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Contents

Preface ix

Audience ix
Documentation Accessibility ix
Related Documents ix
Conventions ix

Part I Localization Overview: Japan

1 Localization Overview

1.1 Defining the Scope of Localization 1-1

2 Business in Japan

2.1 Fiscal Requirements 2-1
2.1.1 Ledgers and Journals 2-1
2.1.2 Financial Statements 2-1
2.1.3 Income Statement 2-2
2.1.4 Valuation of Assets 2-2
2.1.5 Depreciation 2-3
2.2 Tax Requirements 2-3
2.2.1 Consumption Tax 2-3
2.2.2 Withholding Tax 2-4
2.2.3 Stamp Tax 2-4
2.3 Banking Requirements 2-4

Part II Setup Requirements

3 About Setup Requirements

4 Set Up User Display Preferences

4.1 Setting Up User Display Preferences 4-1

5 Set Up User Defined Codes for Japan

5.1 Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan 5-1

6 Work with the Wareki Date Format

6.1 Working with the Wareki Date Format 6-1

7 Set Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation

7.1 Setting Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation 7-1
7.1.1 Processing Options 7-1

8 Set Up Discounted Drafts

8.1 Setting Up Discounted Drafts 8-1

9 Set Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

9.1 Setting Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers 9-1
9.2 Setting Up Bank Account Information for Bank Transfers 9-1
9.3 Setting Up Bank Account Cross-References for Bank Transfers 9-3
9.4 Updating Bank and Branch Information 9-6
9.4.1 Processing Options 9-6
9.5 Revising Bank and Branch Information 9-6
9.6 Entering Bank Charge Information 9-8

10 Set Up for Accounts Payable Drafts

10.1 Setting Up for Accounts Payable Drafts 10-1
10.2 Setting Up Bank Accounts for Accounts Payable Drafts 10-1
10.3 Setting Up the Stamp Tax File 10-2

11 Enter Additional Information for Suppliers

11.1 Entering Additional Information for Suppliers 11-1
11.1.1 Before You Begin 11-2

Part III Fiscal Requirements

12 About Fiscal Requirements

13 Work with Depreciation

13.1 Working with Depreciation 13-1
13.2 Defining Codes for User Defined Depreciation 13-2
13.3 Defining Formulas for User Defined Depreciation 13-4
13.4 Defining Depreciation Rules for User Defined Depreciation 13-6
13.4.1 Reference Information 13-6
13.4.2 Rule Conventions 13-7
13.4.3 Life Year Rules 13-7
13.4.4 Formulas 13-7

14 Process Multiple Currencies

14.1 Processing Multiple Currencies 14-1

14.2 About Multi-Currency Features 14-1
14.2.1 Data Entry in Foreign or Domestic Currency 14-2
14.2.2 Daily Exchange Rate File 14-2
14.2.3 Intercompany Settlements 14-2
14.2.4 Gain and Loss Recognition 14-2
14.2.5 Detailed Currency Restatement 14-2
14.2.6 Balance Currency Restatement 14-2
14.2.7 "As If" Currency Repost 14-3

15 Work with Summarized Invoice (Kagami)

15.1 Working with Summarized Invoices (Kagami) 15-1
15.2 Updating Summarized Invoice Information 15-1
15.2.1 What You Should Know About 15-2
15.2.2 Processing Options 15-2
15.3 Printing Summarized Invoices 15-2
15.3.1 Before You Begin 15-3
15.3.2 What You Should Know About 15-3
15.3.3 Processing Options 15-3

Part IV Tax Requirements

16 About Tax Requirements

17 Enter Journal Entries with Tax

17.1 Entering Journal Entries with Tax 17-1
17.1.1 Before You Begin 17-1
17.2 Example: Journal Entry with Tax 17-1
17.2.1 What You Should Know About 17-4
17.2.2 Processing Options 17-5
17.2.2.1 What You Should Know About Processing Options 17-5

18 Enter Transactions for Tax Reconciliation

18.1 Entering Transactions for Tax Reconciliation 18-1
18.1.1 Example: Standard Voucher Entry 18-2
18.1.2 Example: Journal Entry 18-2
18.1.3 Processing Options 18-2

19 Work with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

19.1 Working with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile 19-1
19.2 Creating the Tax Reconciliation Workfile 19-1
19.3 Revising the Tax Reconciliation Workfile 19-3

20 Print Tax Reconciliation Reports

20.1 Printing Tax Reconciliation Reports 20-1
20.1.1 Detail Tax Reconciliation by Document 20-1

20.1.2 Summary Tax Reconciliation by Object Account ... 20-2
20.1.3 Tax Reconciliation Workfile Edit Report ... 20-2

Part V Banking Requirements

21 About Banking Requirements

22 Work with Payment Terms

22.1 Working with Payment Terms ... 22-1
22.2 Setting Up Due-Date Rules ... 22-2
22.2.1 What You Should Know About ... 22-5
22.3 Setting Up Workday Calendars ... 22-5
22.3.1 What You Should Know About ... 22-7
22.4 Setting Up Payment-Term Codes ... 22-7
22.4.1 About Payment Term Codes ... 22-8
22.4.1.1 Before You Begin ... 22-8
22.5 Setting Up Installment Payments ... 22-9
22.5.1 What You Should Know About ... 22-11
22.6 Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts ... 22-11
22.6.1 Before You Begin ... 22-12
22.6.2 Setting Up a Multi-Tiered Due Date Rule ... 22-12
22.6.2.1 What You Should Know About ... 22-14
22.6.3 Updating the Discount Available for Multi-Tiered Terms ... 22-14
22.6.3.1 What You Should Know About ... 22-14
22.6.3.2 Processing Options ... 22-15

23 Work with Automatic Payments

23.1 Working with Automatic Payments ... 23-1
23.2 Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments ... 23-2
23.2.1 Before You Begin ... 23-3
23.2.2 What You Should Know About ... 23-5
23.2.3 Processing Options ... 23-5
23.3 Creating a Payment Group ... 23-5
23.3.1 Processing Options ... 23-5
23.4 Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments ... 23-6
23.4.1 Processing Options ... 23-6

24 Work with Accounts Receivable Drafts

24.1 Working with Accounts Receivable Drafts ... 24-1
24.2 Processing Standard Accounts Receivable Drafts ... 24-1
24.2.1 Creating Invoices ... 24-2
24.2.2 Originating the Draft (Optional) ... 24-2
24.2.3 Accepting the Draft ... 24-2
24.2.4 Remitting the Draft ... 24-3
24.2.5 Collecting the Draft ... 24-4
24.3 Processing Discounted Accounts Receivable Drafts ... 24-4

24.3.1 Before You Begin.......... 24-5
24.3.2 Processing Options.......... 24-5
24.4 Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/R Drafts.......... 24-5
24.5 Printing the Draft Receivable Listing.......... 24-6
24.5.1 Processing Options.......... 24-6

25 Process Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

25.1 Processing Accounts Payable Bank Transfers.......... 25-1
25.1.1 Before You Begin.......... 25-3
25.2 Creating Payment Groups for Bank Transfers.......... 25-3
25.2.1 What You Should Know About.......... 25-4
25.2.2 Processing Options.......... 25-4
25.3 Working with Payment Groups for Bank Transfers.......... 25-4
25.3.1 What You Should Know About.......... 25-5
25.4 Copying Transfer Information to Magnetic Media.......... 25-5

26 Work with Accounts Payable Drafts

26.1 Working with Accounts Payable Drafts.......... 26-1
26.1.1 Before You Begin.......... 26-1
26.2 Creating a Payment Group Version for Accounts Payable Drafts.......... 26-2
26.3 Processing Automatic Payments to Create A/P Drafts.......... 26-2
26.3.1 Creating a Draft.......... 26-3
26.3.2 Paying a Draft.......... 26-3
26.3.3 Posting Outstanding Drafts.......... 26-4
26.4 Processing Manual Payments to Create A/P Drafts.......... 26-4
26.5 Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/P Drafts for Japan.......... 26-6

Part VI Processing Options

27 Setup Requirements Processing Options

27.1 Journal Entry (P09101).......... 27-1
27.2 A/R and A/P Journal Entry (P03101).......... 27-2
27.3 Update Bank/Branch Master (P75010A).......... 27-3

28 Fiscal Requirements Processing Options

28.1 Update A/R Open Amounts (P750311).......... 28-1
28.2 Printing Summarized Invoices (P754211).......... 28-1

29 Tax Requirements Processing Options

29.1 Journal Entry with Tax (P09106).......... 29-1
29.2 A/R Invoice Entry (P03105).......... 29-1
29.3 A/P Voucher Entry (P04105).......... 29-2

30 Banking Requirements Processing Options

30.1 **Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142)** 30-1
30.2 A/P Payments - Bank Tape for Japan (P04572JP) 30-1
30.3 A/P Payments - Register for Japan (P04576JP) 30-2
30.4 Create Payment Groups (P04570) 30-2
30.5 Work with Payments (P04257) 30-5
30.6 Draft Collection (P7503576) 30-6
30.7 Drafts Receivable Report (P7503420) 30-7

A Depreciation Examples

A.1 Example 1: Salvage Value A-1
A.2 Example 2: Mid-Year Convention A-3
A.3 Example 3: Zoka-Shokyaku A-5
  A.3.1 Straight Line (Z1) A-5
  A.3.2 Double-Declining Balance (Z2) A-6
A.4 Example 4: Tokubetsu-Shokyaku A-7
  A.4.1 Straight Line (T1) A-7
  A.4.2 Double-Declining Balance (T2) A-7
A.5 Example 5: Warimashi-Shokyaku A-7
  A.5.1 Straight Line (W1) A-7
  A.5.2 Double-Declining Balance (W2) A-7

B Translation Issues

B.1 Multi-Language Environments B-1
B.2 Other Translation Capabilities B-1
B.3 Account Descriptions B-2
  B.3.1 Business Unit Descriptions B-2
  B.3.2 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions B-2
  B.3.3 Payment Term Descriptions B-3
  B.3.4 User Defined Code (UDC) Descriptions B-3
  B.3.5 Reminder Text B-3

C Japanese Financial Statements

C.1 About Japanese Financial Statements C-1
  C.1.1 Balance Sheet C-1
  C.1.2 Profit and Loss Statement C-3

Index

Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards World Global Solutions: Japan Guide.

Audience

This document is intended for implementers and end users of JD Edwards World users in Japan.

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Documents

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`https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=1362397.1`

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Part I

Localization Overview: Japan

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Localization Overview,"
- Chapter 2, "Business in Japan."

1

Localization Overview

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 1.1, "Defining the Scope of Localization."

Localization is the process of enhancing J.D. Edwards software to meet specific legal business requirements and common business practices within selected industries and markets. The primary focus of the localization effort is to enable J.D. Edwards and business partners to remain competitive within strategic industries and currently targeted markets.

1.1 Defining the Scope of Localization

To manage the scope of the localization effort, J.D. Edwards has formulated specific guidelines to determine which statutory requirements and common business practices to address. The major localization categories are defined as follows:

Category	Explanation
Fiscal requirements	Localization for fiscal requirements includes: Reports, such as ledgers, journals, trial balances, financial statements, and other reports that you cannot generate with the use of standard DREAM Writer, FASTR, or World Writer report tools. Reporting requirements across multiple countries are consolidated into acceptable formats for multiple countries to limit the scope of this category. Additional validation of dates, accounts, tax identification numbers, and document number sequences. Legal document number assignment for countries that use pre-numbered documents or require a legal document number in addition to the J.D. Edwards assigned document number. Legal report formats, when a specific format is required for a country or the standard J.D. Edwards format does not provide all of the required information.
Banking requirements	Localization for banking requirements includes: Bank information validation verify bank account numbers Payment term assignment Payment and receipt document formats and media

Category	Explanation
Tax requirements	Localization for tax requirements includes: Validation of tax identification numbers, often using prescribed algorithms Additional tables to collect information for tax calculation and reporting Special tax calculation routines for withholding, sales, and other country-specific taxes

Many other types of enhancements might be considered localizations, but are not in the scope of J.D. Edwards localization. Enhancements that are outside the scope of localization are addressed by the corporate development group or by custom programming groups for specific areas. Specifically, the localization effort is not responsible for enhancements in the following categories:

Category	Explanation
Industry-specific requirements	Changes to the software to meet industry-specific requirements are not considered localizations. For example, a complete software solution for a specific industry would not be included in the scope of localization.
Client-specific enhancements	Client-specific enhancements are not considered localizations. J.D. Edwards analyzes all enhancement requests to determine whether the request is common to many clients or whether it is a custom request that will always remain specific to a single client.
Base software enhancements	Base software enhancements are not localizations. Enhancement requests that involve the base software are entered in the software action request (SAR) system and addressed by corporate development at regular intervals.

2

Business in Japan

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 2.1, "Fiscal Requirements,"
- Section 2.2, "Tax Requirements,"
- Section 2.3, "Banking Requirements."

2.1 Fiscal Requirements

Accounting principles in Japan are issued by the Enterprise Accounting Deliberation Council of the Ministry of Finance.

Japanese fiscal requirements affect fundamental business practices regarding:

- Ledgers and journals
- Financial statements
- Valuation of assets
- Depreciation
- Foreign currency
- Additional fiscal requirements and practices

2.1.1 Ledgers and Journals

The Japanese Commercial Code requires businesses to maintain statutory accounting books to prepare certain financial reports. The accounting books typically include:

- General books
- Important records for operation
- Financial documents

In Japan, many financial accounting practices are primarily influenced by tax laws. For example, businesses must maintain books and records to the satisfaction of local tax authorities to qualify for certain tax benefits. In addition, certain deductions are available only if they are recorded in statutory accounting books.

2.1.2 Financial Statements

Businesses in Japan prepare the following financial statements:

- Balance sheet

- Income statement (profit and loss account, including the statement of retained earnings)
- Statement of appropriation of profits or disposition of losses
- Supplementary account statements

A statement of changes in financial position is not required.

2.1.3 Income Statement

The following information may be included in the income statement:

- Net sales
- Cost of sales
- Selling, general, and administrative expenses (in the aggregate)
- Operating income (loss)
- Non-operating income (by major items)
- Non-operating expenses (by major items)
- Ordinary income (loss)
- Extraordinary income (by major items)
- Extraordinary loss (by major items)
- Income (loss) before income taxes
- Income taxes
- Net income (loss) for the period
- Opening balance of unappropriated retained earnings
- Increase and decrease of unappropriated retained earnings
- Closing balance of unappropriated retained earnings
- Notes of explanation, as appropriate

2.1.4 Valuation of Assets

In Japan, businesses generally account for inventories at cost, or at the lower of cost or market. Businesses can determine the inventory cost based on one of the following methods:

- Individual cost
- First-in-first-out (FIFO)
- Last-in-first-out (LIFO)
- Adjusted selling price

Closing inventories are valued by applying the lowest of the following amounts:

- Identified cost
- First-in-first-out (FIFO)
- Last-in-first-out (LIFO)
- Weighted average
- Moving average

- Straight average
- Most recent purchase
- Retail
- Cost
- Market

The valuation methods for closing inventory can be applied to each

- Line of business,
- Category of inventory, or
- Location of operation.

Property, plant, and machinery are generally stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

2.1.5 Depreciation

Businesses may compute depreciation using the declining-balance method. Other common depreciation methods include the straight-line method and, in certain circumstances, accelerated depreciation.

2.2 Tax Requirements

Businesses in Japan are required to collect the following:

- Consumption tax
- Withholding Tax
- Stamp tax

2.2.1 Consumption Tax

Consumption tax is a value added tax that is levied at the national level. Businesses in Japan are required to charge consumption tax. The consumption tax must be totaled for purchases (input tax), deducted from sales (output tax), and the balance paid to the tax authorities. The result is that the consumer ultimately bears the tax, but the tax is collected in a series of installments from each business that is involved in production and distribution.

The following items are subject to consumption tax:

- Compensation received by businesses for transfer or use of assets and provision of services in Japan. The tax base for domestic transactions is the sales amount, inclusive of other selective consumption taxes.
- Imports. The tax base for imports is the delivery price, inclusive of other selective consumption taxes.

Certain classes of items are exempt from consumption tax. For example, export transactions are taxed at a zero rate.

When the price related to a taxable sale is refunded or written off, the amount of taxes on the original sale is not adjusted. Instead, the amount of taxes on previous sales is deducted from the amount of taxes on total sales made during the tax period in which the refund or write-offs occur.

Businesses in Japan are required to submit the Consumption Tax Report. Consumption tax must be reported against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax.

2.2.2 Withholding Tax

Withholding taxes may apply to payments such as the following:

Payment	Explanation
Professional fees for certain services	A fluctuating percentage per payment must be withheld from professional fees for certain services. (A larger percentage is placed on amounts exceeding 1 million yen.)
Prizes, gifts, and awards	A percentage per payment (after government-specified deductions) is placed on prizes, gifts, and awards.
Discounted bonds and debentures	A percentage is withheld by the issuer on the difference between face value and issued amount for discounted bonds and debentures.

2.2.3 Stamp Tax

Businesses are required to pay a revenue stamp tax on certain documents. The stamp tax is paid by affixing stamps to the documents and canceling the stamp by seal or signature. The amount of stamp tax varies depending on the type of document. Generally, the tax ranges from 200 yen to 600,000 yen per taxable document.

2.3 Banking Requirements

In Japan, the central bank is the Bank of Japan (BOJ). The responsibilities of the Bank of Japan include:

- Publishing bank notes
- Serving as the banker to the government
- Serving as the banker to city and local banks
- Administering the enforcement of foreign exchange control regulations
- Administering monetary policies of the government

In addition to the central bank, Japan has 11 city banks and 129 local banks located throughout the country.

Short-term lending in Japan is characterized by continued extension through the reinvestment of promissory notes with a 90-day or 120-day maturity. Overdraft facilities and discount promissory notes receivable are the most common methods of short-term borrowing. Notes receivable are often pledged as collateral against overdrafts or short-term loans and are commonly deposited with banks for collection at maturity.

The practice of extending trade credit terms by the use of promissory notes predominates in Japan. The notes, ranging from 60 to 150 days, are usually non-interest bearing. This practice, together with open account terms, stretches the period of cash collection considerably. In addition, the notes can be discounted at banks. Management of notes receivable and notes payable is critical in times of tight liquidity.

Common banking practices for businesses in Japan include the following:

Banking Practice	Explanation
Draft processing	A draft is a promise to pay a debt. Drafts are common payment instruments in many countries. In Japan, businesses are obligated to meet special requirements regarding accounts receivable drafts, including: ■ Tracking the bank draft number assigned to each draft ■ Accounting for discounted drafts ■ Reporting draft receivables
Electronic funds transfer	Electronic funds transfer (EFT) is widely used in Japan to transfer funds between bank accounts with an electronic file. The Japanese Bank Association (JBA) has set detailed standards regarding fund transfers that include: ■ Bank transfer tape format ■ Bank charges applied to transfers ■ Consumption taxes assessed on bank charges

Part II

Setup Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 3, "About Setup Requirements,"
- Chapter 4, "Set Up User Display Preferences,"
- Chapter 5, "Set Up User Defined Codes for Japan,"
- Chapter 6, "Work with the Wareki Date Format,"
- Chapter 7, "Set Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation,"
- Chapter 8, "Set Up Discounted Drafts,"
- Chapter 9, "Set Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers,"
- Chapter 10, "Set Up for Accounts Payable Drafts,"
- Chapter 11, "Enter Additional Information for Suppliers."

3

About Setup Requirements

To process business transactions in Japan, you must set up your system to meet specific Japanese requirements.

J.D. Edwards setup requirements for Japan consist of the following tasks:

- Setting up user display preferences
- Setting up user defined codes for Japan
- Working with the Wareki date format
- Setting up your system for tax reconciliation
- Setting up to process discounted drafts
- Setting up for accounts payable bank transfers
- Setting up to process accounts payable drafts
- Entering additional information for suppliers

4

Set Up User Display Preferences

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."

4.1 Setting Up User Display Preferences

Navigation

From Advanced and Technical Operations (G9), choose Security Officer

From Security Officer (G94), choose Library List Control

From Library List Control (G944), choose User Display Preferences

Alternately, you can use Hidden Selection 85 from any command line to access the User Display Preferences screen.

Much of J.D. Edwards country-specific software functionality utilizes country-server technology. Country-server technology was developed to isolate country-specific functionality from the base software system. For example, if during normal transaction processing, you need to capture additional information about a supplier or validate a tax identification number to meet country-specific requirements, that additional function is performed by a country server rather than by the base.

To take full advantage of J.D. Edwards localized solutions for your business, you must set up your user display preferences to use the appropriate country-server. To do this, specify a country code in your user display preferences. The country code that you designate for a user indicates to the system which country server to use.

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

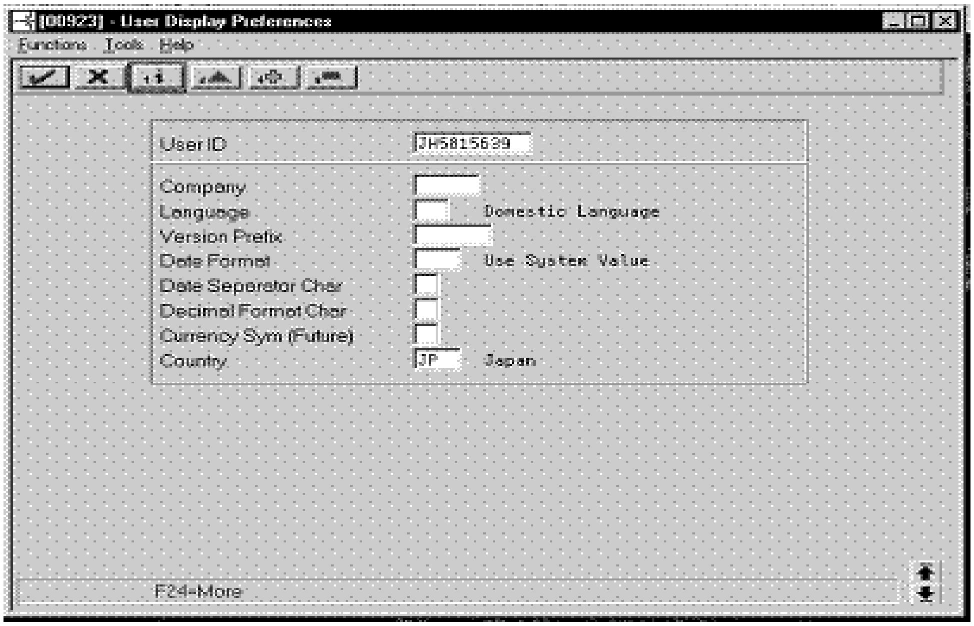
See Also:

- Appendix B, "Translation Issues" for information about using J.D. Edwards software in a multi-language environment.

To set up user display preferences

On User Display Preferences

Figure 4–1 User Display Preferences screen



User ID	JH5815639	
Company		
Language		Domestic Language
Version Prefix		
Date Format		Use System Value
Date Seperator Char		
Decimal Format Char		
Currency Sym (Future)		
Country	JP	Japan

1. To locate the preferences for a specific user, complete the following field:
   - User ID
2. Use the Inquire action.

   The system displays the preferences for the user
3. Complete the following field:
   - Country
4. To further define the user preferences, complete the following optional fields:
   - Company
   - Language
   - Version Prefix
   - Date Format
   - Date Separator Character
   - Decimal Format Character

Field	Explanation
User ID	For World, The IBM-defined user profile.
Country	A user defined code (system 00, type CN) that identifies a country. The country code has no effect on currency conversion. The Address Book system uses the country code for data selection and address formatting. Screen-specific information If you use any of J.D. Edwards localized systems (systems 74, 75, or 76), the country code that you specify activates the country-server for that country.

Field	Explanation
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants file (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. NOTE: You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries. Screen-specific information Complete the Company field to default the selected companies within transaction processing.
Language	A user defined code (system 01/type LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports. For World, if you leave the Language field blank, the system uses the language that you specify in your user preferences. If you do not specify a language in your user preferences, the system uses the default language for the system. Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences. Screen-specific information A user defined code for a language. The system uses the language code you type on this screen as your default language. To view a translated screen or report, a record for that translated screen or report must exist in the Vocabulary Overrides file. When you access a screen, the translated screen appears. When you run a report, the system prints the report in your base language.
Version Prefix	Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with additional characters. Screen-specific information Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with an alpha-numeric character up to 6 positions in length.
Date Format	This is the format of a date as stored in the database.
Date Separator Char	The character entered in this field is used to separate the month, day, and year of a given date. NOTE: If an asterisk is entered (*), a blank is used for the date separator. If left blank, the system value is used for the date separator.
Decimal Format Char	The character entered in this field is used to signify the fractions from whole numbers - the positions to the left of the decimal. If left blank, the system value is used as the default.

5

Set Up User Defined Codes for Japan

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 5.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan."

5.1 Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan

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

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

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

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

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

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

User Defined Code	Explanation
Payment instrument (system 00, type PY)	Set up user defined codes to identify each payment instrument that you use. You can associate payment instruments with documents so that you can process similar documents together. For example, you might set up payment instruments for automatic debits and automatic receipts. To process discounted drafts in Japan, you must also define a special payment instrument for discounted drafts. The system uses the special payment instrument in conjunction with the RD3x AAI to create the contingent liability transactions for discounted drafts.
Print/tape program - payments (system 04, type PP)	Set up each of the print or tape programs that you use to write payments as a user defined code. The following program is available for Japan: P04572JP - bank tape
Invoice type - Japan (system 75, type IC)	Set up user defined codes to identify each type of invoice that you want to include in the summarized invoices (kagami) that you print. For example, you might set up codes to identify: Interbranch invoices Recurring invoices CHIN (Kagami check-in)
Draft status code (system 75, type PS)	Set up user defined codes to identify the status of a draft in the Accounts Receivable system. For Japan, set up the following codes: # - Selected D - Received G - Remitted P - Paid (discounted drafts) R - Updated (discounted drafts)
Receipt type - Japan (system 75, type RE)	Set up user defined codes to identify each type of receipt that you want to include in the summarized invoices (kagami) that you print. For example, you might set up codes for the following types of receipts: Adjustment Cash receipts Cash receipts - check Reversing or void Non-sufficient funds Chargeback Draft
Bank transfer type (system 75, type TT)	Set up user defined codes to identify each type of bank transfer that your company uses. For Japan, set up codes for the following bank transfer types: Express bank transfer with bank charge Letter bank transfer with bank charge Express bank transfer without bank charge Letter bank transfer without bank charge

6

Work with the Wareki Date Format

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 6.1, "Working with the Wareki Date Format."

6.1 Working with the Wareki Date Format

In Japan, a new era begins with the reign of a new emperor. That era terminates at the death of the emperor and then another new era begins. For example, the Japanese eras since the year 1889 are as follows:

Era	Years
Heiji Era	1889-1912
Taisho Era	1912-1926
Shova Era	1926-1989
Heisei Era	1989-present

Although the date format YY/MM/DD is used in Japan, businesses will often use a special date convention that shows the year of the current era. This date format is referred to as the Wareki date format.

The Wareki date format is HYY/MM/DD, where H is an optional character for the specific era and YY is the sequential year since the start of the era. For example, in the current era, the Wareki equivalent of 92/01/31 (January 31, 1992) would be H04/01/31, or January 31 of the fourth year of the Heisei Era.

Working with the Wareki date format includes the following:

- Setting up the system for Wareki dates
- Revising Wareki dates

Navigation

From General Accounting (G), enter 27

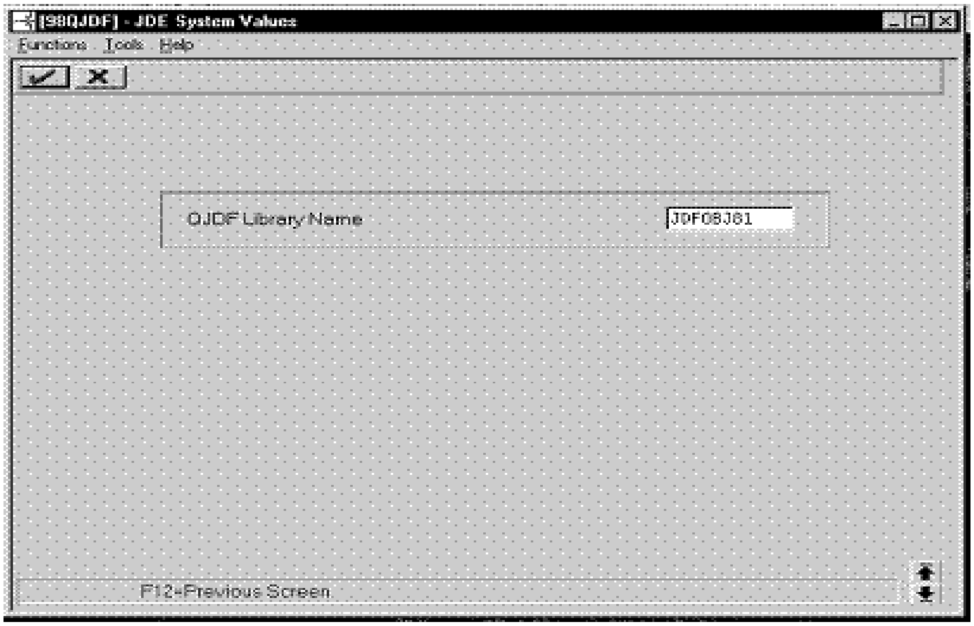
From Advanced and Technical Operations (G9), choose Security Officer

From Security Officer (G94), choose JDE System Values

To set up the system for Wareki dates

On JDE System Values

Figure 6–1 JDE System Values screen

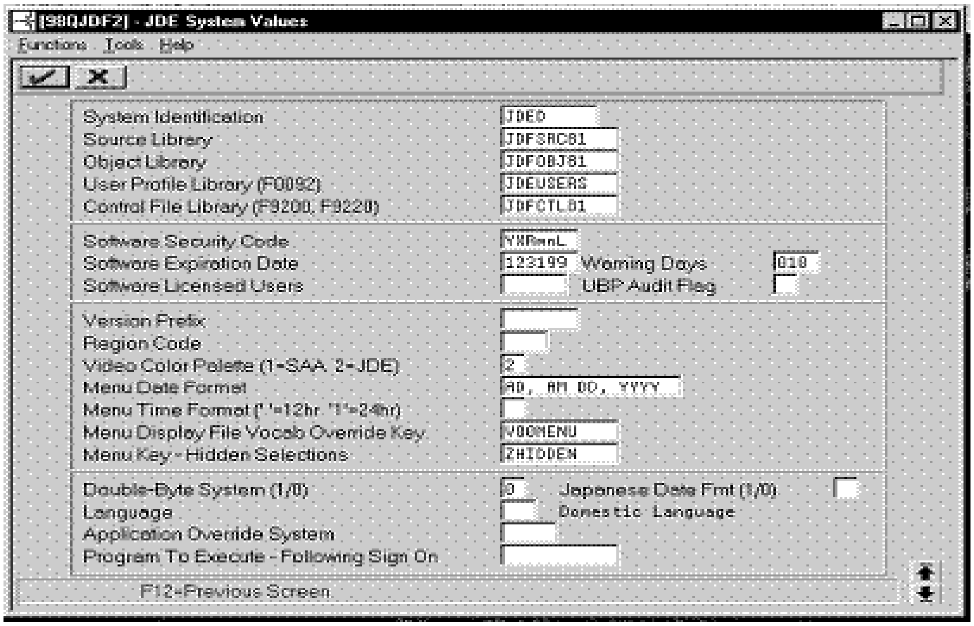

[98QJDF] - JDE System Values
Functions
Tools
Help
F12=Previous Screen

QJDF Library Name JDFOBJ81

1. Complete the following field and press enter:
   - QJDF Library Name

   The system displays the information for the library.

Figure 6–2 JDE System Values (Detail) screen


[98QJDF2] - JDE System Values
Functions
Tools
Help
F12=Previous Screen

System Identification JDED
Source Library JDFSRC81
Object Library JDFOBJ81
User Profile Library (F0092) JDEUSERS
Control File Library (F9200, F9220) JDFCTL81

Software Security Code YXRmnL
Software Expiration Date 123199 Warning Days 010
Software Licensed Users UBP Audit Flag

Version Prefix
Region Code
Video Color Palette (1=SAA 2=JDE) 2
Menu Date Format AD, AM DD, YYYY
Menu Time Format (' '=12hr '1'=24hr)
Menu Display File Vocab Override Key V00MENU
Menu Key - Hidden Selections ZHIDDEN

Double-Byte System (1/0) 0 Japanese Date Fmt (1/0)
Language Domestic Language
Application Override System
Program To Execute - Following Sign On

2. Complete the following field:
   - Japanese Date Fmt (1/0)

   Enter 1 to specify the Wareki date format.

Field	Explanation
QJDF Library Name	The name of the object. Objects can be libraries, source members, job queues, print queues, and files. Consult your IBM documentation for a full explanation of objects.
Japanese Date Fmt (1/0)	Used to designate that dates will be in Japanese format. Valid values are: blank Use standard format 0 Use standard format 1 Use Japanese format

To revise Wareki dates

Navigation

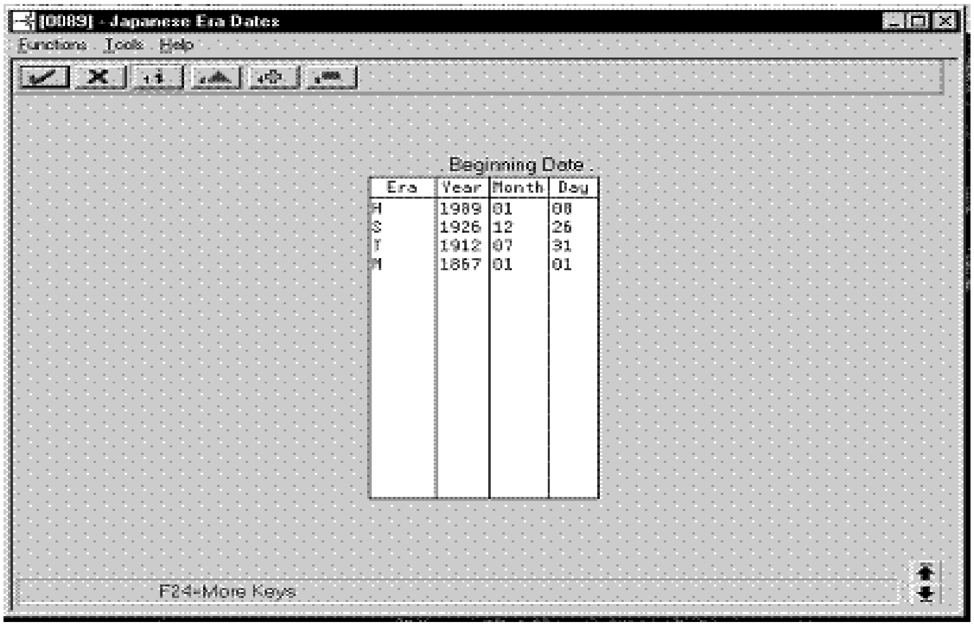
From General Systems (G00), choose Tax Processing and Reporting

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose Japanese Consumption Tax

From Japanese Consumption Tax (G00212), choose Japanese Era Dates

On Japanese Era Date

Figure 6–3 Japanese Era Dates screen



Beginning Date

Era	Year	Month	Day
H	1989	01	08
S	1926	12	26
T	1912	07	31
M	1867	01	01

1. Complete the following fields for each new era:
   - Era
   - Year
   - Month
   - Day

7

Set Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 7.1, "Setting Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation."

7.1 Setting Up Your System for Tax Reconciliation

To capture the information that the system needs to reconcile tax amounts to the transactions that generated the tax, you must perform the following setup procedures for the General Accounting, Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable systems:

System	**Explanation**
General Accounting	Set the processing option 6 for the Journal Entry program (P09101) to display the Pay Item field in the Debit/Credit format.
Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable	Set the processing option 2 for the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable Journal Entry program (PO3101) to display the journal entries with Debit/Credit format on your entry forms.

You must complete the setup for tax reconciliation before you enter any business transactions.

See Also:

- Section 18.1, "Entering Transactions for Tax Reconciliation."

7.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 27.1, "Journal Entry (P09101)."

See Section 27.2, "A/R and A/P Journal Entry (P03101)."

8

Set Up Discounted Drafts

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 8.1, "Setting Up Discounted Drafts."

8.1 Setting Up Discounted Drafts

When you process discounted drafts, you need to debit a Drafts Remitted for Discount account and credit the Drafts Receivable account. When cash is recognized, the Drafts Remitted for Discount account is credited. (You can override this default account by specifying another account in the processing of options during draft remittance.)

You set up AAIs to identify the accounts you want the system to debit and credit when you process drafts. The RD3x AAI defines the Drafts Remitted for Discount account that the system automatically debits when you remit drafts.

You must also define a special user defined code (system 00, code PY) for the payment instrument that you want to use for discounted drafts. The system uses the special payment instrument in conjunction with the RD3x AAI to create the contingent liability transactions.

See Also:

- Setting Up AAIs for A/R Drafts in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*,
- Setting Up User Defined Codes for A/R in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

9

Set Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 9.1, "Setting Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers,"
- Section 9.2, "Setting Up Bank Account Information for Bank Transfers,"
- Section 9.3, "Setting Up Bank Account Cross-References for Bank Transfers,"
- Section 9.4, "Updating Bank and Branch Information,"
- Section 9.5, "Revising Bank and Branch Information,"
- Section 9.6, "Entering Bank Charge Information."

9.1 Setting Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

Electronic funds transfers are commonly used in Japan to transfer funds between banks. The Japanese Bank Association (JBA) sets detailed standards regarding bank transfers that include:

- Bank transfer tape format
- Bank charges applied to bank transfers
- Consumption taxes assessed on bank charges

Setting up for accounts payable bank transfers consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up bank account information for bank transfers
- Setting up bank account cross references for bank transfers
- Updating bank and branch information
- Revising bank and branch information
- Entering bank charge information

9.2 Setting Up Bank Account Information for Bank Transfers

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

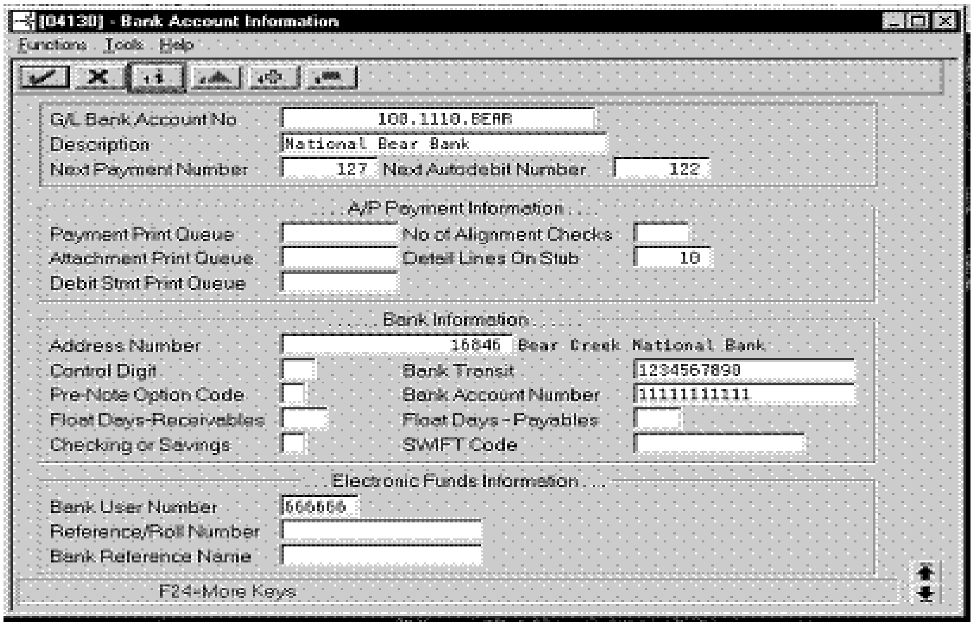
From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Bank Account Information

You must set up information for each bank account in which you recognize the receipt of payments. Bank account information is required in both the Accounts Payable and the Accounts Receivable systems, for making payments and for entering receipts, respectively.

To set up bank account information for transfers

On Bank Account Information

Figure 9–1 Bank Account Information screen



G/L Bank Account No 100.1110.BEAR
Description National Bear Bank
Next Payment Number 127 Next Autodebit Number 122

. . . A/P Payment Information . . .

Payment Print Queue
No of Alignment Checks
Attachment Print Queue
Detail Lines On Stub 10
Debit Stmt Print Queue

. . . . . Bank Information . . . . .

Address Number 16846 Bear Creek National Bank
Control Digit
Bank Transit 1234567890
Pre-Note Option Code
Bank Account Number 11111111111
Float Days-Receivables
Float Days - Payables
Checking or Savings
SWIFT Code

. . . Electronic Funds Information . . .

Bank User Number 666666
Reference/Roll Number
Bank Reference Name

1. Complete the following fields:
    - G/L Bank Account Number
    - Description
2. Complete the following fields:
    - Next Payment Number
    - Bank Transit
    - Checking or Savings

Field	Explanation
Account Number	A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) 8-digit short account ID number Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.
Next Payment Number	The system updates the next available payment number during automatic payment print processing.

Field	Explanation
Transit Number - Bank	The routing and transit number for a particular bank account. The combination of account number and transit number must be unique.
Checking or Savings Account	A flag that indicates whether the account is a checking or savings account. This indicator is only meaningful on the G type bank account records and is used during bank tape processing for automatic payments. Valid values: blank checking account 0 checking account 1 savings account

9.3 Setting Up Bank Account Cross-References for Bank Transfers

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Bank Account Cross Reference

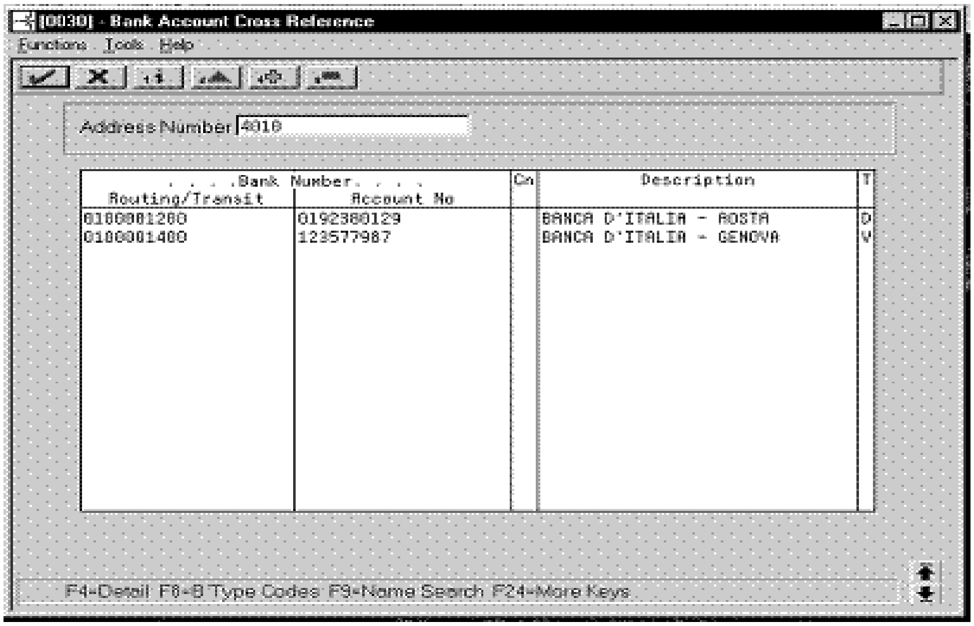
You must set up bank account cross-references for suppliers to whom you remit payment by bank transfer. Each bank account cross-reference links suppliers in the Address Book Master file (F0101) to their bank account information in the Bank Transit Number Master file (F0030). The system uses the cross-references to associate bank account information with your suppliers.

You set up bank account information on the Bank Account Cross-Reference screen. You can access this screen from the menu or from the Supplier Master Information screen.

To set up bank accounts cross references for transfers

On Bank Account Cross Reference

Figure 9–2 Bank Account Cross Reference screen



Address Number 4010

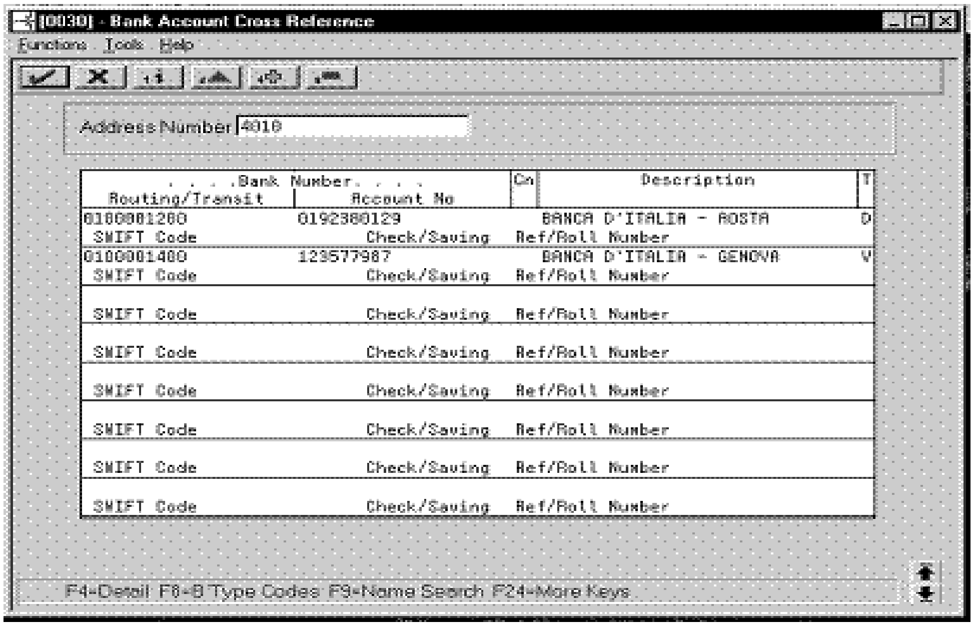
. . . . Bank Number. . . .		Cn	Description	T
Routing/Transit	Account No			
0100001200	0192380129		BANCA D'ITALIA - AOSTA	D
0100001400	123577987		BANCA D'ITALIA - GENOVA	V

F4=Detail F8=B Type Codes F9=Name Search F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Address Number
   - Account Number
   - Description (optional)
   - Bank Type
2. To enter the bank and branch number, complete the following field:
   - Routing/Transit

   Enter the bank code (first 4 characters from the left) and the branch code (next 3 characters). The system validates the bank and branch codes that you enter in this field against the Bank/Branch Master file (F75010).
3. Access the detail area.

Figure 9–3 Bank Account Cross Reference (Detail) screen



```
Address Number 4010

. . . . .Bank Number. . . . .                 Cn        Description              T
 Routing/Transit      Account No
0100001200           0192380129              BANCA D'ITALIA - AOSTA             D
 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number
0100001400           123577987               BANCA D'ITALIA - GENOVA            V
 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

 SWIFT Code                   Check/Saving   Ref/Roll Number

F4=Detail  F8=B Type Codes  F9=Name Search  F24=More Keys
```

4. Complete the following field:
   - Check/Savings

Field	**Explanation**
Bank Account Number - Customer	The account number for a customer's bank account.
Record Type - Bank Transit	A code used to distinguish external bank accounts from internal bank accounts. Valid values are: C Customer Bank Accounts G Internal G/L Bank Accounts V Supplier Bank Account for payment via bank tape D Default Bank Account for A/R Drafts and Auto Debits B Valid Bank Transit Numbers M G/L Bank Account/Business Unit used to define print information in A/P payments Note: When using bank type B, no other bank types are allowed. When using bank type V, no other V bank types are allowed. When using bank type D, no other D bank types are allowed.
Transit Number - Bank	The routing and transit number for a particular bank account. The combination of account number and transit number must be unique.

Field	Explanation
Checking or Savings Account	A flag that indicates whether the account is a checking or savings account. For Japan, the valid values are: 1 bank deposit account 2 current account 4 deposit account 9 other account

9.4 Updating Bank and Branch Information

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Upload Bank/Branch Master

In Japan, banks and bank branches are identified by a bank number and a branch number. These numbers are assigned to banks by the Japanese Bank Association (JBA).

You can upload the latest bank and branch information from the JBA into a file on your system. When you process bank transfers, the system validates the bank numbers and branch numbers for each transfer against valid values in the file.

To upload bank and branch information to your system, run the Upload Bank/Branch Master program. The system creates the Bank/Branch Master file (F75010) and prints a report that lists the following information:

- Total number of bank records added
- Total number of branch records added
- Total number of records read

Use processing options to replace all of the existing records in the Bank/Branch Master file or to add only records that do not already exist in the file.

9.4.1 Processing Options

See Section 27.3, "Update Bank/Branch Master (P75010A)."

9.5 Revising Bank and Branch Information

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

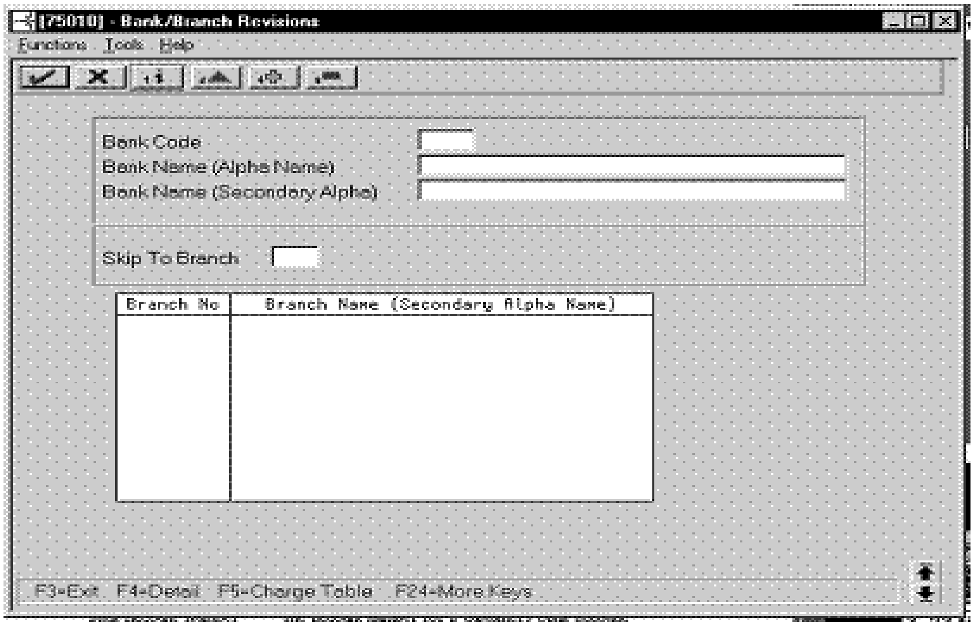
From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Bank/Branch Revisions

You can revise or add bank and branch information to your system manually on an as-needed basis.

To revise bank and branch information

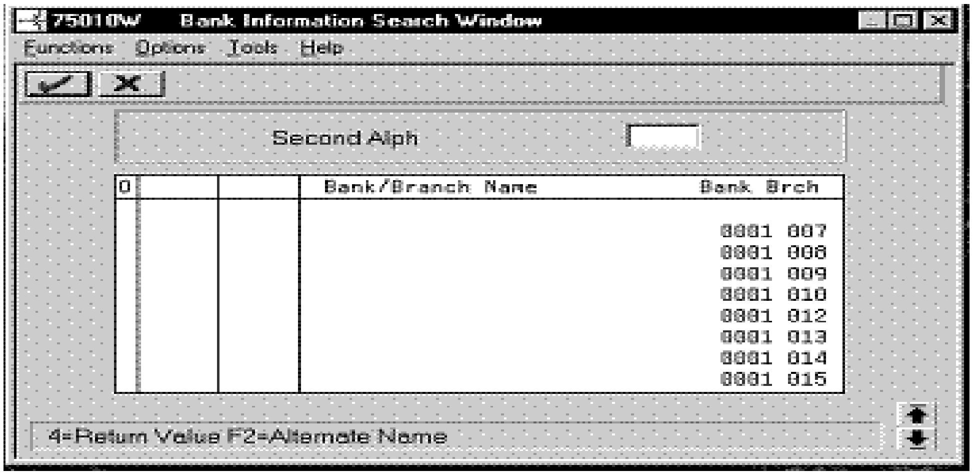
On Bank/Branch Revisions

Figure 9–4 Bank/Branch Revisions screen


[75010] - Bank/Branch Revisions
Functions Tools Help
Bank Code
Bank Name (Alpha Name)
Bank Name (Secondary Alpha)
Skip To Branch
Branch No
Branch Name (Secondary Alpha Name)
F3=Exit F4=Detail F5=Charge Table F24=More Keys

1. To search for a specific bank, access the Field Sensitive Help for the following field:
   - Bank Code

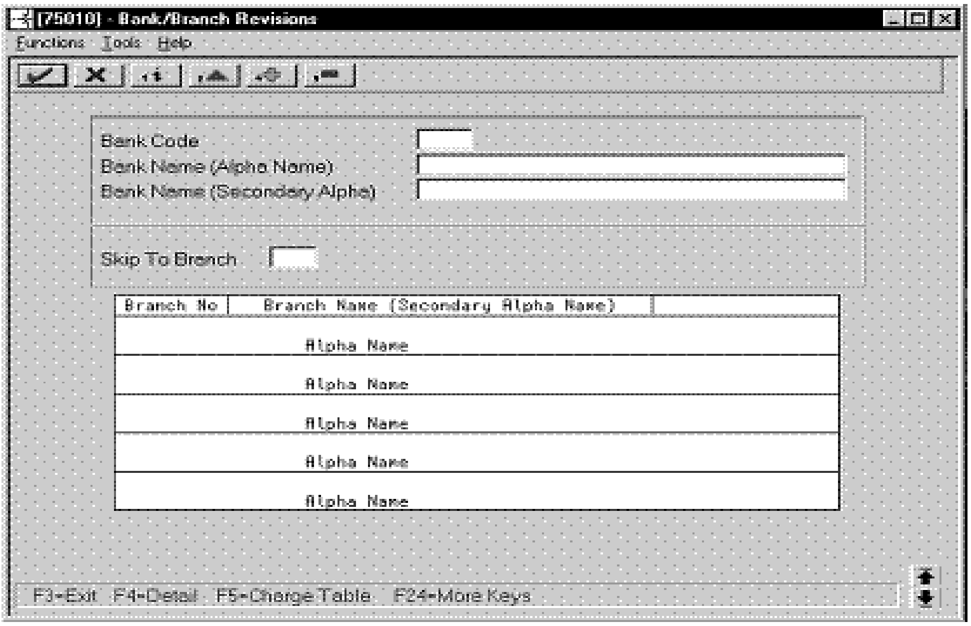
Figure 9–5 Bank Information Search Window screen


75010W Bank Information Search Window
Functions Options Tools Help
Second Alph
4=Return Value F2=Alternate Name

O			Bank/Branch Name	Bank	Brch
				0001	007
				0001	008
				0001	009
				0001	010
				0001	012
				0001	013
				0001	014
				0001	015

2. On Bank Information Search Window, choose the Return Value option for a specific bank.
3. On Bank/Branch Revisions, complete any of the following fields to revise the information for the bank:
   - Branch No
   - Branch Name (Alpha Name)
4. Choose Detail.

Figure 9–6 Bank/Branch Revisions (Detail) screen


[75010] - Bank/Branch Revisions
Functions
Tools
Help
Bank Code
Bank Name (Alpha Name)
Bank Name (Secondary Alpha)
Skip To Branch
Branch No
Branch Name (Secondary Alpha Name)
Alpha Name
Alpha Name
Alpha Name
Alpha Name
Alpha Name
F3=Exit F4=Detail F5=Charge Table F24=More Keys

5. Complete the following field to further revise the information for the bank:
    - Branch Name (Secondary Alpha Name)

Field	**Explanation**
Bank Code (Japan)	Code assigned by the Bank of Japan. The Bank Code segment of the transit code (4 characters) identifies the bank and is followed by the Branch Code segment of the transit code (3 characters) which identifies the branch. The values in these fields are pre-loaded in the Japan Bank/Branch Master File (F75010) and can be maintained in the Japan Bank/Branch Information Revisions program (P75010).
Bank Branch Code (Japan)	Code assigned by the Bank of Japan. The Bank Code segment of the transit code (4 characters) identifies the bank and is followed by the Branch Code segment of the transit code (3 characters) which identifies the branch. The values in these fields are pre-loaded in the Japan Bank/Branch Master File (F75010) and can be maintained in the Japan Bank/Branch Information Revisions program (P75010).
Name - Alpha	The text that names or describes an address. This 40-character alphabetic field appears on a number of forms and reports. You can enter dashes, commas, and other special characters, but the system cannot search on them when you use this field to search for a name.
Secondary Alpha Name	An alternate name field in the Address Book system to accommodate double-byte coding.

9.6 Entering Bank Charge Information

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Bank Charge Revisions

Banks levy a service charge on each transfer that they process. The amount of the charge is based on the following information:

- The actual amount of the transfer (also referred to as the "treating amount")
- Whether the transfer is an express or letter transfer
- Whether the transfer is an internal or external bank transfer
- Whether the transfer is an internal or external branch transfer

Either the customer or the supplier will agree to pay the bank charges. If the supplier pays the bank charges, the amount of the transfer is the total payment amount minus the bank charges and tax.

In addition, the service charge for each bank transfer is subject to consumption tax.

In some cases, the addition of the consumption tax on the amount of the transfer moves the transfer into another treating charge category. When this happens, the transfer becomes subject to a lower service charge and the business must recognize an adjustment for the transfer.

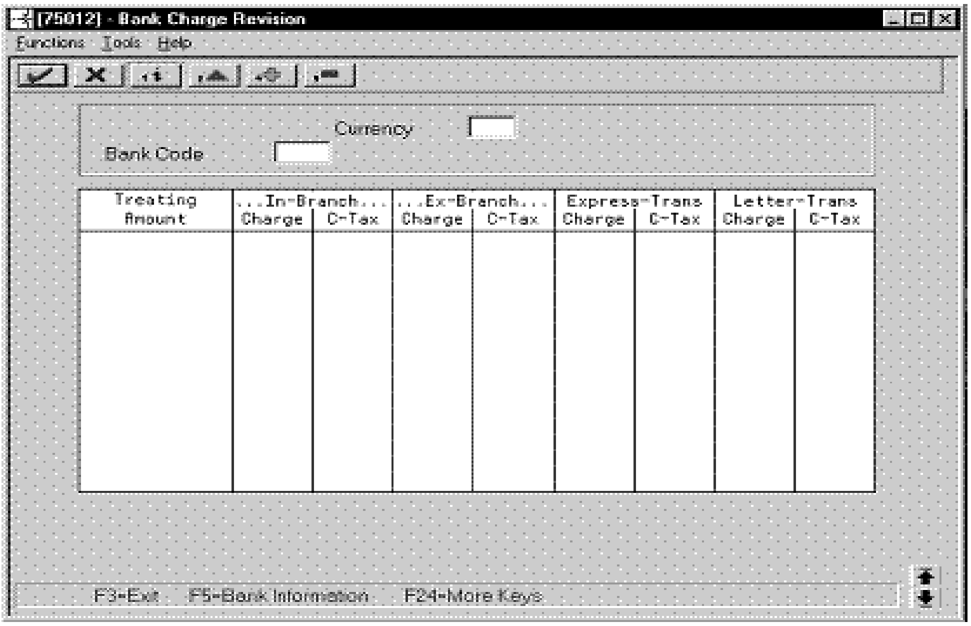
To process accounts payable bank transfers, you must maintain bank charge information for your system. To do this, access the Bank Charge Revision screen.

Note: The Bank Charge Revisions screen is not a multi-currency screen. The system recognizes only your company currency for the records in the Bank Charge File (F75012).

To enter bank charge information

On Bank Charge Revision

Figure 9–7 Bank Charge Revision screen


[75012] - Bank Charge Revision
Functions Tools Help
Currency
Bank Code
F3=Exit F5=Bank Information F24=More Keys

Treating Amount	...In-Branch... Charge	C-Tax	...Ex-Branch... Charge	C-Tax	Express-Trans Charge	C-Tax	Letter-Trans Charge	C-Tax

1. To search for a specific bank, complete following field:
   - Bank Code

   Alternately, you can select Field Sensitive Help for the field to access the Bank Information Search Window.

2. To specify the number of decimals for the bank charges, complete the following field:
   - Currency
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Treating Amount
   - Internal Branch Charge
   - Internal Branch Consumption Tax
   - External Branch Charge
   - External Branch Consumption Tax
   - Express Transfer Charge
   - Express Transfer Consumption Tax
   - Letter Transfer Charge
   - Letter Transfer Consumption Tax

Field	Explanation
Bank Code (Japan)	Code assigned by the Bank of Japan. The Bank Code Segment of the transit code (4 characters) identifies the bank and is followed by the Branch Code segment of the transit code (3 characters) which identifies the branch. The values in these fields are pre-loaded in the Japan Bank/Branch Master File (F57010) and can be maintained in the Japan Bank/ Branch Information Revisions program (P75010).
Treating Amount	The actual amount of the payment.
Bank Charge - Internal Branch	The bank charge fee when the payer's bank account and the payee's bank account are in the same branch and bank.
C-Tax on Bank Charge - Internal Branch	The amount of consumption tax on the bank charge when the payer's bank account and the payee's bank account are in the same branch and bank.
Bank Charge - External Branch	The bank charge fee when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in the same bank, but in a different branch.
C-Tax on Bank Charge - External Branch	The amount of consumption tax on the bank charge when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in the same bank, but in a different branch.
Bank Charge - Express Transfer	The bank charge fee when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in different banks and the bank transfer type is E (Express Transfer). The bank transfer type is payee specific and is stored in the Japanese A/B Tag File (F750401). You can access this tag file from the Supplier Master Information screen (P01054).
C-Tax on Bank Charge - Express Transfer	The amount of consumption tax on the bank charge when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in different banks and the bank transfer type is E (Express Transfer). The bank transfer type is payee specific and is stored in the Japanese A/B Tag File (F750401). You can access this tag file from the Supplier Master Information screen (P01054).

Field	Explanation
Bank Charge - Letter Transfer	The bank charge fee when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in different banks and the bank transfer type is L (Letter Transfer). The bank transfer type is payee specific and is stored in the Japanese A/B Tag File (F750401). You can access this tag file from the Supplier Master Information screen (P01054).
C-Tax on Bank Charge - Letter Transfer	The consumption tax amount on the bank charge when the payor's bank account and the payee's bank account are in different banks and the bank transfer type is L (Letter Transfer). The bank transfer type is payee specific and is stored in the Japanese A/B Tag File (F750401). You can access this tag file from the Supplier Master Information screen (P01054).

10

Set Up for Accounts Payable Drafts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 10.1, "Setting Up for Accounts Payable Drafts,"
- Section 10.2, "Setting Up Bank Accounts for Accounts Payable Drafts,"
- Section 10.3, "Setting Up the Stamp Tax File."

10.1 Setting Up for Accounts Payable Drafts

In Japan, most accounts payable vouchers are paid with a draft. In addition to completing the internal draft process, businesses are required to report and remit a stamp tax for each accounts payable voucher that is paid with a draft.

Setting up to process accounts payable drafts consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up bank accounts for accounts payable drafts
- Setting up the stamp tax file

See Also:

- Section 26.1, "Working with Accounts Payable Drafts" for more information about processing drafts in Japan.

10.2 Setting Up Bank Accounts for Accounts Payable Drafts

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Bank Account Information

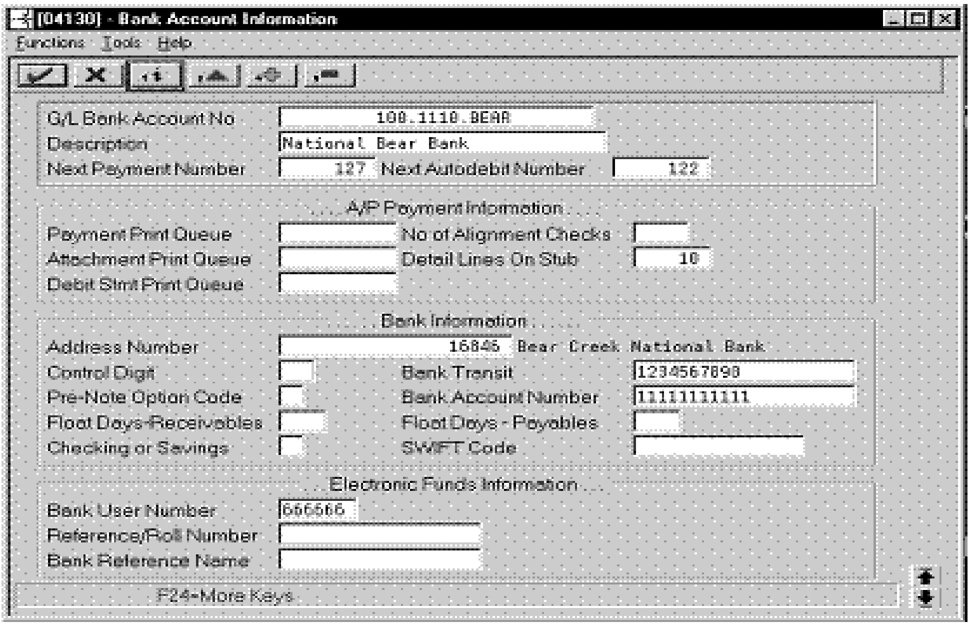
The system assigns a number to each draft document that you create. The number that the system assigns is based on the next payment number that you associate with the bank account information for the supplier.

You must specify a payment number for each bank account from which you remit drafts.

To set up bank accounts for accounts payable drafts

On Bank Account Information

Figure 10–1 Bank Account Information screen


[04130] - Bank Account Information
Functions
Tools
Help
. . . A/P Payment Information . . .
Payment Print Queue
Attachment Print Queue
Debit Stmt Print Queue
No of Alignment Checks
. . . Bank Information . . .
Control Digit
Pre-Note Option Code
Float Days-Receivables
Checking or Savings
Float Days - Payables
SWIFT Code
. . . Electronic Funds Information . . .
Reference/Roll Number
Bank Reference Name
F24=More Keys

G/L Bank Account No 100.1110.BEAR
Description National Bear Bank
Next Payment Number 127
Next Autodebit Number 122
Detail Lines On Stub 10
Address Number 16845 Bear Creek National Bank
Bank Transit 1234567890
Bank Account Number 11111111111
Bank User Number 666566

1. Complete the following fields:
   - G/L Bank Account Number
   - Description
   - Next Payment Number

10.3 Setting Up the Stamp Tax File

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), enter 29

From Automatic Payment Setup - Japan (G04411JP), choose Stamp Tax File Revision

When businesses in Japan issue drafts for payment, they are required to pay a stamp tax. The tax amount depends on the amount of the draft.

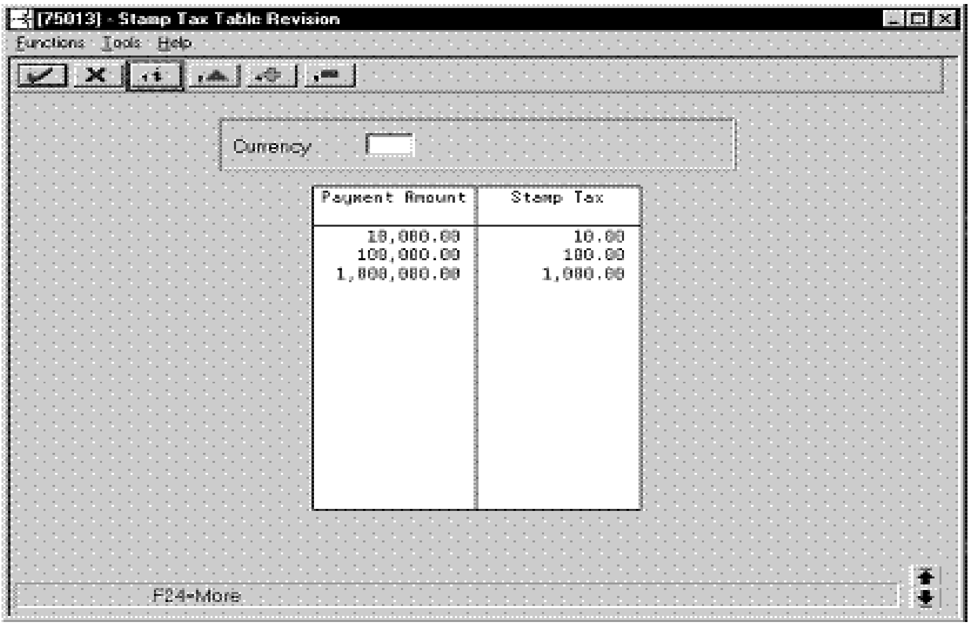
To calculate and report on the stamp tax for accounts payable drafts, you must set up and maintain the Stamp Tax file (F75013).

Note: The Stamp Tax File Revisions screen is not a multi-currency screen. The system recognizes only your company currency for the records in the Stamp Tax file (F75013).

To set up the stamp tax file

On Stamp Tax Table Revision

Figure 10–2 Stamp Tax Table Revision screen


[75013] - Stamp Tax Table Revision
Functions Tools Help
F24=More

Currency

Payment Amount	Stamp Tax
10,000.00	10.00
100,000.00	100.00
1,000,000.00	1,000.00

1. To specify the number of decimals for the stamp tax charges, complete the following field:
   - Currency
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Payment Amount
   - Stamp Tax

Field	Explanation
Amount - Tax	This is the amount assessed and payable to tax authorities. It is the total of the VAT, use, and sales taxes (PST).

11

Enter Additional Information for Suppliers

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 11.1, "Entering Additional Information for Suppliers."

11.1 Entering Additional Information for Suppliers

Navigation

From Accounts Payable (G04), choose Supplier and Voucher Entry

From Supplier and Voucher Entry (G0411), choose Supplier Master Information

Before you can process drafts or bank transfers, you must create a supplier master record. When you create a supplier master record, you set up information about how the system processes various business transactions for that supplier.

In Japan, in addition to the standard supplier information, you must set up information that is required to process drafts and bank transfers. This additional information includes:

- Payee address number
- Draft payment term
- Transfer type

Information about suppliers is stored in the following tables:

Table	Explanation
Supplier Master (F0401)	Contains supplier information
Address by Date (F0116)	Contains mailing address information
Bank Transit Number Master (F0030)	Contains bank account information
Japan A/B Additional Information (F750401)	Contains additional address book information that is maintained by the country server for Japan

You can access the additional information for a supplier from the Supplier Master Information screen when you add a new supplier to the system or change the information for an existing supplier. Alternatively, you can set up a user defined function key to access the additional information screen.

11.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that Japan is the country that you have selected for your user display preferences. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."
- Set up payment terms for drafts. See Setting up Payment Terms for A/P in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.
- Set up a user defined codes file (system 75, type TT) for transfer types. See Section 5.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan."

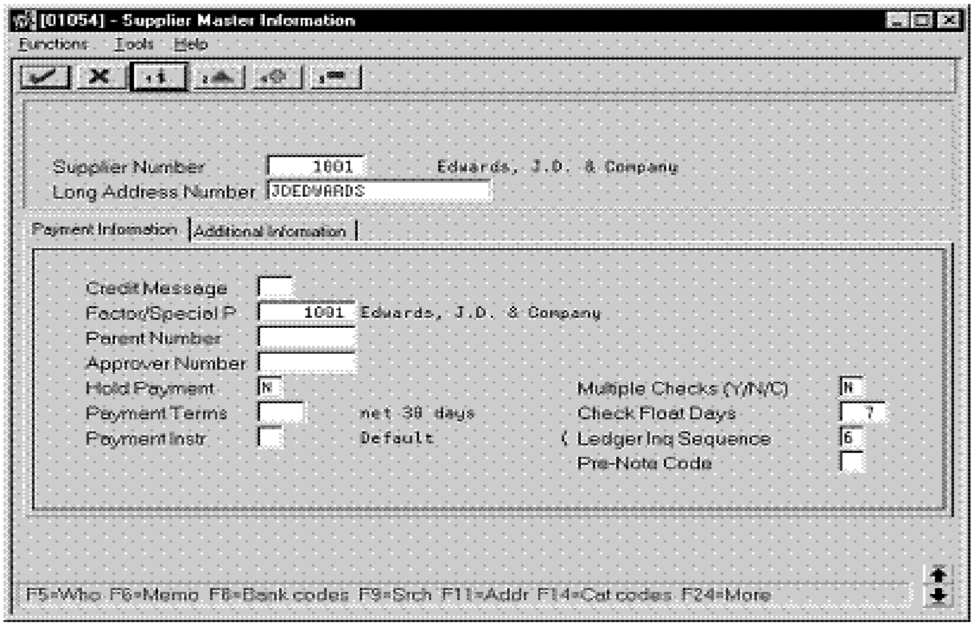
See Also:

- Entering Suppliers in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide* for more information about adding new suppliers to the system.

To enter additional information for suppliers

On Supplier Master Information

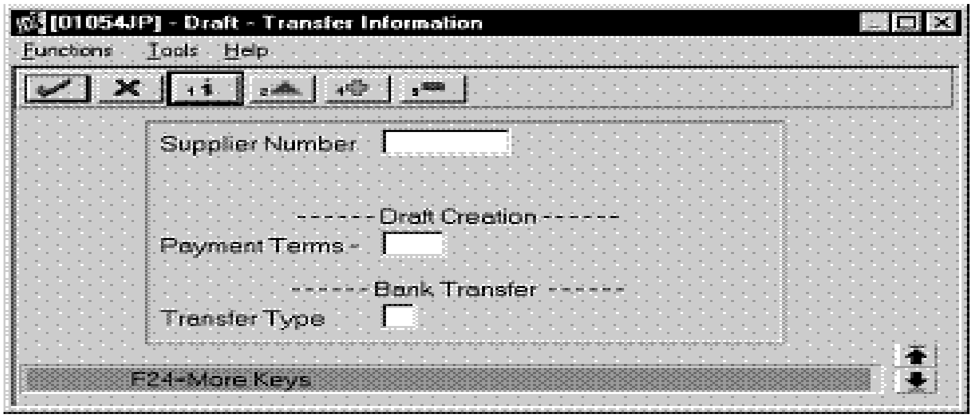
Figure 11–1 Supplier Master Information screen


[01054] - Supplier Master Information
Functions
Tools
Help
Payment Information
Additional Information
F5=Who F6=Memo F8=Bank codes F9=Srch F11=Addr F14=Cat codes F24=More

Supplier Number 1001 Edwards, J.D. & Company
Long Address Number JDEDWARDS
Credit Message
Factor/Special P 1001 Edwards, J.D. & Company
Parent Number
Approver Number
Hold Payment N
Payment Terms net 30 days
Payment Instr Default
Multiple Checks (Y/N/C) N
Check Float Days 7
Ledger Inq Sequence 6
Pre-Note Code

1. Complete one of the following fields:
   - Supplier Number
   - Long Address Number
2. To access the additional information for the supplier, do one of the following:
   - For a new supplier, use the Add action.
   - For an existing supplier, use the Change action.

Figure 11–2 Draft - Transfer Information screen


[01054JP] - Draft - Transfer Information
Functions
Tools
Help
------ Draft Creation ------
------ Bank Transfer ------
F24=More Keys

Supplier Number

Payment Terms -

Transfer Type

3. On Draft - Transfer Information, complete the following fields:

- Payment Terms
- Transfer Type

Part III

Fiscal Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 12, "About Fiscal Requirements,"
- Chapter 13, "Work with Depreciation,"
- Chapter 14, "Process Multiple Currencies,"
- Chapter 15, "Work with Summarized Invoice (Kagami)."

12

About Fiscal Requirements

In Japan, business use specific methods to calculate the depreciation for assets. In addition, businesses are frequently required to process transactions in multiple currencies.

J.D. Edwards solutions for fiscal requirements in Japan consist of the following tasks:

- Working with depreciation
- Processing multiple currencies
- Working with summarized invoices (Kagami)

13

Work with Depreciation

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 13.1, "Working with Depreciation,"
- Section 13.2, "Defining Codes for User Defined Depreciation,"
- Section 13.3, "Defining Formulas for User Defined Depreciation,"
- Section 13.4, "Defining Depreciation Rules for User Defined Depreciation."

13.1 Working with Depreciation

In Japan, the most frequently used depreciation methods include:

- Tokubetsu-Shokyaku
- Warimashi-Shokyaku
- Zoka-Shokyaku

Each of these methods can be calculated based on the straight-line or double declining balance methods.

You can use J.D. Edwards user defined depreciation to set up Japanese depreciation methods and calculate the resulting depreciation for your assets.

> **Caution:** To use Japanese-specific depreciation methods successfully, you must be completely familiar with J.D. Edwards user defined depreciation. You must fully understand the setup procedures and information flows for user defined depreciation as defined in J.D. Edwards standard software and documentation as of the A7.3 release.

Working with Japanese depreciation consists of the following tasks:

- Defining codes for user defined depreciation
- Defining formulas for user defined depreciation
- Defining depreciation rules for user defined depreciation
- Assigning depreciation methods to assets
- Running the Compute User Defined Depreciation program

The following tasks can be used only as general reference and example.

See Also:

- About User Defined Depreciation in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* for more conceptual information about J.D. Edwards user defined depreciation,
- Setting Up User Defined Depreciation in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for setting up user defined depreciation,
- Appendix A, "Depreciation Examples" to review examples of how user defined depreciation meets Japanese depreciation requirements.

13.2 Defining Codes for User Defined Depreciation

You must define a code for each Japanese depreciation method that you want to set up in user defined depreciation. You use the Depreciation Method user defined codes file (system 12, type DM) to define codes for user defined depreciation methods.

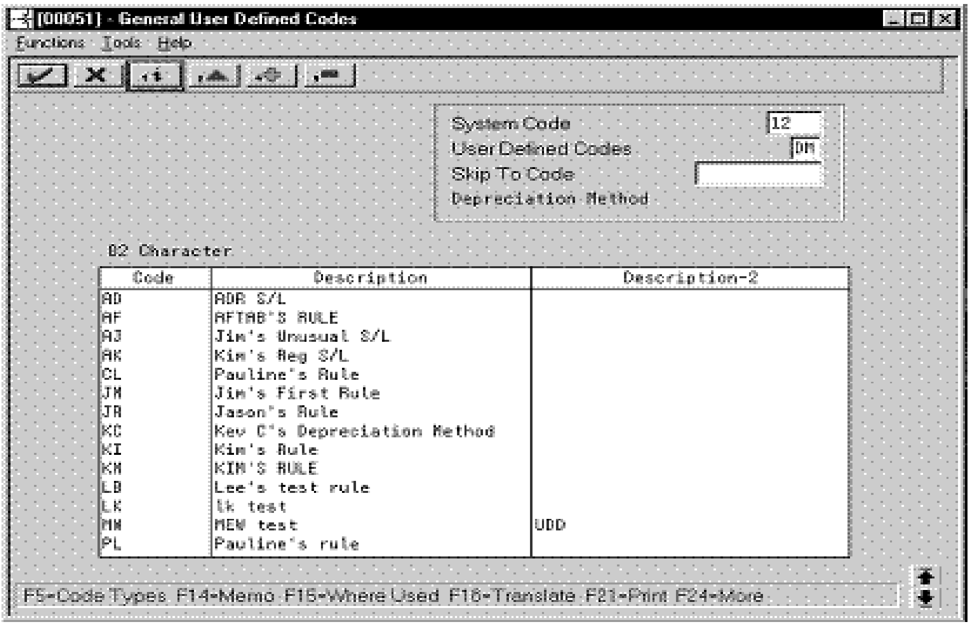
When you set up the Depreciation Method user defined codes file, you must do the following:

- Use alpha codes to identify your depreciation methods
- Enter a 1 in the Special Handling Code field for each of your depreciation methods
- Enter an N in the Hard Coded Y/N field for each of your depreciation methods

To define depreciation codes for user defined depreciation

On any User Defined Codes screen

Figure 13–1 General User Defined Codes screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions Tools Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F16=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 12
User Defined Codes DM
Skip To Code
Depreciation Method

02 Character

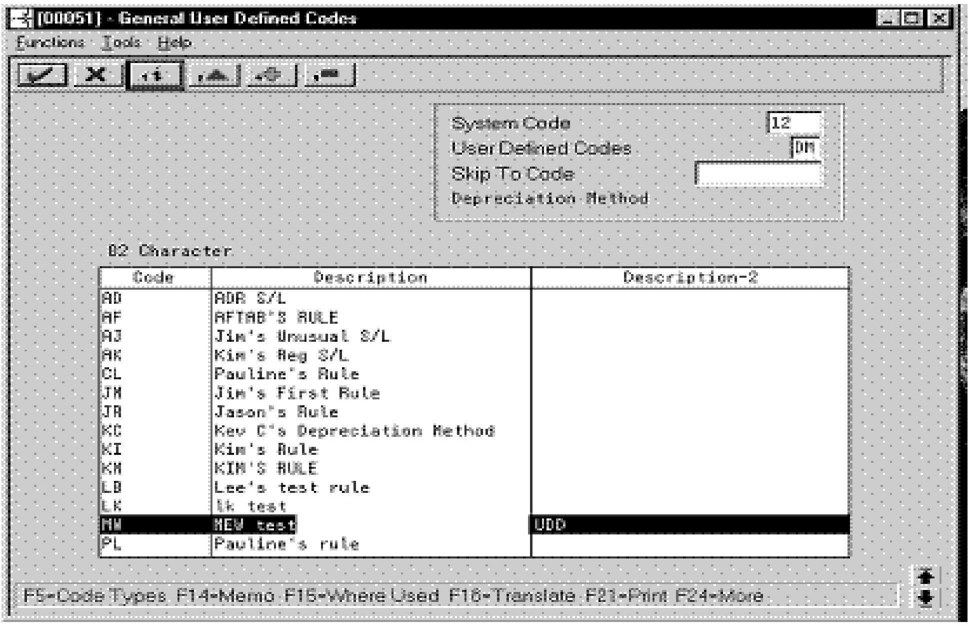
Code	Description	Description-2
AD	ADR S/L	
AF	AFTAB'S RULE	
AJ	Jim's Unusual S/L	
AK	Kim's Reg S/L	
CL	Pauline's Rule	
JM	Jim's First Rule	
JR	Jason's Rule	
KC	Kev C's Depreciation Method	
KI	Kim's Rule	
KM	KIM'S RULE	
LB	Lee's test rule	
LK	lk test	
MN	MEW test	UDD
PL	Pauline's rule	

1. To access the user defined codes file for depreciation method, complete the following fields:
   - System Code

- User Defined Codes

2. To define depreciation codes, complete the following fields:
    - Character Code
    - Description
    - Description 2
3. Access the detail area.

Figure 13–2 General User Defined Codes (Detail) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions Tools Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F16=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 12
User Defined Codes DM
Skip To Code
Depreciation Method

02 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
AD	ADR S/L	
AF	AFTAB'S RULE	
AJ	Jim's Unusual S/L	
AK	Kim's Reg S/L	
CL	Pauline's Rule	
JM	Jim's First Rule	
JR	Jason's Rule	
KC	Kev C's Depreciation Method	
KI	Kim's Rule	
KM	KIM'S RULE	
LB	Lee's test rule	
LK	lk test	
NW	NEW test	UDD
PL	Pauline's rule	

4. To identify the depreciation method as a user defined method, complete the following fields:
    - Special Handling Code
    - Hard Coded Y/N

Field	Explanation
System Code	A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a J.D. Edwards system. A user defined code that identifies a J.D. Edwards system, such as Accounts Receivable, Address Book, Inventory, and so on. If an object is used by more than one system, select a common system code. Use 00 for an object that is used by General Accounting, Address Book, and Inventory. See UDC 98/SY
User Defined Codes	Identifies the file that contains user defined codes. The file is also referred to as a code type.
User Defined Code	This column contains a list of valid codes for a specific user defined code list. The number of characters that a code can contain appears in the column title.

Field	Explanation
Special Handling Code - User Def Codes	A code that indicates special processing requirements for certain user defined code values. The particular value you enter in this field is unique for each user defined code record type. The system uses the special handling code in many ways. For example, special handling codes defined for Language Preference specify if the language is double-byte or if the language does not have uppercase characters. Programming is required to activate this field. Screen-specific information If a "P" is in the second position, the system identifies that unit of measure as a potent unit of measure.

See Also:

- Setting Up User Defined Codes in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* for more information about user defined codes.

13.3 Defining Formulas for User Defined Depreciation

Navigation

From Fixed Assets (G12), enter 27

From Advanced Operations (G1231), choose Set Up UDD Depreciation

From Set Up User Defined Depreciation (G1232), choose Depreciation Formula Revisions

You can define or revise specific depreciation formulas for user defined depreciation methods. You assign the depreciation formulas to the life years you specify for the depreciation method. Use the four basic mathematical functions (+ - * /) and parentheses for nesting amounts or quantities to construct depreciation formulas in algebraic format.

The Fixed Assets system includes codes that you can use to represent the elements that the system uses to retrieve the related amounts or quantities from the Item Balance file, Item Master file, Date Pattern file, and so on. For example, you can define a depreciation method that is based on a formula that you create to subtract salvage value from cost.

You can access the Depreciation Formula Revision screen directly from the menu, or you can access the screen from Depreciation Rule Revision. For example, if you are revising depreciation rules, and you want to update a formula associated with the rule, you can access Depreciation Formula Revision to review and revise formulas you have previously defined without exiting from the Depreciation Rule Revision program.

Note: User defined depreciation formulas must have alphabetic identifiers to distinguish them from J.D. Edwards base depreciation formulas. You can modify only the alpha formulas, but you can use the numeric formulas as a starting point to create your own formulas with alphabetic identifiers.

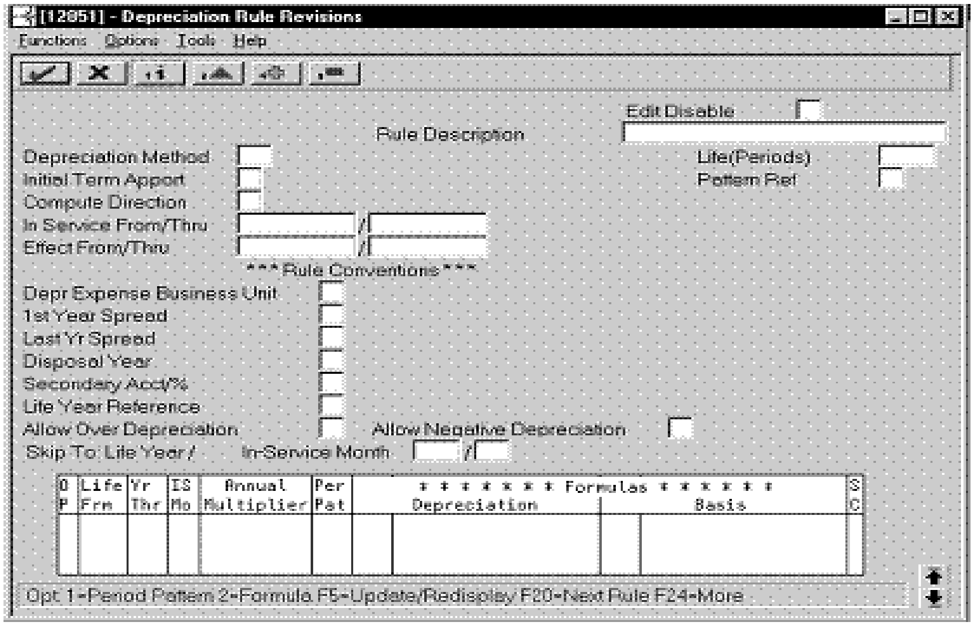
Define the following formulas for Japanese depreciation:

Formula	Explanation
Salvage Value	The Salvage Value is the amount you expect to recover when you dispose of the asset. The salvage value is a key element in many depreciation methods. Define the Salvage Value formula as a percentage of the asset's acquisition cost.
Basis	The Basis is the total amount that can be depreciated over the life of the asset. Define the Basis formula as the cost of the asset less its salvage value.
Depreciation calculation	The system uses the depreciation calculation formula to compute depreciation. You must define the depreciation calculation formula for the respective depreciation life year. For example, one of your Japanese depreciation methods might use a depreciation calculation based on the first year and subsequent years' depreciation.

To define formulas for user defined depreciation

On Depreciation Rule Revisions

Figure 13–3 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen


[12851] - Depreciation Rule Revisions
Functions
Options
Tools
Help
Edit Disable
Rule Description
Depreciation Method
Initial Term Apport
Compute Direction
In Service From/Thru
Effect From/Thru
Life(Periods)
Pattern Ref
*** Rule Conventions ***
Depr Expense Business Unit
1st Year Spread
Last Yr Spread
Disposal Year
Secondary Acct/%
Life Year Reference
Allow Over Depreciation
Allow Negative Depreciation
Skip To: Life Year /
In-Service Month
O P
Life Frm
Yr Thr
IS Mo
Annual Multiplier
Per Pat
* * * * * * * Formulas * * * * * *
Depreciation
Basis
S C
Opt: 1=Period Pattern 2=Formula F5=Update/Redisplay F20=Next Rule F24=More

1. To set up or review an existing formula, complete the following field:
   - Formula ID

   Choose the field sensitive help for Formula ID to review a list of valid formulas or to search for a specific formula by code or description.
2. To define or revise the formula, complete the following fields:
   - Description
   - Formula
   - Multiplier/Constant

Field	Explanation
Formula - Inquiry Column	A calculation that the system uses to input an amount or quantity in this column. You can use a single predefined value or multiple predefined values in conjunction with mathematical operators to enter a formula. Valid mathematical operators are: + Add - Subtract * Multiply / Divide ( ) Left and right parentheses for nesting For example, you can enter the following formula to have the system calculate on-time percentages: 20/(20+21+22) The formula above equals on-time percentages because: 20 is the value for on-time amounts 21 is the value for early amounts 22 is the value for late amounts
Multiplier/Constant	A percentage or amount that can be incorporated into a formula as an element to derive depreciation.

See Also:

- Formula Elements in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review a comprehensive list of the elements that you can use to define formulas,
- Appendix A, "Depreciation Examples" to review examples of the formulas used in Japanese depreciation rules.

13.4 Defining Depreciation Rules for User Defined Depreciation

Navigation

From Fixed Assets (G12), enter 27

From Advanced Operations (G1231), choose Set Up UDD Depreciation

From Set Up User Defined Depreciation (G1232), choose Depreciation Rule Revisions

You must define the rules that you want the system to use when it calculates user defined depreciation for an asset. Depreciation rules consist of:

- Reference information
- Rule conventions
- Life year rules
- Formulas

13.4.1 Reference Information

You use reference information to associate a specific depreciation rule with an asset. The system uses the values that you specify to reference the specific depreciation method in which the rule is to be used. Reference information includes:

- The code that identifies the depreciation method
- Special characteristics of the rule
- Period over which the asset cost is to be apportioned
- Placed in service date for the asset
- Date through which the method is effective

13.4.2 Rule Conventions

Rule conventions dictate how the system calculates depreciation based on the life year rules and formulas that you specify for the rule. These conventions apply to the entire apportionment period that is referenced by the rule. You can set up rule conventions to:

- Override the business unit destination of the depreciation expense.
- Spread the first and last year of cost apportionment. For example, you can designate a rule to spread depreciation throughout a single year, or spread the depreciation proportionately beginning with the depreciation start or end date.
- Allow the utilization of a second annual rule.
- Use the asset's life periods or the fiscal year as the beginning reference point in determining the current life year of an asset.
- Depreciate more cost than exists for an asset.
- Allow negative depreciation amounts to be computed in the formula during the life of an asset.

13.4.3 Life Year Rules

The basic equation for computing depreciation for a life year consists of a multiplier that is applied to a cost or basis. The resulting amount is subject to a minimum (base) and a maximum (limit). The basis amount that is multiplied might be subject to an overall floor or salvage value. The same rule might apply to multiple life years, or it might apply to a single life year of a cost.

You can define a rule for any asset life year. You can also define a separate rule for the disposal year of an asset.

13.4.4 Formulas

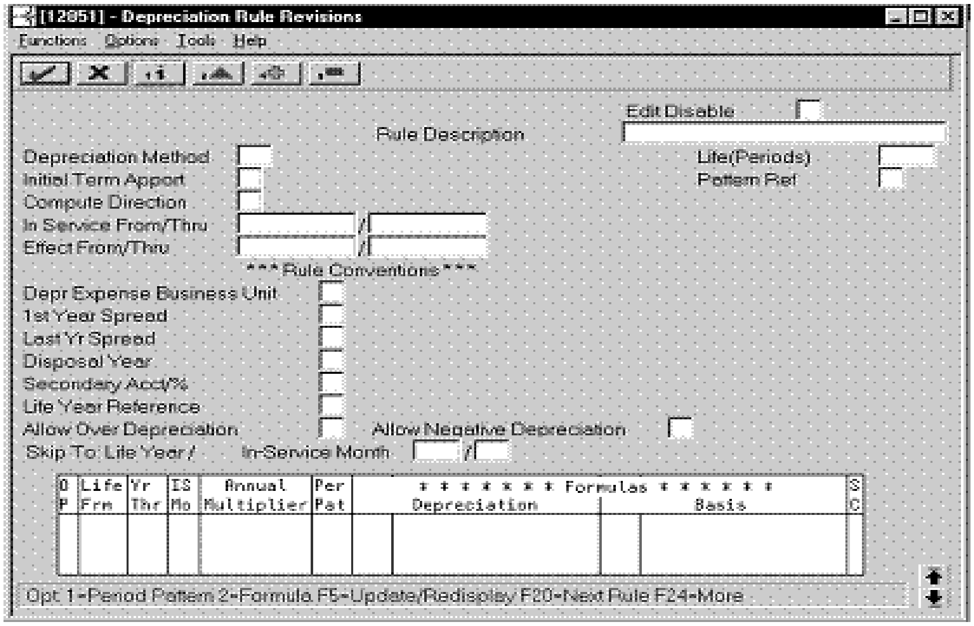
The formulas that are used by the life year rules can be applied to any element in the depreciation equation, such as:

- Multiplier
- Depreciable basis
- Base
- Limit
- Salvage value

To define depreciation rules for user defined depreciation

On Depreciation Rule Revisions

Figure 13–4 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen


[12851] - Depreciation Rule Revisions
Functions
Options
Tools
Help
Edit Disable
Rule Description
Depreciation Method
Initial Term Apport
Compute Direction
In Service From/Thru
Effect From/Thru
Life(Periods)
Pattern Ref
*** Rule Conventions ***
Depr Expense Business Unit
1st Year Spread
Last Yr Spread
Disposal Year
Secondary Acct/%
Life Year Reference
Allow Over Depreciation
Allow Negative Depreciation
Skip To: Life Year /
In-Service Month
O P
Life Frm
Yr Thr
IS Mo
Annual Multiplier
Per Pat
* * * * * * * Formulas * * * * * *
Depreciation
Basis
S C
Opt: 1=Period Pattern 2=Formula F5=Update/Redisplay F20=Next Rule F24=More

1. To reference the depreciation rule, complete the following fields:
   - Depreciation Method
   - Life (Periods)
   - Initial Term Apportionment
   - Pattern Reference
   - Compute Direction
   - In Service From/Thru
   - Effective From/Thru
   - Pattern Reference

   The Depreciation Method is the code identifier you defined on user defined codes file 12/48, such as Z1 for Zoka-Shokyaku.
2. To define the conventions of the depreciation rule, complete any of the following fields:
   - Depreciation Expense Business Unit
   - First Year Spread
   - Last Year Spread
   - Disposal Year
   - Secondary Account/%
   - Life Year Reference
   - Allow Over Depreciation
   - Allow Negative Depreciation
3. To define the life year rules for the depreciation rule, complete the following fields:

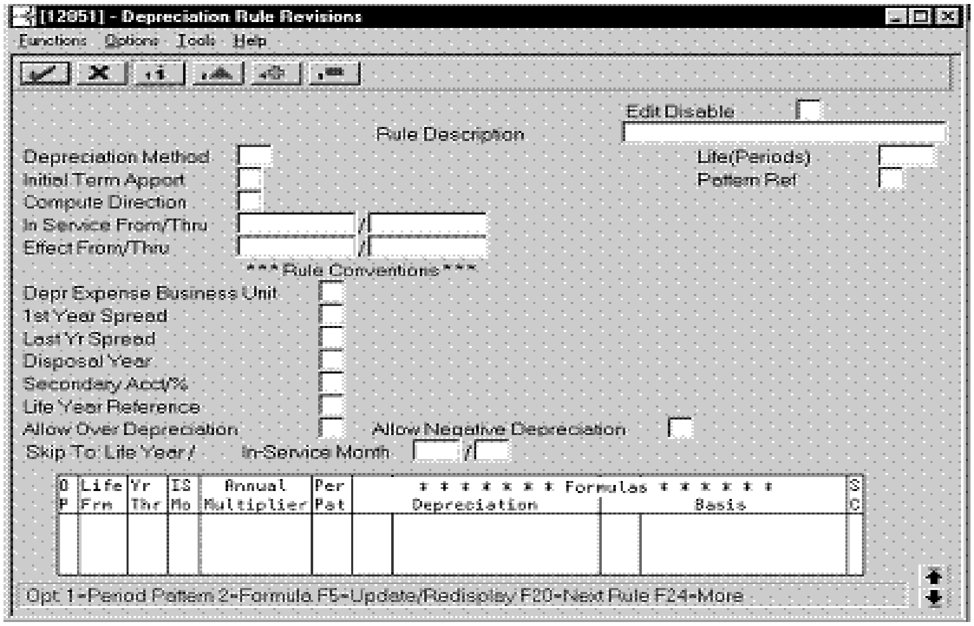
- Life Year-From
- Life Year-Thru
- In Service Month
- Annual Multiplier
- Period Pattern

4. Complete the following fields with the codes for the formulas to use for each element of the depreciation equation:
    - Depreciation Formula-Multiplier
    - Depreciation Formula-Basis
    - Secondary Percentage Continuation

    Use the formulas you defined on the Depreciation Formula Revisions screen as applicable, such as B01 for Basis.

5. Access the detail area.

Figure 13–5 Depreciation Rule Revisions (Detail) screen


[12851] - Depreciation Rule Revisions
Functions Options Tools Help
Edit Disable
Rule Description
Depreciation Method
Initial Term Apport
Compute Direction
In Service From/Thru
Effect From/Thru
Life(Periods)
Pattern Ref
*** Rule Conventions ***
Depr Expense Business Unit
1st Year Spread
Last Yr Spread
Disposal Year
Secondary Acct/%
Life Year Reference
Allow Over Depreciation
Allow Negative Depreciation
Skip To: Life Year / In-Service Month
O P
Life Frm
Yr Thr
IS Mo
Annual Multiplier
Per Pat
* * * * * * * Formulas * * * * * *
Depreciation
Basis
S C
Opt: 1=Period Pattern 2=Formula F5=Update/Redisplay F20=Next Rule F24=More

6. Complete any of the following optional fields for additional formula specifications:
    - Depreciation Formula-Base
    - Depreciation Formula-Limit
    - Depreciation Formula-Salvage Value

Field	Explanation
Depreciation Method	The user defined code (system 12, type DM) that indicates the method of depreciation for the specified book. In addition to any user defined depreciation methods you set up for your company, the following standard depreciation methods are available in the Fixed Assets system: 00 No depreciation method used 01 Straight Line Depreciation 02 Sum of the Year's Digits 03 125% Declining Balance to Cross-Over 04 150% Declining Balance to Cross-Over 05 Double Declining Balance to Cross-Over 06 Fixed % on Declining Balance 07 ACRS Standard Depreciation 08 ACRS Optional Depreciation 09 Units of Production Depreciation 10 MACRS Luxury Cars - Domestic 11 Fixed % Luxury Cars - Foreign 12 MACRS Standard Depreciation 13 ACRS Alternative Depreciation 14 ACRS Alternate Real Property 15 Fixed % of Cost 16 Fixed % on Declining Balance to Cross-Over 17 AMT Luxury Auto 18 ACE Luxury Auto NOTE: Any additional depreciation methods you create for your organization must have an alpha code.
Life Months	The life of an asset in months or periods. The system uses months or periods only to express the life of an asset. For example, if your company uses a 12-month calendar, then a five-year ACRS asset has a 60-month life. If your company uses a 13-month calendar, then a five-year ACRS asset has a 65-month life, and so on. You must specify a life month value for all user defined depreciation methods, and for all standard depreciation methods, except the standard methods 00, 06, 09, 11, and 15.

Field	Explanation
Initial Term Apport	A code for additional depreciation information. This code is used for Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and averaging conventions. The system validates the code you enter in this field against user defined code file 12/AC. Valid codes are: 0 No ITC Taken 1 Three Year Method (3 1/3%) 2 Five Year Method (6 2/3%) 3 Seven Year Method (10%) 4 ACRS Method with Basis Reduction (10% ITC) 5 ACRS Method without Basis Reduction (2% ITC or No ITC) A Actual Date of Depreciation Start Period M Mid-Month Convention Q Mid-Quarter Convention Y Mid-Year Convention P Middle of Period F First-half/Second-half W Whole Year N First Day of Next Period R First Day of Next Year S Actual Start Date for Primary Rule/First Day of Period for Secondary Rule NOTE: Numeric codes apply to standard depreciation methods only. To determine the date for F (First-half/Second-half), use the following guidelines: If the asset was placed in service in the first half of the year then the adjusted depreciation start date is the first day of the year. If the asset was placed in service in the second half of the year then the adjusted depreciation start date is the first day of the succeeding year. The first half of the year expires at the close of the last day of the calendar month which is closest to the middle of the tax year. The second half of the year begins the day after the expiration of the first half of the tax year.

Field	Explanation
Compute Direction	A code that indicates the method of computation that the system uses to calculate depreciation based on the depreciation method you specify. Valid codes are: C Current year to date. Calculates only the current year's depreciation. I Inception to date. Recalculates the entire depreciation amount from the start date through the current year. Prior-year depreciation is then subtracted to determine current year depreciation. This method results in a one-time current period correction for any errors in prior period depreciation. F Inception to date. Calculates inception to date for the first rule (if there are two rules) and uses a C for the second rule. P Current period. Calculates depreciation for the current period and then extrapolates the annual amount based on the cumulative percent from the period pattern and year-to-date posting. Any depreciation calculated for the current period is subtracted. R Remaining months. Depreciates the net book value as of the beginning of the current tax year over the remaining life of the asset. This results in the amortization of prior period calculation errors over the remaining life of the asset.
In Service From/Thru	The beginning date for which the transaction or code is applicable. Screen-specific information The date the asset is placed in service or the modified depreciation start date. The system validates this date against the company date patterns. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value of 01/01/00 (January 01, 1900). If only the date differentiates two or more depreciation rules, the system will not allow overlapping dates.
Effect From/Thru	The ending date for which the transaction or code is applicable.
Fiscal Date Pattern	A code that identifies date patterns. You can use one of 15 codes. You must set up special codes (letters A through N) for 4-4-5, 13 period accounting, or any other date pattern unique to your environment. An R, the default, identifies a regular calendar pattern. Screen-specific information Use this field to reference a date pattern that is specific to the initial term for asset depreciated under the rule. This is particularly useful if the date patterns your company uses now are different from previous years due to mergers or short years. The system refers to this pattern in order to adjust the depreciation start date.
Depreciation Business Unit	A code that allows an override of the destination of the depreciation expense. Valid codes are: Blank No Override 1 Responsible Business Unit 2 Location Business Unit 3 Work Center Business Unit

Field	Explanation
1st Year Spread Convention	A code that designates how you want the system to apportion the first year of depreciation for an asset. Valid codes are: Blank Modified Depreciation Start Date 1 Entire Year 2 Actual Depreciation Start Date 3 Placed in Service Period
Last Year Spread Convention	A code that designates how you want the system to apportion the last year of depreciation for an asset. Valid codes are: Blank Modified depreciation end date 1 Entire year
Disposal Convention	A code that designates how you want the system to apportion depreciation when you dispose of the asset. Valid codes are: Blank To End of Disposal Period A Actual Disposal Date Y Mid-Year Q Mid-Quarter M Mid-Month P Middle of Period F First-Half / Second-Half L Last Day of Previous Period I Inverse of Initial Term Apportionment N None
Secondary Acct/% Convention	A code that designates how the system uses the amount calculated by the Secondary Account/Percent rule when determining the annual depreciation amount. Valid codes are: Blank No secondary percentage 1 Greater of amounts calculated by Rule 1 or Rule 2 2 Lesser of amounts calculated by Rule 1 or Rule 2 6 Amount from Rule 1 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 1; amount from Rule 2 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 2 7 Amount from Rule 1 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 1 plus Depreciation Expense Account 1 equals Rule 1 amount; amount from Rule 2 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 2 plus Depreciation Expense Account 2 equals Rule 2 amount 8 Two Amounts - Two A/D Accounts and Three D/E Accounts The system uses this field in conjunction with the Secondary Percent Continuation field.
Life Year Reference Convention	A code that designates the beginning reference point from which you want the system to determine the current life year of an asset. Valid codes are: Blank 1st day of depreciation start year 1 Depreciation start date (modified)

Field	Explanation
Over/Under Allowed	A code that indicates whether you want the system to allow over depreciation for an asset. Use this field when you want the system to allow depreciation in excess of the basis, or when you want to allow depreciation beyond the period you define as the life of the asset, as in the ACRS Luxury Autos depreciation method. Valid values are: Blank Over depreciation NOT allowed during asset life, take remaining basis at end of asset life 1 Accumulated depreciation may EXCEED adjusted basis during asset life, take remaining basis at end of asset life 2 Over depreciation NOT allowed during asset life, allow depreciation beyond asset life 3 Accumulated depreciation may EXCEED adjusted basis during and beyond asset life The default for this field is blank. The system uses this field in conjunction with the Allow Negative Depreciation field.
Negative Allowed	A code that indicates whether you want to allow depreciation formulas to calculate negative amounts. Valid codes are: N Negative depreciation not allowed Y Accumulated depreciation may be less than adjusted basis You can enter a 1 for yes (Y) or a 2 for no (N). The default value is N.
Asset Life Year-Start	The first asset life year to which the rule pertains. You must set up detail annual rules for a depreciation rule, beginning with year 1 and extending through every year in the life of the asset. The system does not allow "gaps" between years. You can set up the detail annual rules beyond the life of the asset. A single record may represent several contiguous years, but the system does not allow duplicate years. Valid values are 1 through 998, and 999. Use 999 only to set up a specific rule for the disposal year of an asset.
Asset Life Year-Through	The last year in the life of an asset to which the rule pertains. You can set up the detail annual rules beyond the life of the asset. Each rule must have a rule for contiguous years beginning with 1. A single record can represent several contiguous years, but the system does not allow duplicate years.

Field	Explanation
Placed in Service Period	This field refers to the month the asset is placed in service. You can specify rules by inclusive ranges. When you use the value of blank, the system continues to use the annual rule for the last specified placed in service month until it finds a higher placed in service month value. The system uses the values you enter in this field as follows: First, the system searches for an exact match. (For example, if an asset is placed in service in month 01, the system looks for a Placed In Service Month value of 01 for that year.) If an exact match does not exist, the system searches for a value of blank. If a value of blank does not exist, the system continues to use the annual rule for the last specified placed in service month for a range of months until it finds the next highest month you specify. For example, if you set up annual rules for the Placed In Service Months of 01, 03, 06, and 09, the system uses the rule you specify for 01 during the first and second months, the rule you specify for 03 during the third, fourth, and fifth months, the rule you specify for 06 during the sixth, seventh, and eighth months, and the rule you specify for 09 for the remaining months. Valid values are blank, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, and 12.
Annual Multiplier	A percentage that you can use as an element within a formula, or by itself. The system applies this percentage to the basis of an asset to derive depreciation. If no basis is defined for the asset, then the system applies this percentage to the cost. Enter a value in this field as a decimal. For example, enter 10% as .10 and 150% as 1.5.
Spread Pattern Reference	The code for a specific depreciation spread pattern. A pattern determines how the annual depreciation amount is to be apportioned to periods within a year. You can designate spread patterns for individual years, or for a group of years.
Secondary % Continuation	Use this code to indicate whether an annual depreciation rule is a primary or secondary rule.

See Also:

- Setting Up Depreciation Rules in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* for more information about how the system uses depreciation rules.

14

Process Multiple Currencies

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 14.1, "Processing Multiple Currencies,"
- Section 14.2, "About Multi-Currency Features."

14.1 Processing Multiple Currencies

Companies that do business internationally are often faced with additional accounting needs. This arises from doing business in different currencies and having to follow different reporting and accounting requirements. To process and report on transactions in multiple currencies, a company that operates internationally must:

- Convert foreign currencies into the local currency
- Convert different local currencies into one currency for reporting and comparisons
- Adhere to regulations that are defined in the countries in which the company operates
- Revaluate currencies due to changes in exchange rates

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

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

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

Ledger	**Explanation**
AA ledger	Domestic transactions are posted to the AA ledger.
CA ledger	Foreign transactions are posted to the CA ledger.
XA ledger	Alternate currency transactions, if used, are posted to the XA ledger.

14.2 About Multi-Currency Features

You can designate a specific currency for the following:

- Company
- Account

- Address book record.

14.2.1 Data Entry in Foreign or Domestic Currency

You can enter all transactions in the original currency of the documents that you receive or send. You do not need to convert currencies before you enter transactions. For foreign entries, there is real-time conversion of foreign amounts to domestic amounts.

14.2.2 Daily Exchange Rate File

Set up the Daily Exchange Rate File to utilize the following multi-currency features:

Feature	Explanation
Default exchange rates	When you enter a transaction, the system supplies the exchange rate from the Daily Exchange Rate File.
Exchange rates for individual contracts	You can specify exchange rates for individual customers and suppliers.
Spot rates	You can enter an exchange rate when you enter a transaction. The value that you enter overrides the exchange rate from the Daily Exchange Rate File.

14.2.3 Intercompany Settlements

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

14.2.4 Gain and Loss Recognition

Gain and loss recognition features include:

Feature	Explanation
Realized gains and losses	Entries that represent exchange rate realized gains and losses are automatically created at the time of cash receipt or entry.
Unrealized gains and losses	You can print a report to analyze open receivables and payables for booking unrealized gains and losses at the end of the month. Optionally, you can set up your system to create these entries automatically.

14.2.5 Detailed Currency Restatement

Detailed currency restatement features enable you to:

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

14.2.6 Balance Currency Restatement

Consolidate balance into a common currency. A user-specified ledger types determines where the system creates the new restated balances. In addition, you can set up an exchange file and conversion specifications according to standard restatement practices.

14.2.7 "As If" Currency Repost

Restate all transactions to a new ledger type using one exchange rate instead of the individual rates that were associated with each transaction over the course of time. The "as of" currency repost features eliminates the exchange rate fluctuation for financial analysis.

15

Work with Summarized Invoice (Kagami)

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 15.1, "Working with Summarized Invoices (Kagami),"
- Section 15.2, "Updating Summarized Invoice Information,"
- Section 15.3, "Printing Summarized Invoices."

15.1 Working with Summarized Invoices (Kagami)

In Japan, bank transfers are the most commonly used method of payment. Japanese banks charge a fee for each transfer that a business requests. To help their customers avoid excessive bank charges, a monthly summarized invoice, or Kagami, is issued as the general billing procedure for Japanese businesses.

Businesses that use monthly summarized invoicing do not issue invoices for every goods delivery. Instead, businesses establish a monthly cut-off date with the customer and issue one invoice that summarizes all of the customer's business transactions for the prior month.

- Working with summarized invoicing consists of the following tasks:
- Updating summarized invoice information
- Printing summarized invoice statements

15.2 Updating Summarized Invoice Information

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Summary Invoice Processing

From Summary Invoice Processing (G7511), choose Update Kagami Summary

To print summarized invoices, you must first summarize the invoice information that the system stores in the A/R Ledger file (F0311) by company and customer. To do this, run the Update A/R Open Amount File program (P750311).

When you update summarized invoice information, the system summarizes the information in the A/R ledger and the address book to create the following tables:

Table	Explanation
A/R Summarized (F750311)	The system stores summarized accounts receivable information in the A/R Summarized file.

Table	Explanation
A/R Open Amount Detail (F754211)	The system stores the following information for the current period invoices: Document number Document type Company

15.2.1 What You Should Know About

Field	Explanation
Discount amounts	Summarized invoices do not include discount amounts.
Multi-currency	The currency code for summarized invoices is always the domestic currency.

15.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 28.1, "Update A/R Open Amounts (P750311)."

15.3 Printing Summarized Invoices

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Summary Invoice Processing

From Summary Invoice Processing (G7511), choose Print Summary Invoices

After you update the summarized invoice information for the current period, you can print summarized invoices. To do this, run the Reprint Summary Invoices program. The system prints a summarized invoice for each customer that you specify based on the information in the A/R Summarized File.

Summarized invoices include the following information:

- "Bill to" name and address for the customer.
- Billing period. Although billing periods vary by customer, the beginning of the period must be the day after the last cutoff date. The end of the previous period is the cut-off date.
- Open amount as of the cut-off date. The open amount is summarized by sales, cash receipts, adjustments, and so on.
- Detailed information from each sales order, such as invoice number, item number, and price.

You can also use processing options to indicate whether you want to:

- Update the statement number and statement date in the Accounts Receivable Ledger file (F0311). The statement number is a next number in the Accounts Receivable system. The statement date is the system date.
- Print the Who's Who information for the customer
- Print both A/R summary and sales order detail information
- Print only A/R summary information
- Print only sales order detail information

15.3.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have a next number set up for the summarized invoices in the Accounts Receivable system. To do this, use the next number for Statement No. See Set Up Next Numbers in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- Set up user defined codes for Japanese receipt and invoice types. See Section 5.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan."

15.3.2 What You Should Know About

Report	Explanation
Error reports	The system will print an error report in the following circumstances: The summary of the extended price is not equal to the subtotal of the taxable amount on an individual A/R invoice. The carry forward amount is not equal to the sum of the billing amount, taxable amount, and tax amount for each summarized invoice.
Reprinting summarized invoices	You can reprint summarized invoices. To do this, run the Reprint Summary Invoices program (P754211).
Statement Print program	Summarized invoices eliminate the need for processing and printing statements. If you use summarized invoices, do not use the Statement Print program (P035001).

15.3.3 Processing Options

See Section 15.3, "Printing Summarized Invoices."

Part IV

Tax Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 16, "About Tax Requirements,"
- Chapter 17, "Enter Journal Entries with Tax,"
- Chapter 18, "Enter Transactions for Tax Reconciliation,"
- Chapter 19, "Work with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile,"
- Chapter 20, "Print Tax Reconciliation Reports."

16

About Tax Requirements

In Japan, businesses are required to pay consumption tax on many transactions and to collect consumption tax on sales transactions. Businesses must reconcile and report consumption tax against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax.

The J.D. Edwards solution for reconciling of consumption tax in Japan consists of the following tasks:

- Entering journal entries with tax
- Entering transactions for tax reconciliation
- Working with the tax reconciliation workfile
- Printing tax reconciliation reports

17

Enter Journal Entries with Tax

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 17.1, "Entering Journal Entries with Tax,"
- Section 17.2, "Example: Journal Entry with Tax."

17.1 Entering Journal Entries with Tax

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), enter 27

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Journal Entry With Tax

When you enter a journal entry with tax, you might know the gross amount or you might know the taxable amount of the entry. If you enter the gross amount, the system calculates the taxable amount and the tax. If you enter the taxable amount, the system calculates the gross amount and the tax.

For journal entries with tax, the system calculates the tax based on the tax area. The following restrictions apply to journal entries with tax:

- The system posts each journal entry with tax to a single tax authority.
- You cannot create model or reversing journal entries with this type of journal entry.
- This type of journal entry can be used only for transactions that have a tax explanation code of V or VT.

Entering journal entries with tax consists of the following tasks:

- Entering a tax-inclusive journal entry
- Entering a tax-exclusive journal entry

17.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up the applicable tax rates, areas, and authorities. See the *JD Edwards World Tax Reference Guide*.

17.2 Example: Journal Entry with Tax

If you have tax on a bank charge, your journal entry might look like this:

Account Number	Amount	Tax Amount	Ex	Tax Area
7001.8810	1000	60	V	BE6
70.1110.BBL	1060-			

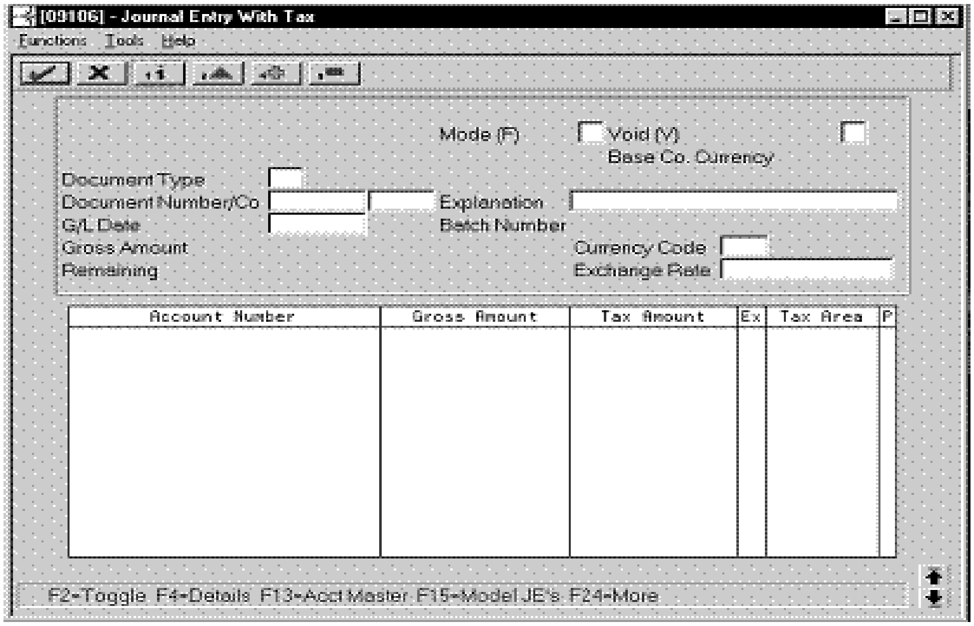
The resulting journal entry to the general ledger would look like this:

Account Number	Description	Amount
7001.8810	Bank Charges	1000
70.1240	Tax	60
70.1110.BBL	Bank Account	1060-

To enter a tax inclusive journal entry

On Journal Entry With VAT Tax

Figure 17–1 Journal Entry with Tax screen


[09106] - Journal Entry With Tax
Functions
Tools
Help
Mode (F)
Void (V)
Base Co. Currency
Document Type
Document Number/Co
G/L Date
Gross Amount
Remaining
Explanation
Batch Number
Currency Code
Exchange Rate
Account Number
Gross Amount
Tax Amount
Ex
Tax Area
P
F2=Toggle F4=Details F13=Acct Master F15=Model JE's F24=More

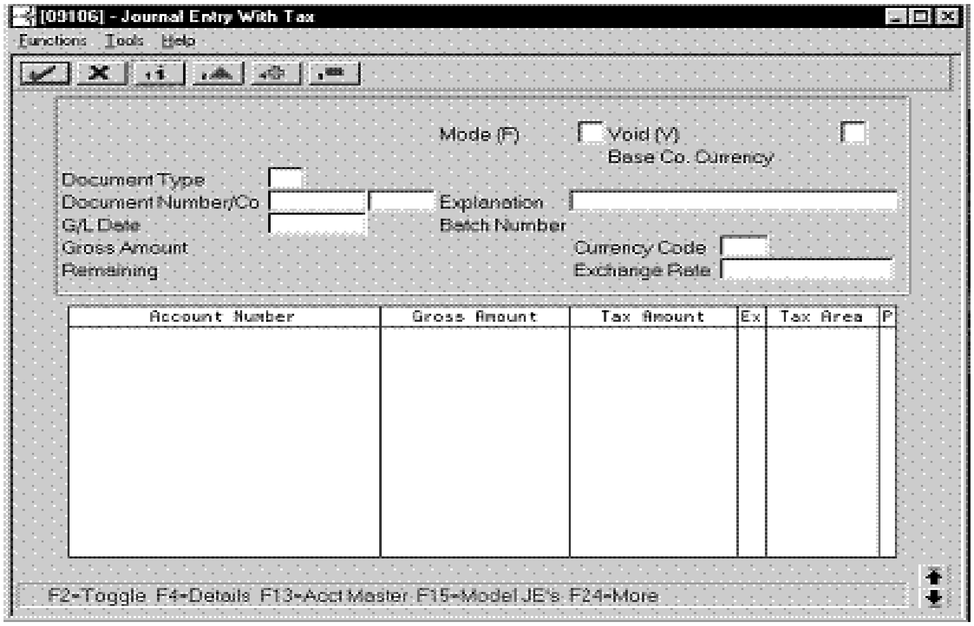
1. Access the gross amount format by pressing F2 if needed.
2. Follow the steps to enter journal identifiers for a basic journal entry.
3. For each G/L distribution, complete the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Gross Amount
   - Tax Amount
   - Tax Explanation Code
   - Tax Area

Field	Explanation
Gross Amount	A number that identifies the actual amount. Type debits with no sign or a plus sign (+). Type credits with a minus sign (-) either before or after the amount. You can use decimals, dollar signs, and commas. The system ignores non-significant symbols. Screen-specific information If you enter the gross amount in this field, the system calculates the tax and taxable amount for you.
Tax Amount	This is the amount assessed and payable to tax authorities. It is the total of the VAT, use, and sales taxes (PST). Screen-specific information Leave this field blank to have the system calculate the tax. Also, leave this field blank on the offsetting entry, where the Amount field includes the amount and the tax amount from the preceding lines. Enter the tax in this field for tax-only journal entries.
Tax Explanation Code	A user defined code (00/EX) that controls how a tax is assessed and distributed to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts. Screen-specific information Enter V, VT, or a user defined code beginning with V. V+ is not a valid code.
Tax Rate/Area	A code that identifies a tax or geographic area that has common tax rates and tax distribution. The tax rate/area must be defined to include the tax authorities (for example, state, county, city, rapid transit district, or province), and their rates. To be valid, a code must be set up in the Tax Rate/Area file (F4008). Typically, U.S. sales and use taxes require multiple tax authorities per tax rate/area, whereas VAT requires only one simple rate. The system uses this code to properly calculate the tax amount. Screen-specific information You can post only to a single tax authority. The system allocates all VATs to the tax authority associated with the first tax area listed. If the tax areas you enter are associated with more than one tax authority, the system does not allocate the VAT correctly.

To enter a tax exclusive journal entry

On Journal Entry With VAT Tax

Figure 17–2 Journal Entry with Tax (Tax Exclusive) screen


[09106] - Journal Entry With Tax
Functions Tools Help
Mode (F)
Void (V)
Base Co. Currency
Document Type
Document Number/Co
G/L Date
Gross Amount
Remaining
Explanation
Batch Number
Currency Code
Exchange Rate
Account Number
Gross Amount
Tax Amount
Ex
Tax Area
P
F2=Toggle F4=Details F13=Acct Master F15=Model JE's F24=More

1. Access the taxable amount format by pressing F2 if needed.
2. Follow the steps to enter journal identifiers for a basic journal entry.
3. For each G/L distribution, complete the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount (optional)
   - Tax Explanation Code
   - Tax Area

Field	Explanation
Taxable Amt	The amount on which taxes are assessed. Screen-specific information If you enter the taxable amount in this field, the system calculates the tax and gross amount for you.

17.2.1 What You Should Know About

Entry	Explanation
Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018)	When you enter transactions using the Journal Entry with Tax program (P09106), the system automatically updates the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file. The system ignores the tax processing options that you set up for the post programs.
Automatic accounting instructions	The AAIs for journal entries with VAT are in the format Gtyyyy, where yyyy is the G/L offset for the tax authority. If you do not specify a business unit in the AAI, the system uses the business unit of the account number from the first line item of the journal entry.

Entry	Explanation
Model journal entries	Although you cannot create model journal entries on Journal Entry With VAT Tax, you can access Index of Model Journal Entries to select a model. The system displays the model information on Journal Entry With VAT Tax, and you can add the VAT information.
Tax-only journal entries	To enter a journal entry for tax only, provide a tax amount and a tax explanation code of VT. Do not enter a gross taxable amount.

See Also:

- Entering Basic Journal Entries (P09101) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide.*

17.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 29.1, "Journal Entry with Tax (P09106)."

17.2.2.1 What You Should Know About Processing Options

Processing Option	Explanation
Processing option 3	You can set the default format for this screen. Leave this processing option blank to display the taxable amount (the amount exclusive of tax) on the first line or enter 1 to display the gross amount (the amount inclusive of tax). The system calculates the value that you do not enter and the tax.

18

Enter Transactions for Tax Reconciliation

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 18.1, "Entering Transactions for Tax Reconciliation."

18.1 Entering Transactions for Tax Reconciliation

After you set the program processing options for tax reconciliation, you can enter your business transactions in the system. Transactions can consist of multiple pay items. You can distribute each pay item of a transaction to one or more General Ledger (G/L) accounts.

To reconcile tax against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax, you must indicate which pay item is associated with each line of G/L distribution. To do this, perform the following tasks when you enter transactions in the system:

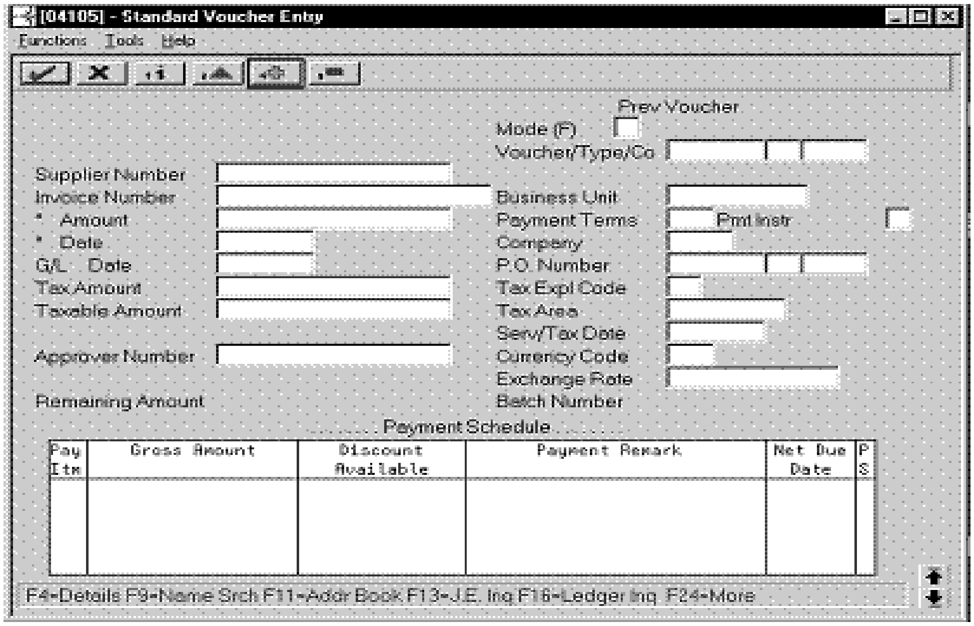
Task	Description
Note voucher pay item numbers	When you enter the information for the voucher or invoice on the appropriate entry screen, note which pay items numbers are assigned. Then, access the A/R and A/P Journal Entry screen.
Complete the Suffix/Pay Item field	On the A/R and A/P Journal Entry screen, complete the Suffix/Pay Item field. Associate each line of distribution with a pay item for the voucher or invoice. If the Suffix/Pay Item field is blank for a transaction, the system has no basis on which to calculate the amount of tax for each line of distribution. The system will not include the transaction in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile.

Note: You must associate G/L distribution information to the pay items for transactions using the standard voucher or invoice entry forms.

You cannot use Speed Voucher Entry or Speed Invoice Entry to associate G/L distribution information to pay items for a transaction.

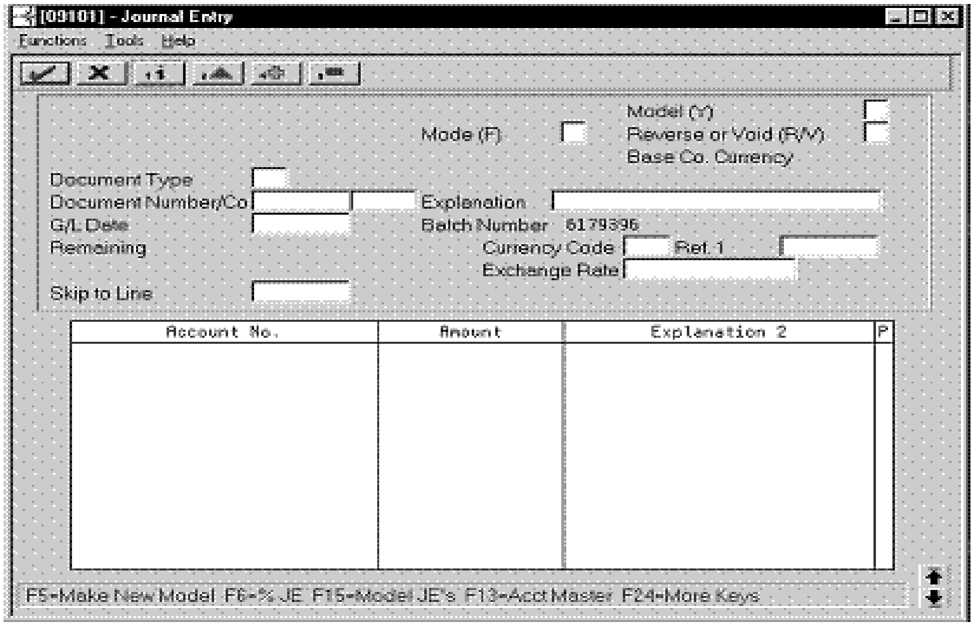
18.1.1 Example: Standard Voucher Entry

Figure 18–1 Standard Voucher Entry screen


[04105] - Standard Voucher Entry
Functions Tools Help
Prev Voucher
Mode (F)
Voucher/Type/Co
Supplier Number
Invoice Number
* Amount
* Date
G/L Date
Tax Amount
Taxable Amount
Approver Number
Remaining Amount
Business Unit
Payment Terms
Pmt Instr
Company
P.O. Number
Tax Expl Code
Tax Area
Serv/Tax Date
Currency Code
Exchange Rate
Batch Number
Payment Schedule
Pay Itm
Gross Amount
Discount Available
Payment Remark
Net Due Date
P S
F4-Details F9-Name Srch F11-Addr Book F13-J.E. Inq F16-Ledger Inq F24-More

18.1.2 Example: Journal Entry

Figure 18–2 Journal Entry screen


[03101] - Journal Entry
Functions Tools Help
Model (Y)
Mode (F)
Reverse or Void (R/V)
Base Co. Currency
Document Type
Document Number/Co
Explanation
G/L Date
Remaining
Currency Code
Ret. 1
Exchange Rate
Skip to Line
Account No.
Amount
Explanation 2
P
F5-Make New Model F6-% JE F15-Model JE's F13-Acct Master F24-More Keys

Batch Number 6179396

18.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 29.2, "A/R Invoice Entry (P03105)."

See Section 29.3, "A/P Voucher Entry (P04105)."

19

Work with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 19.1, "Working with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile,"
- Section 19.2, "Creating the Tax Reconciliation Workfile,"
- Section 19.3, "Revising the Tax Reconciliation Workfile."

19.1 Working with the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

After you enter your transactions with tax information, you can use J.D. Edwards base software to build the tax reconciliation workfile. The workfile contains the tax information that you need to reconcile consumption tax with its original revenue and expense so that you can complete a consumption tax report.

Working with the tax reconciliation consists of the following tasks:

- Creating the tax reconciliation workfile
- Revising the tax reconciliation workfile (optional)

19.2 Creating the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

Navigation

From General Systems (G00), choose Tax Processing and Reporting

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose Japanese Consumption Tax

From Japanese Consumption Tax (G00212), choose Build Consumption Tax Workfile

After you set up your system to process tax reconciliation and enter your transactions, you can run the Tax Reconciliation Workfile Build program to create the Tax Reconciliation workfile (F00189).

The Tax Reconciliation workfile contains information that links detailed tax records from the Sales/Use/VAT Tax File file (F0018) with their original revenue or expense accounts in the Account Ledger file (F0911). You can use this information to report your consumption tax against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax.

A transaction can consist of multiple pay items. You can distribute each pay item in a transaction to one or more accounts. The system reconciles taxes against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax based on the pay item that you associate with each line of distribution.

To reconcile tax against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax, you must indicate the pay item associated with each line of distribution.

The system stores the tax details for each transaction in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax File file (F0018). The tax detail record for each pay item in a transaction includes the following information:

- Tax type
- Tax area
- Taxing authority
- Tax basis
- Taxable components of the gross amount
- Nontaxable components of the gross amount
- Taxable amount

The system stores the account distribution information for each transaction in the Account Ledger file (F0911).

When you run the Tax Reconciliation Workfile Build program, the system creates records in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile. The records are based on each pay item distribution's percentage of the whole transaction.

The following tables illustrate how the system creates Tax Reconciliation Workfile records from the transaction records in the Account Ledger file (F0911) and the corresponding tax detail records in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax File file (F0018).

Use/Sales/VAT Tax File (F0018) Record

Doc Number	Doc Type	Pay Item/Suffix	Taxable	Tax	Non taxable
123	PV	000	500	50	0
123	PV	001	2000	200	0

Account Ledger File (F0911) Record

Doc Number	Doc Type	Pay Item/Suffix	Account	Amount
123	PV	000	1111.1	2000
123	PV	000	2222.2	300
123	PV	001	3333.3	500
123	PV	001	4444.4	600
123	PV	001	5555.5	900

Tax Reconciliation Workfile (F00189) Record

Doc Number	Doc Type	Pay Item/Suffix	Account	Taxable	Tax	Non taxable
123	PV	000	1111.1	200	20	0
123	PV	000	2222.2	300	30	0
123	PV	001	3333.3	500	50	0
123	PV	001	4444.4	600	60	0

Doc Number	Doc Type	Pay Item/Suffix	Account	Taxable	Tax	Non taxable
123	PV	001	5555.5	900	90	0

When you run the Tax Reconciliation Workfile Build program, the system creates records in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile. The records are based on each pay item distribution's percentage of the whole transaction.

19.3 Revising the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

Navigation

From General Systems (G00), choose Tax Processing and Reporting

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose Japanese Consumption Tax

From Japanese Consumption Tax (G00212), choose Direct Workfile Adjustment

When you create the Tax Reconciliation Workfile (F00189), the system balances the entries in the workfile for all the journal entries that are generated by the system. In the case of manual entries, the generation program might create an unbalanced workfile because of data entry errors. When this happens, two situations can result:

Situation	Explanation
Tax balance exceeds the ledger balance	If the balance of the Sales/Use/VAT Tax records exceeds the balance of the Account Ledger records, the system creates an extra record in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile (F00189) and assigns the unbalanced amount to a blank account number.
Ledger balance exceeds the tax balance	If the balance of the Account Ledger records exceeds the balance of the Sales/Use/VAT Tax records, the system prints the unbalanced amount for each pay item in the F0911 record to a special field in the workfile called Unbalanced Tax Amount.

The system prints both types of errors on a World Writer report that is designed to highlight errors in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile.

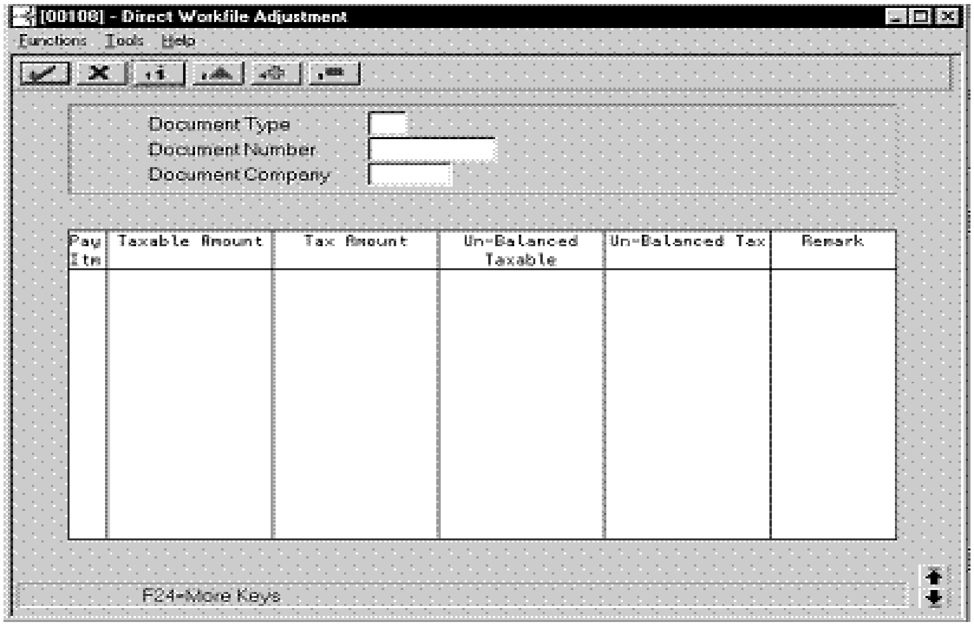
If the Tax Reconciliation Workfile is not in balance, you can revise the workfile manually to correct any errors. Use the Direct Workfile Adjustment program to change or update records in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile to support your reporting requirements.

You cannot use the Direct Workfile Adjustment program to add or delete records in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile.

To revise the Tax Reconciliation Workfile

On Direct Workfile Adjustment

Figure 19–1 Direct Workfile Adjustment screen


[00108] - Direct Workfile Adjustment
Functions
Tools
Help
Document Type
Document Number
Document Company
Pay Itm
Taxable Amount
Tax Amount
Un-Balanced Taxable
Un-Balanced Tax
Remark
F24=More Keys

1. To locate a workfile record, complete the following fields:
   - Document Type
   - Document Number
   - Document Company
2. To change the workfile record, complete the following fields:
   - Pay Item
   - Taxable Amount
   - Tax Amount
   - Unbalanced Taxable
   - Unbalanced Tax

Field	Explanation
Document Type	A user defined code (system 00/type DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. J.D. Edwards reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and timesheets. The reserved document type prefixes for codes are: P Accounts payable documents R Accounts receivable documents T Payroll documents I Inventory documents O Order processing documents J General ledger/joint interest billing documents The system creates offsetting entries as appropriate for these document types when you post batches.

Field	Explanation
Document Number	A number that identifies the original document, such as a voucher, invoice, unapplied cash, journal entry, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. Matching document (DOCM) numbers identify related documents in the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems. Examples: Automated/Manual Payment Original document - Voucher Matching document - Payment A/R Original Invoice Original document - Invoice Receipt Application Original document - Invoice Matching document - Receipt Credit Memo/Adjustment Original document - Invoice Matching document - Credit Memo Unapplied Receipt Original document - Receipt
Document Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants file (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. NOTE: You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries.
Pay Itm	A number that identifies the pay item for a voucher or an invoice. The system assigns the pay item number. If the voucher or invoice has multiple pay items, the numbers are sequential.
Taxable Amount	The amount on which taxes are assessed.
Tax Amount	This is the amount assessed and payable to tax authorities. It is the total of the VAT, use, and sales taxes (PST).
Un-balanced Taxable	This is used in Consumption Tax Report to collect the un-balanced taxable amount from the Tax file (F0018) or the Account Ledger file (F0911). This field should be zero when the amounts from the two files are equal for the same Document Type, Document Number and Pay Item.
Un-balanced Tax	This is used in Consumption Tax Report to collect the un-allocated tax amount from the Tax file (F0018). This field should be zero when the tax amount for the same Document Type, Document Number and Pay Item is distributed to every account in the Account Ledger file (F0911).

20

Print Tax Reconciliation Reports

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 20.1, "Printing Tax Reconciliation Reports."

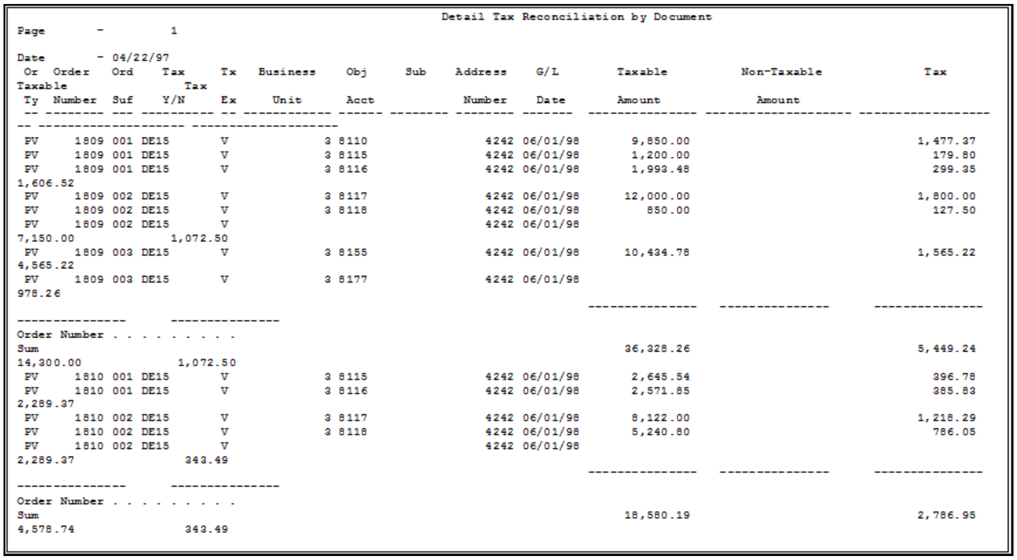
20.1 Printing Tax Reconciliation Reports

You can use World Writer to create reports to review records in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile. For example, you might create World Writer reports to review the following information:

- Detail tax reconciliation by document
- Summary tax reconciliation by object account
- Records in the tax reconciliation workfile

20.1.1 Detail Tax Reconciliation by Document

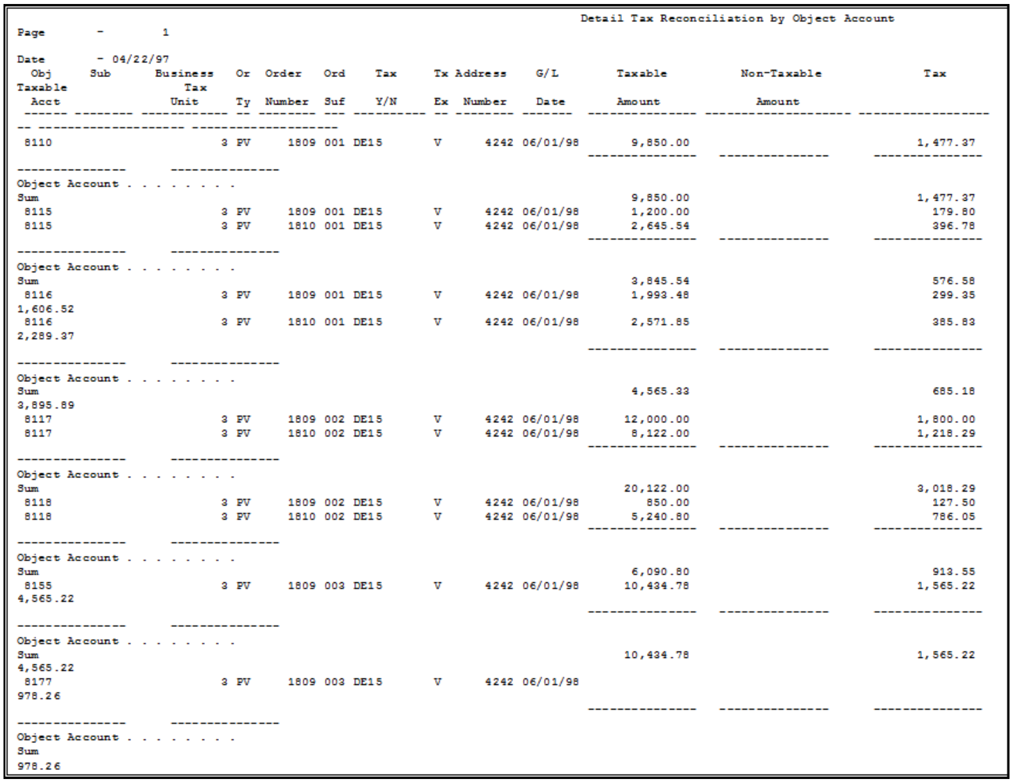
Figure 20–1 Detail Tax Reconciliation by Document report



```
                                                            Detail Tax Reconciliation by Document
Page       -          1

Date       - 04/22/97
 Or  Order   Ord    Tax      Tx   Business    Obj      Sub    Address    G/L         Taxable          Non-Taxable              Tax
Taxable                 Tax
 Ty  Number  Suf    Y/N      Ex     Unit      Acct           Number    Date        Amount             Amount
 -- -------- --- ---------- -- ------------ ------ -------- -------- -------  --------------- -------------------- ------------------
-- -------------------- --------------------
 PV     1809 001 DE15        V             3 8110                4242 06/01/98         9,850.00                                1,477.37
 PV     1809 001 DE15        V             3 8115                4242 06/01/98         1,200.00                                  179.80
 PV     1809 001 DE15        V             3 8116                4242 06/01/98         1,993.48                                  299.35
1,606.52
 PV     1809 002 DE15        V             3 8117                4242 06/01/98        12,000.00                                1,800.00
 PV     1809 002 DE15        V             3 8118                4242 06/01/98           850.00                                  127.50
 PV     1809 002 DE15        V                                   4242 06/01/98
7,150.00              1,072.50
 PV     1809 003 DE15        V             3 8155                4242 06/01/98        10,434.78                                1,565.22
4,565.22
 PV     1809 003 DE15        V             3 8177                4242 06/01/98
978.26
                                                                                 ---------------   ---------------      ---------------

---------------       ---------------
Order Number . . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                    36,328.26                                5,449.24
14,300.00              1,072.50
 PV     1810 001 DE15        V             3 8115                4242 06/01/98         2,645.54                                  396.78
 PV     1810 001 DE15        V             3 8116                4242 06/01/98         2,571.85                                  385.83
2,289.37
 PV     1810 002 DE15        V             3 8117                4242 06/01/98         8,122.00                                1,218.29
 PV     1810 002 DE15        V             3 8118                4242 06/01/98         5,240.80                                  786.05
 PV     1810 002 DE15        V                                   4242 06/01/98
2,289.37                343.49
                                                                                 ---------------   ---------------      ---------------

---------------       ---------------
Order Number . . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                    18,580.19                                2,786.95
4,578.74                343.49
```

20.1.2 Summary Tax Reconciliation by Object Account

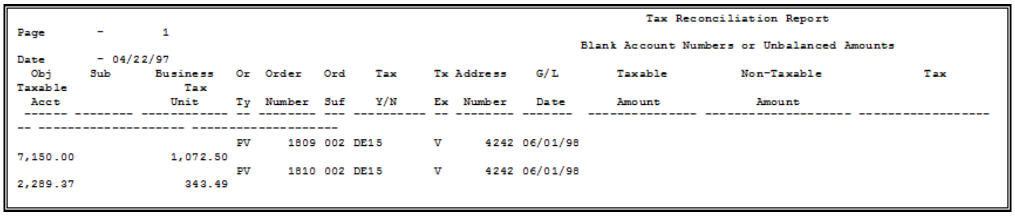
Figure 20–2 Detail Tax Reconciliation by Object Account report



```
                                                                              Detail Tax Reconciliation by Object Account
Page       -        1

Date       - 04/22/97
  Obj     Sub      Business   Or  Order   Ord    Tax     Tx Address    G/L        Taxable          Non-Taxable              Tax
Taxable                Tax
  Acct                Unit    Ty  Number  Suf    Y/N     Ex  Number   Date        Amount            Amount
 ------ -------- ------------ -- -------- --- ---------- -- -------- -------  --------------- -------------------- ------------------
-- -------------------- --------------------
 8110                       3 PV     1809 001 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        9,850.00                               1,477.37
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                  9,850.00                               1,477.37
 8115                       3 PV     1809 001 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        1,200.00                                 179.80
 8115                       3 PV     1810 001 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        2,645.54                                 396.78
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                  3,845.54                                 576.58
 8116                       3 PV     1809 001 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        1,993.48                                 299.35
1,606.52
 8116                       3 PV     1810 001 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        2,571.85                                 385.83
2,289.37
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                  4,565.33                                 685.18
3,895.89
 8117                       3 PV     1809 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98       12,000.00                               1,800.00
 8117                       3 PV     1810 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        8,122.00                               1,218.29
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                 20,122.00                               3,018.29
 8118                       3 PV     1809 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98          850.00                                 127.50
 8118                       3 PV     1810 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98        5,240.80                                 786.05
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                  6,090.80                                 913.55
 8155                       3 PV     1809 003 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98       10,434.78                               1,565.22
4,565.22
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum                                                                                 10,434.78                               1,565.22
4,565.22
 8177                       3 PV     1809 003 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98
978.26
                                                                              ---------------    ---------------      ---------------
---------------      ---------------
Object Account . . . . . . . .
Sum
978.26
```

20.1.3 Tax Reconciliation Workfile Edit Report

Figure 20–3 Tax Reconciliation Workfile Edit report



```
                                                                                       Tax Reconciliation Report
Page       -        1
                                                                              Blank Account Numbers or Unbalanced Amounts
Date       - 04/22/97
  Obj     Sub      Business   Or  Order   Ord    Tax     Tx Address    G/L        Taxable          Non-Taxable              Tax
Taxable                Tax
  Acct                Unit    Ty  Number  Suf    Y/N     Ex  Number   Date        Amount            Amount
 ------ -------- ------------ -- -------- --- ---------- -- -------- -------  --------------- -------------------- ------------------
-- -------------------- --------------------
                              PV     1809 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98
7,150.00             1,072.50
                              PV     1810 002 DE15       V      4242 06/01/98
2,289.37               343.49
```

Part V

Banking Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 21, "About Banking Requirements,"
- Chapter 22, "Work with Payment Terms,"
- Chapter 23, "Work with Automatic Payments,"
- Chapter 24, "Work with Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Chapter 25, "Process Accounts Payable Bank Transfers,"
- Chapter 26, "Work with Accounts Payable Drafts."

21

About Banking Requirements

Making payments by draft is a common banking practice in Japan. A draft is a representation of a promise to pay a debt, and its existence changes the legal nature of the underlying liabilities or assets.

In Japan, businesses are obligated to meet special requirements regarding accounts receivable drafts. These requirements include:

- Maintaining the bank-assigned number for drafts
- Accounting for discounted drafts
- Reporting draft receivables

J.D. Edwards solutions for banking requirements in Japan consist of the following tasks:

- Working with payment terms
- Working with automatic payments
- Working with accounts receivable drafts
- Processing accounts payable bank transfers
- Working with accounts payable drafts

22

Work with Payment Terms

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 22.1, "Working with Payment Terms,"
- Section 22.2, "Setting Up Due-Date Rules,"
- Section 22.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars,"
- Section 22.4, "Setting Up Payment-Term Codes,"
- Section 22.5, "Setting Up Installment Payments,"
- Section 22.6, "Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts."

22.1 Working with Payment Terms

You use payment terms to ensure that both the seller and the buyer agree on when a payment is due for goods or services rendered. Payment terms can range from simple to complex, depending on the policy of your organization. For example, you might set up a simple payment term, such as 1/10, net 30, to encourage early payment. You might also set up a more complex payment term to allow an invoice or a voucher to be split into multiple payments with a different discount percentage for each payment.

Working with payment terms consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up due-date rules
- Setting up workday calendars (optional)
- Setting up payment-term codes
- Setting up installment payments (optional)
- Working with payment terms for multi-tiered discounts (optional)

Payment terms provide you with the flexibility to define how the system calculates due dates and discount percentages for your invoices and vouchers. A due date can either be a net due date or a discount due date. Because of the complex and diverse ways of calculating due dates, you can set up due-date rules using various components to calculate a due date. For example, you can specify that the system add 10 days to the based-on date, which might be the G/L date, when calculating the discount due date of an invoice.

After you set up due-date rules for both the net due date and the discount due date, you set up the payment-term code. You can specify a due-date rule as either a discount due date or a net due date. This enables you to link the rules with a discount percent to define the:

- Default payment-term code for a customer or supplier

- Payment-term code of a specific invoice or voucher

The system stores payment-term information in the following tables:

- Advanced Payment Terms (F00141)
- Due Date Rules (F00142)
- Due Date Rules Day Range (F00143)
- Installment Payment Terms (F00144)

22.2 Setting Up Due-Date Rules

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose Due Date Rule Revisions

Before you set up specific payment terms, you must define the rules that the system uses to calculate due dates for invoices and vouchers. You can set up as many due-date rules as necessary.

A due-date rule can consist of any of the following components:

Component	Explanation
Based-on Date	This can be an invoice date, G/L date, a service tax date, and so on.
Days to Add	This is the number of days that the system adds to the based on date.
Months to Add	This is the number of months that the system adds to the based on date.
Fixed Date	This is the same date every month, such as the 10th or 15th of each month.
Date Range	This is a range of days that the system uses in conjunction with other components.
Workday Day Calendar	This is a calendar that you can use to ensure that the due date is on a work day.
Workday Day Rule	This is a rule that you can use to ensure that, if a due date is on a non-work day, the system ignores the date classifications or moves the date forward or backward to an actual working day. It also determines whether to count non-work days when calculating the due date.

By using a combination of these components, you can set up various payment terms. For example, you might set up due-date rules as follows:

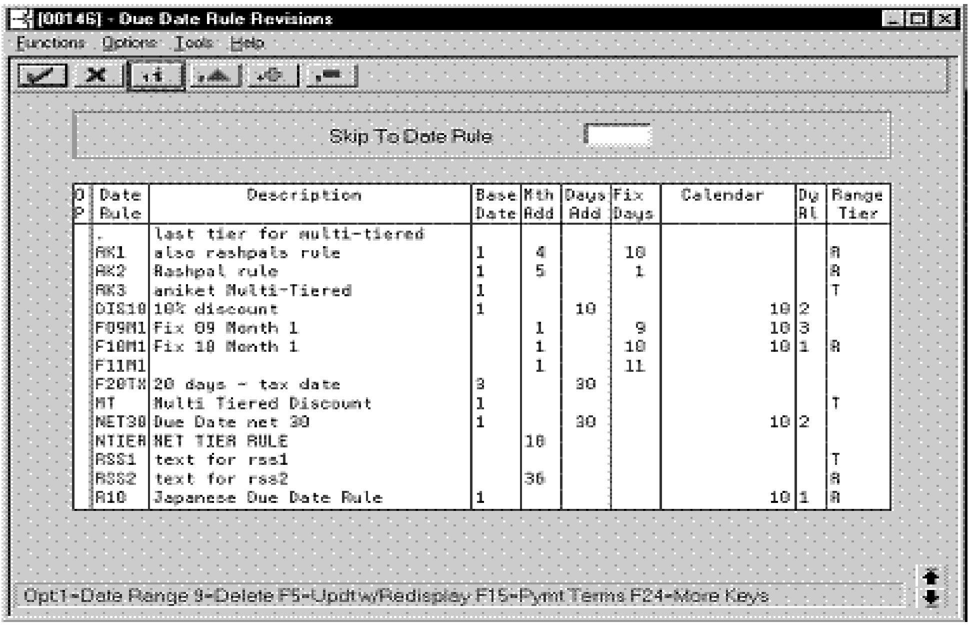
- Use the invoice date as the based-on date and add one month. For example, if the date of the invoice is June 25th, the due date is July 25th.
- Use the G/L date as the based-on date and add one month and five days. For example, if the G/L date is June 12th, the due date is July 17th.
- Use the G/L date as the based-on date, set up a date range, and specify a number of days to add to the date range and a month to add. For example, if the G/L date is June 2nd, the month to add is 1, and the date ranges are:
  - The 1st through the 10th, add 5 days
  - The 11th through the 31st, use the 31st as the fixed date

Since the based-on date is within the first date range, the system adds five days and one month to the last day in the day range. Therefore, the due date for the payment is July 15th. This is commonly known as a "swing payment term" and is most often used in Germany.

To set up due date rules

On Due Date Rule Revisions

Figure 22–1 Due Date Rule Revisions screen



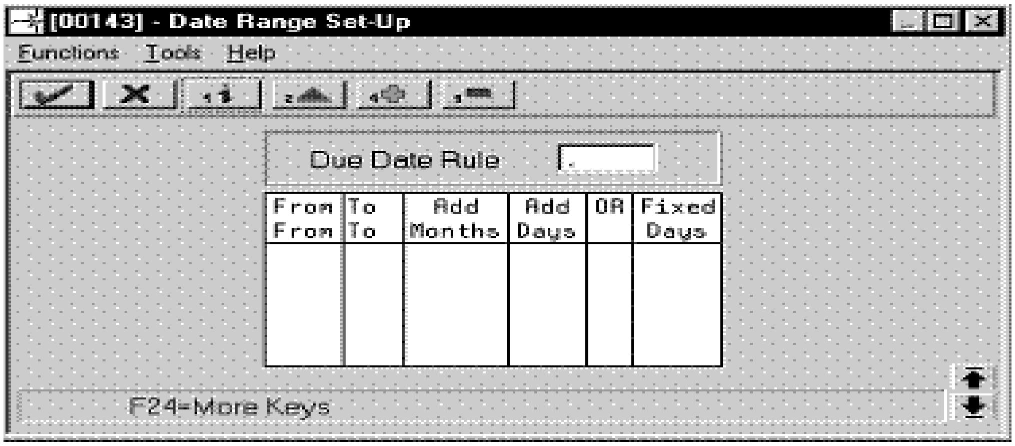
Skip To Date Rule

O P	Date Rule	Description	Base Date	Mth Add	Days Add	Fix Days	Calendar	Dy Rl	Range Tier
	.	last tier for multi-tiered							
	AK1	also rashpals rule	1	4		10			A
	AK2	Rashpal rule	1	5		1			A
	AK3	aniket Multi-Tiered	1						T
	DIS10	10% discount	1		10		10	2	
	F09M1	Fix 09 Month 1		1		9	10	3	
	F10M1	Fix 10 Month 1		1		10	10	1	A
	F11M1			1		11			
	F20TX	20 days - tax date	3		30				
	MT	Multi Tiered Discount	1						T
	NET30	Due Date net 30	1		30		10	2	
	NTIER	NET TIER RULE		10					
	RSS1	text for rss1							T
	RSS2	text for rss2		36					A
	R10	Japanese Due Date Rule	1				10	1	A

Opt1=Date Range 9=Delete F5=Updt w/Redisplay F15=Pymt Terms F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Date Rule
   - Description
2. To define how the system calculates the due date, complete any of the following fields:
   - Based on Date
   - Months to Add
   - Days to Add
   - Fix Days to Use
3. To specify information about a work day calendar, complete the following fields:
   - Calendar
   - Work Day Rule
4. To set up a date range as part of your due date rule, choose the Date Range option next to the rule.

Figure 22–2 Date Range Setup screen



5. On Date Range Setup, complete the following fields:
   - From Day Range
   - To Day Range
6. Complete the following optional fields and press Enter:
   - Add Months
   - Add Days
   - Fixed Days
7. Choose the Update function to update and redisplay the due date rule.

Field	Explanation
Date Rule	The due date rule that the system uses to determine the installment due date of an invoice. You define due date rules on the Due Date Rule Revisions screen.
Description	A user defined name or remark. Use this field to describe the customer or class of customers who will use the execution list.
Based on Date	The initial date from which the net due date and discount due date is calculated. NOTE: The based on date attached to the net due date rule and the discount due date rule is applicable for the first installment only for installment payment terms. Each subsequent installment will use the previously calculated net due date as the basis for calculating the next due date.
Months to Add	This field indicates the number of months to add to the based on date to determine the net due date or the discount due date.
Days to Add	This field indicates the number of days to add to the based on date to determine the discount or net due date.
Fixed Days	This indicates the fixed day which will be used during the date calculation.
Calendar	The calendar name to be used in work day calculations. It will be validated against the Work Day file (F0007).

Field	Explanation
Work Day Rule	A code that controls how the system determines the due date when the due date falls on a non-working day. The work day rule operates in conjunction with the fixed days, add days, and date range. Valid values: blank When calculating the due date, use actual days. Ignore day classifications, such as working day, weekend, and holiday. 1 When calculating the due date, omit non-working days. If the due date falls on a non-working day, move the due date forward to the next working day. 2 When calculating the due date, use actual days. If the due date falls on a non-working day, move the due date forward to the next working day. 3 When calculating the due date, do not omit non-working days. If the due date falls on a non-working day, move the due date back to the last working day.
From Day	This field indicates the lower value of a day range. The allowable values are 1 to 31. This must be lower than the To Day value.
To Day	This field indicates the upper value of a day range. The allowable values are 1 to 31. This must be greater than the From Day value.

22.2.1 What You Should Know About

Rule	Explanation
Date ranges	If you specify a date range in your due-date rule, the system uses the last day in the range in conjunction with the month to add, days to add, or a fixed date. If you do not specify a month to add, days to add, or a fixed date, the system assigns the due date as the last day of the range. For example, if you set up a date range from the 10th to the 25th of June and you do not specify a fixed date or month/days to add, the due date of the payment is June 25th. The ranges must not overlap, and they must include a full month (days 1 through 31). Additionally, when you set up a date range, you cannot specify both the number of days to add and a fixed days number. However, you can specify the number of months to add along with the number of days to add or the fixed days. The system adds the days to add, month to add, and fixed days to the last day in the range on the Due Date Rules Revision screen. To determine the date range, the system adds the days to add, month to add, and fixed days to the based-on date.

See Also:

- Section 22.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars."

22.3 Setting Up Workday Calendars

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose Work Day Calendar

When setting up due-date rules for your payment terms, you can set up workday calendars. These calendars enable you to specify the actual workdays, weekends, holidays, and so on of your organization. You can set up multiple calendars and reference the name of one in the due-date rule.

After you set up a workday calendar, you specify which action to take if the system calculates the due date on a non-workday. You do this on the Due Date Rule Revisions screen. For example, you can instruct the system to:

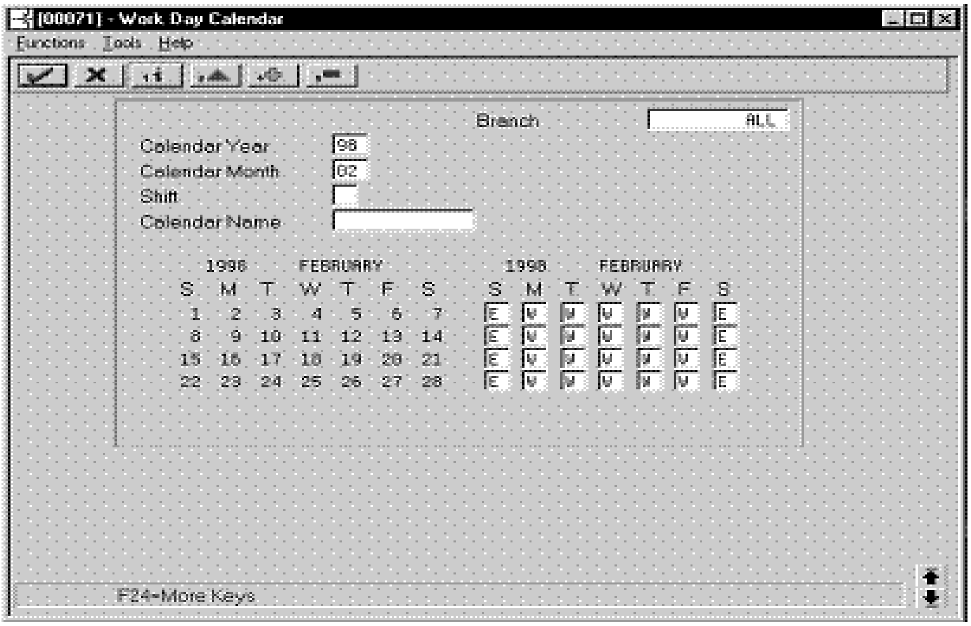
- Ignore non-workdays when counting the days to calculate the due date and not allow the due date to occur on a non-workday.
- Use the workday after the calculated due date as the due date. For example, if the calculated due date occurs on the weekend, the system moves the due date to the following Monday.
- Use the workday before the calculated due date as the due date. For example, if the calculated due date occurs on the weekend, the system moves the due date to the previous Friday.

If you specify a workday rule, you can adjust the payment's due date to correspond with your workdays. For example, you can prevent unintended "grace periods" that might occur if the due date falls on a Saturday and your business is closed. In addition, you can specify that the payment is due in 30 workdays instead of 30 calendar days.

To set up work day calendars

On Work Day Calendar

Figure 22–3 Work Day Calendar screen



Branch ALL
Calendar Year 98
Calendar Month 02
Shift
Calendar Name

1998			FEBRUARY				1998			FEBRUARY			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	E	W	W	W	W	W	E
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	E	W	W	W	W	W	E
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	E	W	W	W	W	W	E
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	E	W	W	W	W	W	E

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Branch
   - Calendar Year

- Calendar Month

  The calendar for the month and year displays twice. The left portion of the screen shows the numerical days, and the right portion of the screen shows the work days and non-work days.

2. In the right portion of the screen, change the default values as necessary for each day of the week.

22.3.1 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Specifying the type of day	Some examples of the type of day you can specify on the calendar are as follows: ■ W (workday) ■ E (weekend) ■ H (holiday) ■ S (shutdown)
The Work Day Calendar program (P00071)	The Work Day Calendar program is a Manufacturing system program. On the Work Day Calendar screen, the Branch field refers to a Branch/Plant (business unit). Instead, it refers to the name that you assign to the work day calendar for your due date rules. Therefore, when you set up a work day calendar, the system accesses it from the Work Day Calendar file (F0007), not the Business Unit File (F0006).

See Also:

- Section 22.2, "Setting Up Due-Date Rules" for information about specifying workday rules.

22.4 Setting Up Payment-Term Codes

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose Advanced Payment Terms

You can set up codes for various payment terms, which determines the net due dates, discounts, and discount due dates for your invoices and vouchers. This makes entering invoices and vouchers more efficient.

When you enter a customer or supplier record, you specify the payment-term code that the customer or supplier uses most frequently. Then, when you enter the invoice or voucher, you can do either of the following:

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

22.4.1 About Payment Term Codes

When you set up a payment-term code, you can use a one-, two-, or three-character combination of the following:

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

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

For example, you have a supplier with a payment-terms code of D (due upon receipt). The supplier changes the terms to net 30 days, which is set up as a blank code. Because you cannot replace the existing code of D with a blank, you must use a non-blank code, such as N for net 30 days.

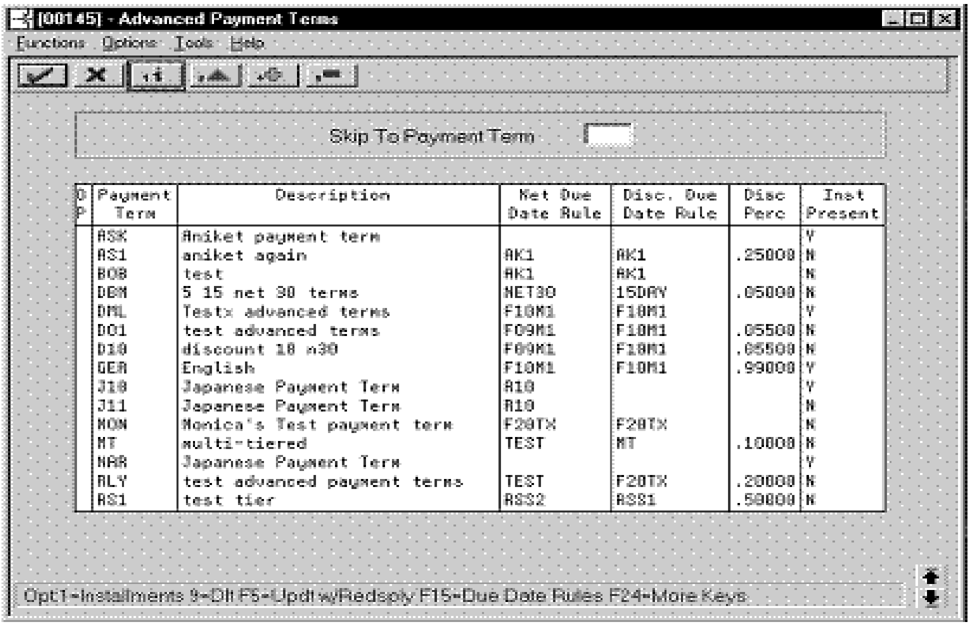
22.4.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up the necessary due-date rules that the system uses to calculate net due dates and discount due dates. This enables the system to link the rule to a specific payment term. See Section 22.2, "Setting Up Due-Date Rules."

To set up payment term codes

On Advanced Payment Terms

Figure 22–4 Advanced Payment Terms screen


[00145] - Advanced Payment Terms
Functions Options Tools Help

Skip To Payment Term

O P	Payment Term	Description	Net Due Date Rule	Disc. Due Date Rule	Disc Perc	Inst Present
	ASK	Aniket payment term				Y
	AS1	aniket again	AK1	AK1	.25000	N
	BOB	test	AK1	AK1		N
	DBM	5 15 net 30 terms	NET30	15DAY	.05000	N
	DML	Testx advanced terms	F10M1	F10M1		Y
	DO1	test advanced terms	F09M1	F10M1	.05500	N
	D10	discount 10 n30	F09M1	F10M1	.05500	N
	GER	English	F10M1	F10M1	.99000	Y
	J10	Japanese Payment Term	A10			Y
	J11	Japanese Payment Term	A10			N
	MON	Monica's Test payment term	F20TX	F20TX		N
	MT	multi-tiered	TEST	MT	.10000	N
	NAR	Japanese Payment Term				Y
	RLY	test advanced payment terms	TEST	F20TX	.20000	N
	RS1	test tier	RSS2	RSS1	.50000	N

Opt1=Installments 9=Dlt F5=Updt w/Redsply F15=Due Date Rules F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
    - Payment Term
    - Description (optional)
2. To attach a due date rule to the payment term, complete the following fields:
    - Net Due Date Rule

- Discount Due Date Rule

3. To specify a discount percentage for the invoice, complete the following field:
   - Discount Percentage

Field	Explanation
Payment Terms	A code that specifies the terms of payment, including the percentage of discount available if the invoice is paid within a certain amount of time. A blank code usually indicates the most frequently used payment term. You define the specifications for each type of payment term on the Payment Terms Revisions screen. For example: blank Net 15 1 1/10 net 30 2 2/10 net 30 N Net 30 P Fixed day of 25th Z Net 90 This code prints on customer invoices.
Description - Payment Terms	The text that describes the payment terms code. You can print this text on the invoice, for example, 2/10, net 30, fixed day 25.
Net Due Date Rule	The due date rule that the system uses to calculate the net due date of an invoice installment. You define net due date rules on the Due Date Rules Revisions screen.
Discount Due Date Rule	The due date rule that the system uses to calculate the discount due date of an invoice. This is similar to a discount due date payment term. You define the discount due date rule on the Due Date Rules Revisions screen.
Disc Perc	The percent of the total invoice that will be discounted if the invoice is paid within the discount period. This is entered as a decimal, for example, a 2% discount is .02.

22.5 Setting Up Installment Payments

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose Installment Payment Revisions

Instead of a customer or you paying all of an invoice or voucher at one time, you can arrange installment payments. You can set up installment payment terms to pay an invoice or voucher with multiple payments over a specified period of time.

When you set up installment payment terms, you can set up equal payments or unequal payments with different percentages. You can also specify a different discount percent for each installment. The system calculates the due date of each installment based on the due date rule you assign to it.

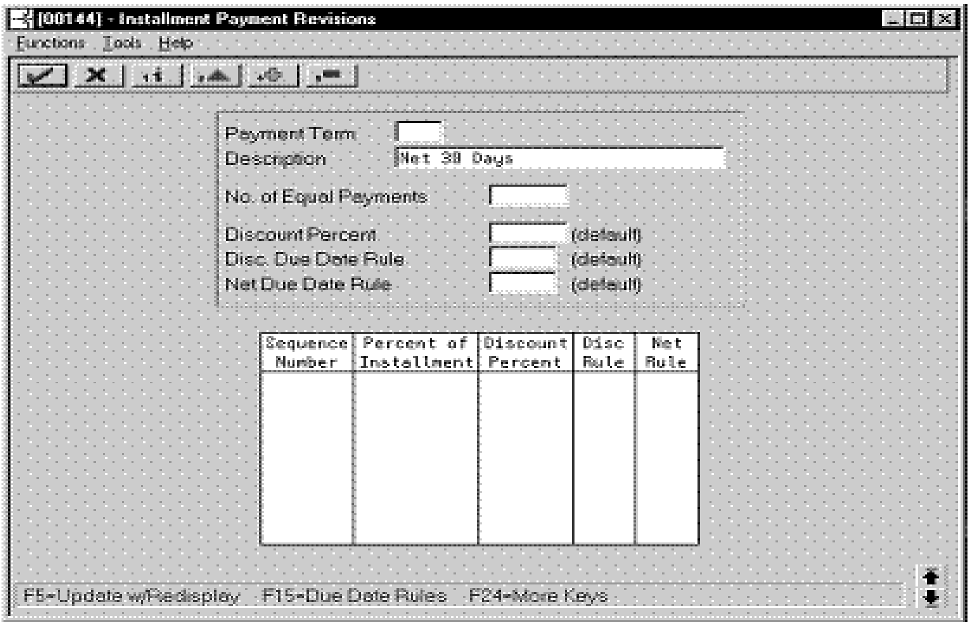
The following describes two examples of installment payment terms:

Example	Explanation
Equal payments with a discount due date	You might set up five equal payments. Each payment includes a 10 percent discount if paid within the discount period that you defined in the discount due date rule. The actual due date of the payment depends on the net due date rule that you set up.
Unequal payments with a discount due date	You might set up 6 payments. Five of the payments might be 15 percent of the invoice amount, and the sixth payment is 25 percent. Each payment might also include a 5 percent discount if paid within the discount period that you defined in the discount due date rule. The actual due date of the payment depends on the net due date rule that you set up.

To set up installment payments

On Installment Payment Revisions

Figure 22–5 Installment Payment Revisions screen



Payment Term

Description: Net 30 Days

No. of Equal Payments

Discount Percent (default)

Disc. Due Date Rule (default)

Net Due Date Rule (default)

Sequence Number	Percent of Installment	Discount Percent	Disc Rule	Net Rule

F5=Update w/Redisplay F15=Due Date Rules F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Payment Terms
   - Description (optional)
2. To set up equal installment payments with the same due date rules, complete the following fields in the header area:
   - Number of Equal Payments
   - Discount Percent
   - Discount Due Date Rule
   - Net Due Date Rule
3. To set up unequal installment payments or to apply different due date rules, complete the following fields for each installment in the detail area:

- Sequence Number
- Percent of Installment
- Discount Percent
- Discount Due Date Rule
- Net Due Date Rule

Field	Explanation
No. of Equal Payments	This field indicates the number of equal installments to be initially generated by the system. Using default values, the system uses this fast path method to create equal installments.
Discount Percent	The default value for the percent of the total invoice that will be discounted if the invoice is paid within the discount period. This is entered as a decimal, for example, a 2% discount is .02. Note, this field is only available the first time that installments are entered for a payment term. It is the value which will initially be replicated for the generated installments.
Disc. Due Date Rule	The default value of the discount due date rule that the system uses when generating equal installments. Note: This field is only available for use when first generating new equal installments for a payment term.
Net Due Date Rule	The default value for the Net Due Date rule when generating equal installments. Note, this field is only available for use when first generating new equal installments for a payment term.
Sequence Number	A number used to organize the file into a logical group for online viewing and reporting.
Percent of Installment	The percentage of the invoice that is going to be split to generate one installment. The total of all installments must add up to 100.00 % of the invoice total amount. This is different than the split payment concept where the split is a fixed percent. Here you create installments using variable percentages. If the percent of the installment is 20%, you enter it as 20.
Discount Percent	The percent of the total invoice that will be discounted if the invoice is paid within the discount period. This is entered as a decimal, for example, a 2% discount is .02.

22.5.1 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Verifying installment payments	To verify that installment payments are attached to the appropriate payment term, locate the payment term on Advanced Payment Term Revisions and choose the Update function.

22.6 Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts

You can set up payment terms that allow for multiple discount percentages for invoices or vouchers. For example, you might set up a payment term that allows your customer to receive a 20 percent discount on their invoice if they remit payment within 10 days, a 10 percent discount if the invoice is paid within 20 days, and no discount with the full amount due in 30 days.

After you set up payment terms for multi-tiered discounts, you can assign the payment terms to the applicable vouchers or invoices. Then, you run the multi-tiered batch update program to recalculate the discount available and the due date for your vouchers or invoices. The system changes the discount percent based on the number of days that have passed and the current tier.

For example, you could put the Update A/R Invoice Batch program in your sleeper routine so that is runs nightly. Then, you can set up a multi-tiered payment term for which the first tier is 30 percent for 10 days and the second tier is 20 percent for 20 days. You assign the payment term to an invoice.

When the invoice is 11 days old and the multi-tiered batch update program is run, the system replaces the discount amount at 30 percent with the discount amount at 20 percent. The discount due date becomes 20 days from the date of the invoice. In the Accounts Payable system, the net due date is changed to 20 days from the date of the voucher.

Caution: Multi-tiered payment terms can be used only by companies that set the tax rule for calculating tax on gross (including discount) to "yes". Vouchers and invoices that are generated by companies with the tax rule for calculating tax on gross (including discount) set to "no" are not processed by the multi-tiered batch update programs because the programs cannot update the discount amount without changing the tax amounts. Unless the multi-tiered batch update programs process the documents, the vouchers and invoices do not move to the next tier and the due dates and discount percent remain the same unless manually changed.

22.6.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that your company tax rules are set up correctly. See Tax Rules by Company (P0022) in the *JD Edwards World Tax Reference Guide*.
- Set up or choose the net due date rule that you will use for your multi-tiered payment term.
- Set up a payment term code for your multi-tiered payment term.

Working with payment terms for multi-tiered discounts consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up a multi-tiered due date rule
- Updating the discount available for multi-tiered terms

22.6.2 Setting Up a Multi-Tiered Due Date Rule

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose Due Date Rule Revisions

Set up multi-tiered due date rules for payment terms that allow multiple discount percentages.

To set up a multi-tiered due date rule

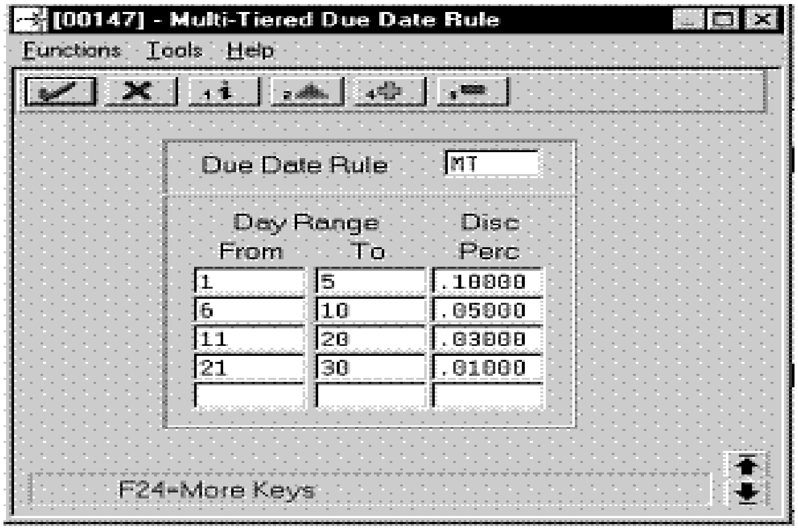
On Due Date Rule Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:

- Date Rule
- Description

2. To define how the system calculates the due date, complete any of the following fields:
    - Based on Date
    - Months to Add
    - Days to Add
    - Fix Days to Use
3. To specify information about a work day calendar, complete the following fields:
    - Calendar
    - Work Day Rule
4. Choose the Add Multi-Tiered Information option

Figure 22–6 Multi-Tiered Due Date Rule screen



Due Date Rule MT

Day Range From	To	Disc Perc
1	5	.10000
6	10	.05000
11	20	.03000
21	30	.01000

5. Complete the following fields:
    - Day Range From
    - Day Range To
    - Discount Percent

Field	Explanation
From Day	Enter the from day value for the first tier. This must be equal to 1 as it is the first tier.
To Day	Enter the day value for the end day of the first tier. This must be greater than the from day value for this tier. There must be no overlaps and no gaps.
Discount % - Payment Terms	The percent of the total invoice that will be discounted if the invoice is paid within the discount period specified by the first tier. This is entered as a decimal, for example, a 2% discount is .02.

22.6.2.1 What You Should Know About

Range	Explanation
Date ranges	Multi-tiered due date rules cannot include date ranges. You can set up a date rule with a range or a tier, but not both.

22.6.3 Updating the Discount Available for Multi-Tiered Terms

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Payment Terms Revisions

From Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), choose an option under the Multi-Tiered Batch Updates heading

To update the discount available for invoices and vouchers that you assign multi-tiered discount payment terms, you run the multi-tiered batch update programs. The update programs recalculate the discount available for your vouchers or invoices.

When you run the batch update program, the program selects invoices and vouchers with multi-tiered payment terms. The system verifies that the available discount is correct by multiplying the gross amount by the discount percentage for the correct tier. The system determines the correct tier based on the "based on date" and the number of days that have past. If the amount is not correct, the system will update the due date and the discount amount.

22.6.3.1 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Changing discount amounts or due dates	If you want to permanently change the discount amount or the due date to something other than a multi-tiered payment term, you must change the payment term field in the voucher or the invoice. If you change only the discount amount or the due date, and you do not change the payment term for the invoice or voucher, the next time you run the multi-tiered batch update program, the system will recalculate these values to fit into the tier.
Calculating due and discount dates for A/R	In Accounts Receivable, the system uses a net due date (data item DDNJ) and a discount due date (data item DDJ). The system calculates the net due date based on the net due date rule and the discount due date based on the discount due date rule. If the discount due date rule is a multi-tiered payment term, the system uses the "to day" of the current tier to calculate the discount due date. When the batch update program is run, the system determines that the discount amount is incorrect for the date. The system recalculates the discount and changes the discount due date to the right "to day". The system does not check to verify that the net due date is after the discount due date. You should monitor this when selecting discount and net due date rules for your payment terms.
Calculating due and discount dates for A/P	In Accounts Payable, the system uses only one due date (data item DDJ). The system uses data item DDJ to store the discount due date, although on the screen, the field name is Net Due Date. The system does not store the value from the net due date rule in the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411). Even after the last "to day" from the multi-tiered payment term has passed, the system does not update DDJ with the date from the net due date rule.

22.6.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 30.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142)."

23

Work with Automatic Payments

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 23.1, "Working with Automatic Payments,"
- Section 23.2, "Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments,"
- Section 23.3, "Creating a Payment Group,"
- Section 23.4, "Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments."

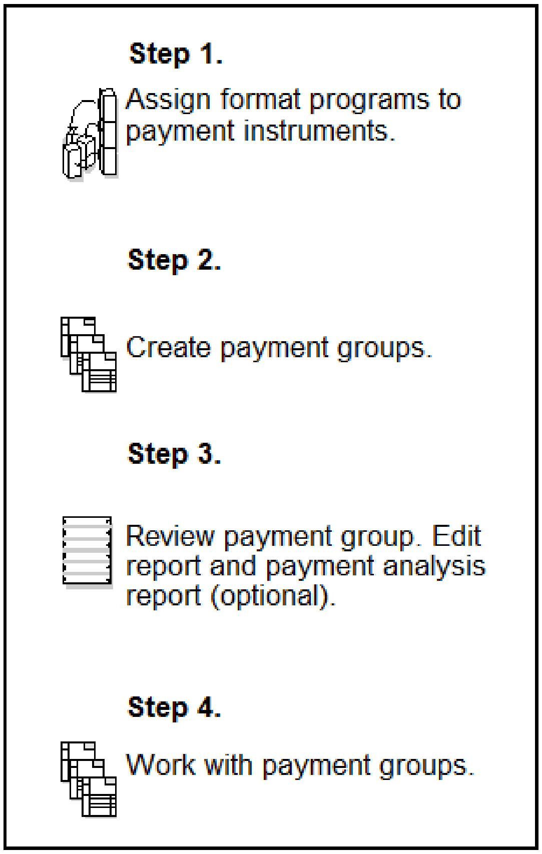
23.1 Working with Automatic Payments

You use automatic payment processing to pay vouchers during your usual payment cycle. To process automatic payments, you assign formats to payment instruments. Then you create payment groups. After you create your payment groups, you process automatic payments in the group. When you select the Write function for your payment group, the system determines which payment formats to generate based on the payment formatting programs that you assign to your payment instruments.

- Working with automatic payments includes the following tasks:
- Assigning formats to payment instruments
- Creating a payment group
- Working with payment groups for automatic payments

The following illustrates working with automatic payments.

Figure 23–1 Automatic Payment Process



Step 1.

Assign format programs to payment instruments.

Step 2.

Create payment groups.

Step 3.

Review payment group. Edit report and payment analysis report (optional).

Step 4.

Work with payment groups.

See Also:

- About Automatic Payment Processing in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

23.2 Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

Navigation

From Accounts Payable Setup (G0441), choose Automatic Payment Setup

From Automatic Payment Setup (G04411), choose Payment Instrument Defaults

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

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

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

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

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

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for Japan:

Program	Explanation
Payment formats	Specify program P04572JP as the Write program to generate the payment format accepted by Japanese banks.
Registers	Specify the following Register Programs to generate payment registers for Japan: P04576JP for accounts payable bank transfers P04576NJP for accounts payable drafts
Attachments	Specify program P04573JP as the Attachment program to generate the attachments for accounts payable bank transfers for Japan.

23.2.1 Before You Begin

- Set up a code on user defined codes file 00/PY for each payment instrument that you use and on user defined codes file 04/PP for your payment programs. See Section 5.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Japan."

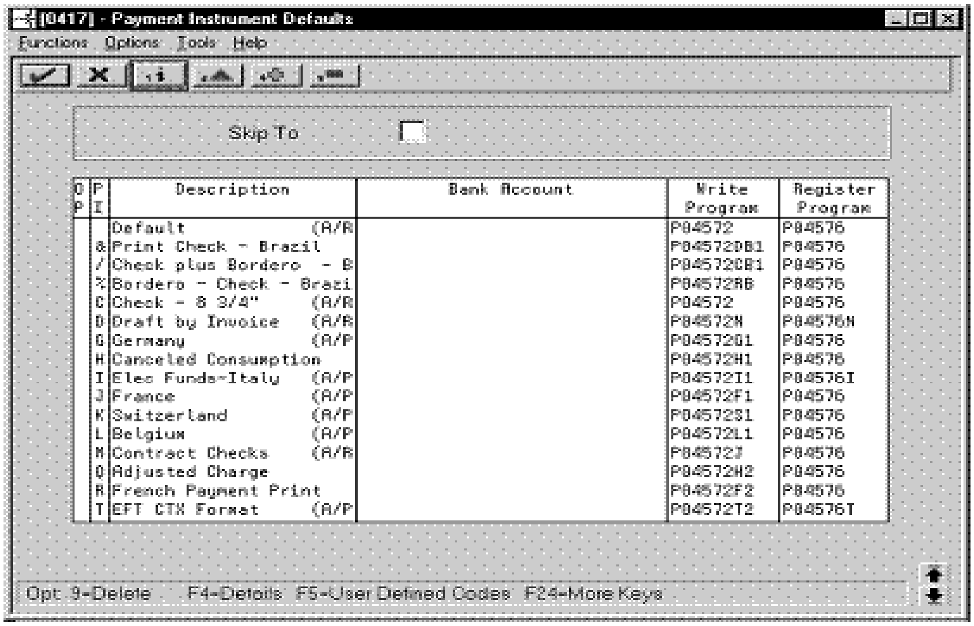
See Also:

- Setting Up Payment Instruments in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

To assign formats to payment instruments

On Payment Instrument Defaults

Figure 23–2 Payment Instrument Defaults screen


[0417] - Payment Instrument Defaults
Functions
Options
Tools
Help
Skip To
Opt: 9=Delete
F4=Details
F5=User Defined Codes
F24=More Keys

O P	P I	Description	Bank Account	Write Program	Register Program
		Default (A/R		P04572	P04576
	&	Print Check - Brazil		P04572DB1	P04576
	/	Check plus Bordero - B		P04572CB1	P04576
	%	Bordero - Check - Brazi		P04572RB	P04576
	C	Check - 8 3/4" (A/R		P04572	P04576
	D	Draft by Invoice (A/R		P04572N	P04576N
	G	Germany (A/P		P04572G1	P04576
	H	Canceled Consumption		P04572H1	P04576
	I	Elec Funds-Italy (A/P		P04572I1	P04576I
	J	France (A/P		P04572F1	P04576
	K	Switzerland (A/P		P04572S1	P04576
	L	Belgium (A/P		P04572L1	P04576
	M	Contract Checks (A/R		P04572J	P04576
	Q	Adjusted Charge		P04572H2	P04576
	R	French Payment Print		P04572F2	P04576
	T	EFT CTX Format (A/P		P04572T2	P04576T

1. Complete the following fields:
    - Payment Instrument
    - Write Program
    - Register Program
2. Complete the following optional field:
    - Bank Account
3. Choose the Details function.
4. Complete the following fields:
    - Attachment Program
    - Debit Statement Program
5. To specify a particular version for a format program, complete the following fields:
    - Write Version
    - Register Version
    - Debit Statement Version
    - Attachment Version

23.2.2 What You Should Know About

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

23.2.3 Processing Options

See Section 30.2, "A/P Payments - Bank Tape for Japan (P04572JP)."

See Section 30.3, "A/P Payments - Register for Japan (P04576JP)."

23.3 Creating a Payment Group

Navigation

From Accounts Payable (G04), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing (G0413), choose Create Payment Groups

Before you can generate automatic payments, you must create payment groups. When you create payment groups, the system separates vouchers that have similar information, such as the same bank account and payment instrument. This allows the system to process similar vouchers in the same way. You use the payment groups when you review and write payments.

Each payment group contains information that determines how the group will be processed, including:

- Bank account
- Payment instrument
- Output queue

Each payment group also contains control information that determines which format program the system uses to generate

- Payments
- Registers
- Attachments
- Debit statements.

See Also:

- Grouping Vouchers for Payment in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

23.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 30.4, "Create Payment Groups (P04570)."

23.4 Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments

Navigation

From Accounts Payable (G04), choose Automatic Payment Processing

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

After you create payment groups for automatic payments, you can work with the payment groups to review and change transfer information. You generally review payment groups twice:

- After you create payment groups but before you write bank transfers. This allows you to identify transfers that you want to change or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
  - Change information at the payment and voucher levels
  - Remove payment groups, payments, and vouchers from the payment cycle
  - Change control information for payment groups
- After you write automatic payments but before you update the accounts payable ledger. This allows you to identify transfers that you want to void or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
  - Void the automatic payments that were written and rewrite them
  - Remove payment groups, payments, and vouchers from the payment cycle

See Also:

- Working with Payment Groups in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

23.4.1 Processing Options

See Section 30.5, "Work with Payments (P04257)."

24

Work with Accounts Receivable Drafts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 24.1, "Working with Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Section 24.2, "Processing Standard Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Section 24.3, "Processing Discounted Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Section 24.4, "Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/R Drafts,"
- Section 24.5, "Printing the Draft Receivable Listing."

24.1 Working with Accounts Receivable Drafts

Drafts are payment instruments that involve direct communication between the bank of the payer and the bank of the payee. A draft must be classified, tracked, and reported separately from other types of obligations such as checks and transfers. Clients might require both manual and automatic draft processing. These processes consist of from three to five steps, depending on the country or client requirements.

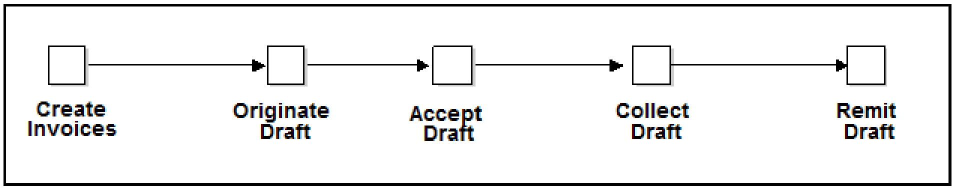
Working with accounts receivable drafts for Japan consists of the following tasks:

- Processing standard accounts receivable (A/R) drafts
- Processing discounted accounts receivable (A/R) drafts
- Entering bank-assigned draft numbers for accounts receivable (A/R) drafts
- Printing the Draft Receivable Listing

24.2 Processing Standard Accounts Receivable Drafts

The Accounts Receivable system provides an effective way to process standard accounts receivable drafts. The following information pertains only to Accounts Receivable draft processing.

Figure 24–1 Accounts Receivable Draft Processing

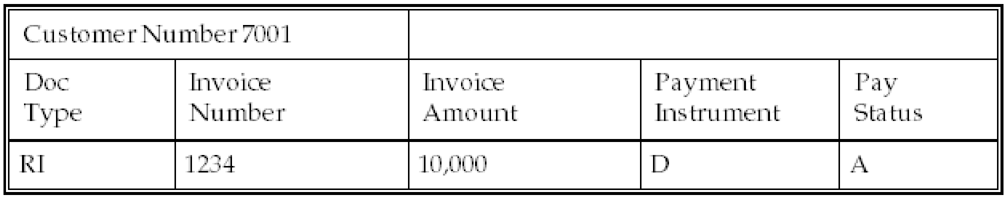


24.2.1 Creating Invoices

A customer purchases goods or services from you. You use the standard or Speed Invoice Entry screen to create and then post an invoice. When you post the invoice, the system debits accounts receivable and credits sales.

At this point in the process, the invoice is open. No draft exists.

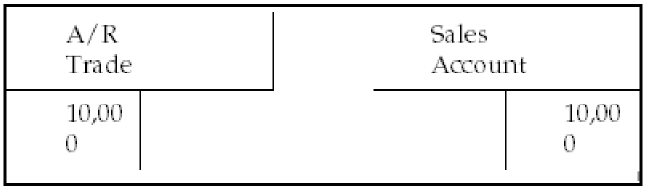
Figure 24–2 A/R Open Invoice



Customer Number 7001				
Doc Type	Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Payment Instrument	Pay Status
RI	1234	10,000	D	A

The account postings are as follows:

Figure 24–3 A/R Open Invoice Account Postings



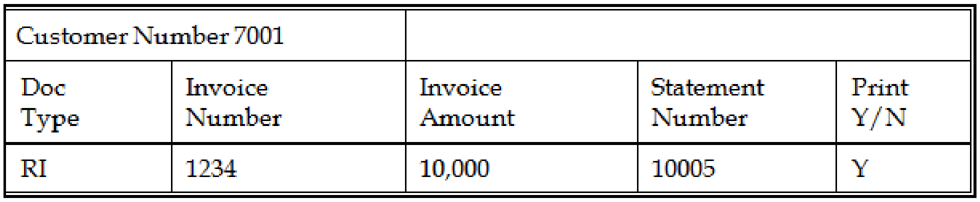
24.2.2 Originating the Draft (Optional)

Either you or your customer can originate the draft. The draft shows the amount to be paid, the due date, banking information, and, possibly, information about the invoices.

If you originate the draft for your customer, you can include the draft with invoices or statements. Some customers expect one draft per invoice. Other customers expect one draft for a statement that includes multiple invoices. You can either send invoices with drafts attached or send statements with drafts attached.

Printing the draft has no effect on the general ledger.

Figure 24–4 Originated Draft



Customer Number 7001				
Doc Type	Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Statement Number	Print Y/N
RI	1234	10,000	10005	Y

24.2.3 Accepting the Draft

The draft cannot be legally enforced until your customer accepts it. After your customer accepts the draft, you enter and post the draft. When you post the draft, the system credits accounts receivable and debits drafts receivable.

For manual drafts, your customer can accept the draft by:

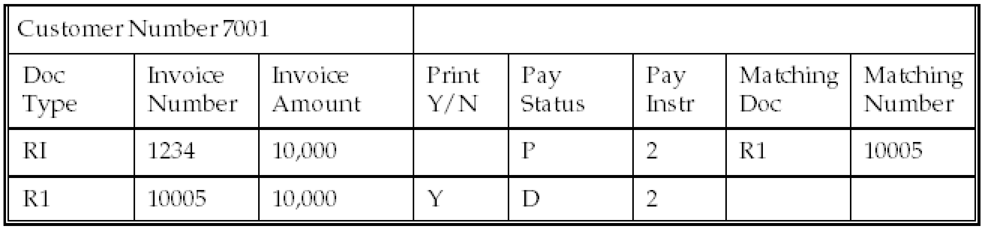
- Signing the draft that you originated and returning it to you

- Changing the draft that you originated (date, amount, bank, and so on) and then signing and returning it to you
- Originating, printing, signing, and sending the draft to you

For automatic (pre-authorized) drafts, the draft is considered accepted without a response from your customer.

After a draft is accepted, the invoice is closed.

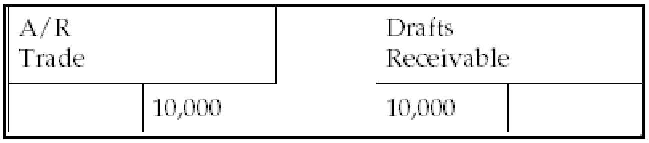
Figure 24–5 Accepted (Closed) Draft



Customer Number 7001							
Doc Type	Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Print Y/N	Pay Status	Pay Instr	Matching Doc	Matching Number
RI	1234	10,000		P	2	R1	10005
R1	10005	10,000	Y	D	2		

The account postings are as follows:

Figure 24–6 Accepted (Closed) Draft Account Postings

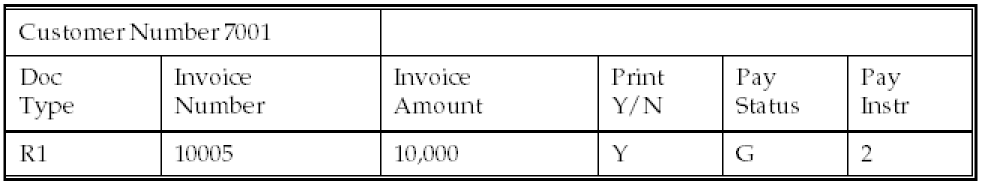


A/R Trade		Drafts Receivable	
	10,000	10,000	

24.2.4 Remitting the Draft

You send (remit) the draft to your bank so that your bank can collect the funds from your customer's bank. You can remit the draft either on magnetic tape or printed out on a register. When you remit the draft, the system creates a journal entry to credit drafts receivable and debit drafts remitted. You post this journal entry.

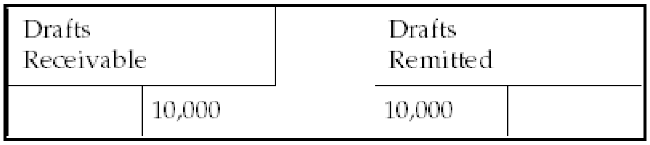
Figure 24–7 Remitted Draft



Customer Number 7001					
Doc Type	Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Print Y/N	Pay Status	Pay Instr
R1	10005	10,000	Y	G	2

The account postings are as follows:

Figure 24–8 Remitted Draft Account Postings



Drafts Receivable		Drafts Remitted	
	10,000	10,000	

24.2.5 Collecting the Draft

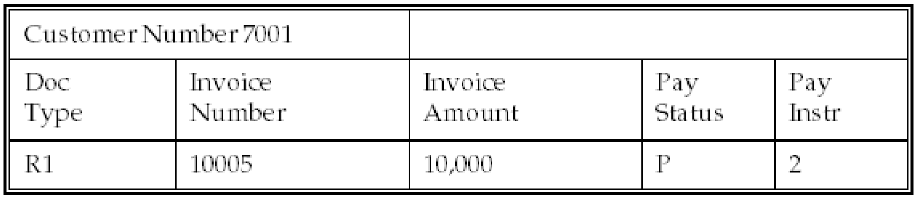
Your bank collects the funds for the draft from the customer's bank on the due date of the draft. You can arrange to collect the funds for the draft in one of the following ways:

- Wait until the funds become available on the due date that is specified on the draft.
- Request an advance from your bank before the due date of the draft (discounting). Typically, banks charge a fee when they advance funds for a draft before its due date.

On or after the due date, both the supplier and the customer recognize the transfer of cash.

When you update the status of the draft in your records to show that the draft was collected, the system creates a journal entry to credit drafts remitted and debit a cash account. You post the journal entry.

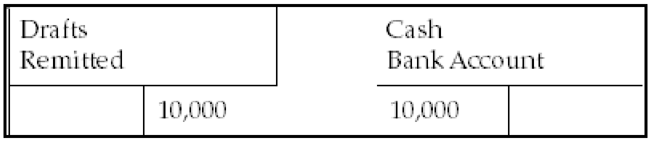
Figure 24–9 Collected Draft



Customer Number 7001				
Doc Type	Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Pay Status	Pay Instr
R1	10005	10,000	P	2

The account postings are as follows:

Figure 24–10 Collected Draft Account Postings



Drafts Remitted		Cash Bank Account	
	10,000	10,000	

See Also:

- The *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide* for more information about the tasks involved in accounts receivable draft processing.

24.3 Processing Discounted Accounts Receivable Drafts

Navigation

From Asia-Pacific Region (G75), choose Receivable Drafts Processing

From Receivable Drafts Processing (G7503), choose Discount Draft Processing

From Japan A/R Draft Remittance and Collections (G031112JP), choose an option under the Discounted Draft Remit/Collect heading

In Japan, when an accounts receivable draft is discounted, businesses must recognize a contingent liability until the maturity date of the draft. To do this, you must generate additional journal entries for the discounted drafts. You create the contingent liability entries when the draft is remitted and reverse those entries when the draft matures.

You can use J.D. Edwards base software for accounts receivable to process discounted drafts. When you remit discounted drafts, you must create journal entries for the contingent liability that is associated with the drafts. When the drafts mature and are collected, you must create reversing journal entries for the contingent liability.

To create journal entries for the contingent liability, run the Draft Collection program (P7503576). You can run one of two versions of the program, depending on whether your drafts are at the remittance or collection stage. If your drafts are at the remittance stage, select Enter Draft Liability from the menu. If your drafts are at the collections stage, select Enter Draft Collection.

24.3.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up a debit account for discounted drafts. See Section 8.1, "Setting Up Discounted Drafts."

See Also:

- Section 24.2, "Processing Standard Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Section 24.4, "Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/R Drafts."

24.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 30.6, "Draft Collection (P7503576)."

24.4 Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/R Drafts

Navigation

From Customer & Invoice Entry (G0311), choose Other Invoice Entry Methods

From Other Invoice & Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose Draft Daily Operations

From A/R Drafts Daily Operations (G031111), choose Draft Revisions

In Japan, banks assign a draft number to all drafts. All queries regarding drafts refer to this bank-assigned draft number. Businesses are required to include the bank-assigned draft number on all draft reporting.

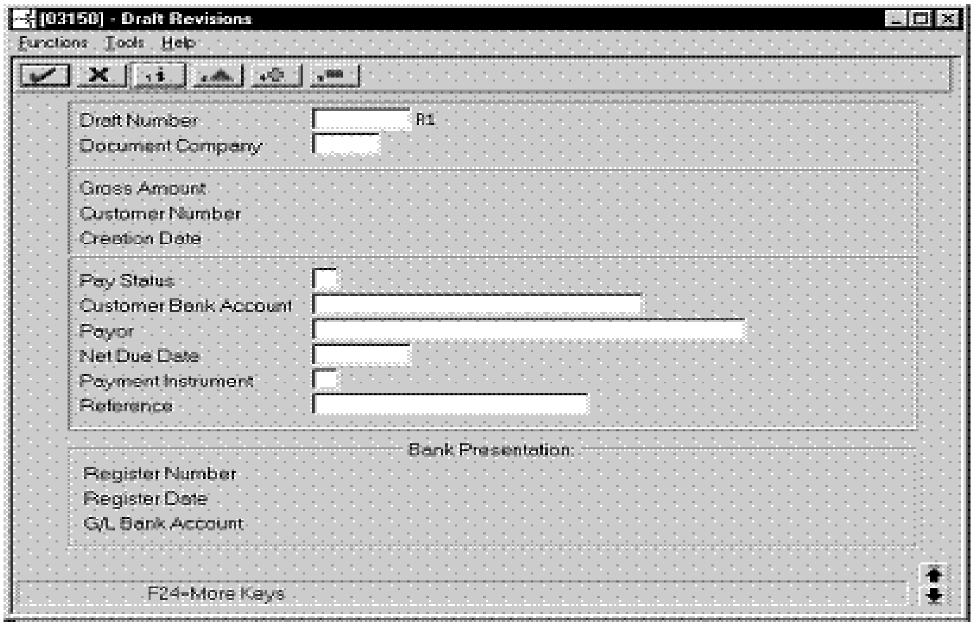
Bank-assigned draft numbers are alphanumeric codes that are not generated by J.D. Edwards software. You can input and revise this number manually. You can also use this number to inquire about your drafts in the system.

Use the Reference field on the Draft Revisions screen to input bank draft numbers for your standard and discounted accounts receivable drafts.

To enter bank draft numbers for A/R Drafts

On Draft Revisions

Figure 24–11 Draft Revisions screen


[03150] - Draft Revisions
Functions
Tools
Help
Draft Number
R1
Document Company
Gross Amount
Customer Number
Creation Date
Pay Status
Customer Bank Account
Payor
Net Due Date
Payment Instrument
Reference
Bank Presentation
Register Number
Register Date
G/L Bank Account
F24=More Keys

1. To locate a draft, complete the following fields:
    - Draft Number
    - Document Company
2. To enter the bank draft number, complete the following field:
    - Reference

    See Also:

    - Section 24.4, "Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/R Drafts."

24.5 Printing the Draft Receivable Listing

Navigation

From Asia-Pacific Region (G75), choose Receivable Drafts Processing

From Receivable Drafts Processing (G7503), choose Discount Draft Processing

From Japan A/R Draft Remittance and Collections (G031112JP), choose an option under the Draft Receivable Reports heading

In Japan, businesses that process accounts receivable drafts must submit a list of processed drafts. The listing must include the bank-assigned draft number. To meet this requirement, you can print the Draft Receivable Listing.

You can print the following versions of the listing:

- Draft Receivable Listing by Customer Number
- Draft Receivable Listing by Value Date

24.5.1 Processing Options

See Section 30.7, "Drafts Receivable Report (P7503420)."

25

Process Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 25.1, "Processing Accounts Payable Bank Transfers,"
- Section 25.2, "Creating Payment Groups for Bank Transfers,"
- Section 25.3, "Working with Payment Groups for Bank Transfers,"
- Section 25.4, "Copying Transfer Information to Magnetic Media."

25.1 Processing Accounts Payable Bank Transfers

Bank transfers are commonly used in Japan to move funds between bank accounts. The Japanese Bank Association (JBA) has defined detailed standards regarding fund transfers that include:

- Bank transfer tape format
- Bank charges applied to transfers
- Consumption taxes assessed on bank charges

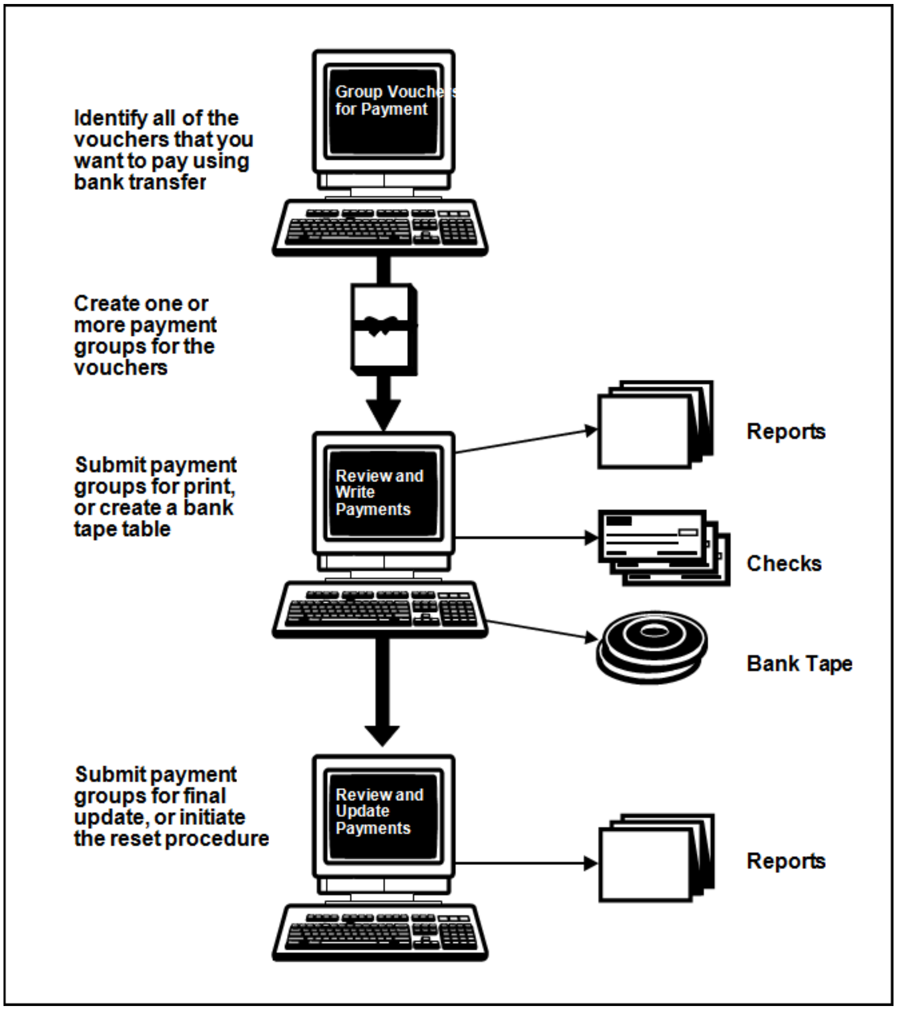
In Japan, businesses can remit payment by electronic or paper bank transfers. To process any bank transfer, banks require the following information:

Required Information	Explanation
Bank/branch number	Every bank and bank branch through which a transfer is processed can be identified by a bank/branch number. Bank/branch numbers are assigned to banks by the JBA. Businesses should validate these numbers to prevent incurring a bank change for the submission of invalid bank information.
Payor and payee bank account information	The bank account information for the payor and the payee consists of an account number and an account type. The following account types are possible: Savings Current Deposit Other
Bank transfer payor number	A bank transfer number is assigned to each payor by the bank.

Required Information	Explanation
Transfer type	Businesses can select the following transfer types: Express with bank charges Letter with bank charges Express without bank charges Letter without bank charges

The following graphic shows the primary steps for processing accounts payable bank transfers.

Figure 25–1 Processing Accounts Payable Bank Transfers


Identify all of the vouchers that you want to pay using bank transfer
Group Vouchers for Payment
Create one or more payment groups for the vouchers
Submit payment groups for print, or create a bank tape table
Review and Write Payments
Reports
Checks
Bank Tape
Submit payment groups for final update, or initiate the reset procedure
Review and Update Payments
Reports

Processing accounts payable bank transfers consists of the following tasks:

- Creating payment groups for bank transfers
- Working with payment groups for bank transfers
- Copying bank transfer information to magnetic tape

25.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up your system to process accounts payable bank transfers. See Section 9.1, "Setting Up for Accounts Payable Bank Transfers."

25.2 Creating Payment Groups for Bank Transfers

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing - Japan (G0413JP), choose Create Payment Groups

Before you can process accounts payable bank transfers, you must create payment groups. When you create payment groups, the system groups vouchers that have similar information, such as the same bank account and payment instrument. This allows the system to process the same types of vouchers in the same way. You use the payment groups when you review and write payments.

Each payment group contains information that determines how the group will be processed, including:

- Bank account
- Payment instrument
- Output queue

Each payment group also contains control information that determines which program to use for:

- Payment format
- Registers
- Attachments
- Debit statements

You must set up a unique version of the Create Payment Groups program (P04570) to process accounts payable bank transfers for Japan. Set up the data selection for the version to specify the payment instrument for bank transfers.

When you run the Create Payment Groups program for bank transfers, the system:

- Calculates the appropriate bank charges and consumption tax for each bank transfer
- Creates a separate pay item for each bank transfer to represent the bank charge, consumption tax, and adjustment amounts as follows:
  - Pay item 997 represents the bank charge amount
  - Pay item 998 represents the consumption tax amount
  - Pay item 999 represents any adjustment amount
  - Pay item 999 represents any adjustment amount
- Reduces the total payment amount for the bank transfer by these amounts
- Prints a report listing the bank charges

See Also:

- Grouping Vouchers for Payment in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*,
- *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* for more information about creating new DREAM Writer versions.

25.2.1 What You Should Know About

Field	Explanation
Voucher pay items	If you use accounts payable bank transfers for Japan, voucher pay items 997, 998, and 999 are reserved. You cannot use these voucher pay items in the base Accounts Payable system.
Voiding bank transfers	When you process accounts payable bank transfers, the system creates the following journal entries for each transfer: Normal journal Bank charge journal Consumption tax journal Bank charge adjustment journal To void the bank transfer, you must void all of the associated journal entries.

25.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 30.4, "Create Payment Groups (P04570)."

25.3 Working with Payment Groups for Bank Transfers

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing - Japan (G0413JP), choose Work with Payment Groups

After you create payment groups for accounts payable bank transfers, you can work with the payment groups to review and change bank transfer information. You generally review payment groups twice:

- After you create payment groups but before you write bank transfers. This allows you to identify bank transfers that you want to change or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
  - Change information at the payment and voucher levels
  - Remove payment groups, payments, and vouchers from the payment cycle
  - Change control information for payment groups
- After you write bank transfers but before you update the Accounts Payable ledger. This allows you to identify bank transfers that you want to void or remove from the payment cycle. You can:
  - Void the transfers that were written and rewrite them
  - Remove payment groups, transfers, and vouchers from the payment cycle

---

Caution: If you use accounts payable bank transfers for Japan, do not split pay items.

See Also:

- Working with Payment Groups in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

25.3.1 What You Should Know About

Field	Explanation
Deleting a pay item	If you use accounts payable bank transfers for Japan and you choose Undo for a transfer pay item, you should select Undo for all the pay items that are associated with the transfer.

25.4 Copying Transfer Information to Magnetic Media

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing - Japan (G0413JP), choose Copy Bank Tape File to Tape

When you choose the Write option for a bank transfer payment group, the payment instrument that you use must indicate an electronic format. In this case, writing bank transfers creates a file of electronic transfer information rather than a printed version. You must copy these tables to tape or diskette to send the information to your bank.

You set tape format specifications in a processing option for the Produce Bank Tape program for Japan (P04572JP). You can access these options through the versions list. You can also change format specifications prior to copying the file to tape.

The A/P Payment Tape file (F0457) is a multimember file. This means that the system does not overwrite a bank tape file when you create a new one. The system also does not automatically delete records in this file. You can delete a member file after you verify that your bank has received the bank tape.

You can also recopy a bank file to tape if, for example, your financial institution loses the original tape.

See Also:

- Copying Payments to Tape in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

26

Work with Accounts Payable Drafts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 26.1, "Working with Accounts Payable Drafts,"
- Section 26.2, "Creating a Payment Group Version for Accounts Payable Drafts,"
- Section 26.3, "Processing Automatic Payments to Create A/P Drafts,"
- Section 26.4, "Processing Manual Payments to Create A/P Drafts,"
- Section 26.5, "Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/P Drafts for Japan."

26.1 Working with Accounts Payable Drafts

In Japan, most accounts payable vouchers are paid with a draft. To pay vouchers with a draft, businesses do the following:

- Enter supplier invoices
- Process the invoices through the Accounts Payable department
- Create draft documents in lieu of checks or bank transfers
- Send draft documents to the bank for payment

When draft documents arrive for processing, the bank:

- Assigns draft numbers to the payments to be processed
- Remits funds to the supplier on the draft

In addition to completing the internal draft process, businesses are required to:

- Report and remit a stamp tax for each supplier voucher that is paid with a draft
- Include the bank assigned draft number on all draft reporting

Working with accounts payable (A/P) drafts consists of the following tasks:

- Creating a payment group version for accounts payable drafts
- Processing automatic payments to create accounts payable drafts for Japan
- Processing manual payments to create accounts payable drafts
- Entering bank-assigned draft numbers for A/P drafts for Japan

26.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up your system to process accounts payable drafts. See Section 10.1, "Setting Up for Accounts Payable Drafts."

26.2 Creating a Payment Group Version for Accounts Payable Drafts

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing - Japan (G0413JP), choose Create Payment Groups

Before you can process drafts as payments for vouchers, you must create payment groups. When you create payment groups, the system separates vouchers that have similar information, such as the same bank account and payment instrument. This allows the system to process similar vouchers in the same way. You use the payment groups when you review and write payments.

Each payment group contains information that determines how the group will be processed, including:

- Bank account
- Payment instrument
- Output queue

Each payment group also contains control information that determines which program to use for:

- Payments
- Registers
- Attachments
- Debit statements

You must set up a unique version of the Create Payment Groups program (P04570) to process accounts payable drafts for Japan. Set up the data selection for the version to specify the payment instrument for drafts.

Use the processing options for the new version to specify an override bank account number. The system uses the override bank account number as the short account ID of the draft payables account to which the drafts will be posted.

Set up the data selection for the version to specify your payment instrument for Japanese drafts and the original bank account number on the voucher records.

See Also:

- Section 25.2, "Creating Payment Groups for Bank Transfers" for the processing options for the Section 30.4, "Create Payment Groups (P04570),"
- Grouping Vouchers for Payment in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

26.3 Processing Automatic Payments to Create A/P Drafts

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Automatic Payment Processing

From Automatic Payment Processing - Japan (G0413JP), choose Work with Payment Groups

After you set up your system to meet Japanese requirements for accounts payable drafts, you can use the automatic payment process to create drafts using J.D. Edwards base programs in the Accounts Payable system.

26.3.1 Creating a Draft

To create A/P drafts, access the Work with Payment Groups screen and inquire on the draft payable account number. Choose the vouchers that you want to include in a payment group for drafts.

When you create drafts, you use the Write function on Work with Payment Groups to print the drafts.

After you use the Write function to print your drafts, use the Update function to:

- Change the pay status of an original voucher from # (in process) to P (paid).
- Create a matching document with a document type of P1. This matching document closes the original voucher.
- Create a new original document. The system assigns the new document a document type of P1 with a pay status of D to indicate that the draft has been created.
- Print the stamp tax report. The system generates the report based on the amount of the draft and the information in the Stamp Tax file (F75013).

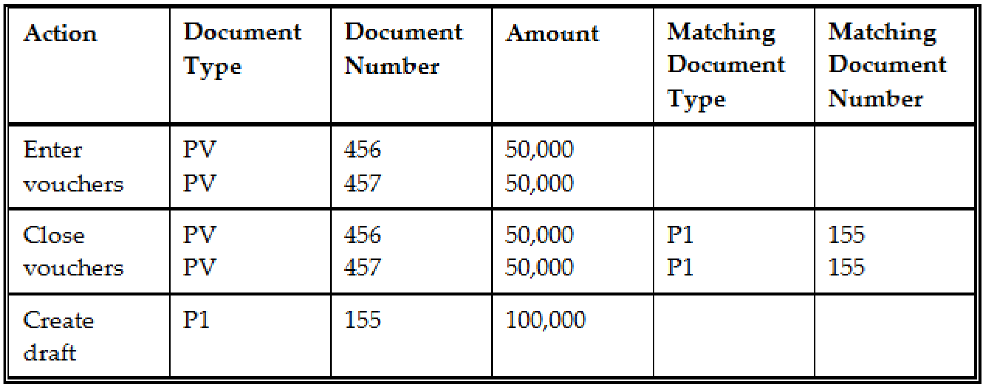
When you create A/P drafts, you can use a processing option to submit the group to post. When you submit the payment group to post, the system creates journal entries that debit the accounts payable trade account and credit the drafts payable account. The system uses AAI item PDx to identify the general ledger account to use for drafts payable.

26.3.2 Paying a Draft

When a draft has been paid by your bank and cash has been transferred, you must identify the paid draft in your system by choosing the draft for payment. When you choose the draft for payment, the system closes the draft and creates a batch for posting.

The following graphic shows how the system uses the document type and document number information to group the entries that are related to the original voucher. The graphic shows one draft that replaces several vouchers. Each row represents a new record in the accounts payable tables.

Figure 26–1 A/P Draft



Action	Document Type	Document Number	Amount	Matching Document Type	Matching Document Number
Enter vouchers	PV PV	456 457	50,000 50,000		
Close vouchers	PV PV	456 457	50,000 50,000	P1 P1	155 155
Create draft	P1	155	100,000		

26.3.3 Posting Outstanding Drafts

After a draft has been paid, you post the draft to the general ledger. The system selects drafts with a pay status of draft selected, and then generates and posts journal entries that debit drafts payable and credit the payables bank account. The system also changes the pay status of the draft to paid and generates a post report.

See Also:

- About Automatic Payment Processing in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*,
- Selecting Paid Drafts in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*,
- Posting Outstanding A/P Drafts in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

26.4 Processing Manual Payments to Create A/P Drafts

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Region (G75), choose Manual Payment Processing

From Manual Payment Processing - Japan (G0412JP), choose Payment with Voucher Match

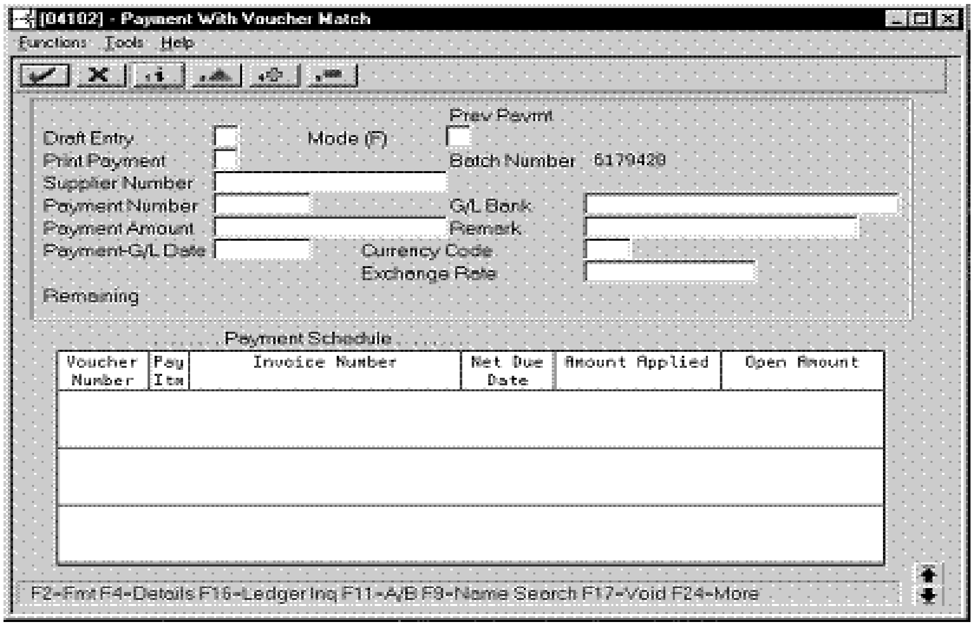
When you need to remit an accounts payable draft to pay a supplier immediately, you can use the manual payment process.

To create an accounts payable draft for a voucher that you have already entered, enter a manual payment with voucher match. You can choose whether to print the payment. If you don't print the payment, you prepare it manually.

To process manual payments to create A/P drafts

On Payment With Voucher Match

Figure 26–2 Payment With Voucher Match screen


[04102] - Payment With Voucher Match
Functions Tools Help
Draft Entry
Print Payment
Supplier Number
Payment Number
Payment Amount
Payment-G/L Date
Remaining
Mode (F)
Prev Paymt
G/L Bank
Remark
Currency Code
Exchange Rate
Payment Schedule
F2=Fmt F4=Details F16=Ledger Inq F11=A/B F9=Name Search F17=Void F24=More

Batch Number 6179420

Voucher Number	Pay Itm	Invoice Number	Net Due Date	Amount Applied	Open Amount

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Draft Entry
   - Print Payment
   - Supplier Number
   - Payment Number
   - Payment Amount
   - Payment-G/L Date
   - G/L Bank
   - Remark (optional)

   If you do not enter a payment number, the system uses the number from the next payment number of the account you enter in the G/L Bank Account field.
2. Use the Add action.
3. Complete the following field for each voucher:
   - Amount Applied
4. Choose Details.
5. Complete the following optional fields for each voucher:
   - Discount Taken
   - Payment Remark

Field	Explanation
Draft Entry	Code that indicates whether the entry is a draft or a regular entry. Valid codes are: 0 Regular Entry 1 Draft Entry
Print Payment	This code indicates whether the system spools the payment to print automatically. Valid values are: 0 Do not print payment (default) 1 Print payment
Supplier Number	The address number that identifies the recipient of the payment. Screen-specific information To call the netting program, the AR/AP Netting field (AT2) for this supplier must be set to Y (Yes) on Address Book-Additional Information.
Payment Number	The number of the matching document, such as a receipt, payment, adjustment, or credit. You apply a matching document (DOCM) against an original document (DOC), such as an invoice or voucher. Screen-specific information You can set a processing option to let the system automatically assign a number to manual checks or drafts. This lets you use a consecutive numbering scheme which will apply to all checks and drafts, whether manual or automated.

Field	Explanation
Payment Amount	The actual amount of the receipt or payment. This amount must balance to the total amount applied to the open vouchers or invoices. Screen-specific information If a payment has been voided, this field is blank. The system displays the voucher twice in the payment schedule, once with the original amount applied and once with the voided amount.
Payment-G/L Date	For manual payments, the payment date and the G/L date are the same. The system uses the Payment-G/L Date to retrieve the correct exchange rate from the Exchange Rates file (F0015).

26.5 Entering Bank-Assigned Draft Numbers for A/P Drafts for Japan

Navigation

From Asia - Pacific Regions (G75), choose Bank Transfer

From Automatic Payment Processing (G0413JP), choose Bank Draft Number Entry

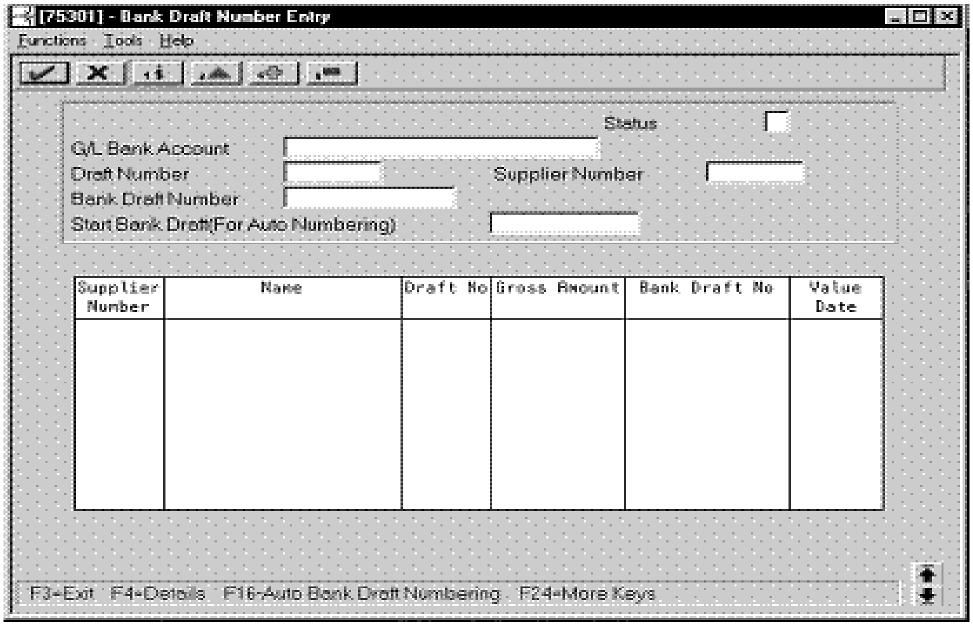
In Japan, banks assign a bank draft number to all draft transactions. Businesses are required to include the bank draft number on all draft reporting.

Bank draft numbers are alphanumeric codes that you can input and revise manually. You can also use the number to review your drafts.

To enter bank draft numbers for A/P drafts for Japan

On Bank Draft Number Entry

Figure 26–3 Bank Draft Number Entry screen


[75301] - Bank Draft Number Entry
Functions
Tools
Help
Status
G/L Bank Account
Draft Number
Supplier Number
Bank Draft Number
Start Bank Draft(For Auto Numbering)
Supplier Number
Name
Draft No
Gross Amount
Bank Draft No
Value Date
F3=Exit F4=Details F16=Auto Bank Draft Numbering F24=More Keys

1. To locate a specific draft, complete the following fields:
   - Status
   - G/L Bank Account

- Draft Number
- Supplier Number
- Bank Draft Number

2. To autonumber bank drafts, complete the following field:
   - Start Bank Draft (For Auto Numbering)
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Bank Draft Number
   - Value Date

Field	Explanation
Draft Status (Japan)	This field will determine which type of draft will be displayed. Valid values are: 0 Only the drafts WITH bank draft number will be displayed 1 Only the drafts WITHOUT bank draft number will be displayed 2 ALL drafts will be displayed
G/L Bank Account	A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) 8-digit short account ID number Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.
Draft Number	A number that identifies the original document, such as a voucher, invoice, unapplied cash, journal entry, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. Matching document (DOCM) numbers identify related documents in the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems. Examples: Automated/Manual Payment Original document - Voucher Matching document - Payment A/R Original Invoice Original document - Invoice Receipt Application Original document - Invoice Matching document - Receipt Credit Memo/Adjustment Original document - Invoice Matching document - Credit Memo Unapplied Receipt Original document - Receipt

Field	Explanation
Supplier Number	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system. Use this number to identify employees, applicants, participants, customers, suppliers, tenants, and any other Address Book members.
Bank Draft Number	The supplier's invoice number used for voucher entry. NOTE: Voucher entry allows only one invoice per voucher number. If there are multiple invoice numbers on a voucher, you must set them up as multiple vouchers or combine and enter them as one voucher. If you leave this field blank, you might receive a warning or error, depending on how the A/P constants are set. Vouchers with blank invoice numbers print on the Suspected Duplicate Payments Report.
Value Date	The date that the item was debited or credited to the bank account.

Part VI

Processing Options

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 27, "Setup Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 28, "Fiscal Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 29, "Tax Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 30, "Banking Requirements Processing Options."

27

Setup Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 27.1, "Journal Entry (P09101),"
- Section 27.2, "A/R and A/P Journal Entry (P03101),"
- Section 27.3, "Update Bank/Branch Master (P75010A)."

27.1 Journal Entry (P09101)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
DEFAULT PROCESSING:	
1. To override standard journal entry processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version. WARNING: This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.	
2. Does the default ledger type from the journal entry processor version have to balance (1/0)? The default of 0 will require balancing.	
FORMAT CONTROL:	
3. Enter the sequence numbers (1-7) to indicate the order in which formats will appear. If all are left blank they will appear in default order: Standard Journal Entries Journal Entries with Sub Ledger Journal Entries with Energy Info Journal Entries with F/A Journal Entries with Units Journal Entries with Phase Code Journal Entries with Debit/Credit **Note**: This is used with the Format Selection function key.	
FIELD CONTROL:	
4. Enter a '1' to retain the G/L Date and Document Type on the screen between entries.	
5. Enter a '1' to display the Home Business Unit in the top portion of the screen (does not apply to the Fixed Assets format because it is included in the detail section).	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
6. Enter a '1' to display the Document Pay Item on the Debit/Credit screen format.	
7. Enter a '1' to display Reference 1.	
8. Enter a '1' to display amounts to billions without commas. Leave blank to display amounts to millions with commas.	
9. For Fixed Assets systems enter a '1' to require the entry of an Asset ID if an account is in an AAI asset account range. Leave blank to not require an entry.	
10. Enter a '1' to protect the Exchange Rate field. If left blank, the Exchange Rate will not be protected.	
DISALLOW AUTOMATIC ENTRIES:	
11. Enter a '1' to disallow automatic entries (Document Type = 'AE') from being added or changed manually. If left blank, automatic entries will be allowed to be added or changed manually.	

27.2 A/R and A/P Journal Entry (P03101)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
DEFAULT PROCESSING:	
1. Enter a '1' to disallow an exit out of balance and require that the ledger balances with the voucher or invoice amount. If left blank, an exit out of balance will be permitted through the use of a function key.	
FORMAT CONTROL:	
2. Enter the sequence numbers (1-7) to indicate the order in which formats will appear. If all are left blank they will appear in default order: Standard Journal Entries Journal Entries with Sub Ledger Journal Entries with Energy Info. Journal Entries with F/A Journal Entries with Units Journal Entries with Phase Code Journal Entries with Debit/Credit **Note**: This is used with the Format Selection function key.	
FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL:	
3. Enter a '1' to retain the G/L Date and Document Type on the screen between entries.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
4. You may activate certain fields for entry by entering a '1' for the following: Home Business Unit Entry. . . . Document Pay Item Entry. . . . (on Debit/Credit screen format) Reference 1 Entry. . . .	
5. Enter a '1' to display amounts to billions without commas. If left blank, amounts will be displayed to millions with commas.	
FIXED ASSETS:	
6. Enter a '1' to require the entry of an Asset ID if an account is in an AAI asset account range. If left blank, an Asset ID is not required.	
DW VERSION FOR JOURNAL ENTRY PROCESSOR:	
7. To override standard journal entry processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide set up.	
EXCHANGE RATE:	
8. Enter a '1' to protect the Exchange Rate field. If left blank, the Exchange Rate will not be protected.	

27.3 Update Bank/Branch Master (P75010A)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter the From Library name The Library which contains the uploaded JBA Bank/Branch Information File specified in Option 2.	
2. Enter the From File name The File which contains the JBA Bank/Branch Information uploaded through Client Access/PC Support.	
3. Enter '1' to REPLACE records in file Default is ADD records to file.	

28

Fiscal Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 28.1, "Update A/R Open Amounts (P750311),"
- Section 28.2, "Printing Summarized Invoices (P754211)."

28.1 Update A/R Open Amounts (P750311)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter Beginning Date & End Date. All the invoices and payments between the Beginning Date and End Date will be summarized into the Summarized Invoices.	
2. Enter DREAM Writer version of Print Summarized Invoices program (P754211). Default of blank will not print the Summarized Invoices.	
3. Enter '1' for first run. Default of blank is for subsequence run. End	

28.2 Printing Summarized Invoices (P754211)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter '1' to update the Statement Number in A/R Ledger. Default of blank will not update.	
2. Enter '1' will retrieve the sales order information from Sales History file (F42119). Default of blank will use Sales Order Detail File (F4211).	
3. Enter '1' will print the Who's Who information. Default of blank will not print.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
4. Select reference field: Blank = None 1 = Sales Order No. and type 2 = Pick Slip No. 3 = Deliver No. 4 = Ship to name	
5. Select Printing Format Blank = Print Both A/R summary and Sales Order Detail. 1 = Print A/R summary only 2 = Print Sales Order Detail Only End	

29

Tax Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 29.1, "Journal Entry with Tax (P09106),"
- Section 29.2, "A/R Invoice Entry (P03105),"
- Section 29.3, "A/P Voucher Entry (P04105)."

29.1 Journal Entry with Tax (P09106)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
DW VERSION FOR JOURNAL ENTRY PROCESSOR	
1. To override standard journal entry processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.	
EXCHANGE RATE:	
2. Enter a '1' to protect the Exchange Rate field. If left blank, the Exchange Rate will not be protected.	
FORMAT CONTROL:	
3. Select default screen format: BLANK = Exclusive Tax '1' = Inclusive Tax . . . END	

29.2 A/R Invoice Entry (P03105)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL:	
1. You may activate certain capabilities by entering a '1' for the following: Sales/Use/VAT Tax Processing. . . . PO Number Entry. . . . Extra Date for Service/Tax. . . . Payment Instrument. . . .	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
TWO CYCLE OPTION:	
2. Enter a '1' for 2 Cycle data entry.	
FORMAT CONTROL:	
3. Enter sequence numbers (1-6) to indicate which formats will appear and in what order when using the format selection function key. Standard - Net Due Date. . . . Standard - Discount Due Date. . . . Tax Amounts - Net Due Date. . . . Tax Amounts - Discount Due Date. . . . G/L Offset - Net Due Date. . . . G/L Offset - Discount Due Date. . . .	
DREAM WRITER VERSIONS:	
Enter the version for each program: If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used. 4. A/R and A/P Journal Entries (P03101) 5. A/R Invoice Processing (XT0311Z1) 6. E-Mail (P012401) 7. Customer Ledger Inquiry (P032002) 8. Customer Master Revisions (P01053)	
FIELD PROTECTION CONTROL:	
9. Enter a '1' to protect the Pay Status. If left blank, the Pay Status will be unprotected.	
10. Enter a '1' to protect the Exchange Rate field. If left blank, the Exchange Rate will not be protected.	

29.3 A/P Voucher Entry (P04105)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
FIELD DISPLAY CONTROL:	
1. You may activate certain capabilities by entering a '1' for the following: Sales/Use/VAT Tax Processing. . . . PO Number Entry. . . . Extra Date for Service/Tax. . . . Approver Number Entry. . . . Category Code 07 Entry. . . . Payment Instrument. . . .	
FORMAT CONTROL:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2. Select the default screen format: ' ' = Standard Voucher Entry '1' = Voucher Entry with Taxes '2' = Alternate Payee	
FORMAT CONTROL (CONT'D):	
3. Enter a 1 to review the Voucher Category Codes with an Add or Change.	
TWO CYCLE OPTION:	
4 Enter a '1' for 2 Cycle data entry.	
PREPAYMENT OPTIONS:	
5. Enter the G/L offset to use for creating prepayment pay items. You must enter a value to allow automatic creation of prepayment pay items.	
6. Enter the default payment status for prepayment pay items. If blank, prepayment pay items will default to a payment status of 'H'.	
7. Enter the number of days to add to the due date of the prepayment pay items.	
VOUCHER LOGGING:	
8. Enter a '1' if you wish to perform Voucher Logging from within Voucher Entry. **Note**: When doing Voucher Logging, processing options for Prepayments will be ignored.	
9. Enter a '1' if you want the system date to be defaulted to the G/L date and protected from being overridden.	
DREAM WRITER VERSIONS:	
Enter the version for each program: If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used. 10. A/R and A/P Journal Entries (P03101) 11. A/P Voucher Processing (XT0411Z1) 12. Supplier Ledger Inquiry (P042003) 13. Supplier Master Information (P01054) 14. Name Search (P01200) 15. Voucher Category Code Review (P0411W)	
FIELD PROTECTION CONTROL:	
16. Enter a '1' to protect the Pay Status field. If left blank the Pay Status field will be unprotected.	
17. Enter a '1' to protect the Exchange Rate field. If left blank, the Exchange Rate will not be protected.	

30

Banking Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 30.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142),"
- Section 30.2, "A/P Payments - Bank Tape for Japan (P04572JP),"
- Section 30.3, "A/P Payments - Register for Japan (P04576JP),"
- Section 30.4, "Create Payment Groups (P04570),"
- Section 30.5, "Work with Payments (P04257),"
- Section 30.6, "Draft Collection (P7503576),"
- Section 30.7, "Drafts Receivable Report (P7503420)."

30.1 Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
TAX PROCESSING:	
1. Enter a '1' to indicate that Tax Information should not be printed.	
AS OF DATE:	
2. Enter the "As of" date to process. The batch program will calculate the discount as if the current date were this date. If left blank the system date will be used.	

30.2 A/P Payments - Bank Tape for Japan (P04572JP)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER:	
1. Enter the File ID modifier (1 pos.). This is used to distinguish between multiple files created on the same date. Default value is '1'.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2. Enter the tape payment detail (10 pos.) description. For example, you may want to enter EXP REIMB for expense reimbursements. This description may be used by the bank and printed on the supplier's bank account statement.	
3. Enter the Company ID number (10 pos.). This is the Identification Code Designator (ICD) followed by a 9 digit identification number. Valid ICD's are: '1' = IRS Employer Identification Number '2' = Data Universal Numbering Syst '9' = User Assigned Number If left blank, the Tax ID for the Bank Account's company will be used. Please note that if this field is blank on the tape, the tape will be rejected by the banking clearing house.	
4. Enter a value (20 character alpha) to be placed in the Discretionary Data field on the Company/Batch Header record format. If left blank, the Discretionary Data field will be blank.	
PRINT PROGRAM:	
5. Enter the payment print program to use if the pre-note status is set to 'P', requiring a payment print.	
BANK TAPE:	
6. Enter the following default values: Device Name. . . . Tape Density. . . . Label Name. . . . Blocksize. . . . New Volume Name. . . . New Owner ID. . . . File Name. . . .	

30.3 A/P Payments - Register for Japan (P04576JP)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
FOR SUBCONTRACT PAYMENTS:	
1. Enter one of the following values: '1' = Print contract information '2' = Print job number information	

30.4 Create Payment Groups (P04570)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PAYMENT SELECTION:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter in either a Pay Thru date or the number of displacement days from today. Pay Thru Date Displacement Days	
DISCOUNT DATE:	
2. Enter the cutoff date for allowing discounts. Pay items with a due date prior to this date will not take a discount. If left blank, all discounts will be taken.	
AMOUNT RANGE:	
3. Enter the payment amount range to be included in this pre-payment run. Also enter the pay instrument to be assigned to payments outside of the amount range. If currency conversion is turned on, enter the currency code for the amount range. Enter your amount range in whole numbers. Minimum Amount. . . . Min Pay Instrument. . . . Maximum Amount. . . . Max Pay Instrument. . . . Currency Code. . . .	
COMPANY PROCESSING:	
4. Enter a '1' to create a different payment by company. Leave blank to process multiple companies on each payment.	
DUE DATE PROCESSING:	
5. Enter a '1' to print a separate payment by due date. If left blank a separate payment by due date will not be printed. **Note**: If choosing this option, the DREAM Writer sequence should be set to include Due Date after Alternate Payee Address Number.	
PAYEE PROCESSING:	
6. Enter a '1' to create one payment per payee regardless of supplier.	
PRINT CONTROL:	
7. Enter a '1' to print a special attachment when payment detail information will not print on the stub.	
8. Enter the sequence ID which will order the payments when printed.	
9. Enter a '1' to print the full address for each payee on the Edit report. Leave blank to only print the payee alpha name.	
10. Enter a '1' to print contract information on the report.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
11. Enter a '1' to print job information on the report. **Note**: If choosing either option 10 or 11, payments should be sequenced by contract number.	
PAY ITEM SUMMARIZATION:	
12. Enter a '1' to summarize pay items within a document on the pay stub and/or the attachment. If left blank, pay items will not be summarized.	
13. Enter a '1' to have the summary description on the pay stub default from the first pay item's remark. If left blank, the description will be retrieved from the vocabulary overrides for this program.	
BANK ACCOUNT:	
14. Enter an override bank account to be used for payment. If left blank the bank account in the Accounts Payable detail record will be used. **Note**: This must be a Short Acct ID.	
CURRENCY PROCESSING:	
15. Enter one of the following values to indicate which currency should be used for payment. ' ' - Bank Account Monetary Unit '1' - Voucher Domestic Currency '2' - Voucher Foreign Currency '3' - Current Domestic Amount	
BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:	
16. Enter a '1' to use the business unit as a selection criteria in the creation of a Payment Control Group. If left blank, business unit will not be considered and one PCG may include vouchers with different business units.	
ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER/EDI ONLY:	
17. Enter a '1' if you will be using tape output and would like to see tape information on the edit report. If left blank, no tape information will appear on the report.	
18. Enter a '1' to issue an error on the edit report if the Payee's EFT/EDI bank information does not exist.	
19. Enter a '1' to issue an error on the edit report if a G/L Bank Account's X12 information does not exist.	
CALCULATE WITHHOLDING:	
20. Enter a '1' submit the Calculate Withholding program (P04580) prior to running Pre-Payments. If left blank, Calculate Withholding will not be run. **Note**: The voucher withholding pay items created will not be posted.	
21. Enter the DREAM Writer version number of the Calculate Withholding program to be run. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
USER EXIT OPTION:	
22. Enter the User Exit program name. If left blank the name 'X04570E' will be used.	

30.5 Work with Payments (P04257)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
INTERACTIVE OR BATCH:	
1 Enter a '1' to process the payments interactively. Leave blank to submit the write or update in batch mode without a submittal message.	
BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:	
2. Enter a '1' to display the business unit fields. If left blank, the business unit fields will not display. **Note**: The selection and display of the business unit would only be applicable if you ran your Payment Control Group using business unit as a control field.	
PRINT OPTIONS:	
3. Enter '1' to use the first voucher's exchange rate (thus ignoring any gains/losses) or an effective date to use to retrieve the exchange rate. If both options are blank, the G/L date assigned to the payment will be used to retrieve the exchange rate. Voucher Exchange Rate. . . . or Effective Date. . . .	
4. For BACS, enter a '1' to allow entry of BACS processing dates. If left blank, BACS processing will not function.	
5. Enter one of the following options for output: ' ' - Each Payment Control Group(PCG) will be output to a separate tape file or spool file. '1' - Group PCGs for the same bank account into one file. '2' - Group all selected PCGs into one file regardless of account.	
6. Enter a '1' to request the following: Save Spool File. . . . Hold Spool File. . . .	
7. Enter a '1' to force the assignment of payment numbers to be in sequential order. This option is only valid if you have selected to output separate PCGs or those with the same bank account to one spool file. (Option 5 is a blank or '1'). **Note**: This option is only valid for hard-copy payments and reserves the bank account payment number from the bank account file (F0030). This option will not work with tape payments.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTIONS:	
8. Enter a '1' to bypass clearing the prenote code in Vendor Master.	
9. Enter a '1' to submit the A/P payment post after the payments have been updated. If left blank, the post WILL NOT be automatically submitted. This will allow you to review the payment batch and post it at a more convenient time.	
10. Enter a '1' to process void payments through the system (post to G/L, and the bank reconciliation). If left blank, void payments will not be processed.	
PRELOADED DATA SELECTIONS:	
11. Any values entered into the following options will be loaded upon entry into the program: Bank Account. . . . Version. . . . Originator. . . . Payment Instrument. . . . Print Queue. . . . Currency Code. . . . Business Unit. . . . Write/Update. . . .	
DW VERSION FOR BANK TAPE REVIEW:	
12. Enter the version number for the Bank Tape Review program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.	
DW VERSION FOR A/P PAYMENT PROCESSOR:	
13. To override standard A/P Payment processing (DREAM Writer XT0413, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.	
DW VERSION FOR G/L PROCESSOR:	
14. To override standard G/L processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.	

30.6 Draft Collection (P7503576)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PROOF OR FINAL:	
1. Enter '1' to update the status of the drafts and create Journal Entries if selected.	
AS OF DATE:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2. Enter the "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.	
DEFAULT PROCESSING:	
3. Enter the default document type for the journal entries. If left blank or invalid, 'AE' will be used.	
JOURNAL ENTRY CREATION:	
4. Enter a '1' to create Journal Entries. If left blank, no Journal Entries will be created.	
5. Enter the G/L date for the Journal Entries. If left blank, the system date will be used.	
6. Enter a '1' to calculate the G/L Date by adding the Float Days for the bank account to the Net Due Date. Leave blank to use the option above to calculate the G/L Date.	
7. Enter the Pay Status to update the draft records to. If left blank and the next option is 1, the pay status will be updated to 'R' (Remitted). If left blank and the next option is blank, the pay status will be updated to 'P' (Paid).	
8. Enter '1' process draft for Remittance Stage. If left blank process draft for Collection Stage.	
9. Enter 'Payment Instrument' that will be used in the AAI RD3x to specify the Draft Contingent Liability G/L Account. This option should not be blank.	

30.7 Drafts Receivable Report (P7503420)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Select the format you wish to print. '1' - List by Customer Number. '0' - List by Value Date (Default)	

A

Depreciation Examples

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section A.1, "Example 1: Salvage Value,"
- Section A.2, "Example 2: Mid-Year Convention,"
- Section A.3, "Example 3: Zoka-Shokyaku,"
- Section A.4, "Example 4: Tokubetsu-Shokyaku,"
- Section A.5, "Example 5: Warimashi-Shokyaku."

The user defined depreciation methods for Japan (SV, Z1, Z2, W1, W2, T1 and T2,), exemplified in this appendix, with the exception of J1, are based on the following values:

Method	Value
Financial Year	Start: January End: December
Cost as of 01/01/97	1,000,000
Salvage Value rate	10 percent of Cost
Asset Life	36 months (3 years)
Fixed depreciation rate	33 percent
Depreciation start date	01/01/97
Depreciation calculated	Annually
Formula for final (3rd) year depreciation	Cost less YTD Accumulated Depreciation
Formula for Salvage Value	S01 = 10 percent of Cost
Formula for Basis	B01 = Cost less Salvage Value

A.1 Example 1: Salvage Value

1. On User Defined Codes Revisions for Depreciation Method (12/DM), create depreciation code SV (Salvage Value).

- Enter SV in the Code field.
- Enter 1 in the Special Handling Code field.
- Enter N in the Hard Coded field.

2. On Depreciation Rule Revision, create the depreciation method for salvage Value. Allow an additional 50 percent of the Salvage Value to be calculated beyond the asset life.
    - Enter SV in Depreciation Method field.
    - Enter 36 in Life (Periods) field.
    - Enter A in the Initial Term Apportionment field.
    - Enter C in the Compute Direction field.
    - Enter 01/01/96 and 01/31/99 in the Service Date From/Thru fields.
    - Enter 2 in the Allow Over Depreciation field.
    - Enter N in the Allow Negative Depreciation field.
3. On Depreciation Formula Revisions, create the following formulas:

Formula	**Formula ID**	**Description**	**Calculation**
Basis	B01	Basis = (Cost - Salvage)	Formula: 01 - 07
Salvage amount	S01	Salvage = 10 percent of Cost	Formula: 01 * 12 Multiplier: .1
Depreciation calculation during asset life	A11	1st to Final Year	Formula: 10 / 03 * 49
Depreciation calculation beyond asset life	A12	50 percent of Salvage	Formula: 07 * 12 Multiplier: .5

4. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, attach the formulas to Depreciation Method SV.
    - Enter 1 in the Life Year From field.
    - Enter 3 in the Life Year Thru field.
    - Enter A11 in the Depreciation field.
    - Enter B01 in the Basis field.
    - Enter S01 n the Salvage Value field.
5. To create an asset master record, access Master Information and complete the following fields:
    - Item Number
    - Description
    - Company
    - Responsible Business Unit
    - Asset Cost Business Unit/Object/Subsidiary
    - Date Acquired
    - Location/Start Date
    - Current Item Quantity

6. On Depreciation and Accounting Values, assign the user defined depreciation method SV to the asset.
   - Enter AA in the Book field.
   - Enter 01/01/97 in the Depreciation Start Date field.
   - Enter SV in the Depreciation Method field.
   - Enter 36 in the Life Months field.
   - Enter A in the Depreciation Information field.
   - Enter C in the Method of Computation field.
7. On Cost Summary, enter the cost of the asset.
   - Enter 1,000,000 in the Inception to Date field.
8. Run the Compute User Defined Depreciation program (P12855) as of the following dates:

Date	Description Amount
12/31/96	300,000
12/31/97	300,000
12/31/98	300,000
01/31/98	50,000 (50 percent of the Salvage Value)

A.2 Example 2: Mid-Year Convention

1. On User Defined Codes Revisions for Depreciation Method (12/DM), create depreciation code J1 (Double Declining Balance on Mid-Year Convention).
   - Enter J1 in the Code field.
   - Enter 1 in the Special Handling Code field.
   - Enter N in the Hard Coded field.
2. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, create depreciation method for Depreciation Method J1.
   - Enter J1 in Depreciation Method field.
   - Enter 60 in Life (Periods) field.
   - Enter Y in the Initial Term Apportionment field.
   - Enter I in the Compute Direction field.
   - Enter 01/01/96 in the Service Date From field.
   - Enter 01/01/96 in the Effective From field.
   - Enter N in the Allow Negative Depreciation field.
3. On Depreciation Formula Revisions, create the following formulas:

Formula	Formula ID	Description	Calculation
1st year depreciation	C01	1st year 20 percent of cost	Formula: (01 * 12) Formula Multiplier/Constant: .2

Formula	Formula ID	Description	Calculation
2nd through final year depreciation	C02	20 percent of NBV	Formula: ((01 + 02) * 12) Formula Multiplier/Constant: .2

4. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, attach the formulas to Depreciation Method J1.
    - Enter 1 in the first Life Year From field.
    - Enter 1 in the first Life Year Thru field.
    - Enter C01 in the first Depreciation field.
    - Enter 2 in the second Life Year From field.
    - Enter 5 in the second Life Year Thru field.
    - Enter C02 in the second Depreciation field.
5. To create an asset master record, access Master Information and complete the following fields:
    - Item Number
    - Description
    - Company
    - Responsible Business Unit
    - Asset Cost Business Unit/Object/Subsidiary
    - Date Acquired
    - Location/Start Date
    - Current Item Quantity

    Use 08/15/96 for the Date Acquired.
6. On Depreciation and Accounting Values, assign the user defined depreciation method J1 to the asset.
    - Enter AA in the Book field.
    - Enter 01/01/96 in the Depreciation Start Date field.
    - Enter J1 in the Depreciation Method field.
    - Enter 60 in the Life Months field.
    - Enter Y in the Depreciation Information field.
    - Enter I in the Method of Computation field.
7. On Cost Summary, enter the cost of the asset.
    - Enter 1,000 in the Inception to Date field.
8. Run the Compute User Defined Depreciation program (P12855).
    - Run the program as of period 6. No depreciation amount is calculated. This is correct.
9. Run the Compute User Defined Depreciation program (P12855) as of the following periods:

Period	Depreciation Amount
07	32.40
08	33.48
09	33.49
10	33.49
11	33.49
12	33.65

Total of depreciation for the first year is 200 (20 percent of asset cost).

A.3 Example 3: Zoka-Shokyaku

A.3.1 Straight Line (Z1)

1. On User Defined Codes Revisions for Depreciation Method (12/DM), create depreciation code Z1 (Zoka-Shokyaku, Straight Line)
   - Enter Z1 in the Code field.
   - Enter 1 in the Special Handling Code field.
   - Enter N in the Hard Coded field.
2. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, create depreciation method for Depreciation Method Z1.
   - Enter Z1 in Depreciation Method field.
   - Enter 36 in Life (Periods) field.
   - Enter A in the Initial Term Apportionment field.
   - Enter C in the Compute Direction field.
   - Enter 01/01/97 and 12/31/99 in the Service Date From/Thru fields.
   - Enter 01/01/97 and 12/31/99 in the Effective From/Thru fields.
   - Enter N in the Allow Negative Depreciation field.
3. On Depreciation Formula Revisions, create the following formulas:

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st and subsequent years depreciation	Z11	Formula: ((10 / 03) * 12) *49 Formal Multiplier/Constant: .33
Final year depreciation	Z12	Formula: 10 + 02

4. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, attach the formulas to Depreciation Method Z1.
   - Enter 1 in the first Life Year From field.
   - Enter 2 in the first Life Year Thru field.
   - Enter Z11 in the first Depreciation field.

- Enter B01 in the first Basis field.
- Enter S01 in the first Salvage Value field.
- Enter 3 in the second Life Year From field.
- Enter 3 in the second Life Year Thru field.
- Enter Z12 in the second Depreciation field.
- Enter B01 in the second Basis field.
- Enter S01 in the second Salvage Value field.

A.3.2 Double-Declining Balance (Z2)

1. On User Defined Codes Revisions for Depreciation Method (12/DM), create depreciation code Z2 (Zoka-Shokyaku, Dble Dec Bal).
   - Enter Z2 in the Code field.
   - Enter 1 in the Special Handling Code field.
   - Enter N in the Hard Coded field.
2. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, create depreciation method for Depreciation Method Z1.
   - Enter Z2 in Depreciation Method field.
   - Enter 36 in Life (Periods) field.
   - Enter A in the Initial Term Apportionment field.
   - Enter C in the Compute Direction field.
   - Enter 01/01/97 and 12/31/99 in the Service Date From/Thru fields.
   - Enter 01/01/97 and 12/31/99 in the Effective From/Thru fields.
   - Enter N in the Allow Negative Depreciation field.
3. On Depreciation Formula Revisions, create the following formulas:

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st and subsequent year depreciation	Z21	Formula: (10 * 11/03) * 12 Multiplier: 2 Formula Multiplier/Constant: .33
Final year depreciation	Z22	Formula: (10 + 02)

4. On Depreciation Rule Revisions, attach the formulas to Depreciation Method Z2.
   - Enter 1 in the first Life Year From field.
   - Enter 2 in the first Life Year Thru field.
   - Enter Z21 in the first Depreciation field.
   - Enter B01 in the first Basis field.
   - Enter S01 in the first Salvage Value field.
   - Enter 3 in the second Life Year From field.
   - Enter 3 in the second Life Year Thru field.

- Enter Z22 in the second Depreciation field.
- Enter B01 in the second Basis field.
- Enter S01 in the second Salvage Value field.

A.4 Example 4: Tokubetsu-Shokyaku

A.4.1 Straight Line (T1)

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st year depreciation	T11	Formula: ((10 / 03) + (10 / 03 * 12)) * 49 Formula Multiplier/Constant: .33
2nd and subsequent years depreciation	T12	Formula: (10 / 03) * 49
Final year depreciation	T13	Formula: (10 + 02)

A.4.2 Double-Declining Balance (T2)

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st year depreciation	T21	Formula: (10 * 11 / 03)+((10 * 11 / 03) * 12) Multiplier: 2 Formula Multiplier/Constant: .33
2nd and subsequent years depreciation	T22	Formula: (10 * 11 / 03) Multiplier: 2
Final year depreciation	T23	Formula: (10 + 02)

A.5 Example 5: Warimashi-Shokyaku

A.5.1 Straight Line (W1)

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st and subsequent years depreciation	W11	Formula: ((10 / 03) + (10 / 03 * 12)) * 49 Formula Multiplier/Constant: .35
Final year depreciation	W12	Formula: (10 + 02)

A.5.2 Double-Declining Balance (W2)

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
1st and subsequent years depreciation	W21	Formula: (10 * 11 / 03) + (10 * 11 / 03 * 12) Multiplier: 11 Formula Multiplier/Constant: 12

Formula	Formula ID	Calculation
Final year depreciation	W22	Formula: (10 + 02)

B

Translation Issues

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section B.1, "Multi-Language Environments,"
- Section B.2, "Other Translation Capabilities,"
- Section B.3, "Account Descriptions."

B.1 Multi-Language Environments

J.D. Edwards software can display menus, forms, and reports in different languages. All software is shipped with the base language of English. You can install other languages as needed. For example, if you have multiple languages loaded onto one environment to allow different users to display different languages, each user can work in their preferred language by setting up their user preferences accordingly.

See Also:

- Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."

B.2 Other Translation Capabilities

In addition to the standard menus, forms, and reports that J.D. Edwards ships in different languages, you might want to translate other parts of the software. For example, you will probably want to translate the names of the accounts that you set up for your company. You might also want to translate the values in some user defined code tables. Below is a list of common software elements that you might want to translate if you use J.D. Edwards software in a multi-national environment:

- Business unit descriptions
- Account descriptions
- Descriptions for automatic accounting instructions (AAIs)
- Payment terms
- Reminder text
- User defined codes
- Custom menus
- Vocabulary overrides
- DREAM Writers
- Data dictionary

- Function key definitions

The translations that you set up for your system work in conjunction with the language that is specified in the user profile for each person who uses the system. For example, when a French-speaking user accesses the chart of accounts, the system displays the account descriptions in French rather than the base language.

See Also:

- *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* for more information about translating custom menus, vocabulary overrides, Dream Writers, data dictionary items and function keys.

B.3 Account Descriptions

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

After you translate your chart of accounts, you can print the Account Translation report. You can set a processing option to show account descriptions in both the base language and one or all of the additional languages that your business uses. To print the report, choose Account Translation Report from the Organization and Account Setup menu.

See Also:

- To Translate an Accounts in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

B.3.1 Business Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

See Also:

- To Translate a Business Units in the JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide.

B.3.2 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the automatic accounting instructions that you set up for your system. To do this, choose Translate AAIs from he General Accounting System Setup menu.

See Also:

- To Translate AAIs in the JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide.

B.3.3 Payment Term Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the payment terms that you set up for your system. To do this, access the Payment Term Revisions screen and select the Language Translation function. The system displays the Translate Payment Terms window.

B.3.4 User Defined Code (UDC) Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the user defined codes that you set up for your system. To do this, access any user defined codes file. The translation functionality is field sensitive. Select the field with the information that you want to translate and choose Translate. The system displays the Translate User Defined Codes window. After you access the window, you can translate the description for the field into many different languages.

See Also:

- To Translate a User Defined Codes in the JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide.

B.3.5 Reminder Text

Specify a language preference for each customer when you create customer master records. The language preference field on the Address Book - Additional Information screen (P010513) determines the language in which the reminder and the text on the reminder should print when you use final mode. (In proof mode, the statements print in the language preference of the user that generates the reminders).

J.D. Edwards base software includes the reminder screen translated into German, French, and Italian. You will need to translate any text that you are adding to print at the bottom of the reminder. To do this, follow the instructions for adding text and verify that you complete the language preference field on Revise Payment Reminders Text (P03280).

See Also:

- Entering Reminder Messages in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

C

Japanese Financial Statements

This appendix contains the topic:

- Section C.1, "About Japanese Financial Statements."

C.1 About Japanese Financial Statements

The following account listing demonstrates the uniform format for financial statements used by most Japanese businesses.

C.1.1 Balance Sheet

Assets	**Liabilities**
I Current Assets	**I Current Liabilities**
Cash on hand and at bank	Trade notes payable
Trade notes receivable	Trade accounts payable
Allowance for bad debts	Trade notes, accounts payable to affiliates
Trade accounts receivable	Short-term borrowings
Allowance for bad debts	Current portion of long-term borrowings
Trade notes, accounts receivable from affiliates	Other accounts payable
Allowance for bad debts	Accrued corporation and inhabitants tax
Marketable securities	Accrued enterprise tax
Treasury stock	Accrued expenses
Merchandises	Deposits received
Finished goods	Deferred income
Semi-finished goods	Allowances
Work in progress	Allowance for bonus payments
Raw materials and consumables	Allowance for damages
Supplies	Allowance for repairs
Advance payments	Allowance for warranty
Prepaid expenses	Other current liabilities
Other accounts receivable	*Total current liabilities*
Other accounts receivable from affiliates	

Assets	**Liabilities**
Short-term loans	
Allowance for bad debts	
Other current assets	
Total current assets	
II Fixed Assets	**II Long-Term Liabilities**
Tangible fixed assets	Bonds payable
Buildings	Bonds with warrants
Accumulated depreciation	Convertible bonds
Structures	Long-term borrowings
Accumulated depreciation	Long-term borrowings from shareholders, officers, and employees
Machinery and equipment	Long-term borrowings from affiliates
Accumulated depreciation	Allowances
Vehicles	Allowances for severance payments
Accumulated depreciation	Allowances for special repair
Tools, fixtures, and fittings	Other
Accumulated depreciation	*Total long-term liabilities*
Land	
Construction in progress	*Total liabilities*
Total tangible fixed assets	
Intangible fixed assets	**Capital**
Mining rights	**I Share Capital**
Land rights	**II Capital Reserve**
Trademark rights	**III Legal Earned Reserve**
Patents	**IV Other Surpluses**
Telephone rights	1. Other capital surpluses
Goodwill	Reserves for government grants
Total intangible fixed assets	Reserves for gain on insurance claims
Investment and other assets	2. Voluntary reserves
Long-term cash at bank	Reserve for overseas investment losses
Investment in securities	Reserve for dividend equalization
Investment in subsidiaries	Reserve for business extension
Investment in affiliates	Reserve for additional equipment
Investment in partnerships	Reserve for sinking fund
Long-term loans	General reserve
Allowance for bad debts	3. Unappropriated
Doubtful receivables	*Total capital*
Long-term prepaid expenses	

Assets	Liabilities
Other	*Total liabilities and capital*
Total investment and other assets	
Total fixed assets	
III Deferred Charges	
Organizing expenses	
Pre-operating costs	
Experimental research costs	
Development costs	
Stock issuing costs	
Bond discounts	
Interest during construction	
Total deferred charges	
Total assets	

C.1.2 Profit and Loss Statement

Profit and Loss Statement
I Turnover
Turnover to affiliates
Turnover to other customers
II Cost of Sales
1. Opening stock
2. Purchases
Subtotal
3. Closing stock
Gross Profit
III Distribution Costs and Administration Expenses
Packaging and freight
Commission
Warehouse
Advertising
Directors' remuneration
Payroll
Bonuses
Welfare benefits
Travelling
Postage, telephone, and telex

Profit and Loss Statement
Utilities
Insurance and maintenance
Taxes and dues
Provision for accrued enterprise tax
Depreciation
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts
Research and development
Other
Operating Profit
IV Non-Operating Income
Interest income and dividends
Interest income from affiliates
Interest income on securities
Dividend income
Dividend income from affiliates

Index

A

About
  setup requirements, 3-1
Accelerated depreciation method, 2-3
Account descriptions, B-2
Account Ledger File (F0911) Record, 19-2
Accounting
  statutory books, 2-1
Accounts payable
  drafts
    process manual payments, 26-4
  drafts for Japan, 26-6
Accounts payable bank transfers
  bank account cross-references, 9-3
  bank account information, 9-2
  bank and branch information, 9-6
  bank charge information, 9-8
  reviewing, 25-4
Accounts payable drafts
  bank accounts, 10-1
  payment group version, 23-5, 26-2
  set up bank account for, 10-1
  stamp tax, 10-2
Accounts Payable system
  tax reconciliation setup, 7-1
Accounts receivable
  drafts
    enter bank draft numbers, 24-5
  requirements for drafts, 2-5, 21-1
Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable Journal Entry form
  tax reconciliation, 7-1
Accounts receivable drafts
  AAI for discounted drafts, 8-1
  creating invoices, 24-2
  discounted drafts, 8-1
  standard drafts, 24-1
Accounts Receivable system
  tax reconciliation setup, 7-1
Adjusted selling price method
  inventory cost, 2-2
A/R drafts
  enter bank draft numbers, 24-5
A/R Open Amount Detail table, 15-2
A/R Summarized Table, 15-1
Asset valuation, 2-2
  closing inventories, 2-2
  inventory cost, 2-2
  property, plant, and machinery, 2-3
Assets
  user defined depreciation, 13-1
Automatic payments
  bank tapes, 25-5
Awards
  withholding tax, 2-4

B

Balance sheet
  fiscal requirements, 2-1
Bank accounts
  accounts payable drafts, 10-1
  set up for accounts payable, 10-1
  transfer information, 9-2
Bank and branch information
  revising, 9-6
Bank charges
  customer paid, 9-9
Bank draft number
  enter for A/P draft, 26-6
Bank draft numbers
  enter for A/R drafts, 24-5
Bank information
  revise, 9-6
Bank numbers
  revising, 9-6
  updating, 9-6
Bank of Japan (BOJ), 2-4
  responsibilities, 2-4
Bank transfer type - Japan (75/TT), 5-2
Bank transfers
  accounts payable, 9-1
  bank and branch information, 9-6
  bank charge information, 9-8
  reviewing, 25-4
  treating charge, 9-9
  type, 5-2
Banking practices, 2-4
  draft processing, 2-5
  electronic funds transfer (EFT), 2-5
Banking requirements, 2-4

- accounts payable bank transfers, 9-1
- accounts payable drafts, 26-1
- accounts receivable drafts, 24-1
- business environment, 2-4
- definition of localization category, 1-1
- Japan, 2-4
- kagami, 15-1
- summarized invoices, 15-1
- supplier information, 11-1
- working with accounts payable bank transfers, 9-1

Banks
- Bank of Japan (BOJ), 2-4
- city banks, 2-4
- Japanese Bank Association, 2-5
- local banks, 2-4
- updating bank and branch numbers, 9-6

Base software enhancements, 1-2

Base solutions
- translation, B-1

Basis
- user defined deprecation, 13-5

Bonds, discounted
- withholding tax, 2-4

Branch information
- revise, 9-6

Business environment, 2-3
- asset valuation, 2-2
- banking practices, 2-4
- banking requirements, 2-4
- depreciation, 2-3
- financial statements, 2-1
- fiscal requirements, 2-1
- ledgers and journals, 2-1
- promissory notes, 2-4
- short-term lending, 2-4
- tax requirements, 2-3
- wareki date format, 6-1

Business practices
- fiscal requirements, 2-1

C

Central bank, 2-4

Charge
- enter bank charge information, 9-9

Charge information
- bank transfers, 9-8

Chart of accounts
- account descriptions, B-2
- translation capabilities, B-1

City banks, 2-4

Client-specific enhancements, 1-2

Closing inventory valuation, 2-2

Consumption tax, 2-3, 16-1
- bank transfers, 9-9
- report, 2-4

Country-servers, 4-1

Currencies
- multiple, 14-1

D

Date ranges
- due date rules, 22-5

Dates
- discount due, 22-1
- due date rules, 22-2
- net due, 22-1
- wareki date format, 6-1

Debentures, discounted
- withholding tax, 2-4

Declining-balance method
- depreciation, 2-3

Depreciation, 2-3, 13-1
- accelerated method, 2-3
- basis, 13-5
- calculation, 13-5
- declining-balance method, 2-3
- define codes, 13-2
- define formulas, 13-5
- define rules, 13-7
- mathematical functions, 13-4
- salvage value, 13-5
- straight-line method, 2-3
- Tokubestsu-Shokyaku, 13-1
- user defined codes, 13-2
- user defined depreciation, 13-2, 13-5, 13-7
- user defined formulas, 13-4
- Warimashi-Shokyaku, 13-1
- Zoka-Shokyaku, 13-1

Depreciation Formula Revision form, 13-4

Depreciation method (12/DM), 13-2

Depreciation methods
- examples for Japan, A-1
- mid-year convention, double declining balance (J1), A-3
- salvage value (SV), A-1
- tokubetsu-shokyaku, double declining balance (T2), A-7
- warimashi-shokyaku, double declining balance (W2), A-7
- warimashi-shokyaku, straight line (W1), A-7
- zoka-shokyaku, double declining balance (Z2), A-6
- zoka-shokyaku, straight line (Z1), A-5

Depreciation Rule Revisions form, 13-4

Discounted accounts receivable drafts, 8-1

Discounts
- multi-tiered, 22-11, 22-14
- summarized invoices, 15-2
- updating multi-tiered, 22-14

Display preferences
- setup, 4-1

Double declining balance
- warimashi-shokyaku (W2), A-7

Draft
- accounts payable
  - create, 26-4
- numbers
  - enter for A/P draft, 26-6

Draft - Transfer Information form, 11-3

Draft numbers
  bank-assigned for A/R drafts, 24-5
Drafts
  accepting, 24-2
  accounts payable, 26-1
  accounts receivable, 24-1
  bank-assigned numbers for A/P drafts, 26-6
  collecting, 24-4
  creating A/P drafts, 26-3
  discounted accounts receivable drafts, 8-1, 24-4
  example of payment, 26-3
  paying a draft, 26-3
  posting outstanding, 26-4
  printing, 24-2
  processing, 2-5
  remitting, 24-3
  stamp tax on payments, 10-2
Due date rule
  multi-tier set up, 22-12
Due date rules
  set up, 22-3
  setup, 22-2
  work day calendars, 22-5
Due dates
  discount, 22-1
  net, 22-1

E

Electronic funds transfer (EFT), 2-5
Enhancements
  base software, 1-2
  client-specific, 1-2
Eras
  Japanese, 6-1
Error reports
  summarized invoices, 15-3

F

Financial statements
  balance sheet, 2-1
  income statement, 2-2
First-in-first-out (FIFO) method
  inventory cost, 2-2
Fiscal requirements, 2-1
  asset valuation, 2-2
  business environment, 2-1
  business practices, 2-1
  definition of localization category, 1-1
  depreciation, 2-3
  Japan, 2-1
  ledgers and journals, 2-1
  multiple currencies, 14-1
  processing multiple currencies, 14-1
  working with depreciation, 13-1
Formats
  bank transfer tape, 9-1
  date, 6-1
Forms
  Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable Journal Entry, 7-1
  Depreciation Formula Revision, 13-4
  Depreciation Rule Revisions, 13-4
  Direct Workfile Adjustment, 19-3
  Draft - Transfer Information, 11-3
  General User Defined Codes, 5-1, 13-3
  Japanese Era Date, 6-3
  JDE System Values, 6-1, 6-2
  Journal Entry, 7-1
  Standard Invoice Entry, 18-1
  Standard Voucher Entry, 18-1
  User Display Preferences, 4-1
  Work with Payment Groups, 26-3
Formulas
  user defined depreciation, 13-4
Funds transfer
  electronic, 2-5

G

General Accounting system
  tax reconciliation setup, 7-1
General User Defined Codes (P00051), 13-3
General User Defined Codes form, 5-1
Gifts
  withholding tax, 2-4
Globalization
  setting up user display preferences, 4-1
  tax requirements, 1-2

I

Inclusive journal entries (with tax)
  Japan, 17-1
Income statement
  fiscal requirements, 2-2
  Japanese Commercial Code, 2-2
Individual cost method
  inventory cost, 2-2
Industry-specific requirements, 1-2
Input tax (purchases), 2-3
Installment payment
  set up, 22-9
Installment payments
  set up, 22-10
Inventories
  closing inventory valuation, 2-2
Inventory cost
  adjusted selling price method, 2-2
  first-in-first-out (FIFO) method, 2-2
  individual cost method, 2-2
  last-in-first-out (LIFO) method, 2-2
  methods, 2-2
Invoice type - Japan (75/IC), 5-2
Invoices
  creating, 24-2
  type, 5-2

J

Japan
  banking practices, 2-4
  banking requirements, 2-4
  central bank, 2-4
  consumption tax, 2-3
  depreciation methods, 13-1
  eras, 6-1
  fiscal requirements, 2-1
  multiple currencies, 14-1
  promissory notes, 2-4
  setting up user defined codes, 5-1
  short-term lending, 2-4
  stamp tax, 2-4
  summarized invoicing (kagami), 15-1
  supplier information, 11-1
  tax requirements, 2-3
  withholding tax, 2-4
Japanese Bank Association (JBA), 2-5
  updating bank and branch numbers, 9-6
Japanese Commercial Code
  income statement, 2-2
  statutory accounting books, 2-1
Japanese Era Date form, 6-3
JDE System Values form, 6-1, 6-2
Journal entries
  inclusive with tax (Japan), 17-1
  Japan, 17-1
Journal entry
  tax exclusive, 17-3
  tax inclusive, 17-2
Journal Entry form
  tax reconciliation, 7-1

K

Kagami, 15-1

L

Last-in-first-out (LIFO) method
  inventory cost, 2-2
Ledgers
  balances, 19-3
Ledgers and journals, 2-1
  statutory accounting books, 2-1
Lending
  short-term, 2-4
Life years
  depreciation formulas, 13-4
Local banks, 2-4
Localization
  banking requirements, 1-1
  base software enhancements, 1-2
  client-specific enhancements, 1-2
  defining the scope, 1-1
  excluded categories, 1-2
  fiscal requirements, 1-1
  industry-specific requirements, 1-2

M

Machinery
  asset valuation, 2-3
Mathematical functions
  depreciation, 13-4
Mid-year convention, double declining balance (J1)
  example, A-3
Multi-language environments
  translation issues, B-1
Multiple currencies, 14-1
  summarized invoices, 15-2

P

Payment groups
  bank transfers, 25-3
  control information, 26-2
  process information, 25-3
  reviewing, 25-4
Payment instruments
  assign formats, 23-3
Payment term codes
  set up, 22-8
Payment terms
  code setup, 22-7
  descriptions, B-3
  installment setup, 22-9
  working with, 22-1
Payments
  automatic, 23-1
  bank account information for transfers, 9-2
  bank transfers, 15-1
  manual processing for A/P drafts, 26-4
Plant
  asset valuation, 2-3
Prizes
  withholding tax, 2-4
Professional fees
  withholding tax, 2-4
Program IDs
  P04572T - Produce Bank Tape, 25-5
Programs and IDs
  P00051, 5-1
  P00051 (General User Defined Codes), 13-3
  P00108, 19-3
  P0089 (Japanese Era Date), 6-3
  P00923 (User Display Preferences), 4-1
  P03101, 7-1
  P04105, 18-1
  P04570, 25-3
  P09101, 7-1
  P12851, 13-4
  P12853, 13-4
  P750311, 15-1
  P98QJDF (JDE System Values), 6-1
  P98QJDF2, 6-2
  Statement Print, 15-3
Promissory notes, 2-4
Property
  asset valuation, 2-3

R

Receipt type - Japan (75/RE), 5-2
Receipts
  bank account information for transfers, 9-2
  type, 5-2
Reconciliation
  setup for taxes, 7-1
  Tax Reconciliation Workfile, 19-1
  transactions for taxes, 18-1
Reminder notice text
  translation, B-3
Remitting the draft
  discounted drafts, 8-1
Reports
  balance sheet, 2-1
  Consumption Tax, 2-4
  Detail Tax Reconciliation by Document, 20-1
  Draft Receivable Listing, 24-6
  income statement, 2-2
  Stamp Tax, 26-3
  Summary Tax Reconciliation by Object Account, 20-1
  tax reconciliation, 20-1
  Tax Reconciliation Workfile Edit, 20-1
Requirements
  banking, 1-1, 2-4
  fiscal, 1-1, 2-1
  industry-specific, 1-2
  setup, 3-1
  tax, 1-2, 2-3
Revenue stamp tax, 2-4
Revising wareki dates, 6-3

S

Salvage value
  user defined deprecation, 13-5
Salvage value (SV)
  example, A-1
Servers
  country, 4-1
Setting up bank account cross-references for transfers, 9-3
Setting up bank account information for transfers, 9-2
Setting up bank accounts for accounts payable drafts, 10-1
Setting up the system for wareki dates, 6-1
Setting up user defined codes for Japan, 5-1
Setting up user display preferences, 4-1
Setting up your system for tax reconciliation, 7-1
Setup
  user display preferences, 4-1
Setup requirements, 3-1
  Setting up user defined codes for Japan, 5-1
  Setting up user display preferences, 4-1
  Setting up your system for tax reconciliation, 7-1
  Working with the wareki date format, 6-1
Short-term lending, 2-4
Stamp tax, 2-4, 10-2
  set up file for, 10-2
Stamp Tax report, 26-3
Stamp Tax table, 10-2
Standard Invoice Entry form
  tax reconciliation, 18-1
Standard Voucher Entry form
  tax reconciliation, 18-1
Statement Print program
  summarized invoices, 15-3
Statutory accounting books, 2-1
Straight line depreciation
  tokubetsu-shokyaku (T1), A-7
  warimashi-shokyaku (W1), A-7
Straight-line method
  depreciation, 2-3
Summarized invoices (kagami), 15-1
  discount amounts, 15-2
  error reports, 15-3
  multiple currencies, 15-2
  printing, 15-2
  updating, 15-1
Suppliers
  additional information, 11-1
  master record, 11-1
Supplies
  enter additional information, 11-2
SV (salvage value)
  example, A-1
System setup
  bank account cross-references for transfers, 9-3
  requirements, 3-1
  tax reconciliation, 7-1
  user defined codes, 5-1
  user display preferences, 4-1
  wareki date format, 6-1

T

T2 (tokubetsu-shokyaku, double declining balance)
  example, A-7
Tables
  Address by Date, 11-1
  A/R Open Amount Detail, 15-2
  A/R Summarized Table, 15-1
  Bank Transit Number Master, 11-1
  Bank/Branch Master, 9-6
  Japan A/B Additional Information, 11-1
  Sales/Use/VAT Tax, 19-1
  Stamp Tax, 10-2
  Supplier Master, 11-1
Tax
  Japan, 16-1
Tax reconciliation
  Accounts Payable system, 7-1
  Accounts Receivable system, 7-1
  General Accounting system, 7-1
  setup, 7-1
  workfile, 19-1
Tax Reconciliation Workfile
  revise, 19-3

Tax Reconciliation Workfile (F00189) Record, 19-2
Tax requirements, 2-3
  business environment, 2-3
  definition of globalization category, 1-2
  Japan, 2-3
Taxes
  account distribution, 19-2
  balances, 19-3
  consumption tax, 2-3
  consumption tax (Japan), 16-1
  detail record for a pay item, 19-2
  input tax (purchases), 2-3
  journal entries with tax (Japan), 17-1
  output tax (sales), 2-3
  reconciliation reports, 20-1
  reconciliation setup, 7-1
  reconciliation workfile, 19-1
  requirements, 2-3
  requirements (Japan), 16-1
  stamp tax, 2-4, 10-2
  transactions for reconciliation, 18-1
  withholding tax, 2-4
Tokubetsu-shokyaku, double declining balance (T2)
  example, A-7
Tokubetsu-shokyaku, straight line (T1)
  example, A-7
Transfers
  bank, 5-2
  bank charges, 9-1
  consumption taxes, 9-1, 9-9
  electronic funds, 2-5
  processing A/P bank transfers, 25-1
  setting up bank account cross references, 9-3
  setting up bank account information, 9-2
Translation, B-1
  account descriptions, B-2
  business unit descriptions, B-2
  user defined codes, B-3
Translation issues
  multi-language environments, B-1

U

Update A/R Open Amount File program, 15-1
Upload Bank/Branch Master program, 9-6
User defined code lists
  bank transfer type - Japan (75/TT), 5-2
  invoice type - Japan (75/IC), 5-2
  Japan, 5-1
  receipt type - Japan (75/RE), 5-2
  Setting up user defined codes for Japan, 5-1
User Display Preferences form, 4-1
User-defined depreciation methods
  mid-year convention, double declining balance (J1), A-3
  salvage value (SV), A-1
  zoka-shokyaku, double declining balance (Z2), A-6
  zoka-shokyaku, straight line (Z1), A-5
Use/Sales/VAT Tax File (F0018) Record, 19-2

V

Valuation methods, 2-2

W

W1 (warimashi-shokyaku, straight line)
  example, A-7
W2 (warimashi-shokyaku, double declining balance)
  example, A-7
Wareki date format
  setup, 6-1
Warimashi-shokyaku, double declining balance (W2)
  example, A-7
Warimashi-shokyaku, straight line (W1)
  example, A-7
Withholding tax, 2-4
  discounted bonds and debentures, 2-4
  prizes, gifts, and awards, 2-4
  professional fees, 2-4
Work day calendars
  set up, 22-6
Working with accounts payable drafts
  setting up bank accounts, 10-1
Working with discounted accounts receivable drafts, 8-1
Working with the wareki date format, 6-1
  revising wareki dates, 6-3
  setting up the system for wareki dates, 6-1

Z

Z1 (zoka-shokyaku, straight line), A-5
Zoka-shokyaku
  double declining balance (Z2), A-6, A-7
  , A-7
  straight line (Z1), A-5