC 76/DT:

91	Remito
----	--------

4. Relate the desired JDE document type with legal document type 91 and the letter R.
5. Define the numbering for legal document type 91 for your issue place and company.
6. Enter the CAI for legal document type 91 for the desired company and issue place.
7. Assign the letter R for shipment groups to your tax groups.
8. Complete the processing option on the RG 889 tab for the PO - Invoice / Shipment Note Print - ARG – 42 program (R76A565) to specify that the shipment note being generated falls under RG889 and that the CAI number should be printed.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Legal Numbering* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about setting up document type relationships.
- ❑ *Setting Up Legal Numbering* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about defining legal numbering.
- ❑ *Entering the CAI Number* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about entering the CAI for legal document type 91.
- ❑ *Setting Up Tax Groups* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about setting up tax group letters.

Entering Sales Orders for Argentina

In some situations, you might need to enter a credit order or another sales order that corresponds to a previous sales order which has already been associated with an invoice. For example, you might need to create an invoice for something that was missing from the original sales order, or you might need to create an invoice for a larger amount. In this situation, you can enter a new sales order and associate it with an existing invoice by using either the internal number or the legal number of the invoice, which allows the system to consider the tax calculations from the previous invoice.

Important Note

Any changes made to the order affect the whole order. All documents that are associated with the order are affected by the change. You are responsible for any changes made.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up your user preferences with a Localization Country code of AR (Argentina). See *Setting Up User Display Preferences* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Review the steps for entering a standard sales order. See *Entering Header Information* and *Entering Detail Information* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.
- ❑ Complete the processing option on the PO Sales Order Entry program (P76A4210).
- ❑ Set up identically named versions of the Enter Orders Header program (P4210) and the PO Sales Order Entry program (P76A4210).

► To enter sales orders for Argentina

From the Sales Order Processing menu (G4211), choose Enter Orders Header.

1. On Work With Sales Order Headers, click Add.
2. On Sales Order Header, complete the steps to enter sales order header information and click OK.
3. On Sales Order Detail Revisions, complete the steps to enter sales order detail information and click OK.

The system displays the NC/ND Related to Invoice form. You use this form to assign the sales order to the original invoice by using either the internal number or the legal number of the invoice.

PeopleSoft®

NC/ND Related to Invoice

OK Cancel Tools

DD Related to Invoice:

JDE Internal Number

5674 FA 00028

Legal Number

4. To relate the sales order to the original invoice, click one of the following options and complete the related fields:
 - JDE Internal Number
 - Legal Number

5. Click OK.

Processing Options for PO Sales Order Entry (P76A4210)

NC/ND Related

1. Enter '1' to enter Invoice related to NC/ND. Otherwise, leave it blank.

Invoice related to NC/ND

Entering Information for Items Imported by Lot

A separate process has been developed to handle items that are imported by lot because specific data must be collected to commercialize them. This data includes customs dispatch date, customs dispatch number, and customs.

With this process, you can attach to an item all the data that must be printed on an invoice as stipulated by current law.

Entering Imported Item Information

The dispatch date and customs and dispatch information for imported items must be entered so that they appear on the legal invoice.

You use the Inventory system to enter the imported items and their respective lots into the system; then customs and dispatching data, as well as the dispatch and lot expiration dates, are updated.

The printed invoice shows the import data for the lot.

Prerequisites

- Set up the origin of imported items on UDC 41/L9.
- Set up customs codes on UDC 41/L0.
- Complete the Country of Origin field on the Item Branch/Plant Info. form. See *Entering Branch/Plant Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for information about accessing this form.

► To enter imported item information

From the Imported Items menu (G76A41), choose Imported Items Data Entry.

1. On Work With Imported Data Entry, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose an item in the detail area and click Select.



Imported Items Data Entry - Imported Data Entry

OK Cancel Tools



Lot Number	<input type="text" value="20715"/>	
Item Number	<input type="text" value="9023"/>	BC Memo Lot 2 (F4108)
Branch/Plant	<input type="text" value="30"/>	
Shipment Nbr	<input type="text" value="3422"/>	
Customs Code	<input type="text" value="BA"/>	Buenos Aires
Shipping Date	<input type="text" value="15/06/05"/>	
Origin	<input type="text" value="FR"/>	Francia

3. On Imported Data Entry, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Shipment Nbr
 - Customs Code
 - Shipping Date
 - Origin

Printing Documents

In Sales Order Management, the process of printing invoices and shipment notes has been modified to comply with Argentinian legal requirements.

Printing Invoices

From the Sales Order Processing menu (G4211), choose Print Invoices.

You can use the Invoice Print program (R42565) to print invoices that comply with the legal requirements for printing, numbering, and taxes as stipulated on General Resolution 1415.

Note

The Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) contains the legal number of the invoice in the Reference 2 field (VR02).

The Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) contains one record for each invoice and contains the legal number of the invoice in the Supplier Invoice Number field (VINV). This table also contains the tax total; the invoice total with taxes; and, depending on the order line type, the Accounts Receivable self-withholding tax code in the Category Code – Address Book 18 field (AC18).

The Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line – ARG – 03B table (F76A18) contains one record for each line and tax code.

Table F76A09 controls the reprinting process.

The invoice format shows the taxes in the body of the document, one below the other and in accordance with tax code definitions. The description of the invoice taxes is obtained from the Description 01 field of UDC 76A/B3.

During invoice printing, the system prints an error report if it detects that mandatory parameters, such as legal numbering, are missing.

Note

Do not turn on invoice summarization.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up identically named versions of the Print Invoices program (R42565) and the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565), and set up the processing options for these programs.
- ❑ Verify that the XJDE0001 version of the Print Invoice / Shipment Note - ARG - 42 program (R76A566) exists. Do not modify the data selection of this version.
- ❑ Verify that the ZJDE0001 version of the Generate Invoice / Shipment Note WF - ARG - 42 program (R76A567) exists. Do not modify the data selection of this version.
- ❑ Verify that the sales orders have a status code for invoice printing.
- ❑ Verify the next legal number setup for companies and issue places in the Legal Next Numbers program (P76001A) .
- ❑ Verify the configuration of RG100. See *Setting Up Print Authorization Codes* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Verify the tax setup.

Processing Options for PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print (R76A565)

General

1. Enter 'Y' to print Shipment Notes.

Shipment Note (Y/N)

2. Enter "Y" to run in proof mode

Proof Mode

3. Enter the Issue Place.

Issue Place

4. Enter '1' to print Lot Number in Domestic Items (Not Imported).

Print Lot Number

5. Enter the maximum number of detail lines per page.

Detail lines per page

6. Enter the version of the routine to determine if correspond Credit Invoice. The default is ZJDE0001. (This option is OBSOLETE)

Version

Default

Enter the next status code to be used for Invoices when an error is detected. If it is blank, the default will be 831.

Status Code - Next

Enter the next status code to be used for Shipment Notes when an error is detected. If it is blank, the default will be 832.

Status Code - Next

Receipt Invoice

7. Enter the first global print message to be printed in each Invoice Receipt footer.

Print Message 1

8. Enter the second global print message to be printed in each Invoice Receipt footer.

Print Message 2

Shipment Note

9. Enter the Weight Unit of Measure to convert all the items.

Weight Unit of Measure

10. Enter the Volume Unit of Measure to convert all the Items.

Volume Unit of Measure

RG 100

1.- Enter '1' if you are entering a voucher corresponding to RG 100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

Perception

1. Do you want to print the report? (Y/N)

2. Enter the version for R76A8050 (default value ZJDE0001)

Transportation

Do you use transportation Y/N

Do you print Seals Y/N

Bulk

Leave it blank and temperature and density information will be printed in Shipment Note.

Enter 1 and this information will be printed only if the invoice is in standard temperature.

Enter 2 and this information will not be printed.

RG 889

Enter 'Y' if you want to print the Autoprinter information in the shipment note, corresponding to RG 889.

Leave it blank or enter 'N' to don't print.

Carrier

Do you want print the information carrier? (Y/N). Default value is 'N'.

Credit Invoice

Enter '1' to generate Credit Invoices.

Issue Place

Number of Copies

Printing Shipment Notes

From the Sales Order Processing menu (G4211), choose Print Invoices.

You can use the Invoice Print program (R42565) to print shipment notes that include legal numbering and printing formats that comply with General Resolution 1415.

Note

The Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) contains the legal number of shipment notes in the User Reserved Reference field (URRF) and the date of the shipment note in the User Reserved Date field (URDT).

You can reprint shipment notes.

The total weight and volume of items to be shipped are printed on the shipment note. The units are converted to the units of measurement that are specified in the processing options, which requires that all possible and required conversions be set in the general units of measurement table (UDC 00/UM).

If some of these conversions have not been included in the table, the affected item is printed on the shipment note with asteriks (****) in the weight and volume fields, and the item is not added to the shipment note's total.

During shipment note printing, the system prints an error report if it detects that mandatory parameters, such as legal numbering, are missing.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up identically named versions of the Print Invoices program (R42565) and the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565), and set up the processing options for these programs.
- ❑ Verify that the processing options for the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565) are set to print shipment notes.
- ❑ Verify that the processing options for the Print Invoices program (R42565) are set so that status is not updated and AR numbers are not generated.
- ❑ Set up the XJDE0001 version of the Print Invoice / Shipment Note - ARG - 42 program (R76A566). Do not modify the data selection of this version.
- ❑ Set up the ZJDE0001 version of the Generate Invoice / Shipment Note WF - ARG - 42 program (R76A567). Do not modify the data selection of this version.
- ❑ Verify that the sales orders have a status code for shipment note printing.
- ❑ Verify the next legal number setup for companies and issue places in the Legal Next Numbers program (P76001A) .

Working with Prenumbered Documents

The Sales Order Management system allows companies that are not autoprinters to work with prenumbered invoices and shipment notes.

When prenumbered documents are required, you can:

- Hide data that already exists in the preprinted form.
- Generate voided legal numbers for pages other than the first page.
- Void a printed invoice (new billing) for open orders.
- Void a shipment note.
- Unlock legal numbering.

Verifying Legal Numbers

You can use the Invoice Print program (P76A715) to verify that the legal number which the system assigns to the invoice and shipment notes matches the preprinted form.

Important Note

If the printing company is an autoprinter, do not run the process twice at the same time for the same company, issue place, and document type.

► **To verify legal numbers**

From the Prenumbered Setup menu (G76A101), choose Invoice Print.

Verify that the next legal number on the preprinted forms matches the value in the following field and click OK:

- Next Legal Number

Processing Options for Invoice Print (P76A715)

Legal Number Tab

1. Company

Use this processing option to specify the company that you use for transaction entries. The company name must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

2. Issue Place

Use this processing option to specify the issue place that you use for the transaction entries.

3. DGI Transaction Document Type

Use this processing option to specify the type of legal document given by DGI for documents.

4. Shipment Note (Y/N)

Use this processing option to specify whether the shipment note you are printing is a shipment note or other document such as an invoice. Valid values are:

Y Yes, this is a shipment note.

N No, this is not a shipment note.

5. Legal Number.

Use this processing option to specify whether to allow a legal number change prior to printing the invoice or shipment note. Valid values are:

Blank Do not allow a legal number change.

1 Allow a legal number change.

Invoice Print Tab

1. Invoice Print Version (R42565)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Invoice Print program (R42565) to use. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the version of the Invoice Print program (R42565) that has the same name as the current version of the Prenumbered Invoice / Shipment Note Print - ARG - 42 program (P76A715).

Printing on Preprinted Forms with Page Breaks

The system “spends” the next legal number of an invoice (for the same company, issue place, and document type) when the invoice program detects a page break. This situation ensures that the legal numbers that are assigned by the system and the preprinted forms match.

You can also hide some of the fields, such as company information, invoice letter, and other data that are already included in the preprinted invoice.

The system creates a record in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) that contains the invoice internal number and type of document for each invoice, as well as a record for each legal number that is void. The Processed (Y/N) field (PRCS) of these records has a value of Y (for reclassified). A legal number is used for shipment notes; no records are created in the table.

The S.O. Detail Ledger File table (F42199) also saves the legal numbers of shipment notes as a backup.

Voiding Printed Invoices

You can void invoices if they are still open and are not records of voids. You can query the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) to determine which invoices can be voided.

When you void an invoice, the system makes the following table changes for each of the voided records:

- In the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211), the following fields are cleared:
 - Document (Voucher, Invoice, etc.) (DOC)
 - Document Type (DCT)
 - Document Company (KCO)
 - Reference 2 (VR02)
 - Date - Invoice (IVD)
- In table F4211, the value from Status Code – Next field (NXTR) is moved to the Status Code – Last (LTTR), and the Status Code – Next field (NXTR) is populated with the value from the Status Code – Next – Invoice processing option from the Invoice Void program (P76A725).

- In table F76A09, the invoice has a void status and the amounts are zero. The value in the Document Type field (DCT) is changed to # and the Date – For G/L (and Voucher – Julian field (DGJ) is populated with the date on which the invoice was voided. The Processed (Y/N) field (PRCS) is changed to Y.
- The corresponding tax records are cleared from the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line – ARG – 03B table (F76A18).
- After you void an invoice, you can print the invoice for the sales order again on a preprinted form.

► **To void printed invoices**

From the Prenumbered Setup menu (G76A101), choose Invoice Void.

1. On Work With Invoice Reprint, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Invoice Date - From
 - Invoice Date - To
 - Legal Number - From
 - To
 - Address Number
2. Choose an invoice record in the detail area, and then choose Reprint Invoice from the Form menu.

Processing Options for Invoice Void (P76A725)

Status Tab

1. Status Code - Next - Invoice

Use this processing option to specify the next step in the order process. You must enter a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the order activity rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using.

2. Status Code - Next - Shipment

Use this processing option to specify the next step in the order process. You must enter a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up in the order activity rules based on the order type and the line type that you are using.

Voiding Shipment Notes

You can use the Shipment Note Void program (P76A725) to void shipment notes that have been previously generated.

After you void a shipment note, you can print the shipment note for the sales order again on a preprinted form and re-issue it.

When you void a shipment note, the system makes the following table changes for each of the voided records:

- In the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211), the following fields are cleared:
 - User Reserved Reference (URRF)
 - User Reserved Date (URDT)
- In table F4211, the Status Code – Next field (NXTR) is populated with the value from the Status Code – Next – Shipment processing option from the Shipment Note Void program (P76A725).

► **To void a shipment note**

From the Prenumbered Setup menu (G76A101), choose Shipment Note Void.

1. On Work With Shipment Note Reprint, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Shipment Note Number - From
 - To
 - Address Number
2. Choose a shipment note record in the detail area, and then choose Reprint Invoice from the Form menu.

Unlocking Legal Numbering

You unlock the invoicing process whenever a failure occurs in the system, or when you want to invoice a company or issue place more than once.

► **To unlock legal numbering**

From the Prenumbered Setup menu (G76A101), choose Unlock Prenumbered Invoice / Shipment.

1. On Work With Prenumberd Invoice / Shipment Note Print, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Company
 - Issue Place
2. Choose a record in the detail area and choose Unlock from the Row menu.

Printing Pro Forma Invoices

Printing pro forma invoices allows you to print invoices in proof mode so that you can see a printed copy of all the invoices that are generated before the current billing without updating tables or legal numbers.

Printing pro form invoices differs from the standard invoice print process in the following ways:

- No legal number is generated.
- Next Numbers for A/R are not updated.
- No records are generated in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) or the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix ARG – 03B table (F76A18).

To print pro forma invoices, set the first processing option on the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565) to run in proof mode, and set the processing options on the Invoice Print program (R42565) to prevent next status update and A/R number assignment.

End of Day Processing for Sales Orders

From the End of Day Processing menu (G4213), choose Update Customer Sales.

You run Update Customer Sales (R42800) as the last step in sales order processing to update, verify, and post daily sales information. When you run this program, the system transfers the legal numbers of the invoices and the taxes that are generated during the Sales Order Management billing process to the Accounts Receivable system.

The Update Customer Sales program updates Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix ARG – 03B table (F76A19). The Accounts Receivable invoice taxes are saved in the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line – ARG – 03B table (F76A18).

Note

Detailed end of day processing is not supported. Verify that the processing options are set summarize entries.

Data Selection for Update Customer Sales

The following data selection prevents any unbilled lines from being chosen and ensures that all of the lines of the invoice are included, regardless of their status:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Company (F4201) (CO)	is equal to	“00028”
And	BC Document (Voucher, Invoice, etc.) (F4211) (DOC)	is not equal to	<Blank>
And	BC Document Type (F4211) (DCT)	is not equal to	<Blank>

Sales Order Inquiries and Reports

Changes have been made to the following inquiries and reports to let users see the legal number of invoices and shipment notes that are related to the internal number generated by the standard software:

- Customer Service (P4210)
- Online Invoice (P42230)
- Sales Ledger History Inquiry (P42025)
- Print Sales Journal (R42810)

Reviewing Sales Order Information for Argentina

The Customer Service program (P4210) is used to review the sales order information for clients and items in the Sales Order Detail File (F4211) or Sales Order History File (F42119) tables. You can use this program to review and select orders based on the invoice or shipment note's legal number.

You can review the following information:

- Information of open sales orders
- Information of closed sales orders
- Information at the sales order, customer, and item levels

► To review sales order information for Argentina

From the Sales Order Inquiries (G42112), choose Customer Service.

1. On Customer Service Inquiry, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Order NumberThe system displays the legal number in the Customer PO field (VR01).
2. Choose Regional Info from the Form menu.
3. On Sale Orders Inquiry by Legal Number, complete either of the following fields and click Find:
 - Shipment Note Legal Number
 - Invoice Legal Number
4. Review the order information, and then click Close.

Reviewing Tax Calculations for Argentina

The Online Invoice program (P42230) shows the tax calculations that are based on the fiscal setup for Argentina. You can query orders that have not been billed, as well as orders that have been partially or totally billed.

You can also review detailed tax calculations by tax code and order line.

Important Note

For the tax calculations to appear, the Sales Order Taxes at Order Level option on the Tax Rules Revisions form must be turned on. See *Setting Up Tax Rules* in the *Tax Reference Guide* for information about this option.

► To review tax calculations for Argentina

From the Sales Order Inquiries menu (G42112), choose Online Invoice.

1. On Work With Online Invoice, complete the following fields, taking into consideration whether the order has been billed, and then click Find:
 - If the order has been billed,
 - Invoice Number
 - If the order has not been billed
 - Order Number
2. Choose Regional Info from the Form menu.

The system displays detailed tax information on the Legal Tax Amount Detail form.
3. Review the tax information, and then click Cancel.

Reviewing Sales Ledger History for Argentina

The Sales Ledger History Inquiry program (P42025) lets you review the Sales Ledger for any order that has been processed through the sales order process. You can also review and select orders by the invoice or shipment note's legal number.

► **To review sales ledger history for Argentina**

From the Sales Orders Inquiries menu (G42112), choose Sales Ledger History Inquiry.

1. On Work with Sales Ledger Inquiry, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Order Number
 - Order Type
 - Branch/Plant
2. Review order information on the detail area.
3. On Sale Orders Inquiry by Legal Number, complete either of the following fields and click Find:
 - Shipment Note Legal Number
 - Invoice Legal Number
4. Review the order information, and then click Close.

Reviewing the Sales Journal for Argentina

From the Sales Order Reports menu (G42111), choose Print Sales Journal.

The Print Sales Journal program (R42810) prints a report that shows the total amounts of the invoice at the detail level, including the tax totals and the legal number of the invoice.

Reprinting Documents

You can reprint invoices, shipment notes, and perception certificates.

The word Reprint appears at the foot of the reprinted invoices and the shipment notes. The reprinted documents are exact copies of the original documents.

► To reprint documents

From the Processes menu (G76A421), choose Invoice Reprint.

1. On Reprint Invoice Print WF – ARG, click one of the following options and then click Find:
 - Shipment Note
 - Invoices
2. Choose a document that you want to reprint and click Select.
The text of the selected line changes to the color red.
3. Repeat the previous step until all of the documents that you want to reprint are displayed in red.
4. Choose Reprint from the Form menu.

Processing Credit Invoices for Accounts Receivable and Sales Order Processing

The process for issuing and managing credit invoices in Sales and Accounts Receivable consists of the following steps:

1. Issuance of credit invoices
2. Acceptance or rejection of credit invoices
3. Issuance of credit invoice receipts

The issuance of credit invoices can occur at the following times:

- During billing
- After billing
- For cash due
- During reprinting

Credit Invoice Issuance during Billing

To issue credit invoices during billing, complete the following steps:

1. Verify that the company is set up in the General Constants program (P76A20) to issue credit invoices.
2. Verify that the customer is set up to accept credit invoices. You set up customers to accept credit invoices by specifying the category code that you set up in the General Constants program to identify customers who receive credit invoices.
3. Verify that the payment terms which you are using are not included in UDC 76A/TP, which lists payment terms that do not require a credit invoice.
4. In UDC 00/DI, specify a value of 1 in the special handling code field for the document types for which credit invoices are generated.
5. Verify that the invoice amount, including taxes, is equal to or more than the minimum amount set up in the General Constants program.
6. Verify the legal number setup of the credit invoice, and enter the internal document type for credit invoices on UDC 00/DT
7. Set up corresponding versions of the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023) and the Invoice Print program (R03B505) for Accounts Receivable, or the Invoice Print program (R42565) for Sales Order Processing.
8. Set up corresponding versions of the Invoice Print program (R03B505) and the PO Invoice Print program (R76A03B5) for Accounts Receivable, or set up corresponding versions of the Invoice Print Program (R42565) and the PO Invoice Print Program (R76A565) for Sales Order Processing.

Credit Invoice Issuance after Billing

To issue credit invoices outside the billing process, you must manually run the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023). To enter invoices for which you will issue credit invoices after billing, complete the following steps:

1. Verify that the company is set up in the General Constants program (P76A20) to issue credit invoices.
2. Verify that the customer is set up to accept credit invoices. You set up customers to accept credit invoices by specifying the category code that you set up in the General Constants program to identify customers who receive credit invoices.
3. Verify that the payment terms which you are using are not included in UDC 76A/TP, which lists payment terms that do not require a credit invoice.
4. In UDC 00/DI, specify a value of 1 in the special handling code field for the document types for which credit invoices are generated.
5. Verify that the invoice amount, including taxes, is equal to or more than the minimum amount set up in the General Constants program.
6. Verify the legal number setup of the credit invoice, and enter the internal document type for credit invoices on UDC 00/DT
7. Set up the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023).

Issuing Credit Invoices for Cash Due

If you have entered invoices using payment terms that were set up in UDC 76A/TP, and those invoices have not been paid within the number of days that are legally allowed to pass between the shipment confirmation date and the invoice due date, you can issue credit invoices.

To issue credit invoices for cash due, you must manually run the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023). To issue credit invoices for cash due, complete the following steps:

1. Verify that the company is set up in the General Constants program (P76A20) to issue credit invoices.
2. Verify that the customer is set up to accept credit invoices. You set up customers to accept credit invoices by specifying the category code that you set up in the General Constants program to identify customers who receive credit invoices.
3. Verify that the payment term you are using is included in UDC 76A/TP.
4. In UDC 00/DI, specify a value of 1 in the special handling code field for the document types for which credit invoices are generated.
5. Verify that the invoice amount, including taxes, is equal to or more than the minimum amount set up in the General Constants program.
6. Verify the legal number setup of the credit invoice, and enter the internal document type for credit invoices on UDC 00/DT
7. Set up the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023).

8. Verify that the amount of days past due is equal to or more than the Credit Invoice Limit Days specified in the General Constants program.

Setting Up Credit Invoice Constants for Accounts Receivable

You set up credit invoice constants by company. These constants control the issuance rules for the credit invoice documents.

You must specify the following information when you set up credit invoice constants for Accounts Receivable:

- The invoice minimum amount, which is the invoice amount (included taxes) above which a credit invoice must be issued.
- The credit invoice limit days, which is the maximum number of days that an invoice must be overdue before it is considered to be expired—thus, requiring issuance of a credit invoice.
- The category code is used to identify customers that accept credit invoices. For the credit invoice to be generated, the value of the Address Book category code must not be blank.
- Whether the company issues credit invoices.
- The status that the credit invoices will have after they are printed.
- The internal document type of credit invoices, which is used to assign legal numbers to credit invoices.
- The DGI letter that is used to assign legal numbers to credit invoices.
- The DGI letter that is used to assign legal numbers to receipts.

► **To set up credit invoice constants for Accounts Receivable**

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose General Constants.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Constants, click Add.
2. On Enter Credit Invoice Constants, complete the following field in the header area:
 - Company

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General Constants - Enter Credit Invoice Constants

OK Cancel Tools

Company 00028

General A/R and SOP A/P

Invoice Minimum Amount 500,00

Credit Invoice Limit Days 30

A/B Category Code Number 28

3. Complete the following fields on the General tab:

- Invoice Minimum Amount
- Credit Invoice Limit Days
- A/B Category Code Number

4. Click the A/R and SOP tab.

PeopleSoft®

General Constants - Enter Credit Invoice Constants

OK Cancel Tools

Company 00028

General A/R and SOP A/P

Company Issues Credit Invoice Chec

Credit Invoice Status 01 *Initial*

Document Type FX *Credit Invoice*

Credit Invoice Legal Nbr Group A *Group A*

Receipt Invoice Legal Nbr. Group R *Receipt*

5. Click the following option:
 - Company Issues Credit Invoice
6. Complete the following fields:
 - Credit Invoice Status
 - Document Type
 - Credit Invoice Legal Nbr Group
 - Receipt Invoice Legal Nbr. Group
7. Click OK.

Printing Credit Invoices

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Credit Invoice System Setup menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Print Credit Invoice Stand Alone.

From the Credit Invoice System Setup menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Print Credit Invoice cash due.

From the Credit Invoice System Setup menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Print Credit Invoice Reprint.

You run the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice program (R76A0023) from the menu if you are issuing credit invoices after billing, for cash due, or if you are reprinting credit invoices.

If you print credit invoices at the same time you print the legal invoices, the system runs the AR SOP Print Credit Invoice Program (R76A0023) when you run the Invoice Print program (R03B505) for Accounts Receivable or the Invoice Print program (R42565) for Sales Order Processing.

To print credit invoices at the same time that you print the legal invoices, you must set up the processing options for the PO Invoice Print program (R76A03B5) for Accounts Receivable or the PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print program (R76A565) for Sales Order Processing.

Processing Options for AR SOP Print Credit Invoice (R76A0023)

General

Issue Place - Argentina

RG100

Invoice Copies

Processing Options for PO Invoice/Shipment Note Print (R76A565)

General

1. Enter 'Y' to print Shipment Notes.

Shipment Note (Y/N)

2. Enter "Y" to run in proof mode

Proof Mode

3. Enter the Issue Place.

Issue Place

4. Enter '1' to print Lot Number in Domestic Items (Not Imported).

Print Lot Number

5. Enter the maximum number of detail lines per page.

Detail lines per page

6. Enter the version of the routine to determine if correspond Credit Invoice. The default is ZJDE0001. (This option is OBSOLETE)

Version

Default

Enter the next status code to be used for Invoices when an error is detected. If it is blank, the default will be 831.

Status Code - Next

Enter the next status code to be used for Shipment Notes when an error is detected. If it is blank, the default will be 832.

Status Code - Next

Receipt Invoic

7. Enter the first global print message to be printed in each Invoice Receipt footer.

Print Message 1

8. Enter the second global print message to be printed in each Invoice Receipt footer.

Print Message 2

Shipment Note

9. Enter the Weight Unit of Measure to convert all the items.

Weight Unit of Measure

10. Enter the Volume Unit of Measure to convert all the Items.

Volume Unit of Measure

RG 100

1.- Enter '1' if you are entering a voucher corresponding to RG 100 or leave Blank for vouchers not included in this regulation.

Perception

1. Do you want to print the report? (Y/N)

2. Enter the version for R76A8050 (default value ZJDE0001)

Transportation

Do you use transportation Y/N

Do you print Seals Y/N

Bulk

Leave it blank and temperature and density information will be printed in Shipment Note.

Enter 1 and this information will be printed only if the invoice is in standard temperature.

Enter 2 and this information will not be printed.

RG 889

Enter 'Y' if you want to print the Autoprinter information in the shipment note, corresponding to RG 889.

Leave it blank or enter 'N' to don't print.

Carrier

Do you want print the information carrier? (Y/N). Default value is 'N'.

Credit Invoice

Enter '1' to generate Credit Invoices.

Issue Place

Number of Copies

Processing Options for PO Invoice Print (R76A03B5)

General

1. Enter the number of Invoice copies.

Invoice Copies

2. Enter '1' to allow reprint. Leave it blank in other case.

Allow Reprint

3. Enter the maximum number of detail lines per page.

Detail Lines Per Page

4. Enter '1' if you are going to print an invoice corresponding to the RG100 regulation. Otherwise, leave it blank.

Receipt Invoice

4. Enter the first global print message to be printed in each Receipt Invoice Footer.

Print Message 1

5. Enter the second global print message to be printed in each Receipt Invoice footer.

Print Message 2

Percepcion

1. Do you want to print the report?

Print Report (Y/N)

2. Enter the R76A8050 Report Version (default value ZJDE0001)

Credit Invoice

Print Credit Invoices

Number of Copies

Issue Place

Accepting Credit Invoices

You use the AR SOP Acceptance program (P76A21) to enter credit invoice information in the system after the customer has approved the credit invoice.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up UDC 76A/CS to include the status codes for credit notes. For example, you might set up the code 10 for approved and the code 20 for rejected. The code for approved must have an A in the Special Handling Code field and the code for rejected must have an R in the Special Handling Code field. See *Credit Invoice Valid Status (76A/CS)* in Accounts Payable section of the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for more information about this UDC.

► To accept credit invoices

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Acceptance.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Acceptance, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find to locate credit invoices.
2. Choose the credit invoice that you want to review and click Select.
3. On Credit Invoice Acceptance, complete the following field in the header area if the customer has made an advance payment for the invoice:
 - Advance Payment
4. Complete the following field in the detail area for each line to specify whether you are accepting or rejecting the credit invoice:
 - Status
5. If you are rejecting the credit invoice, complete the following fields in the detail area to specify why you did not approve the credit invoice:
 - Reason of Rejection 1
 - Reason of Rejection 2
6. To enter retention quotas, choose Withholdings from the Row menu.
7. On Withholding, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Withholding Certificate Number
 - DGI Resolution Number
 - Gross Amount
8. On Credit Invoice Acceptance, click OK.

Processing Options for AR SOP Acceptance (P76A21)

General
Allow modify after print
Receipt Credit Invoice Print Version

Printing Credit Invoice Receipts

You can reprint receipts that have already been issued but were modified if you have specified that modifications are allowed after printing in the processing options of the AR SOP Acceptance program (P76A21).

You can also print a batch of receipts by running a version of the AR SOP Print Receipt program (R76A0021).

► **To print credit invoice receipts**

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Acceptance.

1. On Work with Credit Invoice Acceptance, complete any of the fields in the header area and click Find locate the credit invoice that you want to print.
2. Choose the credit invoice that you want to print and choose Print from the Row menu.

Processing Options for AR SOP Print Receipt (R76A0021)

General
Issue Place - Argentina
RG100
Number of Copies

Printing the Credit Invoice Ledger

From the Credit Invoice System Set up menu (G76A00D), choose AR SOP Credit Invoice Ledger.

You use the AR SOP Credit Invoice Ledger program (R76A0024) to print a report that lists the credit invoices that you have issued for customers. You specify the date range to print in the processing options.

Processing Options for AR SOP Credit Invoice Ledger (R76A0024)

Default
Date From
Date To

Purging Accounts Receivable Records

From the A/R Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G03B31), choose Purge Invoice Transactions.

The Purge Invoice Transactions program (R03B800) deletes records from the following tables:

- Invoice Total – ARG – 03B (F76A09)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix – ARG – 03B (F76A19)
- Credit Invoice Header – F76A21 – 03B (F76A21)
- Credit Invoice Detail – F76A22 – 03B (F76A22)
- Credit Invoice Withholdings – F76A23 – 03B (F76A23)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line – ARG – 03B (F76A18)
- Header & Footer Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF – ARG – 42 (F76A0209)
- Detail Lines Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF – ARG – 42 (F76A0219)

The program saves the purged information to the following tables:

- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix Purge ARG – 03B (F76A19P)
- Invoice Total Purge – ARG – 03B (F76A09P)
- Credit Invoice Header Purge (F76A21P)
- Credit Invoice Detail Purge (F76A22P)
- Credit Invoice Withholdings Purge (F76A23P)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line Purge (F76A18P)
- Header & Footer Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF Purge (F76A020P)
- Detail Lines Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF Purge (F76A021P)

Important

If some Sales records were saved in table F76A09 but not in table F03B11, you must run the Invoice Total Purge -Argentine- program (R76A09P) to purge those records.

The purge processes always run in final mode.

See Also

- *Purging Invoices and Receipts* in the *Accounts Receivable Guide* for more information about the Purge Invoice Transactions program (R03B800)

Purging Sales Order Management Records

From the Processes menu (G76A03B1), choose Invoice Total Purge -Argentine-.

The Invoice Total Purge -Argentine- program (R76A09P) purges the localized tables and saves their information in new tables. The program first verifies that the records in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) correspond to records with a next status of 999 in the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211). The program then purges the records from the following tables:

- Invoice Total – ARG – 03B (F76A09)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line – ARG – 03B (F76A18)
- Credit Invoice Header – F76A21 – 03B (F76A21)
- Credit Invoice Detail – F76A22 – 03B (F76A22)
- Credit Invoice Withholdings – F76A23 – 03B (F76A23)
- Header & Footer Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF – ARG – 42 (F76A0209)
- Detail Lines Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF – ARG – 42 (F76A0219)

The program saves the purged information to the following tables:

- Invoice Total Purge – ARG – 03B (F76A09P)
- Taxes – Tax Amounts by Sales Order Line Purge (F76A18P)
- Credit Invoice Header Purge (F76A21P)
- Credit Invoice Detail Purge (F76A22P)
- Credit Invoice Withholdings Purge (F76A23P)
- Header & Footer Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF Purge (F76A020P)
- Detail Lines Invoice/ShipmentNote History WF Purge (F76A021P)

Note

If the program does not find F4211 records that correspond to records in table F76A09, the program assumes that these records have been moved to the Sales Order History File table (F42119) and eliminates the records.

After you run the Invoice Total Purge -Argentine- program (R76A09P), run the following purge programs:

- Sales Header Purge (F4201) (R4201P)
- Sales Order Detail (F4211) (R4211P)

Important

The purge processes always run in final mode.

See Also

- *Running the Sales Order Header Purge* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for information about the Sales Header Purge (F4201) program (R4201P).

Working with RG 1575 – Invoice Type M

The AFIP has created a new type of legal invoice (type M) through General Resolution 1575. The new type of invoice applies to companies that have asked for an authorization to generate invoices type A since October 20, 2003.

This document explains how to set up the Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable modules to meet the legal requirements established by General Resolution 1575.

Setting Up Invoice Type M in Accounts Receivable and Sales Order Processing

To support General Resolution 1575, add a value for invoice group M to UDC 76/B1 and then create new tax groups by using the Tax Groups program (P76A15), assigning invoice group M.

IMPORTANT

Vouchers in invoice group M are prenumbered. Therefore, companies using invoice group M should not set up the autoprinter option in the Work with RG100 –Autoprinter Supp-AR/SOP program (P76A004).

See Also

- *Setting Up Tax Groups* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about the Tax Groups program (P76A15)

Setting Up Invoice Type M in Accounts Payable

General Resolution 1575 defines the following withholding requirements for vouchers with invoice type M:

- The withholding is calculated when the taxable amount of the transaction is equal or greater than \$1000. In this case, the transaction is excluded from other withholding or perception requirements that might be applied (except Guía Fiscal Ganadera, Harinera, or both).
- If the taxable amount of the transaction is less than \$1000 and the payer is a withholding agent in any other regime that makes withholdings for less than \$1000, the withholding must be done.

The withholding amount is calculated as follows:

VAT	Net transaction amount x 100% of the corresponding tax rate. This amount is calculated for each payable voucher.
Profit	Net transaction amount x 3%. This calculation does not consider the accumulated profit for the month. This calculation must be done for each payment.

To perform these calculations, set up the Accounts Payable system as follows:

1. Add a new document type to UDC 00/DT and UDC 00/DV to identify type M vouchers.
2. Add a new Tax Area exclusively for type M vouchers. Specify Invoice Group M for this tax area on the Additional Tax Information form.

See *Setting Up Tax Areas for Argentina* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

3. Add the following legal withholding regimes that are informed in the SICORE report and in the withholding certificate:

UDC	Code	Description
76/L3	99	Invoice M – Profit - Emission of documents with tax discrimination
76/L1	499	Invoice M – VAT - Emission of documents with tax discrimination

4. Add the following legal withholding concepts that are used during voucher entry:

UDC	Code	Description
76/04	GAM	Invoice M – Profit – Emission of documents with tax discrimination. The code is just an example.
76/02	IVM	Invoice M – VAT – Emission of documents with tax discrimination. The code is just an example.

Important

These concepts must be different from those already defined in the system. The existent concepts cannot be re-used because they have different withholding calculations.

5. For VAT withholdings, set up a withholding percentage in the V.A.T WH - Percentages program (P760402A) as shown in the following example:

Company	00028
VAT Withholding	IVM
Description	Invoice M – VAT
Effective Date	20/10/2005
Expiration Date	31/12/2010
%	21,00

Minimum Amount	1000,00
Legal Concept	499
Description	Invoice M - VAT
Vs	

6. For profit withholdings, set up a withholding percentage in the Profit W/H - Percentages program (P760403A) as shown in the following example:

Company	00028
Profit Withholding	GAM
Concept Description	Invoice M – Profit
Legal Concept	099
Legal Concept Description	Invoice M – Profit
Minimum Amount	0,00
Registered %	3,00
Not Registered	3,00
Expiration Date	31/12/2010
Minimum Wh Amount	0,00
Minimum Wh Amount N Reg	0,00
Profit Wh Category	N
Misc Code	1

Important

You must specify 1 in the Misc Code field to indicate to the system that it doesn't have to consider the accumulated amounts from the month in the profit withholding calculation for the payment group.

7. When you enter a voucher into the system, assign the withholding concepts corresponding to the operation on the Withholdings tab of the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form as shown in the following example:

VAT Withholding Concept	IVM	Invoice M – VAT
G.I. Agreement Code	02	Multilateral Agreement
G.I. Concept Source	BIE	Goods
G.I. State Source	04	Neuquen
G.I. Concept Destination	FLT	Shipment
G.I. State Destination	02	Mendoza
Profit Withholding Condition	INS	Registered
Profit Withholding Concept	GAM	Invoice M – Profit
Contract Concept	500	More than 500 square meters
S.U.S.S. Concept	LIM	Cleaning Services

Important

When a transaction with invoice type M is less than \$1000, specify the appropriate profit withholding concept (regardless of the general withholding method). If the transaction is greater than \$1000, specify the withholding concept of RG 1575.

8. If you are adhering to General Resolution 1575, you generate certificates before you update the payment group in the same way as if you were not adhering to this resolution.
9. For General Resolution 1575, you inform withholdings using the SICORE report.

Legal Reports

PeopleSoft provides the following legal reports:

- CITI
- SICORE
- Profit Withholding (RG 814/00)
- VAT Purchasing Ledger
- VAT RG 1361
- Sales VAT Ledger
- Withholdings Ledger
- Legal Journal Book
- Fixed Asset Legalized Book
- Gross Income Perception Report

Generating the CITI Report

The Public Income Federal Agency (A.F.I.P.), through General Resolution 781/00, established the need for companies to report their fiscal credit on a monthly basis.

You must report fiscal credit information for the following transactions:

- Purchase transactions, including credit notes whose fiscal credit has been reclassified as final.
- Credit notes issued by the company.

You submit fiscal credit information to the fiscal authority using the CITI Purchase V2.0 application provided by the AFIP, which allows you to import data from a PC.

Considerations for Credit Notes

The system determines which vouchers should be included in the CITI report. Only those transactions whose fiscal credit has been considered final for the month being considered are included in the report.

Not all credit invoices are included in the monthly CITI report because some may have been sent to a loss account instead of to the final fiscal credit account.

Note

We recommend that you run the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052) to reclassify all the vouchers for the month that you are processing before you generate the CITI report. See *Reclassifying Fiscal Credit* in the *Global Solution Argentina Guide*.

We also recommend that you run the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A) in final mode before you generate the CITI report.

You must set up a credit invoice status rule for the CITI event, with the status in the Credit Invoice Status From field that is required to include the credit invoices in the CITI, and the status in the Credit Invoice Status To field to which the credit invoices are changed after being included in the CITI report. The Credit Invoice Status From status is applied after the credit invoices have been reclassified.

The CITI report verifies that credit invoices have the required status defined in the Credit Invoice Status From field. Credit invoices without this status are excluded and are listed in the Work Center.

When you generate the CITI report in final mode, the status of the credit invoice is updated. If you need to regenerate the CITI report, you must create a new status rule to include credit invoices that have already been processed.

See Also

- *Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Processing Purchase Documents for the CITI Report

From the CITI – General Resolution 781 menu (G76A781), choose Process Purchase Documents.

The Process Purchase Documents program (R76A8092) selects the purchase transactions for the period and processes them according to the rules established by RG 781 and the specifications of the AFIP CITI Purchase V2.0 application.

The Process Purchase Documents program generates the CITI Report – ARG – 04 table (F76A8014), which contains the selected transactions and the detail of the fiscal credits for the period. The system selects records from this table when you run the Generate Text File program (R76A8094) to create the CITI file that you process with the AFIP CITI application.

The Process Purchase Documents program includes credit invoices in the CITI report. Not all of the credit invoices are included because some of them might have been assigned to losses instead of to the final tax credit account and should not be included in the monthly CITI figures.

The credit invoices that are included must have the appropriate status. An error report lists vouchers that were not included because they had a different status.

When you run the Process Purchase Documents program in final mode, the system updates the credit invoice status. If you want to rerun the Process Purchase Documents program, you must create a new CITI rule that includes credit invoices which have already been processed.

This process runs in batch mode and uses data selection that is based on the supplier's current account.

You can run the Process Purchase Documents program in summary or detail mode, depending on how you want to process the report in the CITI application.

The Process Purchase Documents program generates a report containing information about the transactions that will be included in the CITI file.

Any errors that occur during processing are listed in the report. The report lists the following errors:

- Invalid Company CUIT
- Invalid Supplier CUIT
- Check Transaction Sign

This error indicates that a transaction with a legal document type of 42 and a positive sign has been processed. The AFIP uses legal document type 42 to identify transactions that deduct fiscal credit. The legal document type or the transaction sign cannot be corrected. In this case, correct the mistake and reprocess the transaction.

- Salesperson Data is Missing

If a transaction with a legal document of 60 or 63 (transactions with middlemen) is being used, the AFIP requires that information about the salespersons who are related to the middlemen be included. No established and standard method exists about how each company records this information. Each company should obtain the relevant information according to its own process.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Run the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052) to reclassify all of the month's vouchers that you want to process. See *Reclassifying Fiscal Credit* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Set up status rule CITI to specify the status that credit invoices must have to be included in the report, as well as the status that should be assigned after the invoice has been incorporated in the report. See *Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Processing Options for Process Purchase Documents (R76A8092)

General

1. Enter Company.
2. Enter minimal amount of fisla credit for show in detail mode invoices.
3. Enter AFIP Documnet typefor the legals documents. Default = "00".
4. Enter 1 to process the registers with explanation code 'S'. If you leave in blank, by default they will not processed.
5. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode or leave it blank to run the report in test mode.

Output

5. Enter "1" for delete the output file F768014.
-

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Company	Specify the company that is submitting the report. This information is included in the CITI report.
Minimum Amount	Specify the minimum amount of fiscal credit. If an amount exceeds the minimum, the transaction is listed in detail. If an amount is below the minimum, the transaction is included in a global register where all transactions not reaching the minimum are listed. See <i>Considerations and Limitations of the AFIP CITI Application</i> in the <i>Global Solutions Argentina Guide</i> .
AFIP Document Type	Specify the AFIP document type that is used to generate the summarized register. The RG 781 indicates that the document type should be 00. Therefore, you should specify 00 in this processing option. If its value does not exist in UDC 76/DT, the system displays an error message. This situation does not produce subsequent problems; but if you do not want the error message to display, add the value to UDC 76/DT.
Tax Explanation Code	Specify 1 if you are processing transactions with tax explanation code S. Otherwise, leave this processing option blank.
Delete the Output File	Specify 1 if you want to purge the contents of the CITI Report – ARG – 04 table (F76A8014) before the transactions. Leave this processing option blank to add additional information to table F76A8014.

Data Selection for Process Purchase Documents (R76A8092)

You should include the following data selection at a minimum:

Where	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Document Type (F0411) (DCT)	is not equal to	“\$A,\$B,\$G,\$I,\$S,\$P1,\$PP”
And	BC G/L Posted Code (F0411) (POST)	is equal to	“D”
And	BC A/R – A/P – Miscellaneous Code 1 (F0411) (RP1)	is not equal to	“1”
And	BC Date – For G/L (and Voucher) – Julian (F0411) (DGJ)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate date range.>
And	BC Company (F0411) (CO)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate companies. The CITI application allows only one taxpayer a time. Therefore, all of the selected companies must have the same CUIT.>
And	BC Voucher included in VAT report – ARG (F760411A) (AINC)	is equal to	“Y”

You can add to or change this data selection, if necessary.

Processing the Company's Credit Notes for the CITI Report

From the CITI – General Resolution 781 menu (G76A781), choose Process Own Credit Notes.

The Process Own Credit Notes program (R76A8093) selects the credit notes that add fiscal credit to include them in the CITI report. These credit notes are taken from the EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. The selected information is added to the CITI Report – ARG – 04 table (F76A8014).

This process runs in batch mode and uses data selection that is based on the supplier's current account.

You can run the Process Own Credit Notes program in summary or detail mode, depending on how you want to process the report in the CITI application.

The Process Own Credit Notes program generates a report containing information about the transactions that will be included in the CITI file.

Any errors that occur during processing are listed in the report. The report lists the following errors:

- Invalid Company CUIT
- Invalid Customer CUIT
- Check Transaction Sign

This error indicates that a transaction with a positive sign has been processed. According to the AFIP, only those sales operations that increase fiscal credit should be included. The problem might be that other kinds of transactions, in addition to credit notes, have been selected or the sign on a credit note is wrong. Correct the mistake and reprocess the transactions.

Processing Options for Process Own Credit Notes (R76A8093)

General

1. Enter Company.
2. Enter minimal amount of fiscal credit for show in detail mode invoices
3. Legal Document type. If blank all document type.
4. Enter '1' if you want submit in Final Mode, leave it blank to submit it in Proof Mode.

Dates

5. Enter Calendar Month
 6. Enter Calendar Year
-

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Company	Specify the company that is submitting the report. This information is included in the CITI report.
Minimum Amount	Specify the minimum amount of fiscal credit. If an amount exceeds the minimum, the transaction is listed in detail. If an amount is below the minimum, the transaction is included in a global register where all of the transactions not reaching the minimum are listed. See <i>Considerations and Limitations for the CITI Application</i> in the <i>Global Solutions Argentina Guide</i> .
Legal Document Type	Specify the legal credit note type A if you want the process to select the records. If you want to process all of the records that are based on the data selection, leave this processing option blank.
Processing Mode	If you specify 1 in this processing option, the system updates the Processing Flag field (PFLG) in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09) to indicate that the transaction has been included on a report. If you leave this processing option blank, the field is not updated.
Month	Specify the month for which you are submitting the CITI report.
Year	Specify the year for which you are submitting the CITI report. Enter the year as a four-digit number (for example, 2005).

Data Selection for Process Own Credit Notes (R76A8093)

You should include the following data selection at a minimum:

Where	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC G/L Posted Code (F0411) (POST)	is equal to	“D”
And	BC Date – For G/L (and Voucher) – Julian (F0411) (DGJ)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate date range.>
And	BC Company (F0411) (CO)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate companies. The CITI application allows only one taxpayer a time. Therefore, all selected companies must have the same CUIT.>
And	BC Processed (Y/N) (F76A09) (PRCS)	is equal to	“Y”

To process voided transactions, include the following data selection at a minimum:

Where	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC G/L Posted Code (F0411) (POST)	is equal to	“D”
And	BC Void Date – For G/L – Julian (F03B11) (VDGJ)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate date range.>
And	BC Company (F0411) (CO)	is equal to	<Specify the appropriate companies. The CITI application allows only one taxpayer a time. Therefore, all of the selected companies must have the same CUIT.>
And	BC Processed (Y/N) (F76A09) (PRCS)	is equal to	“Y”

You can add to or change this data selection, if necessary.

Generating the CITI Report Text File

From the CITI – General Resolution 781 menu (G76A781), choose Generate Text File.

The Generate Text File program (R76A8094) formats the information in the CITI Report – ARG – 04 table (F76A8014) and creates a text file that you can import by using the AFIP Purchasing application.

The Generate Text File program creates the text file with the name that you specify in the processing options and the extension .txt, and places the text file in the folder that you specified in the processing options.

The Generate Text File program also creates a report containing information about the transactions that are included in the text file.

You can run the Generate Text File program in summarized or detail mode. The mode that you choose should correspond to the mode you will use in the AFIP Purchasing application.

Processing Options for Generate Text File (R76A8094)

General

1. Enter the Path of output file. Default "c:\".
 2. Enter the Name of output file for F76A8014 records.
-

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Path	If you leave this processing option blank, the system places the text file in the root directory. If you specify a directory, format the directory path according to DOS rules. For example, if you want to save the text file in a folder named RG781 in the C directory, specify C:\RG781/.
Filename	Specify the name for the text file. Verify that the filename which you specify does not already exist in the folder that you specified in the previous processing option.

Data Sequence for Generate Text File (R76A8094)

Specify the following fields for data sequencing:

- Tax ID
- DGI Transaction Document Type – Argentina

Considerations and Limitations of the AFIP CITI Application

You can import data in the AFIP CITI application in either of the following modes:

- File with no processing
- Grouping and ledgering file

The AFIP CITI application considers the file to be a file with no processing if the information that is being imported was generated in detail. That is, the import file contains a record for each transaction, regardless of the amount of fiscal credit. This option requires more processing time because the AFIP CITI application has to summarize those transactions with a fiscal credit lower than 500.

The AFIP CITI application considers the file to be a grouping and ledgering file if the information that is being imported was generated from the summary of the transactions with fiscal credit does not exceeding 500. This option uses less processing time because the AFIP CITI application imports the information only.

You can choose which of these two options to use by completing the processing options for the minimum amount of fiscal credit for the Process Purchase Documents program (R76A8092) and the Process Own Credit Notes program (R76A8093). If you specify 0 in these processing options, the AFIP CITI application processes the file with no processing. If you specify 500,00 in these processing options, the AFIP CITI application processes the file as a grouping and ledgering file.

Beginning and Final Positions

The first time that you import data in the AFIP CITI application, indicate the beginning and final positions of the information in the text file as follows:

Denominación del campo	Desde	Hasta
Tip de Comprobante	001	002
N° de Comprobante	003	014
Fecha del Comprobante	015	022
C.U.I.T. del Informado	023	033
Apellido y Nombre o Denominación	034	058
Impuesto Liquidado	059	070
C.U.I.T. Vendedor	071	081
Denominación Vendedor	082	106
IVA Comisión	107	118

Fiscal Credit Determination

Tax percentages to be taken are defined as follows:

- For purchases, the tax percentage to be taken corresponds to bucket 1 of the voucher tax area. This tax is also reported on the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger as fiscal credit. Other kinds of taxes that are connected to the voucher, such as perceptions, internal taxes, and non-registered VAT, are not reported.
- For the company's credit notes, the tax percentage to be taken corresponds to the tax codes for which a 1 is entered in the Sales Report Group Column field (ASGC) in the Tax Definitions program (P76A10).

Frequency and Number of Presentations

Resolution RG 781/00 established that each company (taxpayer) should submit the CITI report for every month, including January, February, and March. Therefore, you must run the complete process (process purchase documents, process the company's credit notes, and generate the text file) before beginning the process for the next month.

Processing Option to Delete the Output File

The Process Purchase Documents program (R76A8092) allows the CITI Report – ARG – 04 table (F76A8014) to be purged and then regenerated. The Process Own Credit Notes program (R76A8093) adds information to the transactions that were created by the Process Purchase Documents program. Therefore, you must run the Process Purchase Documents program first and the Process Own Credit Notes program second.

Error Messages

The error messages that might appear on the report act as warnings; they do not stop the process of importing the file from a PC. However, if the errors continue to appear, the application does not import the file successfully. You must correct the errors and reprocess the whole cycle.

Processing SICORE

AFIP General Resolution 738/99, which was published on December 20, 1999, in the Argentinian Legal Newspaper, establishes a new application through which withholdings, perceptions, or both, are reported. This AFIP SICORE application also provides the ability to print withholding certificates.

Companies must use the AFIP SICORE application to report their withholdings and perceptions to submit a sworn declaration on a monthly or per semester basis, and to generate payment forms and certificates. The AFIP SICORE application allows you to submit a file on a diskette or through electronic transmission.

Article II of RG 738/99 establishes required data that is related to perception certificates and must be submitted.

Note

You do not use the AFIP SICORE application to print perception certificates. You print perception certificates in EnterpriseOne along with the vouchers that originated them. You can substitute another document (for example, the legal invoice) for a perception certificate, if the other document contains the information that is required in RG 750.

Required Data for Accounts Payable Withholdings

The following data is required when reporting Accounts Payable withholdings to the fiscal authority.

Document Type

The SICORE data structure defines the following special codes for document types that generate withholdings:

Code	Description
1	Voucher
2	Receipt
3	Credit Note
4	Debit Note
5	Other Document
6	Payment Order

You use UDC 76/DT to associate SICORE document types with AFIP legal document types by specifying the AFIP legal document type in the Codes field and the associated SICORE document type in the Special Handling field.

In the following example for RG 1415, the SICORE document type 1 corresponds to type A and B vouchers:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
01	Invoice A	1	N
02	Debit Note A	4	N
03	Credit Note A	3	N
04	Receipts A	2	N
06	Invoice B	1	N

Voucher Emission Date

The voucher emission date is the date of the voucher that generates the withholding. For profit withholdings that are generated by the payment of more than one voucher, you can use the date from any of the vouchers.

Document Number

The document number is the invoice legal number from the voucher that generates the withholding. For profit withholdings that are generated by the payment of more than one voucher, use the payment order number.

See Also

- *Numeration by Payment Order for Profit Withholding (RG 814/00) in the Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about payment order numbers.

Voucher Amount

This data is the amount from the vouchers that generate the withholding.

Withholding Code

The AFIP withholding codes that are used in the Accounts Payable module are as follows:

Code	Description
217	Profit Withholding
218	Profit Withholding – Foreign Beneficiaries
767	VAT Withholding

Regime Code

The regime code is required in the SICORE and is validated when the data is imported in the application.

Regime codes are derived from the legal concepts, which are connected to the withholding concepts that you set up for VAT and profit withholdings percentages. Therefore, you must verify the setup for VAT and profit withholdings.

Operation Code

For all withholdings, the operation code is 1.

Calculation Base

This data is the withholding calculation base.

For the credit note document type, report the difference between the original withholding and the proper withholding. With this document type, you must report the following:

- Credit note withholdings
- Withholdings that are generated by adjustment payments which were entered by documents that discount the withholding generated

For example, if the original withholding value was 100 ARS and the user entered a withholding adjustment value of 20 ARS, the withholding value would have been 80 ARS. In the Calculation Base field, you would specify 20 ARS (100 – 80).

Condition Code

The AFIP condition codes are:

Code	Description
1	Registered
2	Not Registered
3	Not Categorized
6	Hourly or Daily Contract
7	Monthly Contract
8	Included in the Grains Fiscal Regime
9	Not Included in the Grains Fiscal Regime
10	Other Subjects Registered
11	Gas Stations Registered VAT Withholding
12	Public Services

Code	Description
13	General Rate – Sales or Rent Movable Things
14	Reduced Rate – Sales or Rent Movable Things
15	Substitute Withholding

To correctly report the profit condition codes in the SICORE, set up these values in the Special Handling Code field of UDC 76/03, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	.		N
INS	Registered	1	N
NOI	Not Registered	2	N
NOR	No Withholding	3	N

To correct report VAT condition codes in the SICORE, set VAT Condition Codes in an Address Book Category Code (UDC 01/01-30). Set up the AFIP Condition Codes in the Special Handling Code field of the category code UDC that you choose.

Specify the category code that you are using for VAT condition codes for suppliers in the Code of VAT Withholding processing option on the Final Step (RG 738) program (R76A8002).

Withholding Amount

This withholding amount is made to the supplier. For the credit note document type, this field contains the withholding amount that should have been reported. For example, for a withholding of 100 ARS followed by a rectification of 20 ARS, the withholding amount to be reported is 80 ARS.

Excluded Percentage and Bulletin Date

After the withholding has been made, you must report the supplier excluded percentage for the tax. To report the excluded percentage correctly, you must set up an exempt percentage in the V.A.T WH – Exempt Percentages program (P760416A).

When you run the Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) program (R76A8081), the system verifies, based on the withholding type, that the withholding date is between the effective date and the expiration date to get the official bulletin emission date.

Supplier Document Type and Number

The AFIP valid document types are:

Code	Description
80	C.U.I.T.
86	C.U.I.L.
87	C.D.I.
83	Foreign Tax ID
84	Foreign ID

You must set up these values in UDC 76A/A0; and then you must specify both the AFIP document type and the document number on the A/B Additional Information – Revision form when you set up Address Book records for suppliers.

For foreign suppliers, specify the foreign document number that is defined by AFIP for each country. Do not enter the CUIT from the country to which the supplier belongs.

See Also

- *Annex of Fase I R.G. 738/99*

Original Certification Number

This field must be completed only for rectifications that increase or decrease a withholding made, or for withholdings from credit notes. The certification number that corresponds to the one given to the withheld subject must be reported.

You must correctly report the original certification number because the system uses this number to retrieve the legal invoice, the taxable amount, and the gross amount of the voucher that generated the original withholding.

You can review the relationship between the original withholding certificate and the rectification by choosing Rectification from the Row menu on the Work with Voucher Additional Information form of the F0411 Tag File Maintenance – A program (P760411A).

Increase Growth

Enter 0 in this field if a growth increase does not exist. Enter 1 if the voucher that originated the profit withholding was made to a foreign supplier who has a fiscal area defined in UDC 76A/AC.

CUIT of the Foreign Beneficiary

For profit withholdings that are made to foreign beneficiaries, you must report the CUIT for the supplier's country. The system retrieves the CUIT from UDC 76A/FJ where they are set up for physical persons or entities.

Supplier Number and Document Type

The number and document type from the supplier for whom the withholding amount was retained must be reported.

See Also

- *Supplier Document Type and Number under Required Data for Accounts Payable Withholdings in the Global Solutions Argentina Guide*

Trade Name

This data is the trade name of the supplier. The system retrieves the alpha name from the supplier's Address Book record.

Fiscal Address

The city, state, and zip code of the supplier must be set up in the Address Book for correct exposition in SICORE.

The AFIP has established a special codification for each state. You must set up the special codification in the Special Handling Code field of UDC 00/S as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
CF	Capital Federal	0	N
BA	Buenos Aires	1	N
CA	Catamarca	2	N
CO	Córdoba	3	N
COR	Corriente	4	N
ER	Entre Ríos	5	N
JY	Jujuy	6	N
MZ	Mendoza	7	N
LR	La Rioja	8	N
SA	Salta	9	N

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
SJ	San Juan	10	N
SL	San Luis	11	N
SF	Santa Fe	12	N
SE	Santiago del Estero	13	N
TU	Tucumán	14	N
CH	Chaco	16	N
CHU	Chubut	17	N
FOR	Formosa	18	N
MI	Misiones	19	N
NEU	Neuquen	20	N
LP	La Pampa	21	N
RN	Río Negro	22	N
SC	Santa Cruz	23	N
TF	Tierra del Fuego	24	N

Note

Code 15 does not exist.

Required Data for Accounts Receivable Self Withholdings or Perceptions

The following data is required when reporting Accounts Receivable self withholdings or perceptions to the fiscal authority.

Document Type

The SICORE data structure defines the following special codes for document types that generate self withholdings or perceptions:

Code	Description
1	Invoice
2	Receipts
3	Credit Note
4	Debit Note
5	Other Vouchers

You use UDC 76/DT to associate SICORE document types with AFIP legal document types by specifying the AFIP legal document type in the Codes field and the associated SICORE document type in the Special Handling field.

In the following example for RG 1415, the SICORE document type 1 corresponds to type A and B vouchers:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
01	Invoice A	1	N
02	Debit Note A	4	N
03	Credit Note A	3	N
04	Receipts A	2	N
06	Invoice B	1	N

Data about the Perceived Client

For the data required about the perceived client, one of the fields to include is the state. You specify the state in the client's Address Book record.

AFIP has established a special codification for each state. You set up the special codification in the Special Handling Code field of UDC 00/S as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
CF	Capital Federal	0	N
BA	Buenos Aires	1	N
CA	Catamarca	2	N

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
CO	Córdoba	3	N
COR	Corriente	4	N
ER	Entre Ríos	5	N
JY	Jujuy	6	N
MZ	Mendoza	7	N
LR	La Rioja	8	N
SA	Salta	9	N
SJ	San Juan	10	N
SL	San Luis	11	N
SF	Santa Fe	12	N
SE	Santiago del Estero	13	N
TU	Tucumán	14	N
CH	Chaco	16	N
CHU	Chubut	17	N
FOR	Formosa	18	N
MI	Misiones	19	N
NEU	Neuquen	20	N
LP	La Pampa	21	N
RN	Río Negro	22	N
SC	Santa Cruz	23	N
TF	Tierra del Fuego	24	N

Note

Code 15 does not exist.

Regimes

Enter the regimes that are used by the company in UDC 76A/CR.

Important Note

The description is the concept of the perception certificate.

Taxes Categorization

The general resolution includes a categorization of taxes. List these categories in UDC 76A/CI as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
217	Profit Tax		N
64	Fondo Nac. Incentivo Doc		N
767	VAT Tax		N

Perception Codes

You must associate the tax codes for the tax areas with the regime codes and the DGI tax code in UDC 76A/PE as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
IVAPER	265	767		N

Percentage of Exclusion

You must include the percentage of exclusion for perceptions and the date of the government report when they were published. You set up this information in the Tax Liberation program (P76A8050).

See Also

- *Setting Up Exclusion Percentages* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about the Tax Liberation program (P76A8050)

Generating SICORE

Complete the following general steps to generate SICORE:

1. If you are using the Accounts Payable module, run the Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) program (R76A8081).
2. If you are using the Accounts Receivable module, run the Step II – A/R Transactions (RG 738) program (R76A94).
3. If you make self withholdings, run the Step III – Self Withholdings program (R76A96).
4. Run the Final Step (RG 738) program (R76A8002).
5. Run the TXT Generation program (R76A8082) to create the flat file.
6. Import the flat files with the AFIP SICORE application.

Setting Up for SICORE

You must set up the following UDCs to run the Step III – Self Withholdings program (R76A96):

- UDC 76/04

You must enter 1 in the Description 02 field on UDC 76/04 to allow the columns to appear in the SICORE, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	.			N
10	Services	1		N
20	Rental Income	1		N
30	Goods	1		N
40	Professional	1		N
50	Service Location	1		N
70	Professional Fees	1		N
80	Decentralized Regime	1		N
99	No Withholding			N

- UDC 76/L3

You must also set up profit withholding percentages.

See Also

- *Setting Up User Defined Codes for Profit Withholding in the Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for more information about UDC 76/04 and UDC 76/L3
- *Setting Up Profit Withholding Percentages in the Global Solutions Argentina Guide*

Running Step I – A/P Transactions

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Step I – A/P Transactions (RG738).

The Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) program (R76A8081) generates the Company Relation RG 738/99 – ARG – 04 table (F76A8081) with information about the withholdings made to suppliers. Table F76A8001, which conforms to the structure that is required by AFIP for the SICORE, is also generated and contains the following information:

- Invoice letter
- EnterpriseOne internal supplier
- Withholding number
- Company

The following information is not supplied during this step because this information is retrieved during the final step:

- Supplier document type
- Supplier document number
- Supplier country CUIT
- Withholding condition of the subject for VAT tax

The Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) program generates an error report and a report that lists the selected records.

After you run this program for purchase transactions, you must run a version for voids. When you run the version for voids, set up the processing options in the same way as you did on the version for purchase transactions, with the following exceptions:

- Specify 1 in processing option 4 to process voids.
- Leave processing option 5 blank to avoid erasing the exit file.
- Specify 3 in processing options 9 and 10 on the Adjustment tab to process voids.

Processing Options for Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) (R76A8081)

General

1. Date from:
 2. Date to :
 3. Enter '1' to submit in final Mode, leave in blank to submit it in Proof Mode.
 4. Enter '1' if you want to process void withholdings
 5. Enter '1' if you want delete all withholding records of output file.
Enter '2' if you want delete withholding records between from and to date.
-

Leave in blank for not deleting the output file.

Tax AP

6. Enter the VAT Tax Code.
7. Enter the Profit Tax Code for Local Suppliers
8. Enter the Profit tax Code for Foreign Suppliers.

Adjustement

9. Enter the code of document to the Tax Authority (AFIP) to informate the adjustement or voided withholdings of invoices.
10. Enter the code of document to the Tax Authority (AFIP) to informate the adjustement or voided withholdings of credit notes.

Legal Number

11. Enter '1' if you want to consider the withholding legal number.
12. Enter '1' if you want to generate in work file the voids in the same month. They will not generate en the txt file that will be import to the SICORE 3.0.

Data Selection for Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) (R76A8081)

Set the data selection for the Step I – A/P Transactions (RG 738) program as follows:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Document Type (F0414) (DCT)	is equal to	“\$G,\$I”
And	BC Document Type - Matching (F0414) (DCTM)	is not equal to	“PG”

Running Step II – A/R Transactions

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Step II – A/R Transactions (RG 738).

The Step II – A/R Transactions (RG 738) program (R76A94) generates the Generation SICORE’s – Last Step –RG 738/99 – ARG - 04 table (F76A8001).

Processing Options for Step II – A/R Transactions (RG 738) (R76A94)

General Option

- 1.- Enter the column of V.A.T. Purchasing Report where the perception are informed.
- 2.- Enter the Initial Date to be processed.
- 3.- Enter the Final Date to be processed.
- 4.- Enter '1' if the Final Process is only for A/R or leave it ' ' if it include A/P.
- 5.- Enter '1' if the process is in Final mode or leave it blank if is in Test mode.
- 6.- Enter 'Y' to process according to RG738.

Default Value 'N'

- 7.- Enter 'Y' if you want to delete records included in the date range. Leave Blank for delete all records.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Column of VAT	Specify 03, which is the column in which perceptions are informed.
Initial Date	Specify the initial date of processing.
Final Date	Specify the date through which transactions should be included for processing.
AR and/or AP Final Mode	Specify 1 if you are processing A/R records only in the final process. Leave this processing option blank if you are including A/P records in the final process.
Final Mode or Proof Mode	Specify 1 to run the process in final mode. When you run the process in final mode, the system enters a 1 in the Processing Flag field (PFLG) in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09).
RG 738	Specify Y to run the process according to RG 738.
Deleting Records	Specify Y to delete all of the existing records between the initial and final dates before running the process. Leave this processing option blank to delete all existing records.

Running Step III – Self Withholdings

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Step III – Self Withholdings.

You run the Step III – Self Withholdings program (R76A96) if you make self withholdings. This program adds records to the Generation SICORE's – Last Step –RG 738/99 – ARG - 04 table (F76A8001).

General Resolution 830/00 established in Anexo VII, point D, that companies subject to the exceptional regime must report an amount that is equal to the withholding amount which would have been made to them if they were not part of the exceptional regime. This information and amount must be reported according to the procedures, terms, and conditions that are defined by General Resolution 738/99 and its modifications (SICORE).

If the company is subject to the exceptional regime, you must run the Step III – Self Withholdings program.

Processing Options for Step III – Self Withholdings (R76A96)

General

1. Date From
2. Date Thru
3. Insert '1' to process in final mode, or ' ' to process in proof mode.

RG 830

4. Insert '1' to generate the rows in the SICORE's file.
 5. Insert '1' to add the rows into de SICORE's file, otherwise it will be deleted before.
 6. Insert the Tax Code, the default is '217'.
-

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Date From	Specify the date from which transactions should be included for processing.
Date Thru	Specify the date through which transactions should be included for processing.
Final Mode or Proof Mode	Specify 1 to run the process in final mode. When you run the process in final mode, the system updates the User Reserved Amount field (URAT) in the Receipts Header table (F03B13), which prevents the records from being processed again.
RG 830 – SICORE Generation	Specify Y to run the process as part of SICORE. Leave this processing option blank to run it as an independent process.
Add Rows or Delete	Specify 1 to add to the existing records. Leave this processing option blank to delete existing records before adding new ones.
Tax Code	Specify 217, which is the profit code.

Running the Final Step

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose Final Step (RG 738).

You run the Final Step (RG 738) program (R76A8002) after you have run the appropriate combination of steps I, II, and III. This program generates the SICORE RG738 Withholding Entity – ARG – 04 table (F76A8002) and adds records to the Generation SICORE’s – Last Step –RG 738/99 – ARG - 04 table (F76A8001). This program uses information from these tables to generate the following tables, which are used in generation of the text file:

- Withholding SICORE RG 738/99 – Text Table – 04 (F76A801T). This table contains information about all the withholdings made.
- SICORE RG738 Withholding Entity – Text Table – ARG - 04 (F76A802T). This table contains information about the suppliers who suffered withholdings.

Processing Options for Final Step (RG 738) (R76A8002)

General

1. '1' if you want add records. Else the output file will be deleted before the process.
2. Category code
3. Enter the generic Tax ID for those taxpayer who have not Tax ID.

Default Codes A/P

VAT Withholding

1. Code of VAT Withholding

Profit Withholding

Code of Supplier Profit Withholding.

2. With Address in the Country

3. With Address in the exterior

Default Codes A/R

V.A.T. Perception

1 - Enter V.A.T. Perception Code

PROFIT Perception

2 - Enter Tax Code corresponding to customer Profit Perception.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Add Records or Delete	Specify 1 to add to the existing records. Leave this processing option blank to delete existing records before adding new ones.
Category Code	Specify the Address Book Category code in which you define the AFIP supplier or customer condition.
VAT Perception Code	Specify the tax code that is defined in the system.
Profit Perception Code	Specify the tax code that is defined in the system.

Generating the SICORE Text File

From the SICORE RG 738/99 menu (G76A738), choose TXT Generation.

The TXT Generation program (R76A8082) creates a flat file with information from the Withholding SICORE RG 738/99 – Text Table – 04 table (F76A801T) and the SICORE RG738 Withholding Entity – Text Table – ARG - 04 table (F76A802T). The system creates this flat file by using the name and location that you specify in the processing options.

You can import this text file by using the AFIP SICORE application.

Processing Options for TXT Generation (R76A8082)

General

1. Path for the output file. Default "C:\"

2. Name of output file for records of F76A801T.
(Withholding/Perception). Default "F76A801T.txt"

3. Name of output file for records of F76A802T.
(Suppliers/Customers). Default "F76A802T.txt"

File Structure of the Withholding SICORE RG 738/99 – Text Table – 04 Table (F76A801T)

Field	Length	Invoices	Credit Notes	Reference
Voucher Code	2	Legal codification, 1 – invoice, 2 – receipt, and so on.	Credit note 3	UDC 76A/DT Special Handling Code
Emission Date for the Voucher (DD/MM/YYYY)	10	The Date – Invoice – Julian field (DIVJ) from the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09).		
Voucher Number	12	Legal number. The Supplier or Customer Invoice Number field (VINV) from table F76A09. Example: 0001000001.		The setup from the AFIP SICORE application 5.0 must be modified to retrieve the field from the EnterpriseOne table.
Voucher Amount	16	The Amount – Gross field (AG) from table F76A09.	Credit note gross amount	
Tax Code	3	Tax legal codification.		UDC 76A/CI
Regime Code	3	VAT regime.		UDC 76A/CR
Operation Code	1	Legal codification – 1 for withholding, 2 for perception, and so on.		Hard coded.
Calculation Base	14	Taxable amount.	Perception amount.	For credit notes, the base is deducted from this field.
Withholding Date	10	The Date – Invoice – Julian field (DIVJ) from table F76A09.		
Condition Code	2	For VAT, the UDC for the selected category code. For Profit, UDC 76A/03.		This field is not populated for perceptions.

Field	Length	Invoices	Credit Notes	Reference
Withholding Amount	6	The addition of the Amount Domestic Tax – ARG – 42 field (ATDA) from the Taxes – Tax Amounts by Invoice Suffix - AGR – 03B table (F76A19)for the tax code in UDC 76A/PE.		
Exclusion Percentage	6	Value from the Perceptions Exempt Percentages – ARG - 03B table (F76A8050).		
Bulletin Emission Date	6	Value from table F76A8050.		
Supplier Document Type	2	UDC 76A/A0 (CUIL, CUIT, and so on).		
Supplier Document Number	20	The Tax ID field (TAX) from the Address Book Master table (F0101).		
Original Certification Number	14	This field is not populated for perceptions.		
Ordinant Denomination	30	This field is not populated for perceptions.		
Increase Growth	1	This field is not populated for perceptions.		
Supplier Country CUIT	11	This field is not populated for perceptions.		
Ordinant CUIT	11	This field is not populated for perceptions.		

File Structure of the SICORE RG738 Withholding Entity – Text Table – ARG - 04 Table (F76A802T)

Field	Length	Invoices	Credit Notes	Reference
Supplier Document Number	11	The Tax ID field (TAX) from the Address Book Master table (F0101).		
Trade Name	20	The Name – Alpha field (ALPH) from table F0101.		
Fiscal Address	20	The Address Line 1 field (ADD1) from the Address by Date table (F0116).		
City	20	The City field (CTY1) from table F0116.		
States	2	The State field (ADDS) from table F0116 and the special handling code from UDC 00/S.		
Zip Code	8	The Postal Code field (ADDZ) from table F0116.		
Supplier Document Type	2	UDC 76A/A0		

Numeration by Payment Order for Profit Withholding (RG 814/00)

The implementation of RG 738 – Phase III requires that certificates of tax withholding and profit withholding be numbered by issue place and fiscal year.

The new resolution impacts RG 814 as follows:

1. AFIP provided a new software application to read the SICORE. This application is called SICORE – Withholding System Control – Version 3.0 – Update and can be downloaded from the internet.

Resolution 814/00 does not require the use of this version, although you should always use the latest version which, at this time, is Version 4.0. This version meets the requirements of resolution 814/00.

2. The new numeration is optional so the tax withholding and profit withholding can be reported in the SICORE with the EnterpriseOne internal number. If you choose to use the EnterpriseOne internal number in the SICORE, you must use Version 3.0 – Update or Version 4.0. If you choose to use the numeration established by Phase III, you can use Version 3.0, Version 3.0 – Update, or Version 4.0. We recommend that you use the latest version of the software.

3. A new valid value of Payment Order has been added to the Voucher Type field to the import file for SICORE. This value is used when a withholding includes several invoices (such as profit). This new value is optional.

PeopleSoft has made the following modifications to meet these new requirements:

- The RG814 – Profit Withholding & Payment Order – ARG – 04 table (F76A8015) now stores the payment order number corresponding to profit withholding by supplier and company in the Payment Order Number – Argentina field (AOP).
- Step I of SICORE now populates the Payment Order field with the payment order number in the Payment Order Number – Argentina field (AOP) of the A/P Payment Detail Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760414A).

Generating the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose V.A.T Purchasing Ledger.

You must submit the VAT report to the AFIP tax authority every month. You run the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A) to produce a report of your fiscal credit for the period. This report includes information about the vouchers upon which the VAT tax was charged.

Note

Vouchers must be posted to be included in the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger. The version of the Post Vouchers to G/L program (R09801) that you use must have the Update Tax File processing option set to 3 to update the Taxes table (F0018) for all tax explanation codes.

The V.A.T Purchasing Ledger program includes credit invoices. Only credit invoices with fiscal credit that is considered definitive for the month are included. Not all credit invoices are included because they might have been assigned to losses instead of the final credit account.

Note

You must run the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052) to reclassify all of the vouchers for the month before you run the V.A.T Purchasing Ledger program. See *Reclassifying Fiscal Credit* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

For companies that submit the CITI report, we recommend that you generate the CITI report after you run the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program.

You must set up credit invoice activity rules (for example, IVACOMPRAS) with the From status that is required to include credit invoices in the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger and the To status that will be applied after the credit invoices has been included in the report. The From status must be the status that is applied by the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program.

The V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program verifies that the credit invoices have the required From status defined in the activity rule. Any credit invoice without the correct status are omitted from the report and listed in the Work Center.

When you run the V.A.T Purchasing Ledger program in final mode, the system updates the following fields:

- The Credit Invoice Status field (ACIS) in the Credit Invoice Information – Accounts Payable – ARG – 04 table (F76A24).

Note

If you want to rerun the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program, you must create a new IVACOMPRAS rule that includes credit invoices that have already been processed.

- The Voucher included in the VAT report – ARG field (AINC) in the A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760411A).
- The Voucher Included in the RG 1361 field (AIRG) in the F760411A A/P Tag File – ARG – 04 table (F76A411T).

After you print the Sales VAT Subledger, you can issue a magnetic version for backup.

PeopleSoft recommends that you leave the Transaction Date – From processing option blank so that invoices from previous periods that might still be pending an accepted or rejected status are included.

Data Selection for V.A.T Purchasing Ledger (R760499A)

Use data selection to specify which document types should be excluded from the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger. For example, you might set up the following data selection:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Document Type (F0411) (DCT)	is not equal to	“\$A,\$B,\$G,\$I,\$L,\$S,\$P”
And	BC G/L Posted Code (F0411) (POST)	is equal to	“D”
And	BC Voucher included in VAT report – ARG (F760411A) (AINC)	is equal to	<Blank>
And	BC A/R – A/P – Miscellaneous Code 1 (F0411) (RP1)	is not equal to	“1”

Prerequisites

- ❑ Run the AP Credit Invoice V.A.T. Restatement program (R76A0052) to reclassify all the month's vouchers that you want to process. See *Reclassifying Fiscal Credit* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*
- ❑ Set up status rule IVACOMPRAS to specify the status that credit invoices must have to be included in the subledger, as well as the status that should be assigned after the credit invoice has been incorporated in the report. See *Setting Up Credit Invoice Status Rules* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Set up UDC 76A/CS to identify the codes that represent reclassified to losses by entering a 1 in the special handling code field.

Processing Options for V.A.T Purchasing Ledger (R760499A)

General

1. V.A.T Calculation.

1 = Calculate VAT withholding percentage.

Blank = Take it from tax area master file.

2. Document Type

3. Proof or Final Mode

Blank = Run V.A.T. purchasing report in proof mode.

1 = Run V.A.T. purchasing report in final mode.

4. Withholding Amount

Blank = Print withholding amount column.

1 = Do not print withholding amount column.

5. Company

6. Sucursal Code

7. Enter the Company to assign the next page number

Company

8. Enter the Document Type to assign the next page number.

Document Type

Date

1. Transaction - Date From

2. Transaction - Date Thru

Magnetic Support

1. Enter '1' to generate magnetic support according to RG 3419 into the table F76A8000.

Enter '2' to generate it according to RG 1361 text format. Otherwise, no magnetic support will be generated.

Display

1. Enter '1' if you want to print details and totals by operation, '2' if you want to print only totals and left in blanks if you want to print only details. Default is blank.

2. Enter '1' if you want to print date of execution.

3. Enter '1' if you want to print the Tax Area Description from the Tax Area of the

Supplier Master. Leave in blanks if you want to print the Tax Area description from the Tax Area of the document.

RG 1361

1. Enter the A/B Category Code Number where the vendor responsible type is stored.
 2. Enter '1' to include additional information in the output file.
 3. Enter the path of the output file. If it is blank, the default is 'C:\'.
 4. Enter the name of the output file. If it is blank, the default is 'R760499A'.
-

Working with RG 1361 for the VAT Purchasing Ledger

Title II of RG 1361 specifies a new way in which the AFIP must be informed of purchase subledgers. The following modifications allow you to meet these new requirements.

Setting Up User Defined Codes for RG 1361 for the VAT Purchasing Ledger

You must set up the following user defined codes to meet the requirements of RG 1361.

Foreign Currency Codes (00/CC)

You must add the currency code that is required by AFIP in the Description 02 field of this UDC, as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
ARS	Argentine Peso	ARS		N
USD	United States Dollar	USD		N

Fiscal Controller (76A/CF)

Set up the following hard coded value in UDC 76A/CF:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	Default		N
C	Fiscal Controller		Y

Operation Code (76A/OC)

Set up the following hard coded values in UDC 76A/OC:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	Default		N
E	Exempt Opt		Y
X	Foreign Export/Import		Y
Z	Export/Import Tax Free zone		Y

Destination Code (76A/DE)

Set up the following hard coded values in UDC 76A/DE:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
	Default		N
CORI	Rpt Deposit Earning Correction		Y
DIS4	Simplified Import Destination		Y
DIS5	DAP Simplified Import Dest.		Y
EC01	Export to Consumption		Y
EC02	Expt to Consmpn w/DIT		Y
EC03	Exp to consmptn/minerals conc		Y
EC09	Exp to Cons w/DIT wo/trnsfrm		Y
IG01	Imp to cons ige ops wo/trans		Y

Responsible Type (01/xx)

Use an Address Book category code (01/xx) to list the VAT condition of subjects. Enter the following AFIP codes in the Special Handling field:

- 01 VAT inscript
- 02 Non-inscript VAT
- 03 Non responsible VAT
- 05 Final consumer

The following table is an example of UDC 01/24:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
			N
INS	Registered	01	N
NOI	Not registered	02	N
NOR	No withholding	03	N

You specify the Address Book category code that you are using in the processing options of the V.A.T Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A).

See Also

- *Table 4, Apart E from the Annex II of the R.G. 1361*

Setting Up Tax Areas for RG 1361

The country-specific tax area setup includes fields to meet the requirements of RG 1361. The Tax Rate Maintenance – ARG – 04 program (P764008A), which you access by choosing Regional Information from the Form menu on the standard Tax Rate/Area Revisions form, includes fields in which you can specify the tax codes types and tax percentages for different fiscal areas, so that tax information can be used in the subledgers according to RG 1361.

The tax code type fields are activated for tax rates 2, 3, and 4 if you specify a percentage for those tax rates on the Tax Rate/Area Revisions form. Tax rate 1 is reserved for VAT tax and tax rate 5 is reserved for VAT perception.

The following hard-coded values identify tax code types:

Code	Description
1	VAT
2	Gross Income Perception
3	City Council Tax Perception
4	Internal Taxes
5	VAT Perception
6	Others
7	Other Perceptions of National Taxes

Note

Tax code types are listed in UDC 76/A7.

The following example shows a tax area with all five tax rates used:

Tax Rate	Percentage	Tax Code Type
1	21	1 (VAT)
2	4	3 (City Council Tax Perception)
3	2	4 (Internal Taxes)
4	10	2 (Gross Income Perception)
5	5	5 (VAT Perception)

Entering Voucher Additional Information for RG 1361

The Voucher Additional Information – Revision form, which is displayed when you enter a voucher in the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411), includes the fields that allow you to add the required imported operations information.

This information is stored in the A/P Ledger Tag Table – ARG – 04 table (F760411A) and the additional importation information is stored in the F760411A A/P Tag File – ARG – 04 table (F76A411T).

► To enter voucher additional information for RG 1361

From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), choose Standard Voucher Entry.

1. On Supplier Ledger Inquiry, click Add.
2. On Enter Voucher – Payment Information, complete the steps to create a voucher.
3. On the G/L Distribution form, complete the accounting information.

The system displays the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form.

Note

Once you access the Voucher Additional Information - Revision form, you must complete the transaction; it cannot be cancelled.

The values displayed on the Withholdings tab correspond to the values that are set up for the provider.

The Document Type and Invoice Group fields are populated according to the tax area that is used in the voucher, and the relationship that is set up for EnterpriseOne internal documents and AFIP documents.

You can modify the values in any fields except the Autoprinter Inscription Number, Expiration Date, G.I. Agreement Code, and Profit Withholding Condition fields.

4. On the General Information tab, enter the number of pages of the invoice in the following field:

- Voucher Pages

Note

The number of pages must be reported in the Purchase VAT magnetic file.

5. Complete the following fields to supply information for RG 1361:

- Operation Code

Note

If the voucher has exempt lines, the Operation Code field cannot be blank.

- Fiscal Controller

6. Complete the following fields on the Import Information tab:

- Customs Code
- Customs Voucher Date
- Customs Voucher Number
- Destination Code

Note

If you complete the Customs Code field, you must also complete the Customs Voucher Date, Customs Voucher Number, and Destination Code fields.

7. After you have reviewed all of the information on the Voucher Additional Information – Revision form, click OK.

Generating the V.A.T. Purchase Ledger RG 1361 Magnetic File

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose V.A.T Purchasing Ledger.

You run the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A) to produce the V.A.T. Purchase Ledger RG 1361 Magnetic File. To run this program for RG 1361, you must complete the processing options on the RG 1361 tab.

Note

The magnetic file cannot display negative amounts. Instead, negative amounts are identified in the magnetic file with the following legal document types:

- 37 – Credit Note Voids
- 38 – Invoice / Debit Note Voids

For example, the magnetic file cannot include a negative amount as follows:

01 10000-

Instead, the amount is included as follows:

37 10000

This indicates that the amount is a Credit Note Void and is, therefore, a negative amount.

See Also

- *Generating the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for more information about the V.A.T. Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A)

Record Design Structure of the VAT Purchase Ledger RG 1361 Magnetic File

The following table describes the design structure for record type 1:

Field number	Field Definition			Description
	Type	Length	Decimals	
1	Alpha	1	0	Record type
2	Alpha	8	0	Voucher date
3	Alpha	2	0	Voucher type
4	Alpha	1		Fiscal controller
5	Alpha	4	0	Sales point
6	Alpha	20	0	Voucher number
7	Alpha	8	0	G/L date
8	Alpha	3	0	Custom code
9	Alpha	4		Destination code
10	Alpha	6	0	Shipment number
11	Alpha	1	0	Shipment number verification digit.
12	Alpha	2	0	Vendor identification document code
13	Alpha	11	0	Vendor identification number
14	Alpha	30		Vendor name and surname
15	Alpha	15	2	Operation total amount

Field Definition				
Field number	Type	Length	Decimals	Description
16	Alpha	15	2	Total concepts amount that are not part of the taxable amount
17	Alpha	15	2	Taxable amount
18	Alpha	4		VAT percentage
19	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated
20	Alpha	15	2	Exempt operations amount
21	Alpha	15	2	Perceptions or VAT payment on account amount
22	Alpha	15	2	Perception amounts or National taxes payment on account.
23	Alpha	15	2	Gross income perceptions amount
24	Alpha	15	2	City Council tax perception
25	Alpha	15	2	Internal tax amount
26	Alpha	2	0	Responsible type
27	Alpha	3		Currency code
28	Alpha	10	6	Exchange rate
29	Alpha	1	0	VAT percentage quantity
30	Alpha	1		Operation codes
31	Alpha	14	0	CAI
32	Alpha	8	0	Expiration date
33	Alpha	75		Additional information
		369		

The following table describes the design structure for record type 2:

Field number	Field Definition			Description
	Type	Length	Decimals	
1	Alpha	10		Period
2	Alpha	12	0	Filled
3	Alpha	31		Record type 1 quantity
4	Alpha	11	0	Filled
5	Alpha	30		Company CUIT
6	Alpha	15	2	Filled
7	Alpha	15	2	Total operation amount
8	Alpha	15	2	Total concept amount that are not part of the taxable amount.
9	Alpha	4		Taxable amount
10	Alpha	15	2	Filled
11	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated
12	Alpha	15	2	Exempt operations amount
13	Alpha	15	2	Perceptions amounts or VAT payment on account
14	Alpha	15	2	Perceptions amount or national taxes payment on account
15	Alpha	15	2	Gross incomes perceptions
16	Alpha	15	2	City council tax perceptions
17	Alpha	114		Internal Tax amount
18	Alpha	369		Filled

Generating the Sales VAT Ledger

From the Legal Reports menu (G76A03B2), choose Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary.

You use the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program (R76A8060) to generate the Sales VAT Ledger. The Sales VAT Ledger is a legal report that you submit monthly to report your fiscal debits. All sales transactions for the month are included on the report. Transactions must have been printed and reclassified to be included on the report.

You can use the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program to generate a magnetic file that you can submit to the fiscal authority. To generate the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file, specify 1 in processing option 8 on the Support tab.

The Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program produces a paper report and a magnetic file. You can view any errors that occurred during processing in the Work Center.

Report Columns for the Sales VAT Ledger

The Sales VAT Ledger report includes the following information:

Invoice Date	The emission date of the invoice.
Invoice Number	The invoice legal number.
Customer Name	The trade name or customer name.
DGI Document Type	The document type assigned by AFIP—for example, 080 for CUIT.
Fiscal Identification	A number that is assigned by AFIP that identifies the customer—for example, the CUIT number.
Tax Rate Description	A description of the tax rate that is used in the operation.
Gross Amount	The total gross amount.
Taxable Amount	The tax calculation base.
Non Taxable Amount	The amount on which taxes are not calculated (column 05).
Tax Amount	The calculated tax amount.
Tax Rate	The tax rate percentage by purchase order.

The rest of the columns list the taxes that are calculated for each tax code. Typically, the tax codes are listed in the following order:

- 1 - Liable Registered
- 2 - Liable Non Registered
- 3 - VAT Perception
- 4 - Exempt Operations
- 5 - Non-taxable Amounts
- 6 - Internal Taxes

Prerequisite

- ❑ Run the Split Tax Validation program (R76A8900) to reclassify all of the month's transactions that you want to process. See *Splitting Taxes* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Processing Options for Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary (R76A8060)

General 1

1. Enter the company that must appear at page header of the report.
2. Enter Issue Place.
3. Enter '1' to select columns that are going to be consider to inform as percentage for VAT
VAT

VAT Non Registered

VAT Perception

Exempt Operations

No Taxable

Internal Taxes

General 2

4. Enter the column number where invoice non taxable amounts with explanation code 'E' and tax area with percentage not equal to zero. (values 01..06) is going to be printed.

Sales Report Group Column

Dates

5. Range of dates to select transactions:

Date From

Date Thru

Mode

6. Enter '1' if this run is final mode. Leave it blank if it is proof mode.
-

Run Mode

7. Enter the document Type to assign the next page number.

Document Type

Support

8. Enter '1' if you want to generate Sales V.A.T. Report

'2' if you want to generate RG 1361 text file.

Enter the Target Directory, by default C:\ is used.

Enter the File Name for the F76A90 records.

Display

9. Enter '1' if you want to print totals and details by operations. '2' if you want to print only totals. Leave it blank to print only details. Default is blank

10. Enter '1' if you want to print date of execution.

11. Enter '1' if you want to print the Customer Tax Area description . Blank if you want to print the Document Tax Area description.

RG 1361

Customer Category Code

Enter 1 to include additional info in the output file

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Company	Specify the company that must appear on the page header of the report.
Issue Place	Specify the issue place for the company.
VAT Columns	Specify 1 in the columns that should be included in the VAT percentage.
Exempt Column	Specify the number of the column in which the exempt concept should be displayed.
Dates	Specify the date range for the process.
Run Mode	Specify 1 to run the program in final mode, or leave this processing option blank to run in proof mode. When you run the program in final mode, the system enters 2 in the Processing Flag field (PFLG) in the Invoice Total – ARG – 03B table (F76A09).
Document Type for Pagination	Specify the document type to use to assign page numbers.
Sales VAT Support / RG 1361	Specify 1 to run the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file or 2 to run the Sales VAT Ledger RG 1361 magnetic file. You must also specify the file name and directory for the magnetic file.

Totals	Specify whether to generate the report in detail or summarized (totals) form.
Date of Execution	Specify 1 to use the system date.
Document Tax Area Description	Specify 1 to print the description from the customer's tax area. Leave this processing option blank to print the description from the tax area of the document.
Customer Category Code	Specify the Address Book category code that you use to record the condition of the client.
Additional Info in Output File	Specify 1 to include the information from the following fields in field 30 in the magnetic file: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document Type (DCT) • Document (Voucher, Invoice, and so on) (DOC) • Document Company (KCO) • Address Number (AN8) If you leave this processing option blank, field 30 in the magnetic file is filled with zeros.

Working with RG 1361 for the Sales VAT Ledger

Title II of RG 1361 specifies a new way in which the AFIP must be information of sales subledgers. The following modifications allow you to meet these new requirements.

Setting Up User Defined Codes for RG 1361 for the Sales VAT Ledger

You must set up the following user defined codes to meet the requirements of RG 1361.

Country's CUIT (76A/FJ)

List the external CUITs that are defined by AFIP for foreign countries in UDC 76A/FJ and shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
FRC	55-00000430-7	N	N
FRP	50-00000412-7	N	N
USP	50-0000301-5	N	N

The system retrieves the CUIT from this UDC, based on the Country and Person/Corporation Code of the supplier or customer in the Address Book. For example, if the supplier's Country code is FR and Person/Corporation Code is C, the system retrieves the CUIT for the FRC code in this UDC.

Document Type – Invoices Only (00/DI)

As established by general resolution, the fiscal authority (AFIP) states that the different invoices which are reported in the Sales VAT Ledger must have the following codification:

- Document types that correspond to exempt operations must be listed in UDC 00/DI with Z, X, or E in the second position of the Special Handling field.
- Document types that correspond to non-taxable operations must be listed in UDC 00/DI with N in the second position of the Special Handling field.

The following example shows a document type with Z in the second position of the Special Handling field:

Codes	Description 01	Description 02	Special Handling	Hard Coded
RI	Invoice		1Z	N

Document types of printed invoices that originated in the Sales Order system or the Accounts Receivable system and that have an exempt concept must be configured in this UDC. Documents with VAT must have a blank value in the second position of the Special Handling field.

If the same invoice has a combination of different concepts (for example, a VAT rate with exempt or non-taxable concepts) and this UDC contains a Z, X, E, or N in the Special Handling field for the document type, the system writes a blank in the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file.

If the Special Handling field in the UDC contains an invalid value or is blank, and the invoice concept is exempt, the program generates a warning message in the Work Center and writes an E in the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file.

If the Special Handling field in the UDC contains an invalid value or is blank, and the invoice concept is non-taxable, the program generates a warning message in the Work Center and writes an N in the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file.

If the Special Handling field in the UDC contains an invalid value or is blank, and the invoice has both exempt and non-taxable concepts, the program generates a warning message in the Work Center and writes an E in the Sales VAT Ledger magnetic file.

In addition, the fiscal authority requires that the program validate that the tax amount is less than the taxable amount and that the taxable amount must be less than the gross amount of the invoice. If these conditions are not met and the invoice has lines with tax explanation code VT, the program generates a message in the Work Center.

Responsible Type (01/xx)

Use an Address Book category code (01/xx) to list the types of responsables. Enter the values that are defined by AFIP in the Special Handling field as shown in the following example:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
			N
INS	Inscripto	01	N
NOI	No inscripto	02	N
NOR	No retener	03	N

You specify the Address Book category code that you are using in the processing options of the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program (R76A8060). The Sales VAT magnetic file lists the value from the Special Handling field for the responsible type.

Setting Up Tax Definitions for RG 1361

You must complete the Tax Category field on the Tax Definition form with one of the following valid values:

Code	Description
1	VAT
2	National perception of taxes
3	Jurisdictional
4	Gross incomes
5	Internal taxes
6	Other (corresponds to exempt concepts)

See Also

- *Setting Up Tax Definitions* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*

Generating the Sales VAT Ledger RG 1361 Magnetic File

From the Legal Reports menu (G76A03B2), choose Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary.

You can use the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program (R76A8060) to generate a magnetic file to meet the requirements of RG 1361. To generate the Sales VAT Ledger RG 1361 magnetic file, specify 2 in processing option 8 on the Support tab.

Transactions must have been printed and reclassified to be included on the report.

When run in proof or final mode, the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program generates records in the Sales V.A.T. Tape File – ARG – 03 table (F76A0394), and produces a paper report and a magnetic file. You can view any errors that occurred during processing in the Work Center. When you run the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program in final mode, the program marks the records as having been processed.

Warning or Error Messages for Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary (R76A8060)

The following error messages are warnings, which means that they do not prevent the magnetic file from being generated; they warn the user of problems that occurred during processing.

The following is a partial list of possible error messages:

- Error in the amount of operation
The total of the gross amount line does not reconcile with the tax detail. You must verify the sum of the line and determine which amount is in error.
- Error in taxable amount
The taxable amount is incorrect. This amount must be greater than the VAT of the voucher and less than the gross amount. This validation is mandated by AFIP.
- Difference in the amount of perception
The amount calculated by the program for a VAT perception to a non-registered or un-categorized liability does not match the amount calculated by EnterpriseOne. This error is generally caused by rounding differences due to the formula that AFIP uses.

Record Design Structure of the Sales VAT Ledger RG 1361 Magnetic File

The Sales VAT Ledger RG 1361 magnetic file contains two types of records. Record type 1 lists each invoice by tax rate, and record type 2 lists totals.

The following table describes the design structure for record type 1:

Field Number	Field Definition			Description
	Type	Length	Decimals	
1	Alpha	1	0	Record type
2	Alpha	8	0	Invoice Date
3	Alpha	2	0	Invoice type
4	Alpha	1		Fiscal Controller
5	Alpha	4	0	Emission Serial
6	Alpha	20	0	Invoice number
7	Alpha	20	0	Invoice number thru
8	Alpha	2	0	Customer document type

Field Number	Field Definition			Description
	Type	Length	Decimals	
9	Alpha	11	0	Customer document number
10	Alpha	30		Customer name
11	Alpha	15	2	Total Amount
12	Alpha	15	2	Total concepts amount that are not part of the taxable amount
13	Alpha	15	2	Taxable amount
14	Alpha	4	2	Tax Rate
15	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated
16	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated to RNI or perception to non-categorized
17	Alpha	15	2	Exempt operations amount
18	Alpha	15	2	Perceptions amount or national taxes payment on account
19	Alpha	15	2	Gross incomes perceptions amount
20	Alpha	15	2	City council perception amount
21	Alpha	15	2	Internal taxes amount
22	Alpha	2	0	Responsible type
23	Alpha	3		Currency code
24	Alpha	10	6	Exchange rate
25	Alpha	1	0	VAT percentages quantity
26	Alpha	1		Operation code
27	Alpha	14	0	CAI
28	Alpha	8	0	Expiration date
29	Alpha	8	0	Voucher void date
30	Alpha	75		Additional information

The following table describes the design structure for record type 2:

Field Definition				
Field Number	Type	Length	Decimals	Description
1	Alpha	1	0	Record type
2	Alpha	6	0	Period
3	Alpha	29		Filled
4	Alpha	12	0	Record type 1 quantity
5	Alpha	10		Filled
6	Alpha	11	0	Company CUIT
7	Alpha	30		Filled
8	Alpha	15	2	Operation total amount
9	Alpha	15	2	Total concepts amount that are not part of the taxable amount
10	Alpha	15	2	Taxable amount
11	Alpha	4		Filled
12	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated
13	Alpha	15	2	Tax calculated to RNI or perception to non categorized
14	Alpha	15	2	Exempt operations amount
15	Alpha	15	2	Perceptions amount or national taxes payment on account
16	Alpha	15	2	Gross incomes perceptions
17	Alpha	15	2	City council perceptions amount
18	Alpha	15	2	Internal taxes amount
19	Alpha	122		Filled

See Also

- ❑ *Generating the Sales VAT Ledger* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for more information about the Sales VAT Tax Subsidiary program (R76A8060)

Generating the Withholdings Ledger

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose Withholdings Ledger.

You run the Withholdings Ledger program (R760465A) to generate a report of tax withholding information for a certain period. The report lists all of the profit, eventual, VAT, gross income, or contract withholdings for the period, based on the document types that are specified in the data selection.

Processing Options for Withholdings Ledger (R760465A)

General

Enter the date from you want to execute the process.

Date - From

Enter the date until you want to execute the process

Date - To

Process Setup

Enter '1' if you want to print last periods or leave blank if it is an actual period.

Flag Process

Data Selection for Withholdings Ledger (R760465A)

Specify the document types to include on the report, as shown in the following example:

Operator	Left Operand	Comparison	Right Operand
Where	BC Document Type (F0414) (DCT)	is equal to	“\$I”
And	BC Company (F0414) (CO)	is equal to	“00001”
And	BC Document Type – Matching (F0414) (DCTM)	is not equal to	“PG”

Working with the Legal Journal Book

The Legal Journal Book lists the G/L transactions for a period of time.

Setting Up the Legal Journal Book

You must set the G/L registration information before you generate the Legal Journal Book. The G/L registration information includes the beginning credit and debit balances for each period.

► **To set up the legal journal book**

From the Account Ledger Legalized Book menu (G76A09), choose Registration Number.

1. On Work With G/L Registration, complete the following fields in the QBE line and click Find to verify that registration information exists for your company:
 - Century
 - Year
 - Company
2. If registration information does not exist for your company for the correct century and year, click Add.

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Registration Number - GL Registration Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Calendar Year Century Registration Number

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Debit			Credit		
01	<input type="text" value="1.179.003,00"/>	<input type="text" value="07"/>	01	<input type="text" value="1.179.003,00"/>	<input type="text" value="07"/>
02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="08"/>	02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="08"/>
03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="09"/>	03	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="09"/>
04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>	04	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>
05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="11"/>	05	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="11"/>
06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>	06	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>
Total Debit : <input type="text"/>			Total Credit : <input type="text"/>		

3. On G/L Registration Revision, complete the following fields:
 - Calendar Year
 - Century
 - Registration Number

Note

The Registration Number is the number of the last Legal Journal Book that you generated. The system assigns the next number when you generate the Legal Journal Book for the next period.

- Company
4. Complete the Debit and Credit fields for the current period, and then click OK:
-

Note

The Debit and Credit amounts are the balances at the beginning of the periods that are defined in the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008).

Generating the Legal Journal Book

From the Account Ledger Legalized Book menu (G76A09), choose Account Ledger Legalized Book.

You run the Account Ledger Legalized Book program (R76A8020) to generate the Legal Journal Book.

Processing Options for Account Ledger Legalized Book (R76A8020)

Mode

1. Enter a '1' for a final mode.
Enter a '2' for final mode with headings and titles, without page number .
Leave blank for Proof Mode.
Default is Proof Mode.

Processing Mode

2. Enter '1' for check pending transactions. Blank not to check. Warning! It only verifies if proof mode.

Pending transactions

3. Enter '1' if you want to process by Batch Number.

IMPORTANT: IF YOU HAVE SOME SUMMARISED BATCH, YOU MUST RUN THE PROCESS WITH THE PROCESSING OPTION IN '1'.

Ledger Type to chek pending transactions**Dates**

1. From Date
2. Thru Date

Company

1. Enter the company number to be used to store and retrieve G/L balance values. If left blank, company '00000' is used.
-

Legal Company

Note: This processing option is only for retrieve G/L values and show the description of company at the report.

Options

1. Enter the Account Number Category Code to print on the report. The only valid values are 21, 22 and 23. Leave blank to print account number.

Select Account Number Category Code

Registration

1. Enter a '1' to assign a registration numbers for each individual journal entry line. Leave blank to assign a registration number to each document . Default is blank.

Registration Number Assignment

Adjustments

1. Enter the Registration Date to print for the adjustment instead of the G/L Date printed for the regular transactions.

Registration Date

2. Enter '1' to number the adjustments starting with the next available number for the previous fiscal year. (NOT RECOMMENDED) Leave blank to use the next available registration number for the current fiscal year.

Registration Number

Page

1. Enter '1' to number pages from 1 to N, or leave it blank to number pages from the next number setup

2. Enter Document type setting for page number in UDC 00/DT

3. Enter '1' if the page number setting is only by company.

Leave 'Blank' if it is by company + fiscal year.

4. Enter Lines Per Page

Default: 46 lines for A4

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Processing Mode	<p>Leave this processing option blank to generate the report in proof mode. In this case, the report does not update any tables.</p> <p>Specify 1 to generate the report in final mode and update the page numbers, journal entries, and balances in the G/L Registration Balance table (F70404), and to print the report with titles and page numbers.</p> <p>Specify 2 to generate the report in final mode and update the page numbers, journal entries, and balances in table F70404, and to print the report without page numbers.</p>
Pending Transactions	<p>Specify 1 to check for transactions that are dated before the current period and do not have journal numbers assigned.</p>
Legal Company	<p>Specify the company that is generating the report. This company must be set up in the Registration Number program (P094041). The report assigns the journal number, based on information that is set up in this program.</p> <p>If you leave this processing option blank, the report uses the information for company 00000 in the Registration Number program.</p>
Registration Date	<p>Specify the date to use to complete the Date – Updated field (UPMJ) in the Account Ledger table (F0911) when the report is run in final mode. If you leave this processing option blank, the report does not update this field.</p>

Working with the Fixed Asset Legalized Book

Technical Resolution 9 and the General Inspection of Justice require a monthly presentation of the accumulated depreciation or appreciation of goods of use. The report must include different fixed assets groups, including the advance payments to vendors by purchase of goods of use and works in progress. For each of these items, the report must list the beginning balance, additions, disposals, transfers of works in progress, transfers of fixed assets, and the accumulated depreciations.

The Annex A is a legal report that lists, by fixed assets group (lands, machineries, vehicles, works in progress, and so on), the beginning balance for the fiscal year and a summary of the movements of the year through the report date, classified in columns by additions, disposals, receipted transfers, completed transfers. These columns are grouped by movements on original value/asset cost accounts and accumulated depreciation accounts.

Setting Up UDC 76A/12 for the Fixed Asset Legalized Book

You use UDC 76A/12 to set up the relationship between document types and the column on the Annex A report in which they will be printed. You might set up this UDC as follows:

Codes	Description 01	Special Handling	Hard Coded
AD	Disposals	B	N
AT	Transfers	T	N

Setting Up Accounts for the Fixed Asset Legalized Book

You must use Chart of Accounts Category Code 15 to specify the Asset Type for each account that is used in the Fixed Assets system. The transactions from the Account Ledger table (F0911) are grouped, and Annex A is generated based on the Asset Type from Category Code 15.

Prerequisite

- Define Asset Types in UDC 09/15.

► To set up accounts for the fixed asset legalized book

From the Organization & Account Setup menu (G09411), choose Review and Revise Accounts.

1. On Work With Accounts, complete any fields in the QBE line and click Find to locate accounts that are used in the Fixed Assets system.
2. Choose an account in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Revise Single Account, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Category Code 15

Generating the Fixed Asset Legalized Book

From the Fixed Asset Legalized Book menu (G76A12), choose Fixed Asset Legalized Book.

You use the Fixed Asset Legalized Book program (R76A1244) to generate the Annex A report.

Processing Options for Fixed Asset Legalized Book (R76A1244)

Dates

1. Beginning Date for Report

Date - For G/L

2. End Date for Report

Date - For G/L

Accounts

3. Account Ranges for Original Values
-

First Range Original Value - From Account
First Range Original Value - Thru Account
First Range Depreciation - From Account
First Range Depreciation - Thru Account
Second Range Original Value - From Account
Second Range Original Value - Thru Account
Second Range Depreciation - From Account
Second Range Depreciation - Thru Account
Participation

4. Percentage of Participation

Enter the percentaje which multiply the amounts.

The default value is 1.

Outfile

5.- Enter '1' if you want to save the data printed to a file too. The outfile will be the F76A1244

Save data to outfile

('1' = Yes; else No)

Ledger Type

6. Enter the Ledger Type

Ledger Type

Blank: Ledger Type = 'AA'

Business Unit

7. Enter report Business Unit.

Business Unit

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Dates Tab	Specify the date range for selecting transactions from the Account Ledger table (F0911).
Accounts Tab	In the first two ranges (original value), specify the range of the original value accounts to use to select transactions from table F0911. In the second two ranges (depreciation value), specify the range of accumulated depreciation accounts to use to select transactions from table F0911. In both cases, specify the object accounts.
Participation Tab	Specify the participate percentage for the company.
Outfile Tab	Specify 1 to generate a flat file.
Ledger Type Tab	Specify the ledger type to be informed. If you specify ledger type AA, amounts are reported in the company currency.
Business Unit Tab	Specify the business unit that is submitting the report.

Generating the Gross Income Perception Report

From the Legal Reports menu (G76A03B2), choose IIBB Perception.

The IIBB Perception program (R76A93) generates a list of vouchers that is issued with gross income (IIBB) perception. This report lists the amounts that have been deposited in AFIP accounts for the trimester.

The IIBB Perception program generates a printed report and an optional flat file named F76A93.

Structure of the F76A93 Flat File

The following table describes the structure for record type 1:

cRecordNumber	Record code (1)
szIIBBCompanyNumber	Informant company gross incomes number
mnInformedYear	Year to be informed
mnInformedMonth	Month to be informed
mnWithholdingAmount	Withholding amount
mnIIBBDocNumbMonth	Voucher number
cFortnightNumber	Quarter
cCheckDigit	Voucher security digit
szIIBBPerceptionTapeArgentina0	Filler (white spaces)

The following table describes the structure for record type 2:

cRecordNumber	Record code (2)
szIIBBCompanyNumber	Informant company gross incomes number
mnInformedYear	Year to be informed
mnInformedMonth	Month to be informed
cFortnighNumber	Quarter
szIIBBCustomerNumber	Customer gross incomes number
szVATNumber	Address book CUIT number
mnWithholdingAmount	Amount total perceived
szIIBBPerceptionTapeArgentina0	Filler (white spaces)

Processing Options for IIBB Perception (R76A93)

General Option

1.- Enter the Tax Code correspondig to IIBB perception.

2.- Enter the fortnight number.

Enter the processing option values for the first month of the quarter to be processed.

3.- IIBB D.G.I. voucher number including security digit.

4.- Security deposit Amount.

Enter the processing option values for the second month of the quarter to be processed.

5.- IIBB D.G.I. voucher number including security digit.

6.- Security deposit Amount.

Enter the processing option values for the third month of the quarter to be processed.

7.- IIBB D.G.I. voucher number including security digit.

8.- Security deposit Amount.

9.- Enter '1' if you want to generate both report and output file. Leave it blank if only want to generate the report.

10.- Enter the quarter number that is processed.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Processing Option 9 – File Generation	Specify 1 if you want to generate both a flat file and a printed report. The flat file is named F76A93. If you leave this processing option blank, the program generates a printed report only.
--	---

Working with the Printer Authorization Code (CAI) for Invoices Printed by Suppliers with Fiscal Controller

General Resolution 1492 modified the General Resolution 1361, requiring that, as of September 1, 2003, you must report the CAI number and the expiration date of type A and type B invoices.

For vouchers that are issued by suppliers with the fiscal controller option, the CAI number is unique for each voucher.

In addition to maintaining and validating CAI numbers, the system now handles suppliers with the fiscal controller option.

Entering CAI Numbers

The CAI number consists of 14 digits, is assigned to all suppliers and to each issuing place, and includes an expiration date.

You must use the A/P RG100 Set Up program (P76A043) to enter CAI numbers for all of the suppliers who issue vouchers without the fiscal controller option.

See Also

- *Setting Up the CAI by Supplier* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*

Maintaining CAI Numbers for Suppliers with Fiscal Controller

You use the Work with CAI number program (P76A411H) to assign CAI numbers to vouchers with the fiscal controller option.

For suppliers who issue vouchers with the fiscal controller option, each voucher has a CAI number associated with it. You can modify the CAI number for vouchers with invoice group A or B. The system verifies that the CAI number is not blank, and that the voucher has not been voided and has not been included in the VAT RG1361 magnetic file.

You cannot review vouchers without invoice group A or B, or vouchers that are not in the mode of General Resolution 100.

Vouchers for suppliers without the fiscal controller option use the default CAI number.

► **To maintain CAI numbers for suppliers with fiscal controller**

From the Set Up RG100 menu (G76A100), choose Work with CAI number.

1. On Work With CAI Information, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Company
 - Document Type
 - Address Number
2. Choose a record in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Enter CAI Information, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Autoprinter Inscription Number-ARG-75A.

Entering Vouchers with CAI Numbers

When you enter legal information for a voucher, the system displays the CAI number and the effective date for the supplier and the issuing place. If this information does not exist, the system issues a warning message. You can manually modify the CAI number and effective date.

Note

CAI information is mandatory on vouchers for suppliers with the fiscal controller option. This information can be omitted for other suppliers.

When you enter a voucher, the system creates a record of the CAI number for the voucher in the AP Header Tag File – ARG –04 table (F76A411H). If the invoice group for the voucher is other than A or B, the CAI number is blank in this table.

You can modify the CAI number for vouchers that meet the following conditions:

- The voucher's invoice group is A or B.
- The CAI number has 14 digits.

The system issues a warning message if the CAI number is blank.

See Also

- *Creating Vouchers for Argentina* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide* for information about entering vouchers with legal information

Considerations for Modifying AFIP Document Types

If you change the AFIP document type of a voucher during the voucher entry, the system validates the CAI information when you click OK, based on the original document type.

Generating the VAT RG1361 Magnetic File

From the Monthly Reports menu (G76A121), choose V.A.T Purchasing Ledger.

You run the V.A.T Purchasing Ledger program (R760499A) to generate the RG1361 magnetic file.

Before you generate the RG1361 magnetic file, verify that each voucher in invoice group A or B contains a CAI number and the expiration date for the CAI number.

When you generate the VAT RG1361 magnetic file, the system validates the following conditions:

- If the supplier issued the voucher with fiscal controller, the CAI number must exist in the AP Header Tag File – ARG –04 table (F76A411H) and must not be blank. If this condition is not met, the system generates an error message.
- If the supplier did not issue the voucher with fiscal controller, the system uses the default CAI number and expiration date for the supplier. If this information does not exist, the system generates an error message.
- If the supplier did not issue the voucher with fiscal controller, and if table F76A411H has CAI information that is different from the supplier's default CAI information, the system generates an error message.

Considerations for Purging Vouchers

When you run the Purge Closed A/P Records program (R04800), the data from the AP Header Tag File – ARG – 04 table (F76A411H) is moved to the Voucher Localization Purge Header File – ARG – 04 table (F76A411R).

Inventory Inflation Adjustment

In the Inventory Management system, one important factor to consider is the value that is assigned to the inventory.

Inventory valuation can be done in different ways, depending on the company's industry or market as well as the legal and fiscal requirements of the country in which it operates.

Inflation is also a significant factor when determining the value of the inventory.

In an inflationary environment, the results that are provided by valuation methods which are used to determine inventory valuation vary considerably. The differences in valuation that occur when using different methods are marked quite clearly by fluctuations on inflation levels.

This is the reason why, in a stable economy that is completely unaffected by inflationary changes, a valuation method such as the Weighted Average Price (WAP) does not show significant differences in the value of the stock if compared with another method such as the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP).

The PLAP method is one of the most accepted methods that are used because it calculates the stock value by using the price of the last item purchase. This method includes not only the price of the last purchase, but also the costs that are incurred in the purchasing process.

If this purchase does not take place within the valuation month, an index that reflects the fluctuation of the inflation is used to adjust it.

This guide explains in detail the process that should be followed to calculate the value of the stock using the PLAP method.

Setting Up User Defined Codes

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

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

Caution

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

Adjustment Code (76A/CA)

Set up user defined codes to identify adjustment indexes. For example, you might set up the following code:

- IPIM – Wholesaler Price Index

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)

You must set up the following Distribution Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) to process inflation inventory adjustment:

3910 – Inventory Stock Valuation - Adjustment

Use this AAI to identify the inventory account for the inflation adjustment process.

3911 – Expense or Cost of Goods Sold – Stock Valuation Adjustments

Use this AAI to identify the results account, which serves as the offset to the inventory adjustments account.

See Also

- *Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation in the Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*

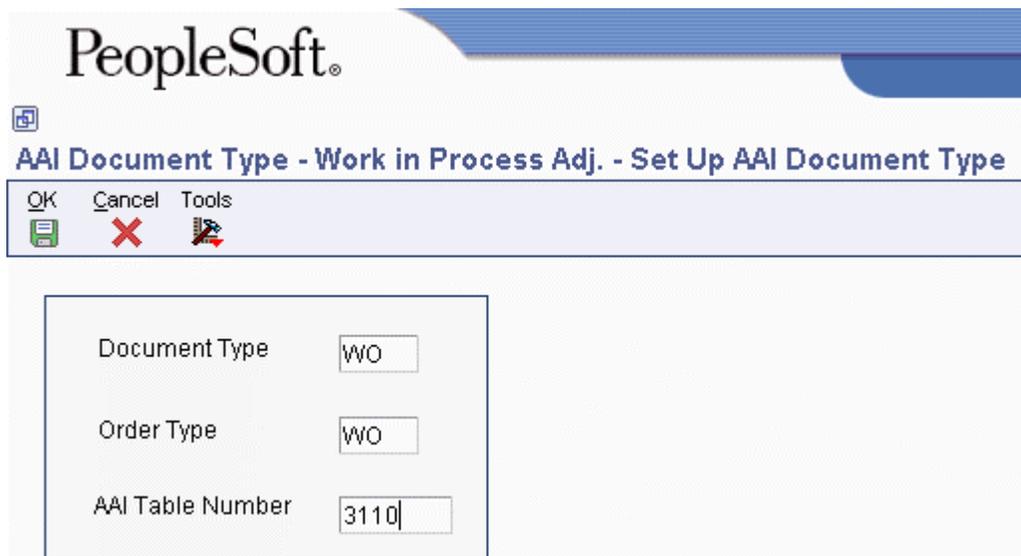
Setting Up AAI Document Types

You must set up the document types and the corresponding AAI that are used in the process of adjusting works in progress for inflation.

► To set up AAI document types

From the Work in Process menu (G76A391), choose AAI Document Type – Work in Process Adj.

1. On Work with AAI Document Type, click Add.



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AAI Document Type - Work in Process Adj. - Set Up AAI Document Type

OK Cancel Tools

Document Type WO

Order Type WO

AAI Table Number 3110

2. On Set Up AAI Document Type, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Document Type
 - Order Type
 - AAI Table Number

Generating As Of Beginning Balances

From the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Create missing AS OF record.

When a new fiscal year begins and stock movement occurs in the first period, you run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program (R41542) for the first period, and then run the Create missing AS OF record program (R76A397) for the current period to generate records for the fiscal year in the Item ASOF File table (F41112).

Processing Options for Create Missing AS OF record (R76A397)

General
Century
Fiscal Year

See Also

- *Working with Transaction Records in the Inventory Management Guide*

Creating an Inflation Adjustment Index

An inflation adjustment index reflects price evolution in an inflationary market or shows how inflation fluctuates in the market. In the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP) method, the indexes are used to adjust those purchases that did not occur within the valuation period.

The indexes that should be applied are published monthly by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC).

The indexes are identified by adjustment codes.

You use the Adjustment Indexes program (P76A391) to maintain the inflation adjustment indexes.

► To create an inflation adjustment index

On the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Adjustment Indexes.

1. On Work with Adjustment Indexes, click Add.

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Adjustment Indexes - Adjustment Indexes

OK Cancel Tools

Adjustment Code *Internal Price Index*

Calendar Year

Calendar Month

Adjustment Index

2. On Adjustment Indexes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Adjustment Code
 - Calendar Year
 - Calendar Month
 - Adjustment Index

Entering the Market Value of an Item

The market value reflects the price of the item at the current value. Following accounting norms, this value is used as a comparative value with regard to any inventory measurement method.

The market value acts as an upper limit. It is also used for the routine comparison called “Cost or market, whichever is less.”

You can compare the market value and the price resulting from the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP) method. You activate this comparison in the processing options for the Inflation Inventory Adjustment program (R76A395).

► **To enter the market value of an item**

On the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Items Market Value.

1. On Work With Item Pool Cost, click Add.

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Item Pool Cost Maintenance

OK Cancel Tools

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Item Number 6000lb Chassis

Records 1 - 3		Customize Grid
	Unit Cost	Effective Thru Date
<input type="radio"/>	5,0000	28/02/05
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="text" value="8,0000"/>	<input type="text" value="31/12/05"/>
<input type="radio"/>		

2. On Item Pool Cost Maintenance, complete the following fields in the header area:
 - Company
 - Item Number
3. Complete the following fields in the detail area for each cost and click OK:
 - Unit Cost
 - Effective Thru Date

Calculating the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase

From the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process.

You use the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program (R76A395) to calculate the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP). The PLAP reflects the fluctuation of inventory prices in an inflationary market.

The Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program obtains the price adjustment value for the last inventory receipt, calculates the new stock valuation by using the price adjustment value, and compares the original or historical price of the stock to the price adjustment value. The difference that results from this calculation is shown in an accounting entry, thus reflecting the new stock value, given the effect of inflation.

The PLAP calculated by the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program considers the price variations that exist between the price when items were received and the price when the invoice is entered in the system (matching variations). The related costs incurred during the purchasing process are also considered in the PLAP.

To generate the price adjustment, the system searches the Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121) by G/L date, using the parameters that are set up in the processing options and data selection, to find the last item receipt.

The price that is calculated by the system is never zero if stock is available because the logic that is used for the calculation contains a search hierarchy:

1. The system searches for the last receipt before the period end date of the year and month that is to be adjusted, and then applies the inflation index (As of Date Index / As Of G/L Receipt Date index).
2. If no receipt exists, the system calculates the Weighted Average Price (WAP), searching for it on the As Of table with the fiscal year and period that is less than or equal to the process date, obtains the first positive balance, and then applies the inflation index (As of Date Index / the Base Date index, specified in the Date Beginning Adjustment processing option).

Data selection defines the search for the price in the receipt table, indicating what must be selected for the process: branch, company, G/L class, item category codes, and so on.

The costing level that is used to obtain the price of the last receipt is determined by the Adjustment Cost Level processing option. Valid values are:

- Blank – Item Master’s Cost Level
- A - Item
- B – Item/Company
- C – Item /Branch
- D – Item/ Branch/Lot location

Example: Price of Last Adjusted Purchase

If you have chosen costing method C – Item/Branch, the process searches for the last item receipt by using item by deposit, regardless of its location.

For example, the following records exist in table F43121:

Date	Receipt	Item	Branch	Location	Price
12/01/05	10 SO	001	BR01	A1	45
15/01/05	11 SO	001	BR01	B3	42
15/01/05	12 SO	001	BR02	C1	47

The process selects the following receipts to determine the price:

Item 001/BR01

Date	Receipt	Item	Branch	Location	Price
15/01/05	11 SO	001	BR01	B3	42

Item 001/BR02

Date	Receipt	Item	Branch	Location	Price
15/01/05	12 SO	001	BR02	C1	47

The value that is calculated by the process for the price of the last purchase can also be subjected to the Market Value validation, which is activated through a processing option. This validation does not allow for the value that is calculated by the system to be greater than the value specified as the Market Value.

Important Note

The Cost Level from the Item Master table (F4101) and the Cost Level that is specified in the processing options of the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program (R76A395) are related.

The Cost Level from table F4101, defined with the values 1-Item, 2-Item/Branch and 3-Item/Branch/Location, determines the level that is used to adjust the inventory, while the Cost Level from the processing options determines the search level that is used to find the price on the receipt table.

To obtain the price of the last purchase, the minimum cost level that is specified is used, whether it is the one specified in the processing option or the one from table F4101.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up an inflation adjustment index. See *Creating an Inflation Adjustment Index* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Enter the market value of the items with prices that you are adjusting for inflation. See *Entering the Market Value of an Item* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program (R41542) to create the balance forward records for item transactions. See *Creating Balance Forward Records* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up Distribution AAIs 3910 and 3911. See *Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation* in the *Advanced Stock Valuation Guide*.
- ❑ Set the processing options for the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program (R76A395).

Processing Options for Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process (R76A395)

General
Adjustment Code
Year
Month
Date Beginning Adjustment
Adjustment Cost Level

Blanks: By Item Master
A: By Item
B: By Item/ Company
C: By Item/ Branch
D: By Item/ Branch/ Location
Adjust Document Type
Enter '1' to Validate Market Value
Enter '1' to replace the zero Qty G/L Class with an alternate one

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Adjustment Code	A code that specifies which inflation adjustment indexes are used.
Year	The year for which to process transactions.
Month	The month for which to process transactions.
Date Beginning Adjustment	The date on which the adjustment index becomes effective.
Adjustment Cost Level	A code that specifies the level at which the price of last receipt search takes place. The level that is specified in this processing option can be different to the costing method which is specified in the Item Master table (F4101). Table F4101 specifies the detail level that is used to adjust inventory.
Adjust Document Type	The document type that is used to obtain the AAI accounts.
Market Value Validation	<p>An option that activates the validation of the price calculated by the system using the market value previously entered.</p> <p>Important Note</p> <p>If the market value validation processing option is activated, and the market value is missing or has a value of zero, the Market Value field displays a value of zero and the process uses the last purchase price adjustment that is calculated by the system for the adjustment.</p>

<p>Alternative G/L Class when quantity is zero</p>	<p>An option that allows the user to respect the item's G/L class whenever a different G/L class is used, the item balance amount is other than zero, and the quantity is zero.</p> <p>Use the Item Ledger File table (F4111) to view cases where purchase order-related costs have a G/L class that is different from the one defined for the item in the Item Location File table (F41021). In these cases, the G/L class becomes significant because it defines the adjustment entry; and the previous processing option allows generated adjustments to be charged to the inventory account where they originated.</p>
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Important Note

The PLAP process is not an intercompany process.

Possible Errors

- Invalid Processing Option
- Year/Invalid Month/Company
- Company year/period already processed
- Next periods already processed
- AAI account missing
- WARNING – No item receipt exists
- User Index generation error
- Missing Adjustment Index

Reviewing and Adjusting Prices

You can use the Inquiry Calculated Costs program (P76A392) to review the results of the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program (R76A395) and to manually adjust prices.

► **To review and adjust prices**

From the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Inquiry Calculated Costs.

1. On Work with Calculated costs, complete any of the fields in the header area to locate the appropriate records and click Find.
2. To review the detail of a line, choose the line and click Select.
The system displays the Work with Calculated costs, which displays more detailed information.
3. On Work with Calculated costs, to manually adjust the price of an item, choose a row and click Select.

4. On Calculated Costs, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Price For Adjustment
5. On Work with Calculated costs, choose a record in the detail area, and then choose Adjustments from the Row menu.

The system displays the Work with Adjustments form, which displays the accounting entry information of each item.
6. Click Close.

Processing Options for Calculated Costs (P76A392)

General

Enter '1' to prevent the value entered to be greater than the Market Value
Version R76A396

Generating Journal Entries for Inflation Adjustments

From the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Inflation Adjustment Journal Entry.

The Inflation Adjustment Journal Entry program (R76A396) creates the journal entries for the results that are generated by the Inflation Inventory Adjustment Process program (R76A395).

The journal entry generation can be run in final or proof mode; in both cases, a detailed report for the entry is created.

Processing Options for Inflation Adjustment Journal Entry (R76A396)

Defaults

1. G/L Date
 2. Batch Type
 3. Document Type
 4. Ledger Type
 5. Place 'R' if you want the journal entry to be automatically reversed.
 6. Enter '1' to run in Final Mode.
-

Voiding an Adjustment Journal Entry

You can void journal entries generated by the Inflation Adjustment Journal Entry program (R76A396).

Caution

You must use the Calculated Costs program (P76A392) to void entries that are created by the Inflation Adjustment Journal Entry program.

Do not perform the void by using the General Accounting system.

► To void an adjustment journal entry

From the Inventory Inflation Adjustment menu (G76A39), choose Inquiry Calculated Costs.

1. On Work with Calculated costs, complete any of the fields in the header area to locate the appropriate records and click Find.
2. Choose a record in the detail area, and then choose Void from the Row menu.
3. On Enter Void Date, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Void G/L Date

Adjusting Works in Process for Inflation

Inventory valuation can be done in different ways, depending on the company's industry or market as well as the legal and fiscal requirements of the country in which the company operates.

In an inflationary economy, the valuation of works in progress is as important as the valuation of stock. The Work in Process – Inflation Adjustment process is designed to reflect the effects that inflation has over works in process. The system calculates the value of stock issues, which are considered works in progress within work orders, and then revalues the stock issues with prices that are calculated by using the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP) method.

Generating Journal Entries for Work in Process Inflation Adjustments

From the Work in Process menu (G76A391), choose Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry.

The Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program (R76A398) creates journal entries that reflect the effect of inflation on works in process. The system first revalues stock issues (document type WO) by using the price that is calculated through the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase (PLAP) process. Then the system generates a journal entry for the differences between the historic amounts from the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and the PLAP adjusted amounts.

Using the data selection that you specify (document types, branch, items, and so on), the system searches table F4111 by post date and calculates the adjustment for each of the transactions that are found. The adjustment amount is based on the PLAP that is calculated for the year and period being processed, and the Item Cost Level specified in the Item Master table (F4101).

The system generates journal entries by using the Work in Progress accounts of the original transactions. The system searches the AAI tables that created the transaction by company, transaction document type, and G/L class.

The system uses the following search hierarchy to obtain the business unit of the account:

- Obtains the business unit from the AAI table, using the AAI set up for the document type in the AAI Document Type – Work in Process Adjustment program (P76A395)
- Obtains the business unit from the work order, searching the Work Order Master File table (F4801) to determine whether the business unit from the AAI is blank.

The system uses AAI table 3911 (Expense or Cost of Goods Sold – Stock Valuation Adjustments) to create journal entries in the offset account and summarizes journal entries by current account.

You can run the Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program in proof or final mode, and you can run it as many times as necessary.

The Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program produces a report that lists the processed data. The report includes the following fields:

- Branch
- Business Unit
- Item
- Document Type
- Document Number
- Quantity
- UM
- Original Amount
- Adjusted Amount
- Future Adjustment.

Information on the report is grouped by company, fiscal year, fiscal period, G/L date, and batch type and number. At the end of the report, below each transaction detail, the journal entry is shown.

When run in final mode, the Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program generates journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and indicates which transactions were processed in the Item Ledger Tag File – ARG table (F76A4111).

Important Note

The price that is calculated by using the PLAP method must exist for the period for which you are processing the inventory adjustment. The system uses both the calculated price and the inventory journal entries to calculate the final adjustment.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Calculate prices using the PLAP method. See *Calculating the Price of Last Adjusted Purchase* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Generate inflation adjustment journal entries. See *Generating Journal Entries for Inflation Adjustments* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.
- ❑ Set up AAI document types. See *Setting Up AAI Document Types* in the *Global Solutions Argentina Guide*.

Processing Options for Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry (R76A398)

General

Adjustment Code

Calendar Year

Calendar Month

Defaults

G/L Date

Batch Type

Document Type

Ledger Type

Enter 'R' for an automatic Reverse

Enter '1' for Final Mode

Voiding a Work in Process Adjusting Journal Entry

You use the Void Work in Process Ad. Journal Entry program (P76A398) to void an entry generated by the Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program (R76A398) so that the entry can be reprocessed.

In addition to voiding the journal entry, the Void Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program deselects already-processed transactions so that they can be processed again.

You must specify the post date on which the entry should be voided.

Caution

You must use the Void Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program to void entries that are created by the Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry program.

Do not use the General Accounting system to perform the void.

► **To void a work in process adjusting journal entry**

From the Works in Process menu (G76A391), choose Void Work in Process Adj. Journal Entry.

1. On Work with Inflation Adjustment Journal Entries, complete any of the fields in the header area to locate the journal entry that you want to void and click Find.
2. Choose a record in the detail area and then choose Void from the Row menu.
3. On Enter Void Date, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Void G/L Date

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
ActiveX	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each other in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can “contain” them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.

aging	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.
aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
allegato IVA clienti	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
allegato IVA fornitori	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
application layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
assembly inclusion rule	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
audit trail	The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.
automatic return	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
balance forward	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.

balance forward receipt application method	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.
bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.

blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.

business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas fisicas	Cadastro de pessoas fisicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.

checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.

component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
configurable processing engine	Handles all “batch” processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDI) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
contra/clearing account	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.

control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.
credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'échange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.

delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.

displacement days	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.
dynamic link library (DLL)	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.

embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
enhanced analysis database	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.

environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.
firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
form interconnection	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.

hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
header	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.

in-process rework	<p>Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials).</p> <p>Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.</p>
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.

jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	<p>The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of “Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible” means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port.</p> <p>For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.</p>
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company’s work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.

location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
log files	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
logical shelf	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
logical warehouse	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
longitude	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.

maintenance work order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
master table	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
matching document	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.

modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
model work order	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
modeless	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
negative pay item	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
net added cost	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.

non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
object embedding	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are reusable in building applications.
object linking	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.

object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
offsetting account	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

outturn	<p>The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage.</p> <p>When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.</p>
overhead	<p>In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.</p>
override conversion method	<p>A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.</p>
package / package build	<p>A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.</p>
package location	<p>The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.</p>
package workbench	<p>During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.</p>
packaged products	<p>Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.</p>
pane/panel	<p>A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.</p>
paper clip	<p>An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.</p>
parent/child form	<p>A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form:</p> <p>The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship.</p> <p>The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree.</p> <p>The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.</p>

parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	<p>1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components.</p> <p>2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows.</p> <p>Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.</p>
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
payment group	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

potency	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement ($100 / 80 = 1.25$).
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
preflush	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
preventive maintenance cycle	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
preventive maintenance schedule	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
primary service type	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
pristine environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
product line	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
product/process definition	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both. Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
rate type	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.

regenerable	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
rélevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repassé	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See rélevé d'identité bancaire.
ricevute bancarie (RiBa)	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
riepilogo IVA	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
ritenuta d'acconto	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.

row exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
server workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
service interval	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
service type	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
servlet	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.

silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
summary	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
supplemental data	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).

supplying location	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
table conversion workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.

threshold percentage	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
throughput agreement	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
throughput reconciliation	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers: Calculator. Calendar. Search form.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
variance	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates. 2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
versions list merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.

visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
wareki date format	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.

Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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