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Preface

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

Audience

This document is intended for implementers and end users of JD Edwards World users in the United Kingdom.

Documentation Accessibility

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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.

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.

Part I

Setup Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 2, "About Setup Requirements,"
- Chapter 3, "Set Up User Display Preferences,"
- Chapter 4, "Set Up User Defined Codes for France,"
- Chapter 5, "Set Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts,"
- Chapter 6, "Set Up the Offset Method for Posting,"
- Chapter 7, "Set Up for European Union (EU) Reporting."

2

About Setup Requirements

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

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

- Setting up user display preferences
- Setting up user defined codes for France
- Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- Setting up the offset method for posting
- Setting up for European Union (EU) reporting

3

Set Up User Display Preferences

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 3.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."

3.1 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. 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 software.

To fully use 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 preference. 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, specify a date format to control how the system displays dates (such as DDMMYY, the typical European format), or a language to override the base language.

See Also:

- Appendix E, "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

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

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.
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.

Field	Explanation
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. If you leave this value blank, the value will display according to the settings of the operating system on the workstation. With NT, the settings for the operating system of the workstation are controlled by the Regional Settings in the Control Panel.
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.

4

Set Up User Defined Codes for France

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."

4.1 Setting Up User Defined Codes for France

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.

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

User defined codes are 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, the system displays an error message. For example, when you enter an invoice, you can enter a user defined code to specify the payment instrument. The system does not accept a payment instrument that is not in the user defined list of valid payment instruments.

You can access all user defined code tables through a single user defined code screen. After you select 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.

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

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.

User Defined Code	Explanation
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 codes for print and tape programs are available for France: ▪ P04572F1, bank tape ▪ P04572F2, print payments
Ledger types - ETAFI interface (system 74, type FI)	Set up user defined codes to identify any ledger types in addition to the AA ledger type that you want to process using the ETAFI interface. See Section 14.1, "Working with the ETAFI Interface.".
Ledger types (system 74, type LT)	Set up user defined codes to identify each ledger that you use. You can use the codes to specify a ledger type when you run General Ledger and Trial Balance reports. For example, you might set up codes to identify: ▪ Corporate ledger ▪ Local ledger ▪ Foreign currency ledger
VAT on receipt/payment (system 74, type TX)	Set up user defined codes to identify the tax rates codes that are applicable to VAT on receipts and VAT on payments. You can use these codes to associate different VAT rates with transactions that are subject to the VAT Payable on Payment and VAT Receivable on Receipt regimes. See Section 21.1, "Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts."

5

Set Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 5.1, "Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts."

5.1 Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), Organization and Account Setup choose

From Organization and Account Setup (G09411), choose Accounts by Business Unit

You can define the local chart of accounts in the Account Master file (F0901) by object and subsidiary, or in category codes 21, 22, and 23. This setup may depend on the use of your corporate chart of accounts, especially if your company is multi-national.

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

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

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

In France, for example, local businesses are required to use a legal, or statutory, chart of accounts (PCG82 - Plan Compatible Général). The French statutory chart of accounts uses a decimal-based numbering system, with 10 account classes as follows:

Account	Explanation
Balance Sheet	The following account classes are included on the Balance Sheet: ■ Class 1: Capital Accounts and Borrowings and Long Term Debt ■ Class 2: Fixed Assets and Long Term Investments and Assets ■ Class 3: Inventories ■ Class 4: Receivables, Payables and related accounts with third parties ■ Class 5: Cash and Marketable Securities
Income Statement	The following account classes are included on the Income Statement: ■ Class 6: Expenses ■ Class 7: Income and Revenue
Other	The following account classes are reserved for other reporting purposes: ■ Class 8: Special Accounts - generally commitments that are not recorded on the Balance Sheet, and so on ■ Class 9: Analysis Accounts - does not directly concern general accounting and fiscal statement preparation ■ Class 0: Currently not used

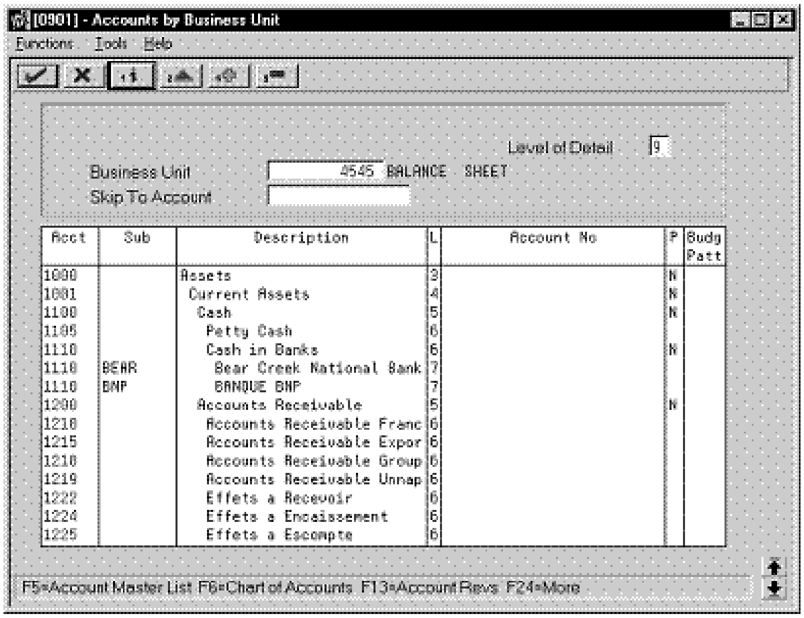
Accounts are organized in classes, subclasses, sub-subclasses, and so on. For example:

- Class: 4 - Receivables and Payables
- Subclass: 40 - Payables, 41 - Receivables
- Sub-Subclass: 419 - Advances Received from Customers, Discounts, and Refunds
- Sub-sub-subclass: 4191 - Advances Received on Orders

To set up an alternate chart of accounts

On Accounts by Business Unit

Figure 5–1 Accounts by Business Unit screen


[0901] - Accounts by Business Unit
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Account Master List F6=Chart of Accounts F13=Account Revs F24=More

Level of Detail 9

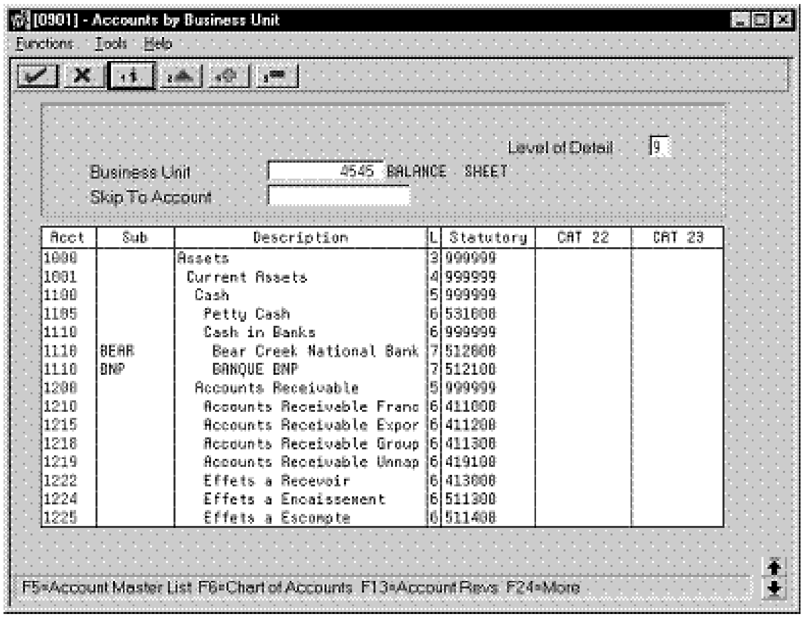
Business Unit 4545 BALANCE SHEET

Skip To Account

Acct	Sub	Description	L	Account No	P	Budg Patt
1000		Assets	3		N	
1001		Current Assets	4		N	
1100		Cash	5		N	
1105		Petty Cash	6			
1110		Cash in Banks	6		N	
1110	BEAR	Bear Creek National Bank	7			
1110	BNP	BANQUE BNP	7			
1200		Accounts Receivable	5		N	
1210		Accounts Receivable Franc	6			
1215		Accounts Receivable Expor	6			
1218		Accounts Receivable Group	6			
1219		Accounts Receivable Unnap	6			
1222		Effets a Recevoir	6			
1224		Effets a Encaissement	6			
1225		Effets a Escompte	6			

1. Choose the Expanded Category Codes/3rd Account Formats function.

Figure 5–2 Accounts by Business Unit (Expanded) screen


[0901] - Accounts by Business Unit
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Account Master List F6=Chart of Accounts F13=Account Revs F24=More

Level of Detail 9

Business Unit 4545 BALANCE SHEET

Skip To Account

Acct	Sub	Description	L	Statutory	CAT 22	CAT 23
1000		Assets	3	999999		
1001		Current Assets	4	999999		
1100		Cash	5	999999		
1105		Petty Cash	6	531000		
1110		Cash in Banks	6	999999		
1110	BEAR	Bear Creek National Bank	7	512000		
1110	BNP	BANQUE BNP	7	512100		
1200		Accounts Receivable	5	999999		
1210		Accounts Receivable Franc	6	411000		
1215		Accounts Receivable Expor	6	411200		
1218		Accounts Receivable Group	6	411300		
1219		Accounts Receivable Unnap	6	419100		
1222		Effets a Recevoir	6	413000		
1224		Effets a Encaissement	6	511300		
1225		Effets a Escompte	6	511400		

2. To specify a business unit, complete the following field:
    - Business Unit
3. To enter an alternate chart of accounts, complete the following fields:
    - Account
    - Subsidiary
    - Description

- Level
- Category Code 21 (Statutory)
- Category Code 22
- Category Code 23

Field	Explanation
Object Account	The object account portion of a general ledger account. The term "object account" refers to the breakdown of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories (for example, dividing labor into regular time, premium time, and burden). If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object is set to 6 digits, J.D. Edwards recommends that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456, because the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.
Subsidiary	A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.
Account Level of Detail	A number that summarizes and classifies accounts in the general ledger. You can have up to 9 levels of detail. Level 9 is the most detailed and 1 the least detailed. Example: ■ 3 Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses ■ 4 Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities, and so on ■ 5 Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries, and so on ■ 6 Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable, and so on ■ 7 Petty Cash - Dallas, Petty Cash - Houston, and so on ■ 8 More Detail ■ 9 More Detail Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and business unit totals. When using the Job Cost system, Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for job cost posting accounts. *Screen-specific information* In the Level of Detail field at the top of the Account Structure by BU screen, enter a level of detail (LOD) number. This limits the account information to accounts whose LOD is equal to or greater than the LOD you specify. Leave this field blank to display all LODs. After you press Enter to inquire on a business unit, the level of detail appears in the L field next to each account.

See Also:

- Appendix C, "Alternate Chart of Accounts" for more information about maintaining an alternate chart of accounts,
- Review Your Chart of Accounts in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

6

Set Up the Offset Method for Posting

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 6.1, "Setting Up the Offset Method for Posting."

6.1 Setting Up the Offset Method for Posting

You designate the type of offsetting entries that the system creates for A/R and A/P offset and discount accounts when you post invoices and vouchers to the general ledger.

Businesses in France are required to maintain a record of all accounting entries in the General Journal (*Livre Journal or Journal Général*). These entries must be recorded in the General Journal chronologically by the date on which the entries are posted to the General Ledger. The offset methods that you select on the Accounts Receivable Constants screen and the Accounts Payable Constants screen determine how the system prints the General Journal report.

- Setting up the offset method for posting includes the following tasks:
- Setting up the automatic offset method for A/R
- Setting up the automatic offset method for A/P

6.1.1 Example 1: Automatic Offset Method D

To print detailed accounting entries in chronological order and a debits and credits format, set the automatic offset method to the D method. When you use offset method D, the system creates an offset entry for each detail record. (Gross amount, discount amount, and tax accruals are separate offset entries.)

The following example illustrates how the system creates the offsetting entries.

Document Type	Account	Amount	
PV (Voucher)	Cost of Goods Sold	1500 (DR)	
PV (Voucher)	Cost of Goods Sold	2500 (DR)	
PD (Credit Note)	Cost of Goods Sold		1000- (CR)
AE (Automatic Entry)	A/P Trade	4000 (DR)	1000- (CR)

Note: J.D. Edwards recommends posting transactions in France using offset method D. When you post transactions using offset method D, the system creates offsetting entries in both a debit and credit format with a debit and a credit total rather than a cumulative total.

6.1.2 Example 2: Automatic Offset Method B

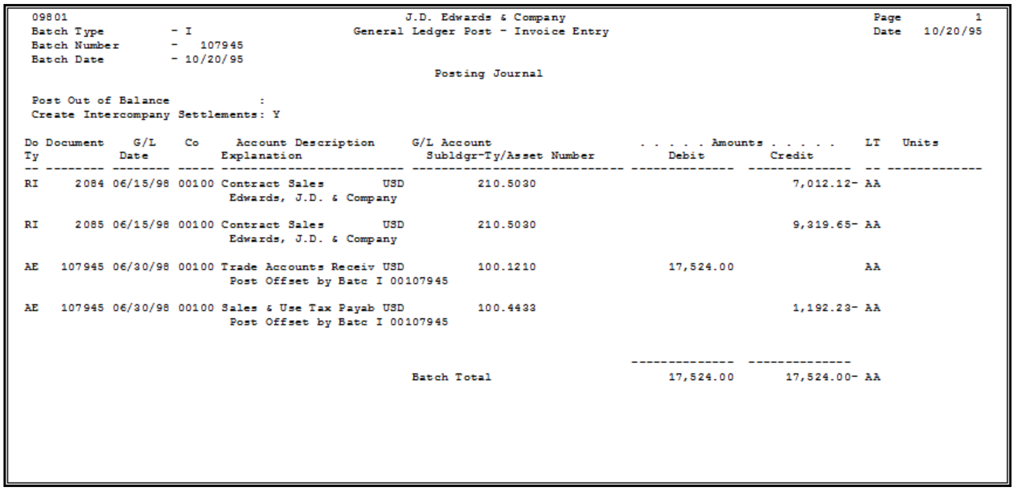
If you use offset method B, you can use the Transaction Journal to justify the centralized automatic entries that the system creates when you run the General Journal Report.

Currently, French businesses are not legally required to provide a detailed journal to justify the offset to the bank account for each payment or receipt. If multiple payments and receipts are made on the same bank account, it is acceptable to print one cumulative entry for the bank account.

Note: When you post using offset method B, the system creates a cumulative automatic entry that does not include debit and credit totals. J.D. Edwards recommends that if offset method B is used to post transactions in France, procedures should be established to control the entry of different types of transactions, such as invoices and debit notes, in the same batch for posting.

The following report shows a journal entry that the system created as an automatic offset using the batch method (B). The system uses the batch number for the document number of the automatic offset.

Figure 6–1 Posting Journal report



```
 09801                                    J.D. Edwards & Company                                   Page          1
 Batch Type        - I                General Ledger Post - Invoice Entry                          Date   10/20/95
 Batch Number      -   107945
 Batch Date        - 10/20/95
                                                 Posting Journal

 Post Out of Balance          :
 Create Intercompany Settlements: Y

Do Document    G/L    Co     Account Description     G/L Account                    . . . . . Amounts . . . . .    LT   Units
Ty            Date          Explanation               Subldgr-Ty/Asset Number           Debit         Credit
-- -------- -------- ----- ------------------------- ----------------------------- ------------- -------------  -- ------------
RI     2084 06/15/98 00100 Contract Sales       USD          210.5030                                7,012.12- AA
                            Edwards, J.D. & Company

RI     2085 06/15/98 00100 Contract Sales       USD          210.5030                                9,319.65- AA
                            Edwards, J.D. & Company

AE   107945 06/30/98 00100 Trade Accounts Receiv USD         100.1210                 17,524.00                AA
                            Post Offset by Batc I 00107945

AE   107945 06/30/98 00100 Sales & Use Tax Payab USD         100.4433                                1,192.23- AA
                            Post Offset by Batc I 00107945

                                                                               ------------- -------------
                                                  Batch Total                      17,524.00     17,524.00- AA
```

To set up the automatic offset method for A/R

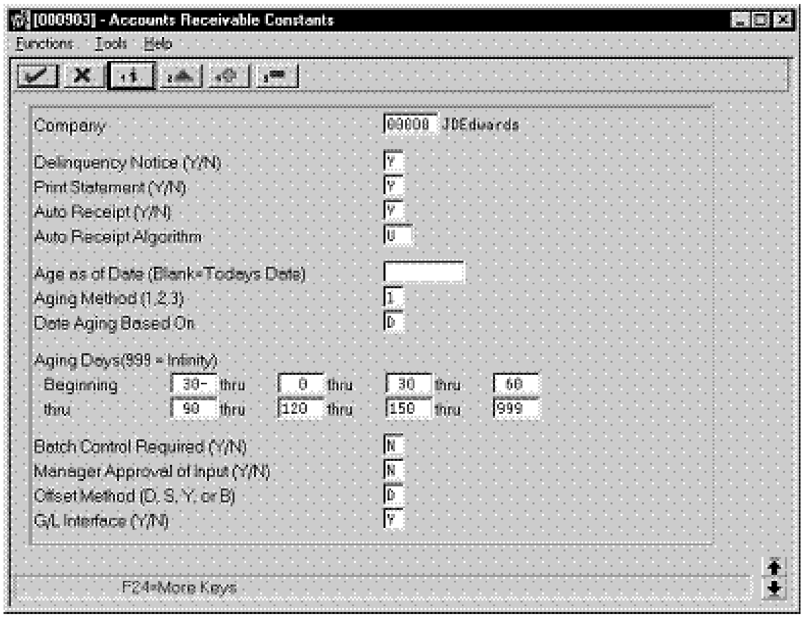
Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Accounts Receivable Constants

On Accounts Receivable Constants

Figure 6–2 Accounts Receivable Constants screen



Company 00000 JDEdwards

Delinquency Notice (Y/N) Y
Print Statement (Y/N) Y
Auto Receipt (Y/N) Y
Auto Receipt Algorithm U

Age as of Date (Blank=Todays Date)
Aging Method (1,2,3) 1
Date Aging Based On D

Aging Days(999 = Infinity)
Beginning 30- thru 0 thru 30 thru 60
thru 90 thru 120 thru 150 thru 999

Batch Control Required (Y/N) N
Manager Approval of Input (Y/N) N
Offset Method (D, S, Y, or B) D
G/L Interface (Y/N) Y

1. To locate a specific company, complete the following field:
   - Company
2. To specify the offset method, complete the following field:
   - Offset Method

Field	**Explanation**
Offset Method (D, S, Y, or B)	The method for automatically generating an offset entry when it is posted to the general ledger. Valid codes are: ■ D Create an offset entry for each detail record (gross amount, discount amount, and tax accruals are separate offset entries) ■ S Create a summarized offset for each detail record (gross amount, discount amount and tax accruals are combined into one offset entry) ■ Y Create one offset per document (multiple items) ■ B Create one offset for each batch. The system creates offsets against actual amount and multi-currency ledger types only.

To set up the automatic offset method for A/P

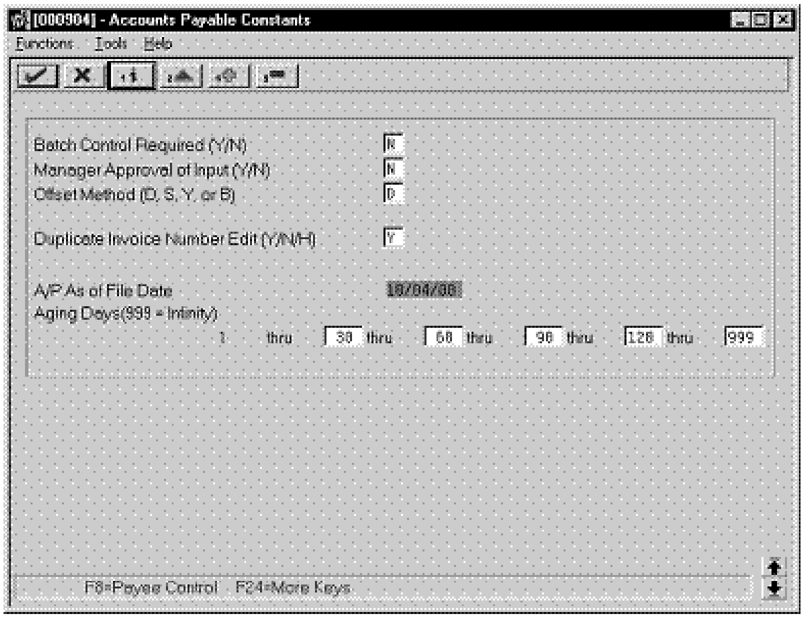
Navigation

From Accounts Payable (G04), enter 29

From Accounts Payable Setup (G0341), choose Accounts Payable Constants

On Accounts Payable Constants

Figure 6–3 Accounts Payable Constants screen



Batch Control Required (Y/N) N
Manager Approval of Input (Y/N) N
Offset Method (D, S, Y, or B) D

Duplicate Invoice Number Edit (Y/N/H) Y

A/P As of File Date 10/04/00
Aging Days(999 = Infinity)
1 thru 30 thru 60 thru 90 thru 120 thru 999

F8=Payee Control F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following field:
   - Offset Method

   See Also:

   - Section 12.1, "Printing the General Journal Report,"
   - Set Up A/R Constants in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*,
   - Setting Up Constants for A/P *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

6.1.3 What You Should Know About

Journal	Explanation
Running the Bank Journal	If you select offset method D, the system creates one single offset for each payment or receipt. When you run the Bank Journal, the journal will list each detailed entry on the bank account in G/L date order.

7

Set Up for European Union (EU) Reporting

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 7.1, "Setting Up for European Union (EU) Reporting,"
- Section 7.2, "Entering VAT Registration Numbers,"
- Section 7.3, "Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas,"
- Section 7.4, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for the European Union."

7.1 Setting Up for European Union (EU) Reporting

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

In compliance with the Intrastat system, information on intra-union trade is collected directly from businesses. If you do business in a country that belongs to the European Union, and you use J.D. Edwards Sales Order Management and Procurement systems, you can set up your system to meet EU Intrastat requirements.

Setting up for European Union reporting consists of the following tasks:

- Entering VAT registration numbers
- Setting up tax rates and areas
- Setting up user defined codes for the European Union

See Also:

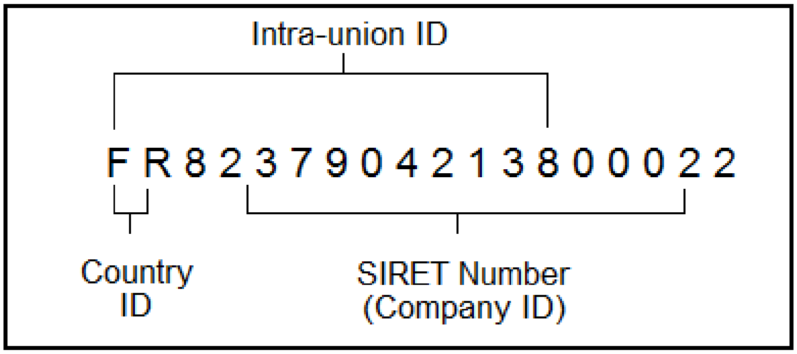
- Section 18.1, "Printing the EU Sales Listing,"
- Section 19.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements,"
- Section 21.1, "Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts."

7.2 Entering VAT Registration Numbers

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

7.2.1 Example: VAT Registration Number for France

Figure 7–1 VAT Registration Number for France


Intra-union ID
F R 8 2 3 7 9 0 4 2 1 3 8 0 0 0 2 2
Country ID
SIRET Number (Company ID)

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

Field	Explanation
Your companies	Create an address book record about each company. For each address book record that you create, use the Tax ID field to specify the VAT registration number for the company. The Tax ID field prints on the EU Sales Listing and Intrastat reports.
Suppliers and customers	Create master information records for each of your suppliers and customers. Use the Tax ID field on the Supplier and Customer Master Information forms to specify VAT registration numbers for your suppliers and customers. You access Supplier Master Information from the Supplier and Voucher Entry menu (G0411). Access the Customer Master Information from the Customer and Invoice Entry menu (G0311). You might to use a processing option to display the Tax ID field on the applicable screen.

7.3 Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas

You must set up a tax rate and area for both EU member countries and nonmember countries. You can use this tax rate and area information as selection criteria when you print the EU Sales Listing.

See Also:

- Tax Rates and Areas in the *JD Edwards World Tax Reference Guide*,

7.4 Setting Up User Defined Codes for the European Union

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

- Country of origin (00/CN)
- State and province codes (00/S)
- European Union member codes (74/EC)
- Nature of transaction codes, EU (74/NT)
- Nature of transaction codes, sales orders (41/S1-S5)

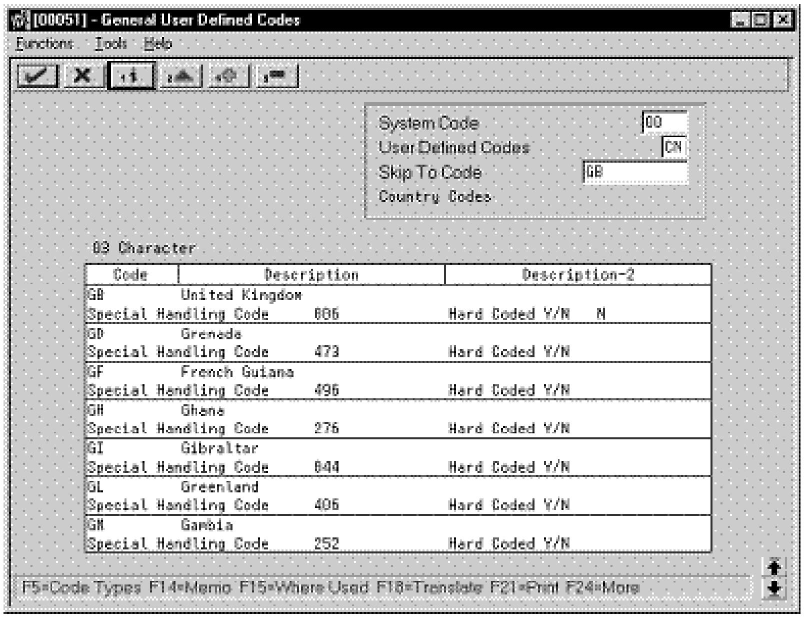
- Nature of transaction codes, purchase orders (41/P1-P5)
- Commodity codes (41/E)
- Conditions of transport (00/TC)
- Modes of transport (00/TM)
- Freight handing codes (42/FR)

You can access these user defined codes from any user defined codes file.

7.4.1 Country Codes (00/CN)

You can set up country codes to identify the country of origin for shipments. Use the special handling code to identify the ISO numeric country code. The country specific print programs retrieve the country code. Some countries use the alphabetic code from the Code column, and some countries use the numeric ISO code.

Figure 7–2 General User Defined Codes (Country Codes) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

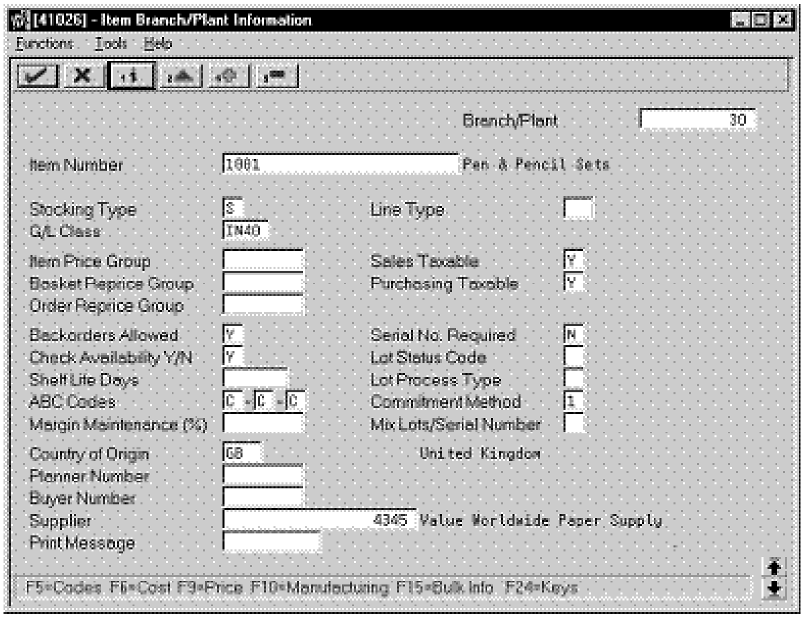
System Code 00
User Defined Codes CN
Skip To Code GB
Country Codes

03 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
GB	United Kingdom	
Special Handling Code	806	Hard Coded Y/N N
GD	Grenada	
Special Handling Code	473	Hard Coded Y/N
GF	French Guiana	
Special Handling Code	496	Hard Coded Y/N
GH	Ghana	
Special Handling Code	276	Hard Coded Y/N
GI	Gibraltar	
Special Handling Code	844	Hard Coded Y/N
GL	Greenland	
Special Handling Code	406	Hard Coded Y/N
GM	Gambia	
Special Handling Code	252	Hard Coded Y/N

Then specify the country of origin for inventory items on the Item Branch/Plant Information screen.

Figure 7–3 Item Branch/Plant Information screen


[41026] - Item Branch/Plant Information
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Codes F6=Cost F9=Price F10=Manufacturing F15=Bulk Info F24=Keys

Branch/Plant 30

Item Number 1001 Pen & Pencil Sets

Stocking Type S

G/L Class IN40

Line Type

Item Price Group

Basket Reprice Group

Order Reprice Group

Sales Taxable Y

Purchasing Taxable Y

Backorders Allowed Y

Check Availability Y/N Y

Shelf Life Days

ABC Codes C - C - C

Margin Maintenance (%)

Serial No. Required N

Lot Status Code

Lot Process Type

Commitment Method 1

Mix Lots/Serial Number

Country of Origin GB United Kingdom

Planner Number

Buyer Number

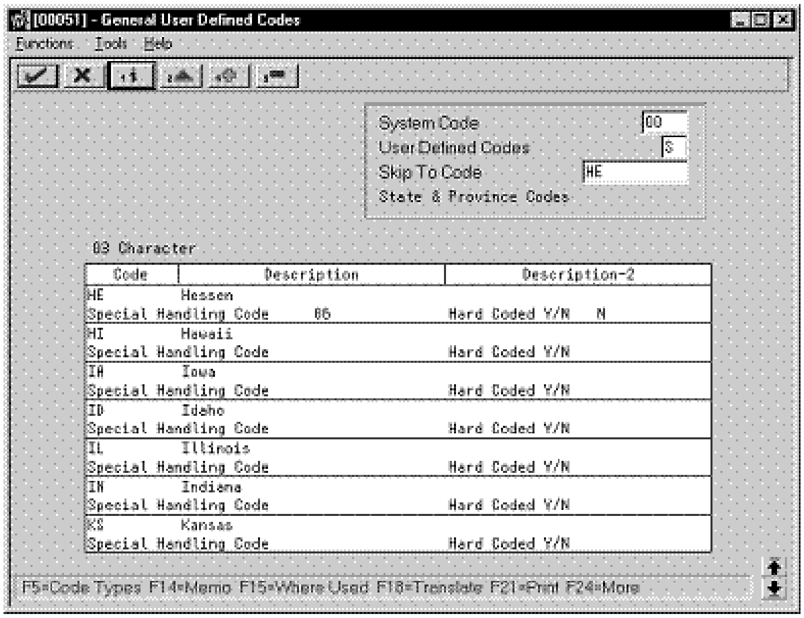
Supplier 4345 Value Worldwide Paper Supply

Print Message

7.4.2 State and Province Codes (00/S)

You can set up state and province codes to identify the region of destination for shipments. Use the special handling code to identify the numeric code for the state.

Figure 7–4 General User Defined Codes (State and Province Codes) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 00

User Defined Codes S

Skip To Code HE

State & Province Codes

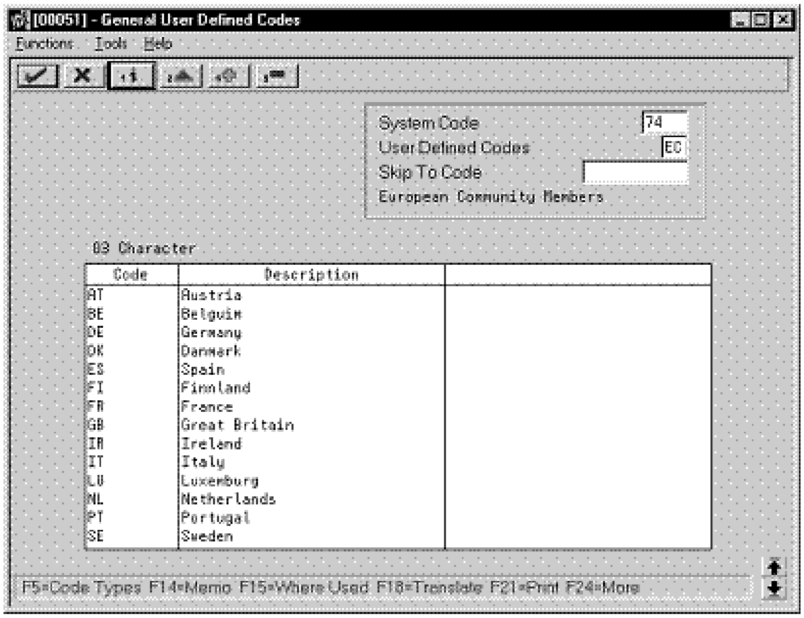
03 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
HE	Hessen	
Special Handling Code	06	Hard Coded Y/N N
HI	Hawaii	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N
IA	Iowa	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N
ID	Idaho	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N
IL	Illinois	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N
IN	Indiana	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N
KS	Kansas	
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N

7.4.3 European Union Member Codes (74/EC)

You can set up codes to identify countries that are members of the European Union. When you print Intrastat reports, the system includes the information regarding shipments or receipts with valid EU member codes in the reports.

Figure 7–5 General User Defined Codes (EU Member Codes) screen



System Code 74
User Defined Codes EC
Skip To Code
European Community Members

03 Character

Code	Description	
AT	Austria	
BE	Belguim	
DE	Germany	
DK	Danmark	
ES	Spain	
FI	Finnland	
FR	France	
GB	Great Britain	
IR	Ireland	
IT	Italy	
LU	Luxemburg	
NL	Netherlands	
PT	Portugal	
SE	Sweden	

F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

7.4.4 Nature of Transaction Codes, EU (74/NT)

You can specify the nature of transaction in the item branch information related to an item, or in user defined codes file 74/NT. If you choose to set up the user defined codes file, you must enter the values as follows:

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

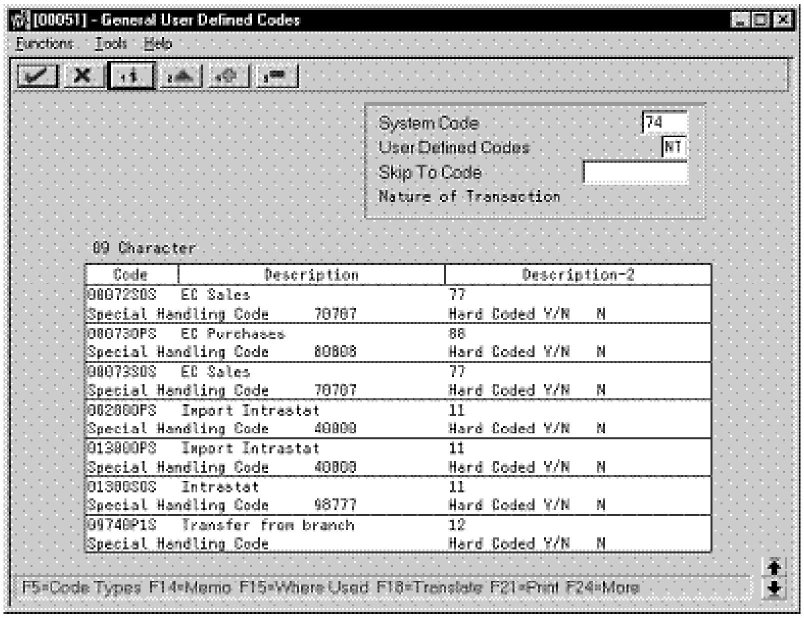
Company Number, Line Type, Order Document Type

- Enter the nature of transaction codes in the Description-2 field.

Set up the nature of transaction codes for sales and purchases on user defined code tables 41/S1-S5 and 41/P1-P5.

- Access the detail information. Use the Special Handling Code field to specify the nature of VAT regime (or statistical procedure).

Figure 7–6 General User Defined Codes (Nature of Transaction Codes) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 74
User Defined Codes NT
Skip To Code
Nature of Transaction

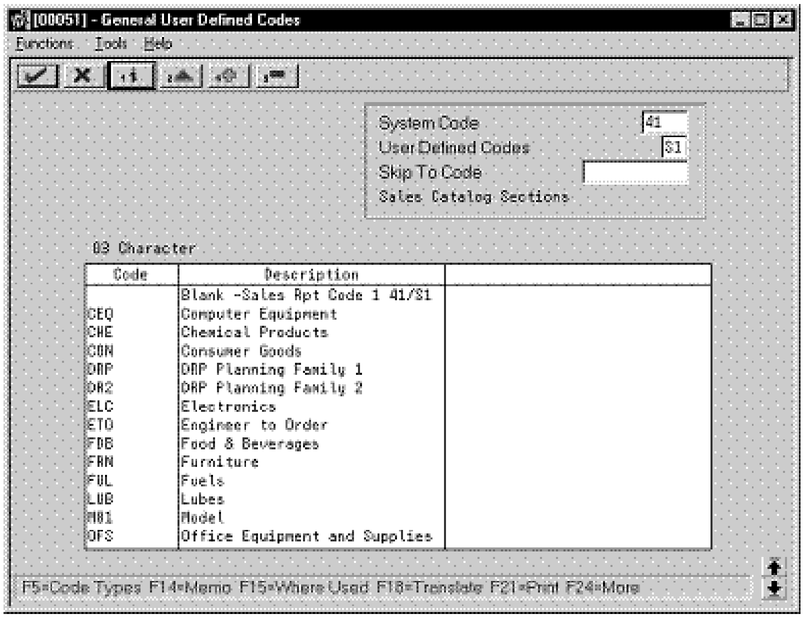
09 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
08072S0S	EC Sales	77
Special Handling Code	70707	Hard Coded Y/N N
080730PS	EC Purchases	88
Special Handling Code	80808	Hard Coded Y/N N
08073S0S	EC Sales	77
Special Handling Code	70707	Hard Coded Y/N N
002800PS	Import Intrastat	11
Special Handling Code	40800	Hard Coded Y/N N
013800PS	Import Intrastat	11
Special Handling Code	40800	Hard Coded Y/N N
01380S0S	Intrastat	11
Special Handling Code	98777	Hard Coded Y/N N
09740P1S	Transfer from branch	12
Special Handling Code		Hard Coded Y/N N

7.4.5 Nature of Transaction Codes, Sales Orders (41/S1-S5)

You use Nature of Transaction codes to identify whether the movement of a product is for sales, leases, or other reasons.

Figure 7–7 General User Defined Codes (Sales Orders) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 41
User Defined Codes S1
Skip To Code
Sales Catalog Sections

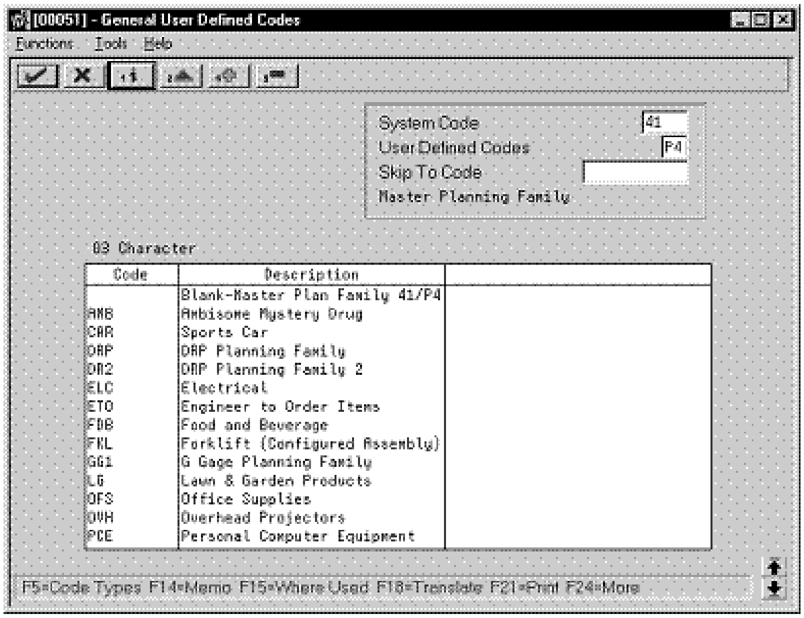
03 Character

Code	Description	
	Blank -Sales Rpt Code 1 41/S1	
CEQ	Computer Equipment	
CHE	Chemical Products	
CON	Consumer Goods	
DRP	DRP Planning Family 1	
DR2	DRP Planning Family 2	
ELC	Electronics	
ETO	Engineer to Order	
FDB	Food & Beverages	
FRN	Furniture	
FUL	Fuels	
LUB	Lubes	
M01	Model	
OFS	Office Equipment and Supplies	

7.4.6 Nature of Transaction Codes, Purchase Orders (41/P1-P5)

You use Nature of Transaction codes to identify whether the movement of a product is for sales, leases, or other reasons.

Figure 7–8 General User Defined Codes (Purchase Orders) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 41
User Defined Codes P4
Skip To Code
Master Planning Family

03 Character

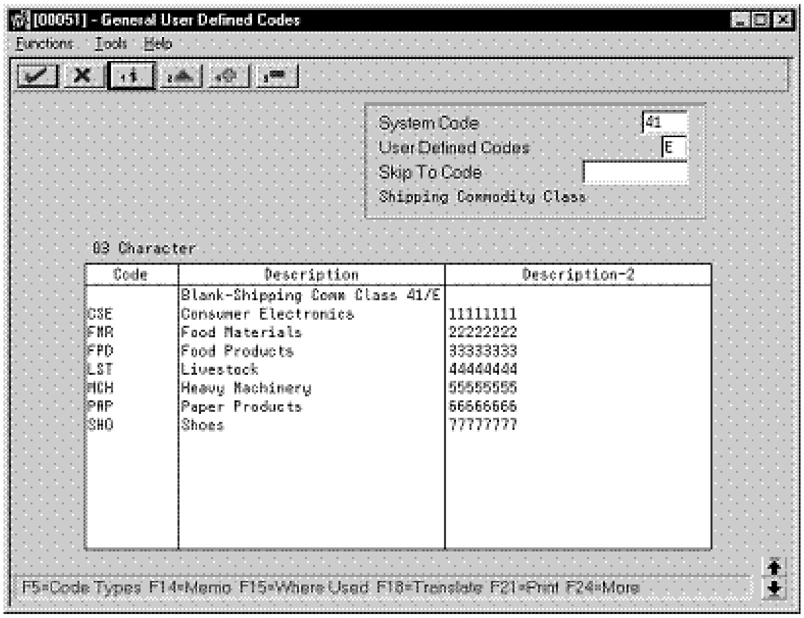
Code	Description	
	Blank-Master Plan Family 41/P4	
AMB	Ambisome Mystery Drug	
CAR	Sports Car	
DRP	DRP Planning Family	
DR2	DRP Planning Family 2	
ELC	Electrical	
ETO	Engineer to Order Items	
FDB	Food and Beverage	
FKL	Forklift (Configured Assembly)	
GG1	G Gage Planning Family	
LG	Lawn & Garden Products	
OFS	Office Supplies	
OVH	Overhead Projectors	
PCE	Personal Computer Equipment	

7.4.7 Commodity Codes (41/E)

You use Commodity codes to further identify the products that are dispatched from or arriving in your country. To comply with EU requirements, you must modify the second description field for these codes by entering the commodity code numbers required by the customs authorities.

You use the first eight characters of the second description field for the commodity code. Use the ninth and tenth characters to identify the supplementary unit of measure for the item, if required. For example, 12345678EA.

Figure 7–9 General User Defined Codes (Commodity Codes) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 41
User Defined Codes E
Skip To Code
Shipping Commodity Class

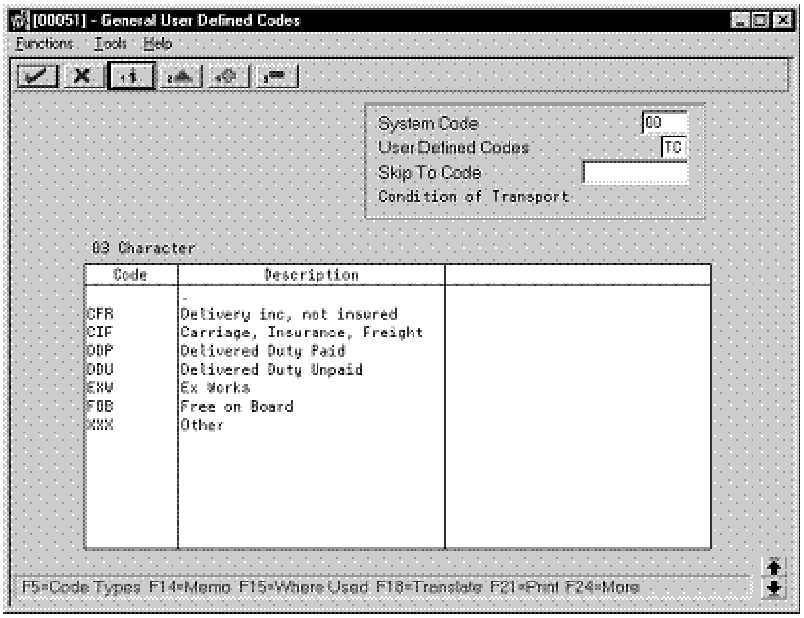
03 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
	Blank-Shipping Comm Class 41/E	
CSE	Consumer Electronics	11111111
FMR	Food Materials	22222222
FPD	Food Products	33333333
LST	Livestock	44444444
MCH	Heavy Machinery	55555555
PAP	Paper Products	66666666
SHO	Shoes	77777777

7.4.8 Conditions of Transport (00/TC)

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

Figure 7–10 General User Defined Codes (Conditions of Transport) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 00
User Defined Codes TC
Skip To Code
Condition of Transport

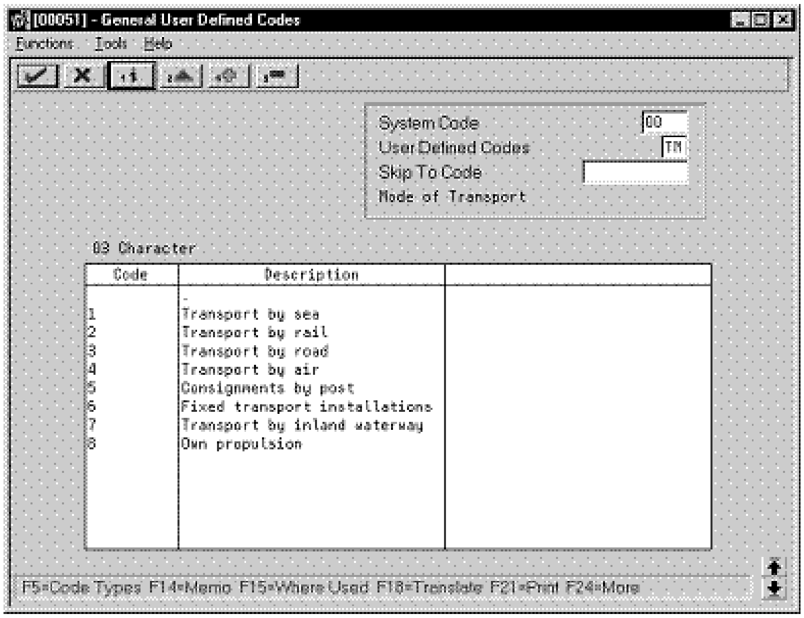
03 Character

Code	Description
	-
CFR	Delivery inc, not insured
CIF	Carriage, Insurance, Freight
DDP	Delivered Duty Paid
DDU	Delivered Duty Unpaid
EXW	Ex Works
FOB	Free on Board
XXX	Other

7.4.9 Modes of Transport (00/TM)

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

Figure 7–11 General User Defined Codes (Modes of Transport) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 00
User Defined Codes TM
Skip To Code
Mode of Transport

03 Character

Code	Description
	-
1	Transport by sea
2	Transport by rail
3	Transport by road
4	Transport by air
5	Consignments by post
6	Fixed transport installations
7	Transport by inland waterway
8	Own propulsion

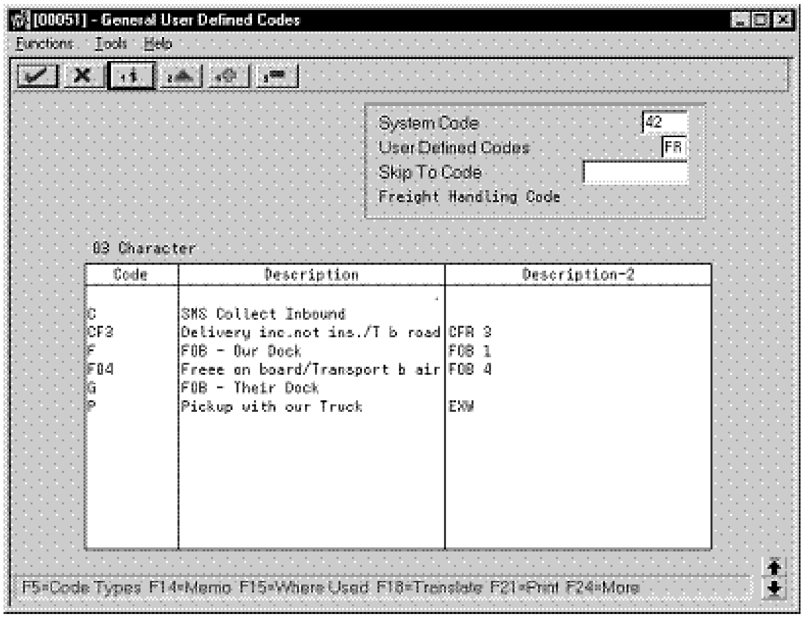
7.4.10 Freight Handling Codes (42/FR)

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

The Description 2 field allows up to 15 characters. When you modify freight handling codes, use the first three characters in the field to specify the conditions of transport. Use the fourth character to indicate the COT extension (France only). Enter the code for mode of transport as the fifth character of the second description.

Note: You must define the codes that indicate the various conditions and modes of transport on their respective user defined code tables before you can use the codes to modify your Freight Handling codes.

Figure 7–12 General User Defined Codes (Freight Handling Codes) screen


[00051] - General User Defined Codes
Functions
Tools
Help
F5=Code Types F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Translate F21=Print F24=More

System Code 42
User Defined Codes FR
Skip To Code
Freight Handling Code

03 Character

Code	Description	Description-2
C	SMS Collect Inbound	
CF3	Delivery inc.not ins./T b road	CFR 3
F	FOB - Our Dock	FOB 1
F04	Freee on board/Transport b air	FOB 4
G	FOB - Their Dock	
P	Pickup with our Truck	EXW

7.4.11 What You Should Know About

Condition/Code	Explanation
Default conditions of transport	You can set up default conditions of transport on the Supplier Purchasing Instructions screen. To do this, enter the condition of transport in the Freight Handling Code field. When you enter purchase orders, this information appears in the purchase order header fields. You access the Supplier Purchasing Instructions from the Supplier Management menu.

Condition/Code	Explanation
Nature of Transaction codes	You can set up the nature of transaction codes specifically for European Union reporting on user defined codes file 74/NT, or you can use the user defined codes tables from the Inventory systems (41/P1-P5, 41/S1-S5). When you update the Intrastat workfile, you use a processing option to specify which user defined codes file you want the system to use to find the applicable information. See Section 19.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements."

Part II

Fiscal Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 8, "About Fiscal Requirements,"
- Chapter 9, "Work with the D.A.S. 2 Report,"
- Chapter 10, "Print the French General Ledger Report,"
- Chapter 11, "Print the French Trial Balance Report,"
- Chapter 12, "Print the General Journal Report,"
- Chapter 13, "Print the Transaction Journal,"
- Chapter 14, "Work with the ETAFI Interface."

8

About Fiscal Requirements

In France, businesses are required to use a legal, or statutory, chart of accounts. The French statutory chart of accounts uses a decimal-based numbering system, with ten account classes. In addition, the French accounting system responds to legal obligations that must be fulfilled at each year's end and throughout the years a company is in business. Often, this local reporting system is different from the reporting system that many organizations use to manage business on a day-to-day basis.

J.D. Edwards solutions for fiscal requirements in France include the following tasks:

- Working with the D.A.S. 2 report
- Printing the French General Ledger report
- Printing the French Trial Balance report
- Printing the General Journal report
- Printing the Transaction Journal report
- Working with the ETAFI interface

9

Work with the D.A.S. 2 Report

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 9.1, "Working with the D.A.S. 2 Report."

9.1 Working with the D.A.S. 2 Report

Businesses in France can use the D.A.S. 2 report to declare the different types of fees that are paid during the fiscal year. The report lists fees for legal and consulting services, sales commissions, and so on. Businesses in France are required to declare these fees on an official screen by January 31 for the previous fiscal year.

You can use J.D. Edwards software to identify the voucher pay items that represent the fees that you must declare on the D.A.S. 2 report. To do this, define values for Category Code 7 that represent the different types of fees that your company pays. Then, use a processing option to activate Category Code 7 on the Voucher Entry screen. When you enter vouchers for fees, use Category Code 7 to identify each type of fee.

When you are later ready to declare the fees for the French authorities, you can run a World Writer report to analyze the vouchers. The report should list the following information for each type of fee:

- Supplier
- Total gross amount paid
- Detail amount

See Also:

- Entering Standard Vouchers in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

10

Print the French General Ledger Report

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 10.1, "Printing the French General Ledger Report."

10.1 Printing the French General Ledger Report

Navigation

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose an option under the General Ledger Reports heading

You can print a General Ledger report that accommodates specific French reporting needs. You can use the report for internal and external audits to validate your local accounting system.

The French General Ledger report includes:

- Debit and credit account totals
- Balance forward
- French account formats (object.subsidiary or category codes)

The reports are also designed with specific business objectives, such as the following information:

- Accumulation of multiple ledger type transactions
- Accounting logic (by object.subsidiary or category code) versus analytical logic (by Business Unit)

The traditional format and content of a General Ledger report in France varies from the general ledger reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. For example, the French General Ledger report includes the following information:

- A balance forward for each account
- A period debit and credit total for each account
- A total balance
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

In addition, the French General Ledger report has the following features:

- Contains all of the transactions that are printed on the general journal report.

- Can be used for the opening and auditing of the company accounts with the same control totals as the journal report. The accounts and totals are used as a basis to establish the trial balance.
- Is required for audit controls. The report is used to validate the information in the legal reports (*liasse fiscale*).
- Can be run by object and subsidiary or by category code, depending on whether your accounts are defined in the object.subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, or 23.

10.1.1 What You Should Know About

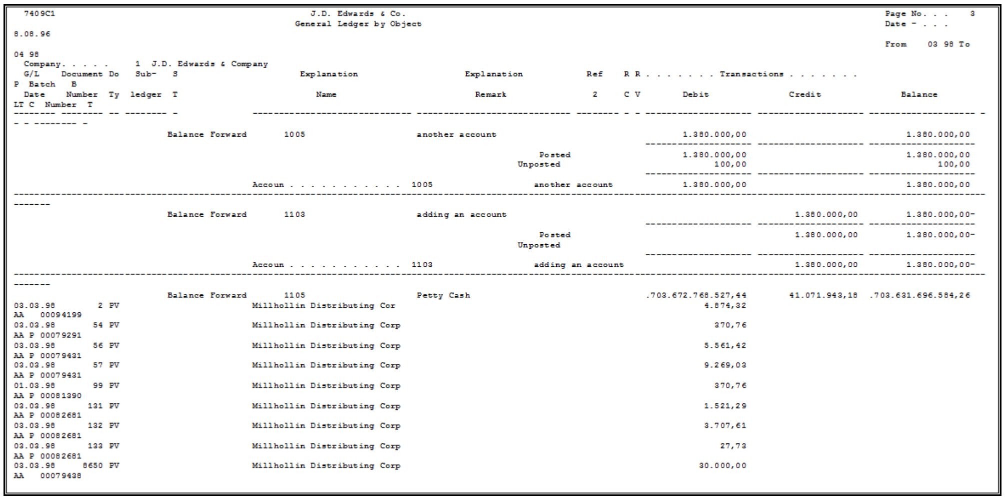
Ledger	Explanation
Accumulating ledger types for one account	You can print General Ledger reports for a single ledger type by specifying the ledger type in the processing options. To print reports that accumulate up to three ledger types for the same accounts, set up the ledger types that you want to accumulate on user defined codes file 74/LT. Then specify the file in the processing options.

10.1.2 Before You Begin

- Set up the ledger types on which you want to report in the user defined codes file 74/LT. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."

10.1.3 French General Ledger Report by Object/Subsidiary

Figure 10–1 French General Ledger Report by Object



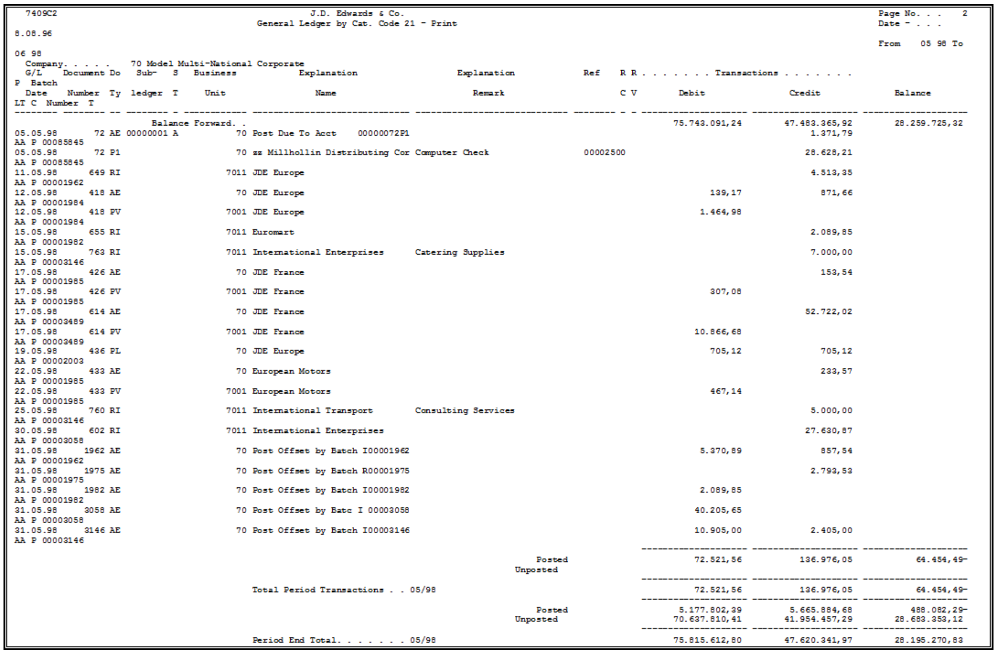
```
  7409C1                                                J.D. Edwards & Co.                                                                                         Page No. . .    3
                                                     General Ledger by Object                                                                                      Date - . . .
8.08.96
                                                                                                                                                                   From    03 98 To
04 98
  Company. . . . .     1  J.D. Edwards & Company
  G/L    Document Do   Sub-   S                        Explanation                     Explanation           Ref    R R . . . . . . . Transactions . . . . . . .
P  Batch   B
  Date    Number  Ty  ledger  T                           Name                            Remark              2      C V        Debit               Credit               Balance
LT C  Number  T
-------- -------- -- -------- -              ---------------------------- ---------------------------- -------- - - -------------------- -------------------- -------------------- -
- - -------- -
                             Balance Forward       1005                     another account                                    1.380.000,00                              1.380.000,00
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                                                                                    Posted                     1.380.000,00                              1.380.000,00
                                                                                                Unposted                             100,00                                    100,00
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                             Accoun . . . . . . . . . . .  1005                   another account              1.380.000,00                              1.380.000,00
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------
                             Balance Forward       1103                     adding an account                                                       1.380.000,00         1.380.000,00-
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                                                                                    Posted                                          1.380.000,00         1.380.000,00-
                                                                                                Unposted
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                             Accoun . . . . . . . . . . .  1103                   adding an account                                 1.380.000,00         1.380.000,00-
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------
                             Balance Forward       1105                     Petty Cash                                  .703.672.768.527,44        41.071.943,18  .703.631.696.584,26
03.03.98       2 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Cor                                                           4.874,32
AA   00094199
03.03.98      54 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                            370,76
AA P 00079291
03.03.98      56 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                          5.561,42
AA P 00079431
03.03.98      57 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                          9.269,03
AA P 00079431
01.03.98      99 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                            370,76
AA P 00081390
03.03.98     131 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                          1.521,29
AA P 00082681
03.03.98     132 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                          3.707,61
AA P 00082681
03.03.98     133 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                             27,73
AA P 00082681
03.03.98    8650 PV                         Millhollin Distributing Corp                                                         30.000,00
AA   00079438
```

10.1.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.1, "General Ledger by Object (P7409C1)."

10.1.4 French General Ledger Report by Category Code

Figure 10–2 French General Ledger Report by Category Code



```
  7409C2                                                 J.D. Edwards & Co.                                                                                          Page No. . .    2
                                              General Ledger by Cat. Code 21 - Print                                                                                 Date - . . .
8.08.96
                                                                                                                                                                     From    05 98 To
06 98
  Company. . . . .    70 Model Multi-National Corporate
  G/L    Document Do   Sub-   S   Business            Explanation                    Explanation             Ref    R R . . . . . . . . Transactions . . . . . . . .
P  Batch
  Date    Number  Ty  ledger  T     Unit                  Name                          Remark                      C V        Debit                Credit              Balance
LT C  Number  T
-------- -------- -- -------- - ----------- ------------------------------ ------------------------------ -------- - - -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                          Balance Forward. .                                                                                  75.743.091,24        47.483.365,92       28.259.725,32
05.05.98       72 AE 00000001 A           70 Post Due To Acct    00000072P1                                                                             1.371,79
AA P 00085845
05.05.98       72 P1                      70 sz Millhollin Distributing Cor Computer Check                   00002500                                  28.628,21
AA P 00085845
11.05.98      649 RI                    7011 JDE Europe                                                                                                  4.513,35
AA P 00001962
12.05.98      418 AE                      70 JDE Europe                                                                              139,17               871,66
AA P 00001984
12.05.98      418 PV                    7001 JDE Europe                                                                            1.464,98
AA P 00001984
15.05.98      655 RI                    7011 Euromart                                                                                                    2.089,85
AA P 00001982
15.05.98      763 RI                    7011 International Enterprises      Catering Supplies                                                           7.000,00
AA P 00003146
17.05.98      426 AE                      70 JDE France                                                                                                    153,54
AA P 00001985
17.05.98      426 PV                    7001 JDE France                                                                              307,08
AA P 00001985
17.05.98      614 AE                      70 JDE France                                                                                                 52.722,02
AA P 00003489
17.05.98      614 PV                    7001 JDE France                                                                           10.866,68
AA P 00003489
19.05.98      436 PL                      70 JDE Europe                                                                              705,12               705,12
AA P 00002003
22.05.98      433 AE                      70 European Motors                                                                                               233,57
AA P 00001985
22.05.98      433 PV                    7001 European Motors                                                                         467,14
AA P 00001985
25.05.98      760 RI                    7011 International Transport        Consulting Services                                                         5.000,00
AA P 00003146
30.05.98      602 RI                    7011 International Enterprises                                                                                  27.630,87
AA P 00003058
31.05.98     1962 AE                      70 Post Offset by Batch I00001962                                                        5.370,89               857,54
AA P 00001962
31.05.98     1975 AE                      70 Post Offset by Batch R00001975                                                                             2.793,53
AA P 00001975
31.05.98     1982 AE                      70 Post Offset by Batch I00001982                                                        2.089,85
AA P 00001982
31.05.98     3058 AE                      70 Post Offset by Batc I 00003058                                                       40.205,65
AA P 00003058
31.05.98     3146 AE                      70 Post Offset by Batch I00003146                                                       10.905,00             2.405,00
AA P 00003146
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                                                                                    Posted                        72.521,56           136.976,05           64.454,49-
                                                                                                Unposted
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                             Total Period Transactions . . 05/98                                                  72.521,56           136.976,05           64.454,49-
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                                                                                    Posted                     5.177.802,39         5.665.884,68          488.082,29-
                                                                                                Unposted                      70.637.810,41        41.954.457,29       28.683.353,12
                                                                                                                        -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                             Period End Total. . . . . . . 05/98                                              75.815.612,80        47.620.341,97       28.195.270,83
```

10.1.4.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.2, "General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2)."

11

Print the French Trial Balance Report

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 11.1, "Printing the French Trial Balance Report."

11.1 Printing the French Trial Balance Report

Navigation

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose an option under the Trial Balance Reports heading

You can print a trial balance report that accommodates specific French reporting needs. You can use the report for internal and external audits to validate your local accounting system.

The French Trial Balance report provides:

- Debit and credit account totals
- Balance forward amounts
- French account formats (object.subsidiary or category codes)

The reports are also designed with specific business objectives, such as the following information:

- Accumulation of multiple ledger type transactions
- Accounting logic (by object.subsidiary or category code) versus analytical logic (by Business Unit)

The traditional format and contents of a trial balance report in France varies from the trial balance reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. The French Trial Balance report includes:

- A total for each account and subtotals for account classes
- Transaction detail in debit and credit format
- Accumulation of different ledger types for the same account
- Information that is specific to a period (month and year) selection

You can run the French Trial Balance report by object and subsidiary or by category code, depending on whether your accounts are defined in the object.subsidiary or in category codes 21, 22, or 23.

11.1.1 Before You Begin

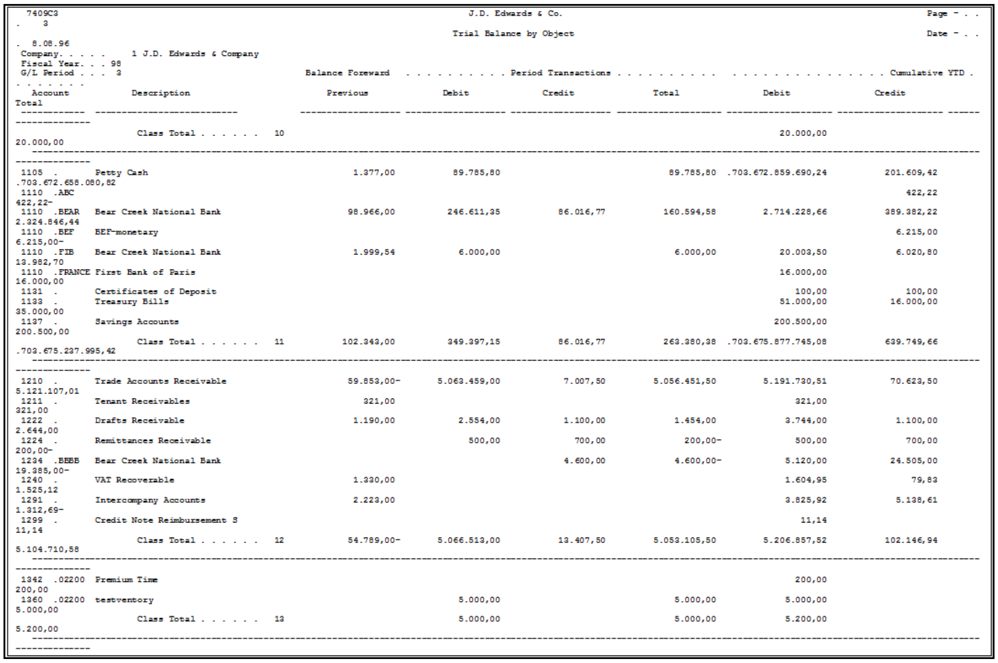
- Set up the ledger types on which you want to report in the user defined codes file 74/LT. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."

See Also:

- Section 5.1, "Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts."

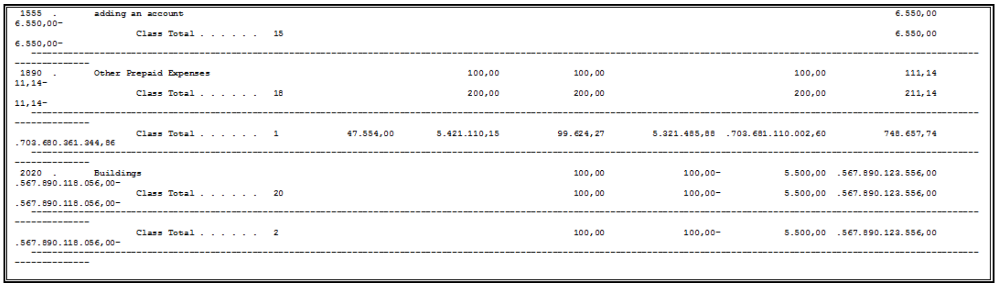
11.1.2 French Trial Balance Report by Object/Subsidiary

Figure 11–1 French Trial Balance Report by Object/Subsidiary (1 of 2)



```
  7409C3                                                                             J.D. Edwards & Co.                                                                    Page - . .
.    3
                                                                                  Trial Balance by Object                                                                  Date - . .
.  8.08.96
 Company. . . . .     1 J.D. Edwards & Company
 Fiscal Year. . . 98
 G/L Period . . .  3                                   Balance Forward   . . . . . . . . . . Period Transactions . . . . . . . . . .   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cumulative YTD .
. . . . . . . .
   Account          Description                            Previous             Debit              Credit               Total               Debit                Credit
Total
 -----------  -------------------------            ------------------ ------------------ ------------------ ------------------- ------------------- ------------------- ------
-------------
                       Class Total . . . . . .   10                                                                                           20.000,00
20.000,00
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 1105  .       Petty Cash                                      1.377,00           89.785,80                               89.785,80 .703.672.859.690,24          201.609,42
.703.672.658.080,82
 1110  .ABC                                                                                                                                                          422,22
422,22-
 1110  .BEAR   Bear Creek National Bank                       98.966,00          246.611,35           86.016,77          160.594,58        2.714.228,66          389.382,22
2.324.846,44
 1110  .BEF    BEF-monetary                                                                                                                                        6.215,00
6.215,00-
 1110  .FIB    Bear Creek National Bank                        1.999,54            6.000,00                                6.000,00           20.003,50            6.020,80
13.982,70
 1110  .FRANCE First Bank of Paris                                                                                                            16.000,00
16.000,00
 1131  .       Certificates of Deposit                                                                                                           100,00              100,00
 1133  .       Treasury Bills                                                                                                                 51.000,00           16.000,00
35.000,00
 1137  .       Savings Accounts                                                                                                              200.500,00
200.500,00
                       Class Total . . . . . .   11          102.343,00          349.397,15           86.016,77          263.380,38 .703.675.877.745,08          639.749,66
.703.675.237.995,42
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 1210  .       Trade Accounts Receivable                      59.853,00-      5.063.459,00            7.007,50        5.056.451,50        5.191.730,51           70.623,50
5.121.107,01
 1211  .       Tenant Receivables                                321,00                                                                          321,00
321,00
 1222  .       Drafts Receivable                               1.190,00            2.554,00            1.100,00            1.454,00            3.744,00            1.100,00
2.644,00
 1224  .       Remittances Receivable                                                500,00              700,00              200,00-             500,00              700,00
200,00-
 1234  .BBBB   Bear Creek National Bank                                                                4.600,00            4.600,00-           5.120,00           24.505,00
19.385,00-
 1240  .       VAT Recoverable                                 1.330,00                                                                        1.604,95               79,83
1.525,12
 1291  .       Intercompany Accounts                           2.223,00                                                                        3.825,92            5.138,61
1.312,69-
 1299  .       Credit Note Reimbursement S                                                                                                        11,14
11,14
                       Class Total . . . . . .   12           54.789,00-      5.066.513,00           13.407,50        5.053.105,50        5.206.857,52          102.146,94
5.104.710,58
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 1342  .02200  Premium Time                                                                                                                      200,00
200,00
 1360  .02200  testventory                                                     5.000,00                                5.000,00            5.000,00
5.000,00
                       Class Total . . . . . .   13                                5.000,00                                5.000,00            5.200,00
5.200,00
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
```

Figure 11–2 French Trial Balance Report by Object/Subsidiary (2 of 2)



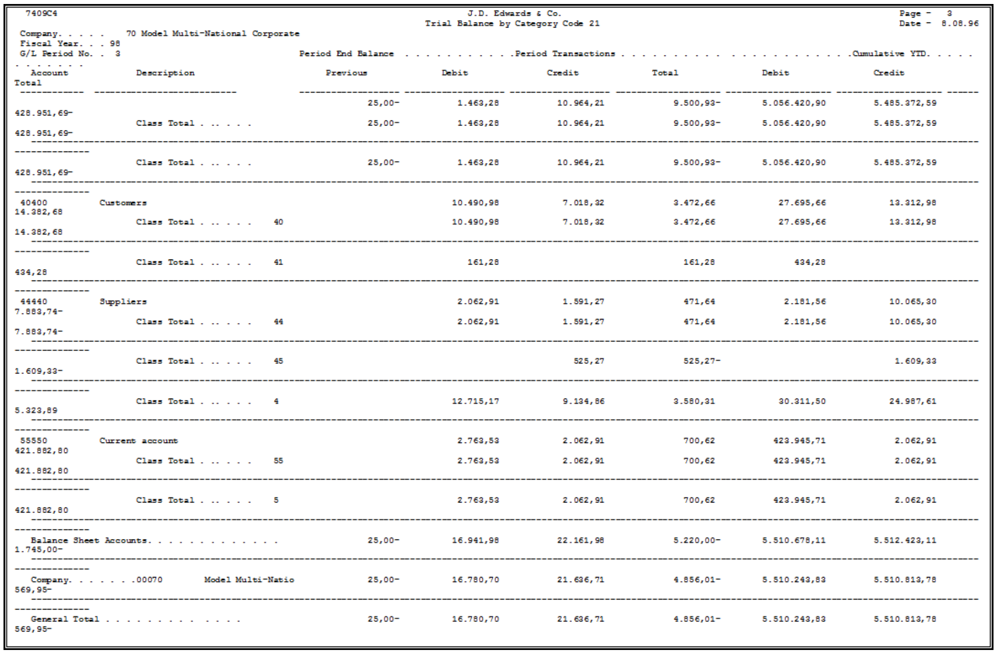
```
 1555  .       adding an account                                                                                                                                   6.550,00
6.550,00-
                       Class Total . . . . . .   15                                                                                                                6.550,00
6.550,00-
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 1890  .       Other Prepaid Expenses                                                100,00              100,00                                  100,00              111,14
11,14-
                       Class Total . . . . . .   18                                  200,00              200,00                                  200,00              211,14
11,14-
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                       Class Total . . . . . .   1            47.554,00        5.421.110,15           99.624,27        5.321.485,88 .703.681.110.002,60          748.657,74
.703.680.361.344,86
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 2020  .       Buildings                                                                                 100,00              100,00-           5.500,00 .567.890.123.556,00
.567.890.118.056,00-
                       Class Total . . . . . .   20                                                      100,00              100,00-           5.500,00 .567.890.123.556,00
.567.890.118.056,00-
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                       Class Total . . . . . .   2                                                       100,00              100,00-           5.500,00 .567.890.123.556,00
.567.890.118.056,00-
   ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
```

11.1.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.3, "Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3)."

11.1.3 French Trial Balance Report by Category Code

Figure 11–3 French Trial Balance Report by Category Code



```
  7409C4                                                                            J.D. Edwards & Co.                                                               Page -   3
                                                                            Trial Balance by Category Code 21                                                        Date -  8.08.96
 Company. . . . .    70 Model Multi-National Corporate
 Fiscal Year. . . 98
 G/L Period No. .  3                                Period End Balance  . . . . . . . . . . .Period Transactions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Cumulative YTD. . . . .
. . . . . . .
   Account             Description                        Previous             Debit               Credit              Total               Debit                Credit
Total
 -----------  --------------------------           ------------------ ------------------ ------------------ ------------------ ------------------ ------------------ ------
                                                                  25,00-           1.463,28           10.964,21            9.500,93-       5.056.420,90         5.485.372,59
428.951,69-
                      Class Total . .. . . . .                    25,00-           1.463,28           10.964,21            9.500,93-       5.056.420,90         5.485.372,59
428.951,69-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                      Class Total . .. . . . .                    25,00-           1.463,28           10.964,21            9.500,93-       5.056.420,90         5.485.372,59
428.951,69-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 40400         Customers                                                          10.490,98            7.018,32            3.472,66            27.695,66            13.312,98
14.382,68
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  40                                10.490,98            7.018,32            3.472,66            27.695,66            13.312,98
14.382,68
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  41                                   161,28                                  161,28               434,28
434,28
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 44440         Suppliers                                                           2.062,91            1.591,27              471,64             2.181,56            10.065,30
7.883,74-
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  44                                 2.062,91            1.591,27              471,64             2.181,56            10.065,30
7.883,74-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  45                                                       525,27              525,27-                                 1.609,33
1.609,33-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  4                                 12.715,17            9.134,86            3.580,31            30.311,50            24.987,61
5.323,89
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
 55550         Current account                                                     2.763,53            2.062,91              700,62           423.945,71             2.062,91
421.882,80
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  55                                 2.763,53            2.062,91              700,62           423.945,71             2.062,91
421.882,80
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
                      Class Total . .. . . . .  5                                  2.763,53            2.062,91              700,62           423.945,71             2.062,91
421.882,80
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
   Balance Sheet Accounts. . . . . . . . . . . . .                25,00-          16.941,98           22.161,98            5.220,00-       5.510.678,11         5.512.423,11
1.745,00-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
   Company. . . . . . .00070       Model Multi-Natio              25,00-          16.780,70           21.636,71            4.856,01-       5.510.243,83         5.510.813,78
569,95-
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------
   General Total . . . . . . . . . .  . . . .                     25,00-          16.780,70           21.636,71            4.856,01-       5.510.243,83         5.510.813,78
569,95-
```

11.1.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.4, "Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4)."

12

Print the General Journal Report

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 12.1, "Printing the General Journal Report."

12.1 Printing the General Journal Report

Navigation

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose General Journal

According to commercial law and the French 1982 Chart of Accounts, businesses in France are required to maintain a record of all accounting entries in the General Journal (*Livre Journal or Journal Général*). These entries must be recorded in the General Journal chronologically by the date on which the entries are posted to the General Ledger. Within the same date, order the entries by:

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

Businesses also have the option to use the General Journal program to centralize all the accounting entries that are recorded in auxiliary journals (*Système Centraliseur*). In this case, the entries in the General Journal are a monthly summary of the detailed entries in the auxiliary journals. The guidelines for recording accounting entries in the auxiliary journals is the same as for the General Journal. That is, all entries must be in chronological order. The General Journal can be divided into as many auxiliary journals as the business requires, for example:

- Purchases journal
- Sales journal
- Cash journal

Based on the legislation of the General Chart of Accounts, base the summary of the General Journal program on debits and credits and not on a cumulative balance. In addition, businesses can summarize the journal under the condition that all documents that are required to verify the daily entries are kept on file.

The format of the General Journal, although not exhaustively defined by the law, should be, in the case of an information system, in the screen of "electronic documents" that are printed on a report. The "electronic documents" should offer all of the guarantees in terms of disallowing the modification or deletion of the accounting entries once the entries have been validated.

The General Journal must be kept in French. No other languages are allowed. In addition, all accounting entries must be represented in the local currency (French francs). It is possible to keep the General Journal in Euros, but only if a double accounting system in French francs is also maintained. In some cases, it is possible to have specific transactions in a foreign currency with the conversion in French francs at the end of the fiscal year.

When you run the General Journal program, the system prints:

- Prints a report of all the entries in the General Ledger Transactions file in chronological order. The entries are the same entries that are printed on the General Ledger report, but sorted by G/L date rather than account.
- Prints the entries in detail with one line for each account and one line for each document number and type.

Additional features of the General Journal report include:

- Option to print by period and fiscal year or by date range
- Ability to accumulate multiple ledger types
- Inclusion of the company in the header
- Option to print by object and subsidiary or category code
- User defined report totals, including:
  - General total
  - Total by company
  - Total by period
  - Total by batch type or batch type
- User defined date sequencing, including:
  - Sequence by G/L date, document number and document type
  - Sequence by batch, document number and document type

12.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have the correct offset method selected in the Accounts Receivable Constants. See Set Up A/R Constants in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

12.1.2 What You Should Know About

Method	**Explanation**
Justifying offset entries	If you use offset method B, you can use the Transaction Journal to justify the centralized automatic entries that the system creates when you run the General Journal Report. Currently, businesses are not legally required to provide a detailed journal to justify the offset to the bank account for each payment or receipt. If multiple payments and receipts are made on the same bank account, it is acceptable to print one cumulative entry for the bank account. See Section 13.1, "Printing the Transaction Journal."

Method	Explanation
Auditing accounting entries	The General Journal is a listing of all transactions that is designed to meet very specific ledger requirements. The journal is not designed to be used as an auditing tool. J.D. Edwards provides several DREAM Writer reports in the base software that you can use to audit your accounting entries, including: ■ Invoice Journal (P03305) ■ Receipts Journal (P03212) ■ Vouchers Journal (P04305) ■ Payments Journal (P04311) ■ Unposted General Journal (P09301) ■ General Journal by Batch (P09301) ■ General Journal by Account (P09311) ■ Transactions Journal (P09321)
Selecting document types and batch types	The document type is the type of entry or transaction. Examples of document types include: ■ AE - Automatic entries ■ PV - Voucher ■ RA - Adjustment Batch types identify the type of journal. Examples of batch types include: ■ V - Purchases Journal ■ I - Sales Journal ■ D - Allocations Journal

12.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 33.5, "General Journal (P7409C5)."

13

Print the Transaction Journal

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 13.1, "Printing the Transaction Journal."

13.1 Printing the Transaction Journal

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Reports & Inquiries

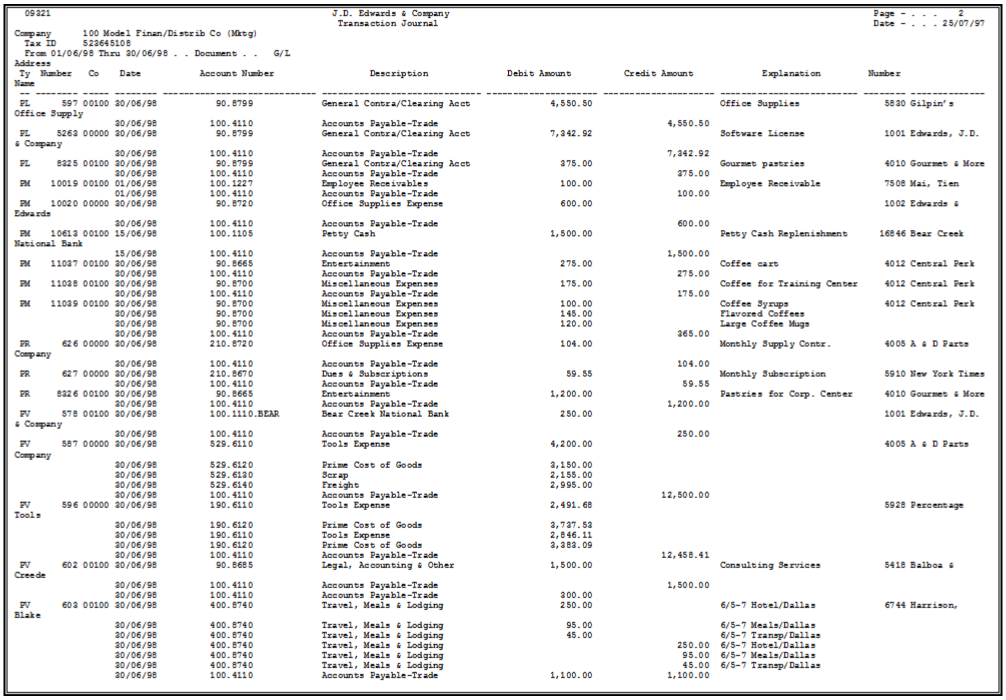
From Accounting Reports & Inquiries (G0912), choose Transaction Journal

To review all transactions, or transactions within a G/L date range, print the Transaction Journal report. This report prints the debit and credit amounts that make up balanced entries for A/R invoices and A/P vouchers. It uses the logic in the post program to print the original journal entry, the corresponding offsets for the Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable systems and for taxes.

Multiple offsets for a single journal entry appear on the Transaction Journal as a single amount, as if you were using offset method S (Summary) in the accounts receivable and accounts payable constants. This report includes only the actual amounts (AA) ledger and does not include intercompany settlements.

You can print the Transaction Journal by object and subsidiary, or by category code.

Figure 13–1 Transaction Journal report



```
   09321                                                    J.D. Edwards & Company                                                          Page - . . .     2
                                                             Transaction Journal                                                            Date - . . . 25/07/97
Company      100 Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)
  Tax ID     523645108
  From 01/06/98 Thru 30/06/98 . . Document . .   G/L
Address
 Ty  Number    Co    Date           Account Number                  Description              Debit Amount        Credit Amount          Explanation          Number
Name
 -- -------- ----- -------- ----------------------------- ------------------------------ -------------------- -------------------- -------------------------- -------- -------------
 PL       597 00100 30/06/98          90.8799               General Contra/Clearing Acct      4,550.50                Office Supplies              5830 Gilpin's
Office Supply
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                          4,550.50
 PL      5263 00000 30/06/98          90.8799               General Contra/Clearing Acct      7,342.92                Software License             1001 Edwards, J.D.
& Company
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                          7,342.92
 PL      8325 00100 30/06/98          90.8799               General Contra/Clearing Acct        375.00                Gourmet pastries             4010 Gourmet & More
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            375.00
 PM     10019 00100 01/06/98         100.1227               Employee Receivables                100.00                Employee Receivable          7508 Mai, Tien
                    01/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            100.00
 PM     10020 00000 30/06/98          90.8720               Office Supplies Expense             600.00                                             1002 Edwards &
Edwards
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            600.00
 PM     10613 00100 15/06/98         100.1105               Petty Cash                        1,500.00                Petty Cash Replenishment    16846 Bear Creek
National Bank
                    15/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                          1,500.00
 PM     11037 00100 30/06/98          90.8665               Entertainment                       275.00                Coffee cart                  4012 Central Perk
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            275.00
 PM     11038 00100 30/06/98          90.8700               Miscellaneous Expenses              175.00                Coffee for Training Center   4012 Central Perk
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            175.00
 PM     11039 00100 30/06/98          90.8700               Miscellaneous Expenses              100.00                Coffee Syrups                4012 Central Perk
                    30/06/98          90.8700               Miscellaneous Expenses              145.00                Flavored Coffees
                    30/06/98          90.8700               Miscellaneous Expenses              120.00                Large Coffee Mugs
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            365.00
 PR       626 00000 30/06/98         210.8720               Office Supplies Expense             104.00                Monthly Supply Contr.        4005 A & D Parts
Company
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            104.00
 PR       627 00000 30/06/98         210.8670               Dues & Subscriptions                 59.55                Monthly Subscription         5910 New York Times
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                             59.55
 PR      8326 00100 30/06/98          90.8665               Entertainment                     1,200.00                Pastries for Corp. Center    4010 Gourmet & More
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                          1,200.00
 PV       578 00100 30/06/98         100.1110.BEAR          Bear Creek National Bank            250.00                                             1001 Edwards, J.D.
& Company
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                            250.00
 PV       587 00000 30/06/98         529.6110               Tools Expense                     4,200.00                                             4005 A & D Parts
Company
                    30/06/98         529.6120               Prime Cost of Goods               3,150.00
                    30/06/98         529.6130               Scrap                             2,155.00
                    30/06/98         529.6140               Freight                           2,995.00
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                         12,500.00
 PV       596 00000 30/06/98         190.6110               Tools Expense                     2,491.68                                             5928 Percentage
Tools
                    30/06/98         190.6120               Prime Cost of Goods               3,737.53
                    30/06/98         190.6110               Tools Expense                     2,846.11
                    30/06/98         190.6120               Prime Cost of Goods               3,383.09
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                         12,458.41
 PV       602 00100 30/06/98          90.8685               Legal, Accounting & Other         1,500.00                Consulting Services          5418 Balboa &
Creede
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade                          1,500.00
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade              300.00
 PV       603 00100 30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging             250.00                6/5-7 Hotel/Dallas           6744 Harrison,
Blake
                    30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging              95.00                6/5-7 Meals/Dallas
                    30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging              45.00                6/5-7 Transp/Dallas
                    30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging                           250.00  6/5-7 Hotel/Dallas
                    30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging                            95.00  6/5-7 Meals/Dallas
                    30/06/98         400.8740               Travel, Meals & Lodging                            45.00  6/5-7 Transp/Dallas
                    30/06/98         100.4110               Accounts Payable-Trade            1,100.00      1,100.00
```

14

Work with the ETAFI Interface

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 14.1, "Working with the ETAFI Interface."

14.1 Working with the ETAFI Interface

Navigation

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose ETAFI Interface

You can use J.D. Edwards localization software and the PC package Etats Financiers Financial Reports (ETAFI) to generate all the liasse fiscale reports that are required by French authorities. These reports include Balance Sheet and Income Statements reports.

J.D. Edwards provides a DREAM Writer program that creates a file containing all the information required for the Liasse Fiscale reports. The program generates the balance sheet and income statement information for the file in the format that is required by the French authorities. The program also prints a report that shows the number of accounts that were created in the ETAFI file.

The ETAFI file includes the following information, where N is the date that you specify in the processing options for the program:

- Account number
- Account description
- Balance at fiscal year end (N)
- Debit and credit amounts
- Balance forward, plus debits and minus credits
- Balance at N-1
- Balance at N-2
- Balance at N-3

The first time you use the ETAFI Interface program, the following scenarios are possible:

- Your company has J.D. Edwards historical data for multiple fiscal years in the account transaction file. When you run the ETAFI Interface program, you select the transactions of the previous fiscal years by specifying the fiscal year and period in the processing options. You also clear the processing option that allows balance forwards. When the program runs, the balance forward amounts of the previous fiscal years are updated directly into ETAFI.

- Your company does not have J.D. Edwards historical data for multiple fiscal years in the account transaction file. When you run the ETAFI Interface program, you specify previous fiscal years directly in the processing options.

Note: The member name that you specify in the DREAM Writer processing options will be created if it does not exist. If you do not specify a member name, the program uses F7409FI. Regardless of the member name that you specify, if the member exists, it will be cleared at the beginning of the ETAFI process and then repopulated with the new data.

14.1.1 Before You Begin

- If you want to process ledgers in addition to ledger type AA, verify that you have set up these ledger types on user defined codes file 74/FI. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."

14.1.2 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Multiple companies	If you define multiple companies in the data selection, the program creates only balances by account.
Existing ETAFI interface	If you already have your own custom ETAFI interface, but you decide to use the interface program that is provided by J.D. Edwards, note the following scenarios: You select up to three previous fiscal years. In this case, all adjustments need to have been made on both the J.D. Edwards and ETAFI sides. If not, you should expect unbalanced accounts and differences in the data. You select only the current period from J.D. Edwards. The previous fiscal years have already been uploaded into ETAFI through the interface.

14.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 33.6, "ETAFI Interface (P7409FI)."

15

Generate the FEC Statutory Accounting File (Release A9.3 Update)

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 15.1, "About the FEC Statutory Accounting File"
- Section 15.2, "Set Up Distribution Lists and Templates"
- Section 15.3, "Set Up Company Sequence Type"
- Section 15.4, "Create Opening Balances in an Alternate Ledger Type"
- Section 15.5, "Generate the Legal Sequence Number for Journal Entry Documents"
- Section 15.6, "Extract FEC Files"

15.1 About the FEC Statutory Accounting File

You must generate an electronic file that includes all of your accounting transactions in sequential order for each reporting period. You generate the FEC *(Fichier d'Ecritures Comptables)* audit file as a supplemental file. You must still generate other required files and reports.

The FEC statutory accounting file must contain the detail of all accounting entries in the French GAAP, numbered in chronological and sequential order by validation date, including beginning of year journals. The file must not have gaps in the numbering. The audit file can be unique for a fiscal year or can be generated by month, quarter, or semester. You can generate the FEC file for the period that fits your needs, but you must generate the files for all accounting transactions for each year.

The FEC file includes these three sections:

1. First line.

   The first line of the file is a list of the field names in the file, separated by a delimiter.

2. Opening balances.

   The opening balances section lists information about the opening balance for each account.

3. Sequential listing of accounts and balances.

   The sequential listing includes information such as the journal entry code, the accounting date, the account number, and the account balance.

The system sorts the records in the FEC file output based on how the posting offset method is set up in your system and whether you choose to generate sequential numbers for your Account Ledger (F0911) records.

See Also:

Section 15.5.1, "What You Should Know About Offset Methods and Sequential Numbering"

15.1.1 Process to Generate the FEC File

To generate the FEC Statutory Accounting File:

1. Set up distribution lists and templates.

   You perform this task once only, unless you want to modify the distribution list.

2. Set up the sequence type.

   You perform this task once only. After you run the program to generate the sequence numbers, you cannot change the sequence type.

3. Create beginning balances in an alternate ledger type.

   You perform this task once for each year for which you generate the FEC file output.

4. Generate the legal sequence for each journal entry document.

   You retain the sequenced files for each year. You can run the process multiple times if necessary.

5. Extract the FEC file.

15.2 Set Up Distribution Lists and Templates

Before you generate the FEC file, you must set up the users who will work with the programs, the distribution lists, and the templates used by the process. The setup includes these tasks:

- Set up the email information for the address book record of the user who will access the files.
- Create the distribution profile for the email address.
- Create transformation templates.
- Define batch export parameters.

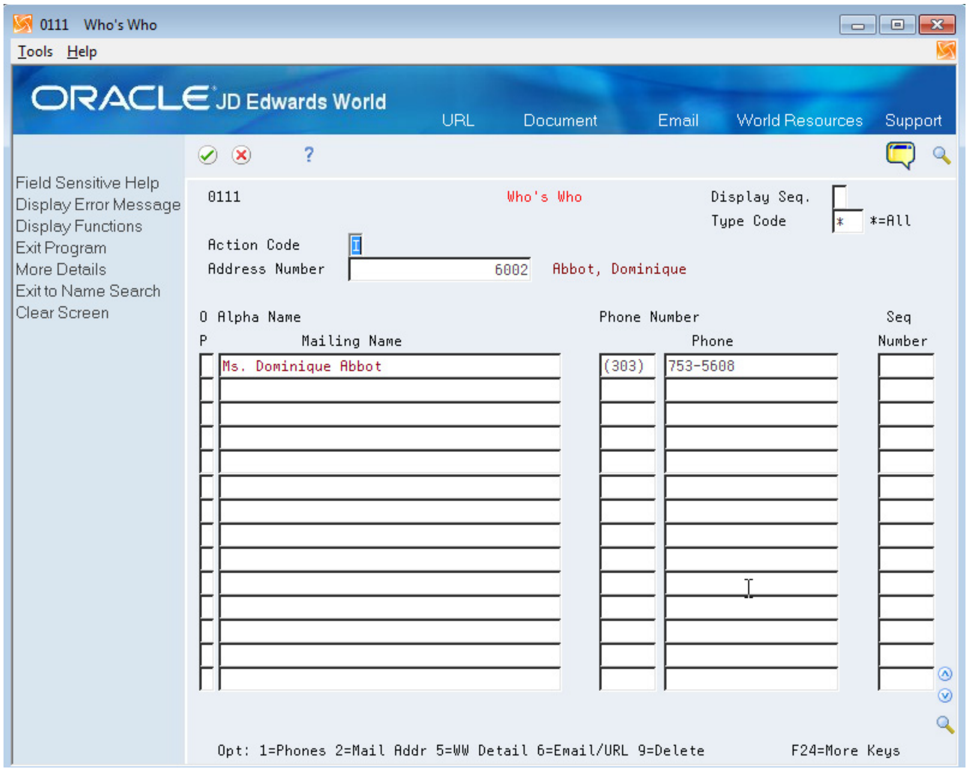
15.2.1 Set Up Address Book Records

In the address book record of the users who will work with the BI Publisher reports, complete this setup:

1. In the Who's Who record, enter the Mailing Name of the user.

   You access the Who's Who record using option 5 (Who) on the Address Book Revision screen.

Figure 15–1 Who's Who screen


0111 Who's Who
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Name Search
Clear Screen

0111 Who's Who

Display Seq.

Type Code * *=All

Action Code I

Address Number 6002 Abbot, Dominique

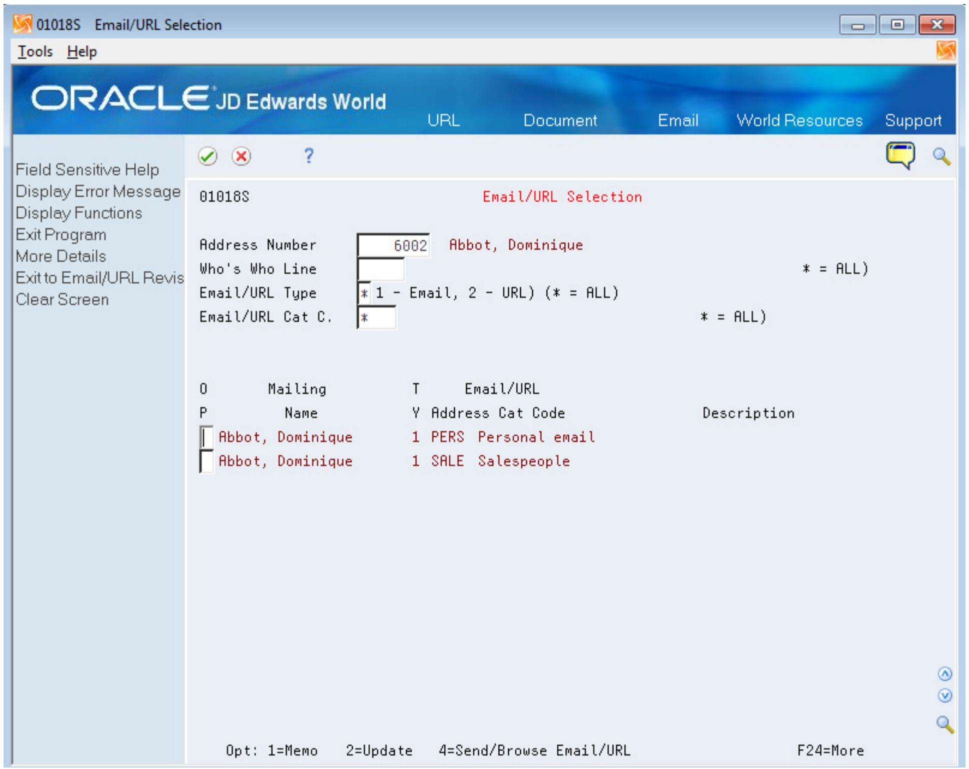
O P	Alpha Name Mailing Name	Phone Number	Phone	Seq Number
	Ms. Dominique Abbot	(303)	753-5608	

Opt: 1=Phones 2=Mail Addr 5=WW Detail 6=Email/URL 9=Delete F24=More Keys

2. Set up the Email/URL record for the Who's Who record.

   You access the Email/URL record using option 6 (Email/URL) on the Who's Who screen.

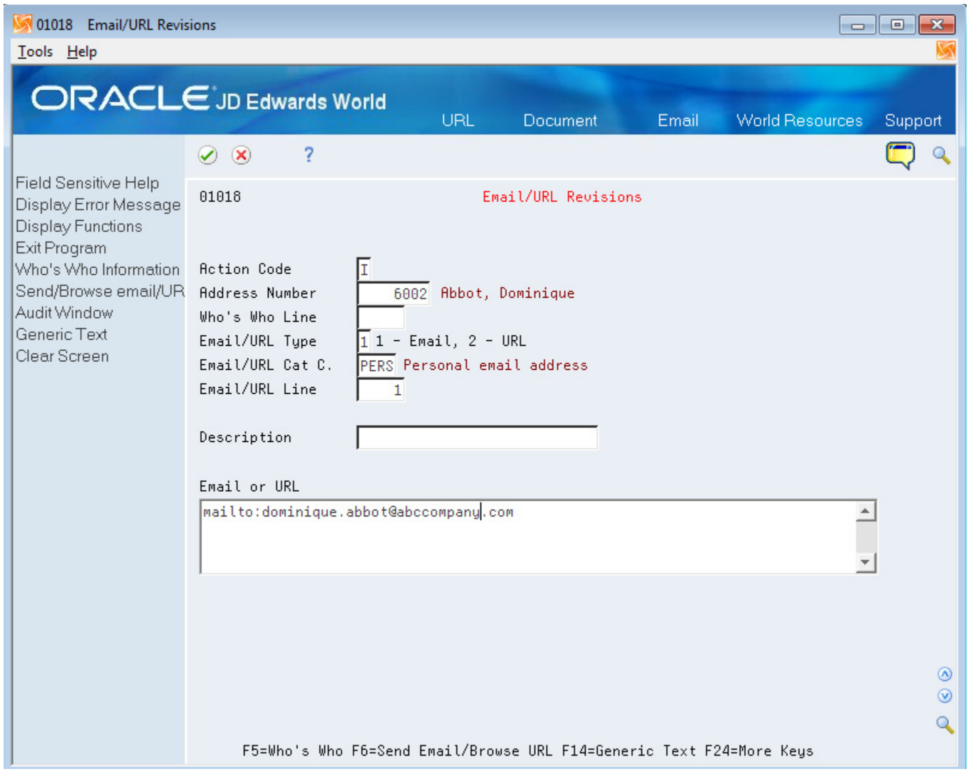
Figure 15–2 Email/URL Selection screen


01018S Email/URL Selection
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Email/URL Revis
Clear Screen

```
01018S                              Email/URL Selection

Address Number      6002  Abbot, Dominique
Who's Who Line                                                      * = ALL)
Email/URL Type     * 1 - Email, 2 - URL) (* = ALL)
Email/URL Cat C.   *                                        * = ALL)


O       Mailing          T     Email/URL
P         Name           Y Address Cat Code                  Description
  Abbot, Dominique       1  PERS  Personal email
  Abbot, Dominique       1  SALE  Salespeople

    Opt: 1=Memo    2=Update    4=Send/Browse Email/URL                    F24=More
```

3. On the Email/URL Selection screen, use option 2 (Update) for the selection that you want to update, then enter the email or URL for the employee and click OK.

Figure 15–3 Email/URL Revision screen


01018 Email/URL Revisions
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Who's Who Information
Send/Browse email/UR
Audit Window
Generic Text
Clear Screen

01018 Email/URL Revisions

Action Code I

Address Number 6002 Abbot, Dominique

Who's Who Line

Email/URL Type 1 1 - Email, 2 - URL

Email/URL Cat C. PERS Personal email address

Email/URL Line 1

Description

Email or URL

mailto:dominique.abbot@abccompany.com

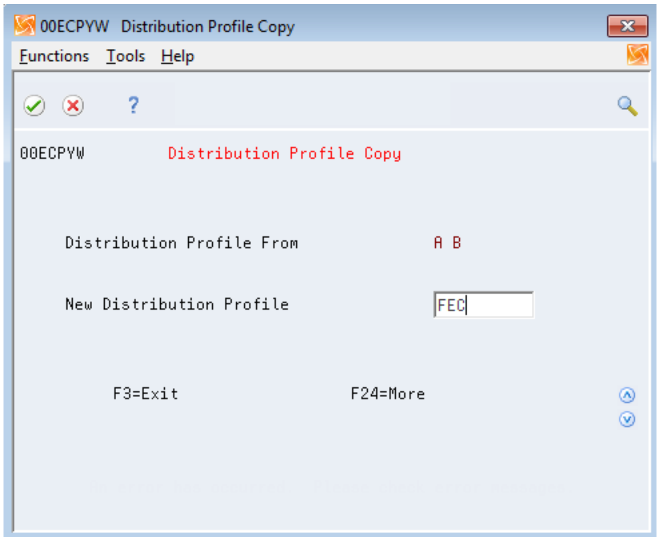
F5=Who's Who F6=Send Email/Browse URL F14=Generic Text F24=More Keys

15.2.2 Create Distribution Profile

To create the distribution profile:

1. From the Electronic Document Delivery menu (G00E), choose option 3 (Distribution Profiles).
2. On the Distribution Profiles screen, enter 2 to update a selection, or enter 3 to copy an existing profile to create a new distribution list. If you are creating a new list, enter the new distribution profile name.

Figure 15–4 Distribution Profile Copy screen


00ECPYW Distribution Profile Copy
Functions Tools Help

00ECPYW Distribution Profile Copy

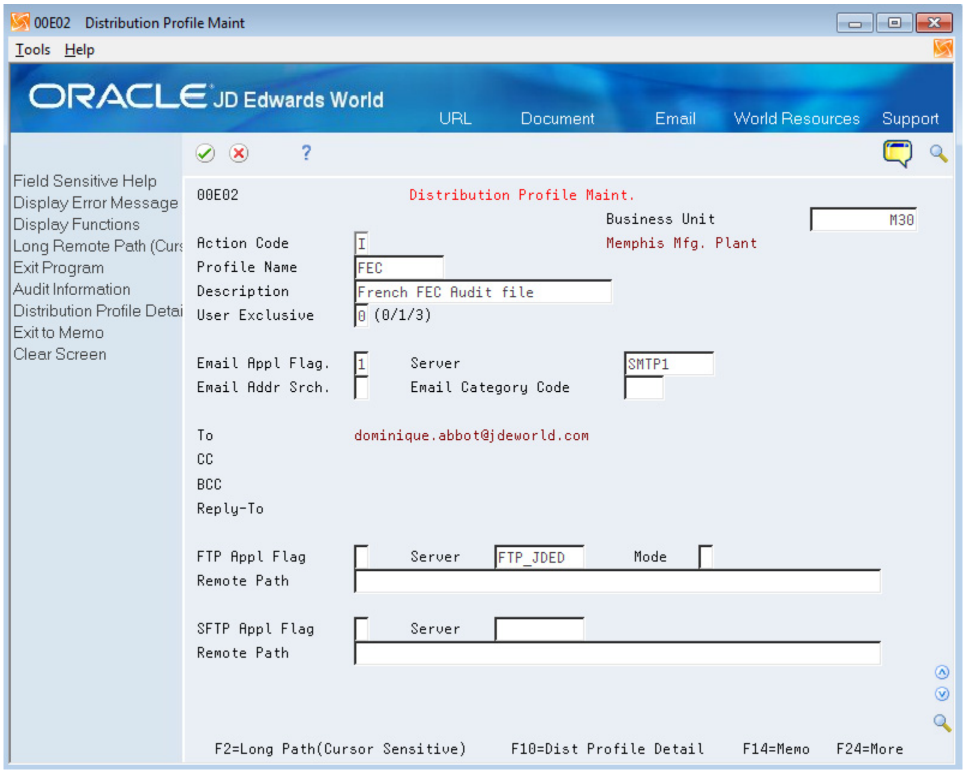
Distribution Profile From A B

New Distribution Profile FEC

F3=Exit F24=More

3. On the Distribution Profile screen, enter 2 (Update) for the distribution profile you want to work with.
4. On the Distribution Profile Maint. screen, enter the description of the profile and complete fields as necessary and save your changes.

Figure 15–5 Distribution Profile Maint. screen


00E02 Distribution Profile Maint
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Long Remote Path (Curs
Exit Program
Audit Information
Distribution Profile Detai
Exit to Memo
Clear Screen
F2=Long Path(Cursor Sensitive)
F10=Dist Profile Detail
F14=Memo
F24=More

00E02 Distribution Profile Maint.

Business Unit M30

Memphis Mfg. Plant

Action Code I

Profile Name FEC

Description French FEC Audit file

User Exclusive 0 (0/1/3)

Email Appl Flag. 1 Server SMTP1

Email Addr Srch. Email Category Code

To dominique.abbot@jdeworld.com

CC

BCC

Reply-To

FTP Appl Flag Server FTP_JDED Mode

Remote Path

SFTP Appl Flag Server

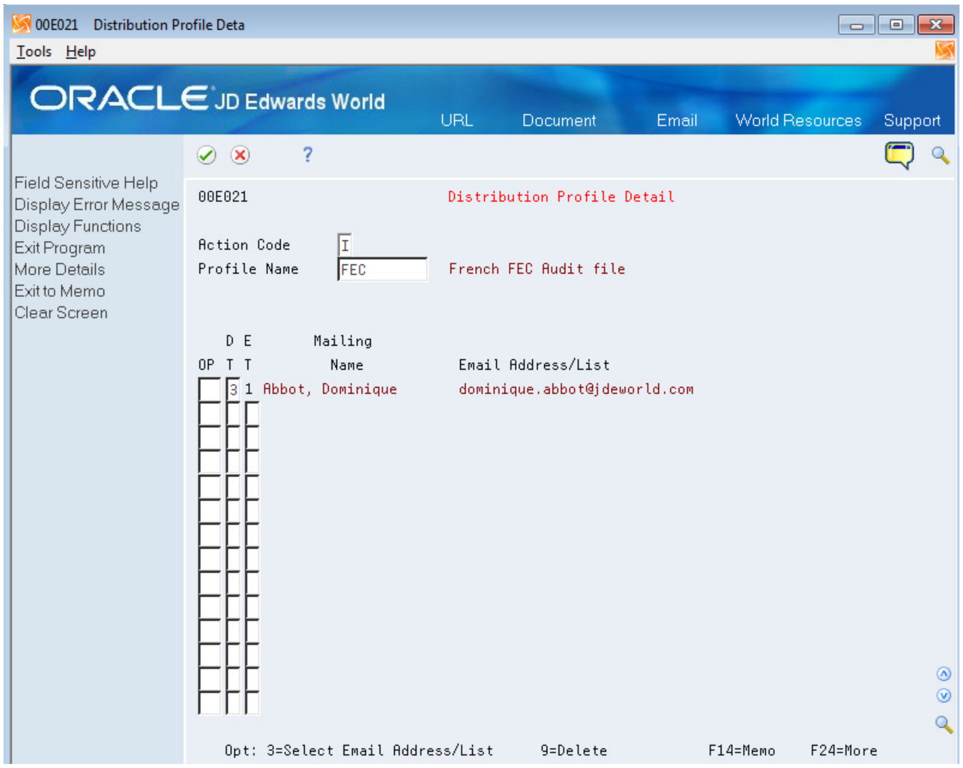
Remote Path

Note: Use the same name here as you will use for the transformation templates. For example, if you name the distribution profile *FEC*, then name both of the transformation templates *FEC*.

See Section 15.2.3, "Set Up Transformation Templates"

5. On the Distribution Profile Maint. screen, press F10 (Dist. Profile Detail) to access the Distribution Profile Detail screen.
6. On the Distribution Profile Detail screen, add the users to the distribution list and save your changes.

Figure 15–6 Distribution Detail Profile screen


00E021 Distribution Profile Deta
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Exit to Memo
Clear Screen

```
00E021                          Distribution Profile Detail

Action Code    I
Profile Name   FEC              French FEC Audit file

    D E      Mailing
OP  T T       Name             Email Address/List
    3 1 Abbot, Dominique       dominique.abbot@jdeworld.com

   Opt: 3=Select Email Address/List     9=Delete          F14=Memo     F24=More
```

15.2.3 Set Up Transformation Templates

You must set up two transformation templates to work with the French FEC Audit files. You set up a Type 1 template to transform the generated XML file to an XML file format required by the French government. The Type 1 template converts the XML file using the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) template. You set up a Type 2 template to convert the XML file generated by the Type 1 template to a non-XML format such as PDF or .rtf. The template Type 1 and Type 2 that you set up must have the same name.

Note: Before you set up the transformation templates, verify that these required files were downloaded and exist in the IFS directory of each user who will use the French FEC Audit process:

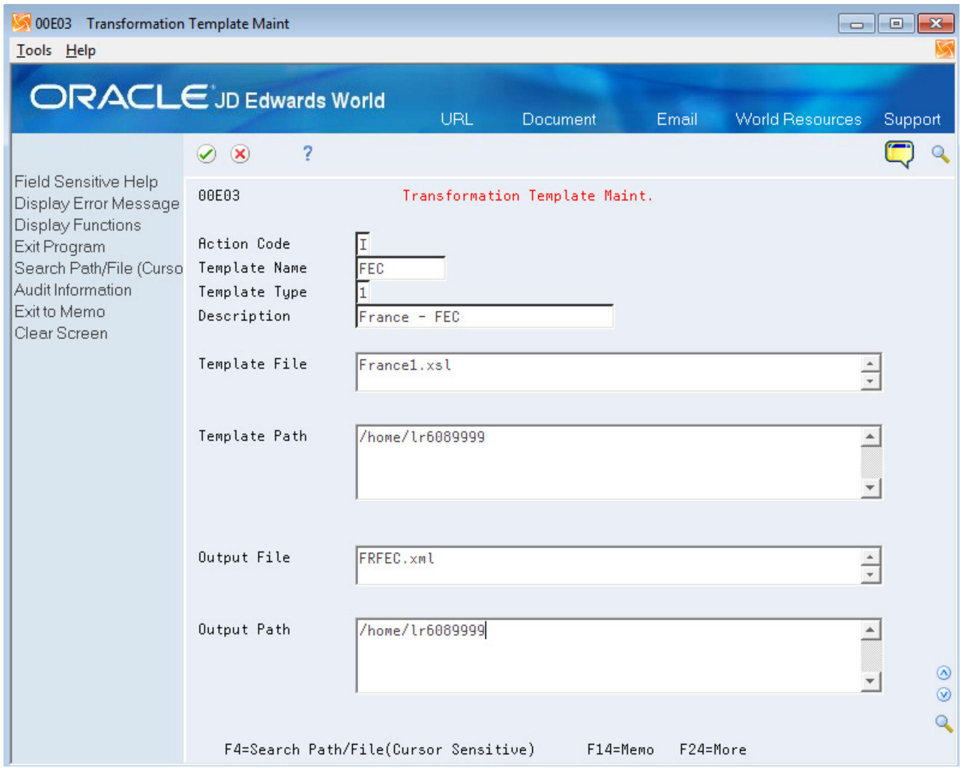
- France1.xsl
- TP74F210TEA1.rtf

You must set up the transformation templates using the names of these provided files.

To set up the Type 1 transformation template:

1. From the Electronic Document Delivery menu (G00E), choose **5. Transformation Templates**.
2. On the Transformation Templates screen, enter 2 for a selection to update an existing template, or enter 3 to copy from an existing template to create a new template.

Figure 15–7 Transformation Template Maint. screen (Type 1 Template)


00E03 Transformation Template Maint
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Search Path/File (Curso
Audit Information
Exit to Memo
Clear Screen

00E03 Transformation Template Maint.

Action Code: I

Template Name: FEC

Template Type: 1

Description: France - FEC

Template File: France1.xsl

Template Path: /home/lr6089999

Output File: FRFEC.xml

Output Path: /home/lr6089999

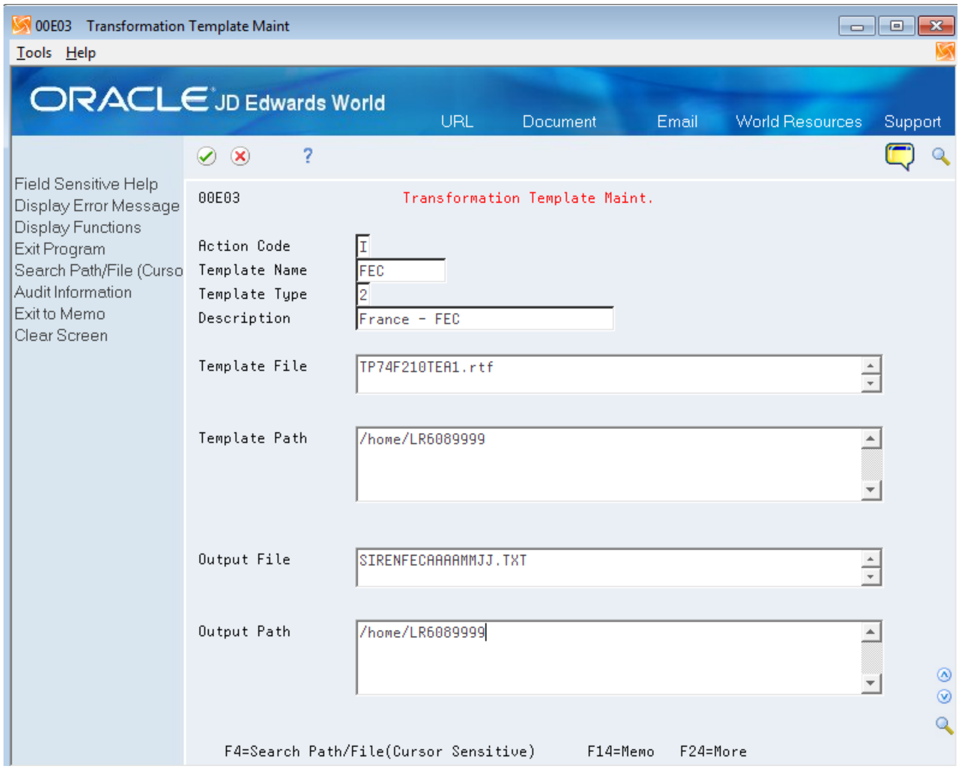
F4=Search Path/File(Cursor Sensitive) F14=Memo F24=More

3. On the Transformation Template Maint screen:
   - Enter **1** for the Template Type.
   - In the Template File field, enter the name of the XSL template that you use to transform the original XML output file to the formatted XML. For the French FEC Audit process, you must enter **France1.xsl**.
   - Enter values for the Template Path and the Output Path fields.
   - In the Output File field, enter the name that you want to assign to the formatted XML file. You must assign a file name with the extension of .xml.
   - Save your record.

To set up the Type 2 transformation template:

1. From the Electronic Document Delivery menu (G00E), choose **5. Transformation Templates**.
2. On the Transformation Templates screen, enter 2 for a selection to update an existing template, or enter 3 to copy from an existing template to create a new template. For example, you can copy the type 1 template that you created.

Figure 15–8 Transformation Template Maint. screen (Type 2 Template)


00E03 Transformation Template Maint
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Search Path/File (Curso
Audit Information
Exit to Memo
Clear Screen

00E03 Transformation Template Maint.

Action Code I
Template Name FEC
Template Type 2
Description France - FEC
Template File TP74F210TEA1.rtf
Template Path /home/LR6089999
Output File SIRENFECAAAAMMJJ.TXT
Output Path /home/LR6089999

F4=Search Path/File(Cursor Sensitive) F14=Memo F24=More

3. On the Transformation Template Maint screen:
   - In the Template Name field, enter the same name as you used in the Type 1 template.
   - In the Template Type field, enter **2**.
   - In the Template File field, enter the name of the template that you use to transform the formatted XML output file to another file type. For the French FEC Audit process, you must enter **TP74F210TEA1.rtf**.
   - Enter values for the Template Path and the Output Path fields.
   - In the Output File field, enter the name that you want to assign to the file. The French Government requires that you use a specific naming convention for the file which is *SirenFECAAAAMMJJ* where Siren is the French Legal Number of the Legal Entity, AAAAMMJJ is the closing date of FY. The file extension can be either .txt or .rtf.
   - Save your record.

15.2.4 Set Up Spooled File Export Parameters

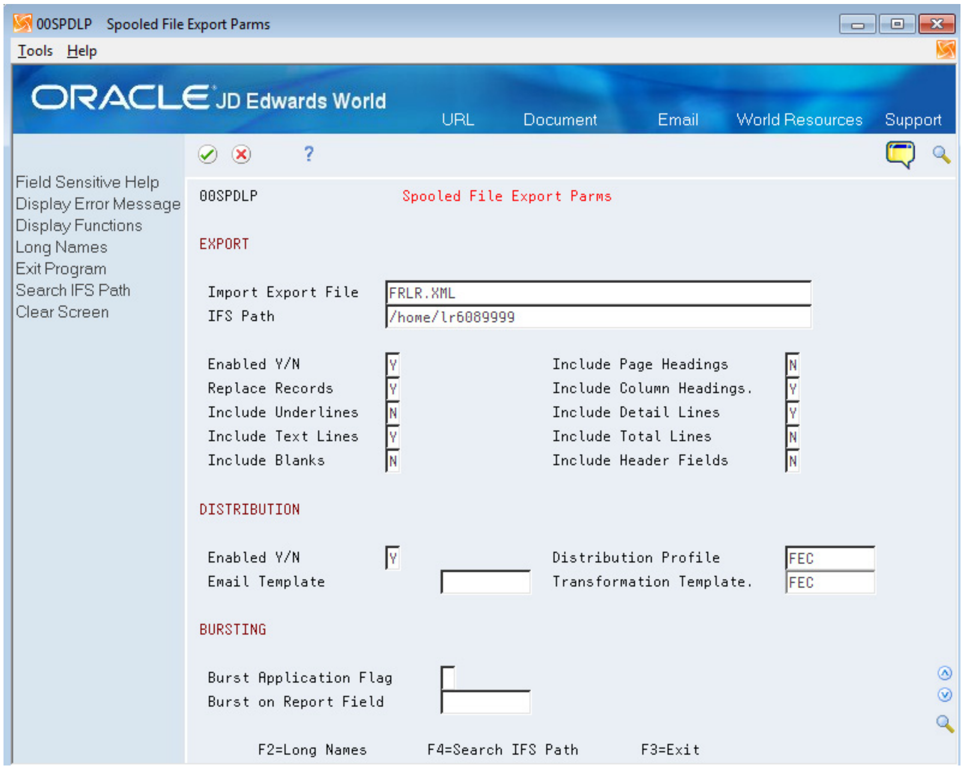
Before you run the FEC Extractor program (P74F0907), you must set up the file export parameters. Generally, you perform this setup once, unless you want to change the location of the file.

By defining the Batch Export Parameters, you engage the Distribution Profile and the Transformation Templates that you set up for the French FEC Audit process to obtain the automatic .txt generation. To set up the batch export parameters, you access a World Writer version of the program P74F0907W. Access menu G82, inquire under any basic operation, and once in this video, change the group to **Q74FR**. Then complete the following steps.

To set up the spooled file export parameters:

1. From World Writer (G82), navigate to the P74F0907W program.
2. Access the Additional Parameters screen.
3. Press F6 on the Additional Parameters screen to access the Spooled File Export Parms screen.

Figure 15–9 Spooled File Export Parms screen


00SPDLP Spooled File Export Parms
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Long Names
Exit Program
Search IFS Path
Clear Screen
?

00SPDLP Spooled File Export Parms

EXPORT

Import Export File FRLR.XML
IFS Path /home/lr6089999

Enabled Y/N Y
Replace Records Y
Include Underlines N
Include Text Lines Y
Include Blanks N
Include Page Headings N
Include Column Headings. Y
Include Detail Lines Y
Include Total Lines N
Include Header Fields N

DISTRIBUTION

Enabled Y/N Y
Email Template
Distribution Profile FEC
Transformation Template. FEC

BURSTING

Burst Application Flag
Burst on Report Field

F2=Long Names F4=Search IFS Path F3=Exit

4. On Spooled File Export Parms, complete the following fields in the Export section:
   - Import Export File

     You must use **FR** as the first two characters and then the initials of the user executing the job. , in this example, it is LR. An email will be sent during the process to the listed parties on the distribution list that shows this extension.
   - IFS Path
   - Enabled Y/N

     You must enter **Y** in this field.
5. Complete the following fields in the Distribution section:
   - Enabled Y/N

     You must enter **Y** in this field.
   - Distribution Profile

Enter the name of the distribution profile that you set up for the French FEC Audit file.

- Transformation Template

  Enter the name of the transformation templates for the French FEC Audit file.

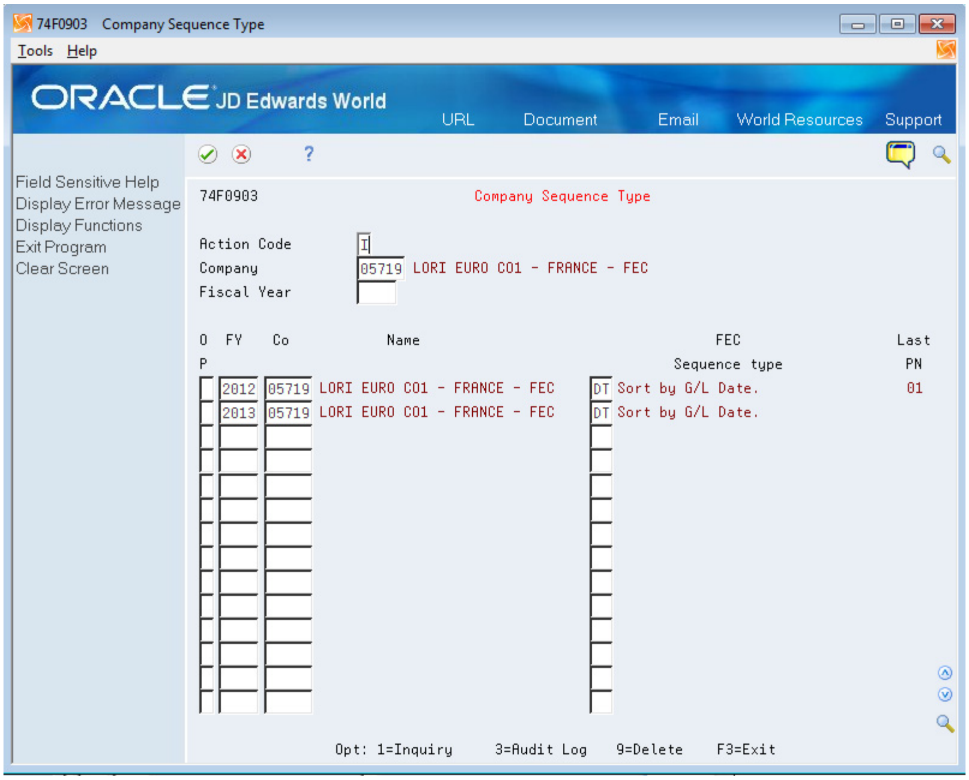
6. Complete other fields as desired and save your changes.

15.3 Set Up Company Sequence Type

Navigation

From French Accounting Report (G74F0911), choose Company Sequence Type

Figure 15–10 Company Sequence Type screen


74F0903 Company Sequence Type
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

74F0903 Company Sequence Type

Action Code I
Company 05719 LORI EURO C01 - FRANCE - FEC
Fiscal Year

OP	FY	Co	Name	FEC Sequence type		Last PN
	2012	05719	LORI EURO C01 - FRANCE - FEC	DT	Sort by G/L Date.	01
	2013	05719	LORI EURO C01 - FRANCE - FEC	DT	Sort by G/L Date.	

Opt: 1=Inquiry 3=Audit Log 9=Delete F3=Exit

You use the Company Sequence Type program (P74F0903) to assign the sorting method (sequence type) for the accounts of each company/fiscal year combination. You assign a value from the 74F/ST UDC table to specify how to sort transactions.

You can sort transactions by using these methods:

- G/L date, then batch type

  Select the DT code from UDC 74F/ST to sort transactions by GL date, then by batch type, then batch number, then document number. The system assigns the sequential numbering by document number. If more than one record has the same document number, such as the credit and debit entries for a transaction, then all entries for the document number are assigned the same sequential number. The FEC Extractor program (P74F0907) produces the FEC file using the assigned sequential number to sort the transactions in the FEC file. When you use this method, only one numbering series is used for the entire file.

- Batch type, then GL date

  Select the BT code from UDC 74F/ST to sort transactions by batch type, then GL date, then batch number, then document number. The system assigns the sequential numbering by document numbers within a batch, and each entry for a document number (such as debits and credit lines) is assigned the same sequential number. For example, if you have batch types of G, IB, and V, the system groups all batches with batch type G, sorts the batches by GL date, sorts the document numbers within the batch, and then assigns sequential numbers to the entries for each document number by each batch type. When you use this method, each batch type will have a different numbering series.

- Batch type, then batch number

  Select the IT code from UDC 74F/ST to sort transaction by batch type, then batch number, then document number. The system assigns the sequential numbering by document numbers within a batch, and each entry for a document number (such as debits and credit lines) is assigned the same sequential number. When you use this method, the system does not consider the GL date of the transactions. Oracle recommends that you use this option if you use posting offset method B.

Note: The posting offset method used in your JD Edwards World system also affects how the system assigns sequential numbers.

See Section 15.5.1, "What You Should Know About Offset Methods and Sequential Numbering".

The UDC table 74F/ST stores the sequence types that you can use. The system saves the combinations that you set up to the Sequence Type by Co-Fiscal Year file (F74F0903). The system uses the sequencing that you set up when you run the Sequence Number Generation program (P74F0906) to sequence the records.

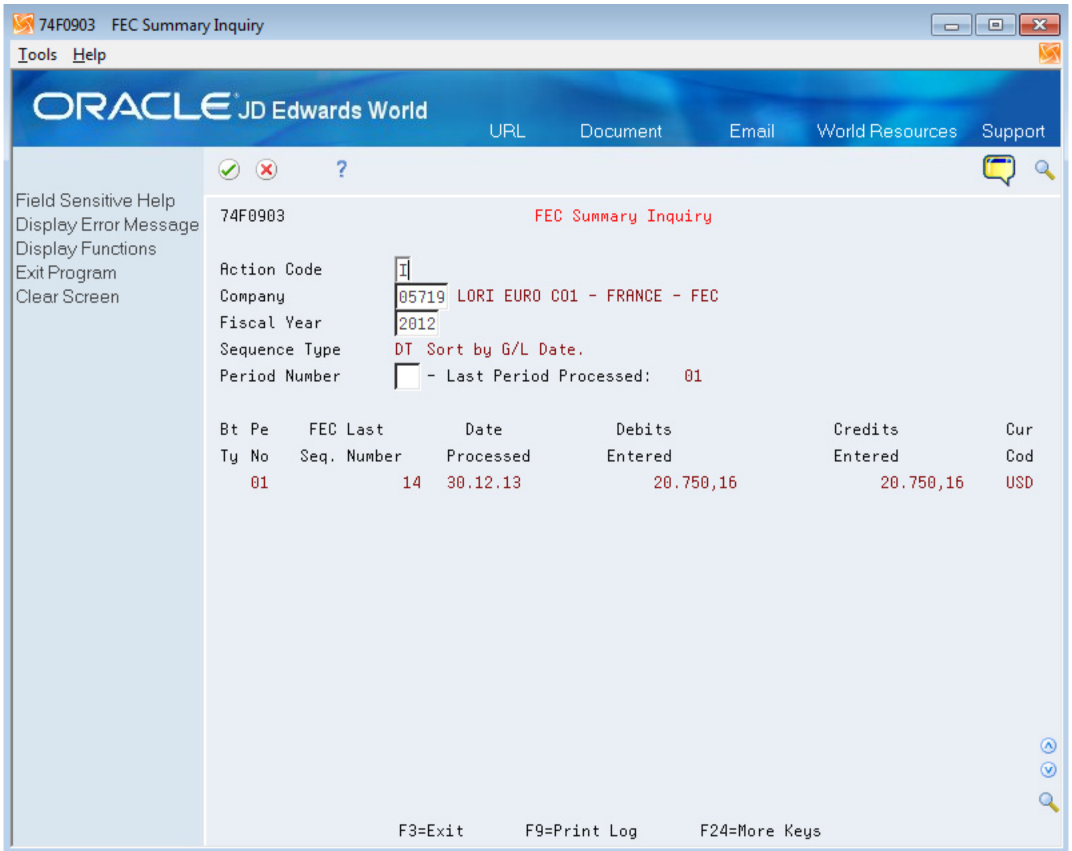
Important: After you run the Sequence Number Generation program (P74F0906) in final mode to assign a sequence number to transactions, you cannot change the sequence type. All subsequent periods in the same fiscal year will use the same sequence type as the initial generation of sequence numbers. If you set up a company for multiple years, all years must use the same method.

From the Company Sequence Type program, you can also access programs that enable you to:

- View the last period processed for each company/fiscal year.

  You can view the batch type, period number, date processed, and total amounts of debits and credits, and can print the information that you view. However, you cannot modify or delete the information.

Figure 15–11 FEC-Sequence Type by Co-Fiscal screen


74F0903 FEC Summary Inquiry
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

```
74F0903                         FEC Summary Inquiry

Action Code        I
Company            05719 LORI EURO C01 - FRANCE - FEC
Fiscal Year        2012
Sequence Type      DT  Sort by G/L Date.
Period Number         - Last Period Processed:   01

Bt Pe    FEC Last       Date          Debits              Credits          Cur
Ty No   Seq. Number   Processed      Entered              Entered          Cod
   01            14   30.12.13          20.750,16            20.750,16     USD

                 F3=Exit      F9=Print Log       F24=More Keys
```

- View audit information, such as the workstation, user, and date of the last update.

15.4 Create Opening Balances in an Alternate Ledger Type

When you close a year, the system generates closing balances for your accounts. These closing balances become the beginning balances for the next year. The system creates the ending balances using the document type and ledger type that you have set up.

The FEC audit file process requires that you show the opening balances for a year in a document type and ledger type that is different from your regular ledger type. You can use the Specify Indexed Computations program (P09121) to re-create the closing balances in the new ledger type. You specify the ledger type that you use for the opening balances in a processing option of the FEC Extractor program (P74F0907). You access the Specify Indexed Computations program from menu G0923.

See "Work with Cost Allocations" in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting II Guide*.

15.5 Generate the Legal Sequence Number for Journal Entry Documents

Navigation

From French Accounting Audit Report (FEC) (G74F0911), choose one of these options:

5. Order by G/L Date

6. Order by Batch Type G/L Date

7. Order by Batch Type & Number

You run a version of the Sequential Number Generation Process program (P74F0906) to number journal entry documents to include in the FEC file. The JD Edwards World software for France provide three versions of the program on the French Accounting Audit Report (FEC) menu. You select a version based on which sequencing method you selected in the Company Sequence Type program, and set processing options to specify the fiscal year, period, and company for which to run the program.

You run the Sequential Number Generation program to sort account journal entries by the sequential number generated, then by the document number (DOC), then by the document type (DCT). You run the Sequential Number Generation Process program prior to running the FEC Extractor program. The system uses a concatenation of the batch type (ICUT) and the generated sequence number (REG#) for the number of the accounting entry (field 3: EcritureNum).

See Section 15.6, "Extract FEC Files"

The first journal entries that the system numbers are the opening balances for the period. When you run the Sequence Number Generation program, the system selects posted transactions from the F0911 table, and selects the opening balances records based on the ledger type for the opening balances that you specify in a processing option. In proof mode, the program generates a print report that lists the transactions as they will be sequenced when you run the program in final mode.

If you run version ZJDE0001 of the P74F0906 program to order transactions by G/L date (menu option 5 - Order by G/L Date), the system orders the transactions in this order before it assign a sequential number to the documents:

- GL Date
- Batch type
- Batch number
- F0911 document number

If you run version ZJDE0002 of the P74F0906 program to order transaction by batch type and GL date (menu option 6 - Order by Batch Type G/L Date), the system orders the transactions in this order before it assigns a sequential number to the documents:

- Batch type
- GL Date
- Batch number
- F0911 document number

If you run version ZJDE0003 of the P74F0906 program to order transaction by batch type and number (menu option 7 - Order by Batch Type & Number), the system orders the transactions in this order before it assigns a sequential number to the documents:

- Batch type
- Batch number
- F0911 document number

The system assigns numbering for the period being processed beginning with the last number used in the previous sequential numbering process, plus 1. For example, if you generated sequential numbers for your transactions for the period ending March 31, 2014 and the last number assigned to a transaction was 2999, then the sequence number assigned to the opening balance for the period of April 1, 2014 through April 30, 2014 will be 3000. The opening balance is always the first record numbered.

When you run the program in final mode, the system:

- Reads the setup records in the Sequence Type by Co-Fiscal Year file (F74F0903) to obtain the sequence type for the company/fiscal year combination.
- Updates the F74F0903 table with the company/fiscal year information for the period being processed.
- Writes a record to the Last Sequence Number by Fiscal Year /Batch Type file (F74F0906) to save the last number generated and the date processed.

  If you set up sequencing by batch type and batch number (code IT in UDC 74F/ST), the system saves the last sequence number for each batch type.
- Updates the REG# field for each account in the Account Master file (F0911) with the sequential number generated for the period.
- Generates a report with all records processed.

15.5.1 What You Should Know About Offset Methods and Sequential Numbering

The offset method that is set up in the JD Edwards World Accounts Payable system and the JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable systems affects how the Sequential Number Generation Process program generates and assigns sequential numbers.

> **Note:** You set up the offset method in the Accounts Payable Constants and Accounts Receivable Constants when you set up the JD Edwards World software. Oracle recommends that you *do not* change the constants after you begin using the JD Edwards World system.

The offset method in the Accounts Payable Constants and the Accounts Receivable Constants controls how the system generates the offset entry (document type AE) in the Account Ledger table (F0911) when you post transactions to the general ledger.

Your system could be set up with one of these offset methods:

- D: The system creates an offset entry for each detail record.

  When you use this method, the system generates detailed accounting entries in chronological order and a debits-and-credits format, plus additional AE lines for discount entries.
- Y: The system creates one offset for each transaction by account.

  When you use this method, the system creates an AE line for each document/account combination. The AE document number is the same as the original document.
- S: The system creates one offset for each pay item by account.

  When you use this method, the system creates an AE line for each pay item/account combination. The AE document number is the same as the original document.
- B: The system creates one offset entry for each batch of transactions by account.

  When you use this method, the system creates one or more AE lines for each batch/account combination. The AE document number is the same as the batch number.

This table describes how the offset method and the sequential numbering setup in the Company Sequence Type program affects how the sequential numbers are assigned to transactions:

Offset Method and Sequence Option	How Sequence Number is Assigned	Result
Offset method is S,Y, or D Sequence option is G/L Date (code DT from UDC 74F/ST)	When you use this combination of offset method and sequence, the system uses one numbering series for all transactions and assigns the same sequence number to all credit and debit lines with the same document number.	If your system is set up with offset method S, Y, or D, the system created automatic entries in the F0911 table by document or line. When you run version ZJDE0001 of the Sequential Number Generation program (menu option 5 - Order by G/L Date), the program sorts the batches by GL date, then by batch type, then batch number, then document number. The program then assigns the same sequence number to all of the credit and debit entries for each document number within a batch. When you use offset method S or Y, and use the GL date sequence type, the system uses one numbering series for all records. When you run the program in final mode, the system saves the assigned sequence number in the F0911 table, and saves the period, year, and last-used sequence number in the Last Sequence Number by Fiscal Year /Batch Type file (F74F0906). The next time that you run the program in final mode, the program will assign the next number in the sequence to the opening balances for the period, and will continue numbering the transactions for the period using the same sequential series. In other words, the program does not begin numbering for the next period with 1; it continues using the same numbering series.

Offset Method and Sequence Option	How Sequence Number is Assigned	Result
Offset method is S, Y, or D Sequence option is Batch (code BT from UDC 74F/ST)	When you use this combination of offset method and sequence, the system uses a different numbering series for each batch type and assigns the same sequence number to all credit and debit lines with the same document number in a batch.	If your system is set up with offset method S, Y, or D, the system created automatic entries in the F0911 table by document or line. When you run version ZJDE0002 of the Sequential Number Generation program (menu option 6 - Order by Batch Type G/L Date), the system sorts by batch type and then by GL date. This sequencing causes all of the transactions of a batch type to be in sequential order. When you use offset method S, Y, or D and use the batch sequence type, the system uses different numbering series for each batch type. For example, the system would group all batches of type G by GL date, then would group all batches of type IR by GL date, and then all batches of type V by GL date. The system would then assign the same sequential number to the credit and debit lines for each document number within a batch. Each batch type will have a different numbering series. If you have 3 batch type, then the system uses three numbering sequences. When you run the program in final mode, the system saves the assigned sequence number in the F0911 table, and saves the period, year, and last-used sequence number for each batch type in the Last Sequence Number by Fiscal Year /Batch Type file (F74F0906). The next time that you run the program in final mode, the program will assign the next number in the sequence for the batch type to the opening balances for the period, and will continue numbering the transactions for the period. In other words, the program does not begin numbering for the next period with 1; it continues using the same sequential series for each batch type.
Offset method is B Sequence option is Batch type and number (code IT from UDC 74F/ST)	When you use this combination of offset method and sequence, the system uses one numbering series for all transactions and assigns the same sequence number to all lines within a batch.	If your system is set up with offset method B, the system created one offset entry for each batch of transactions. When you run the Sequential Number Generation program, the system sorts by batch type and then by GL date. This sequencing causes all of the transactions of a batch type to be in sequential order. When you use offset method B and use the batch sequence type, the system uses one numbering series for all transactions in the period. The system assigns the same sequential number to all journal entries in a batch, and uses one sequential numbering series for all transactions. When you run the program in final mode, the system saves the assigned sequence number in the F0911 table, and saves the period, year, and last-used sequence number in the Last Sequence Number by Fiscal Year /Batch Type file (F74F0906). The next time that you run the program in final mode, the program will assign the next number in the sequence to the opening balances for the period, and will continue numbering the transactions for the period. In other words, the program does not begin numbering for the next period with 1; it continues using the same sequential series.

Offset Method and Sequence Option	How Sequence Number is Assigned	Result
Any offset method and no sequence type setup	The system does not assign a sequence number	If you do not set up a sequence type in the Company Sequence Type program, you do not run the Sequence Number Generation program; you run only the FEC Extractor program. When you run only the FEC Extractor program, the program sorts records in this order: ▪ Batch Type (ICUT) ▪ GL Date (DGJ) ▪ Batch Number ▪ Document Company (KCO) ▪ Document Number (DOC) ▪ Document Type (DCT) When you the FEC Extractor program without running the Sequence Number Generation program, the program uses a concatenation of the document number and the document type for the number of the accounting entry (field 3: EcritureNum).

See Also:

Chapter 6, "Set Up the Offset Method for Posting"

15.5.2 Before You Begin

Before you begin the task in this section:

- Verify that the sequence type is identified for each company/fiscal year combinations in your system, if you want to assign a sequence number to transactions.

  See Section 15.3, "Set Up Company Sequence Type"
- Verify that the period for which you generate the sequential numbers is closed.
- Verify that the opening balances for the period have been generated.

15.5.3 Processing Options - Sequence Number Generation (P74F0906)

See Section 33.7, "Sequence Number Generation (P74F0906) (Release A9.3 Update)"

15.6 Extract FEC Files

Navigation

From French Accounting Report (G74F0911), choose FEC Extractor.

You run the FEC Extractor program (P74F0907) to generate the FEC files after you run one of the versions of the Sequence Number Generation program (P74F0906) to sequence your records. The Sequence Number Generation program orders the transactions from the F0911 file differently based on the sequencing that you set up.

See Section 15.3, "Set Up Company Sequence Type"

The system sorts the F0911 records in this order:

- Batch Type (ICUT)
- GL Date (DGJ)

- Batch Number
- Document Company (KCO)
- Document Number (DOC)
- Document Type (DCT)

When you the FEC Extractor program without running the Sequence Number Generation program, the system uses a concatenation of the document number and the document type for the number of the accounting entry (field 3: EcritureNum).

If you run only the FEC Extractor program, you must verify that the file does not have any gaps in the sequential numbering of the entries in the file.

15.6.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.8, "FEC Extractor (P74F0907) (Release A9.3 Update)"

Part III

Tax Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 16, "About Tax Requirements,"
- Chapter 17, "Enter Journal Entries with Tax,"
- Chapter 18, "Print the EU Sales Listing,"
- Chapter 19, "Work with Intrastat Requirements,"
- Chapter 20, "Print the Tax Detail Report,"
- Chapter 21, "Print VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts."

16

About Tax Requirements

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 16.1, "French Tax Requirements."

16.1 French Tax Requirements

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

Businesses in France must adhere to EU requirements. Generally, day-to-day activities for businesses in France are the same as those for business in countries that are nonmembers.

It is becoming a common business practice for companies in France to have a fiscal representative in the EU countries in which they do business. This allows the companies to declare the taxes in France that are sent to and paid in the country in which they have the fiscal representation. Fiscal representation allows taxes to be paid in that country's currency. For example, if a French company does business in Germany, the company can use German tax rates on the declaration of taxes and pay the taxes in German marks to the German revenue service.

J.D. Edwards solutions for tax requirements in France include the following tasks:

- Entering journal entries with tax
- Printing the EU sales listing
- Working with Intrastat requirements
- Printing the tax detail report
- Printing VAT reports for payments and receipts

16.1.1 About Value Added Tax (VAT)

The value added tax (known as taxe sur la valeur ajoutée or TVA in France) has been in its present form since 1968. VAT is a noncumulative tax imposed at each stage of the production and distribution cycle.

If you work with VAT, you should understand the following terminology and principles:

Terminology	Explanation
Output VAT	Suppliers of goods and services must add VAT to their net prices. They must record output VAT for goods on the date that they issue invoices and for services on the date that they receive payment. The amount of VAT is determined by applying specific rates to the net selling prices of certain goods and services, such as: ■ Reduced rate - Food, water, medical supplies and books ■ Standard rate - All other supplies of goods and services ■ Other - Medical supplies subject to reimbursement by Social Security, and certain press supplies
Input VAT	Input VAT is the VAT paid by the purchaser of goods and services. If the purchasers are subject to VAT of sales (output VAT), they can offset the input VAT they owe against any output VAT that they owe. Input VAT is generally recovered by offsetting it against output VAT. When input VAT exceeds output VAT, the purchaser can obtain a cash refund.
Nonrecoverable Input VAT	Input VAT cannot be recovered on: ■ Goods and services that are not necessary for running the business ■ Expenses that are related to business entertainment ■ Transport of persons ■ Oil-based fuels and lubricants that are transformed and then resold ■ Goods that are provided free of charge or at a substantially reduced price ■ Purchase of cars ■ Services related to goods that are normally excluded from the right of recovery
VAT Returns	VAT returns must be completed for each month on a special form (CA3) and filed with the local tax office between the 15th and 24th day of the following month. You must pay any excess output VAT over input VAT at the time of filing.

In France, the taxpayer is liable for output VAT and input VAT. Output VAT is included on sales. Input VAT is included in the purchase of goods, equipment, and services. Output VAT can be offset against any input VAT. Businesses can also postpone the declaration of VAT in certain circumstances.

It is advantageous for a business to postpone the declaration of VAT payable as long as possible. Certain services are subject to a special fiscal regime that allows you to declare the VAT when payment is made as opposed to when the voucher is recorded. This regime is also valid for accounts receivable transactions where VAT is recognized at the time of receipt instead of at the time of invoicing.

To be exempt from VAT, your business must work within the following guidelines:

- Goods must be physically moved to another EU country
- Customers must have VAT identification codes
- Invoices must show applicable VAT numbers

- Goods cannot be of a special category, such as vehicles

17

Enter Journal Entries with Tax

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 17.1, "Entering Journal Entries 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 VAT Tax

When you enter a journal entry with tax, you might know the gross amount or 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 Overview to Setup in the *JD Edwards World Tax Reference Guide*.

17.1.2 Example: Journal Entry with Tax

If you have tax on a bank charge, your 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 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-

17.1.3 What You Should Know About

Journal Entry	Explanation
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.

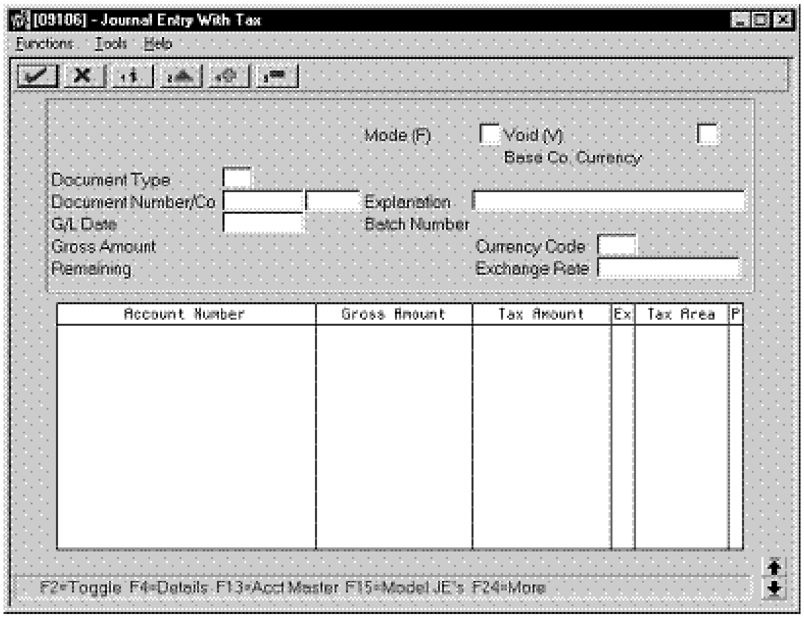
See Also:

- Work with Basic Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

To enter a tax inclusive journal entry

On Journal Entry With Tax

Figure 17–1 Journal Entry With Tax (Inclusive) screen


[09106] - Journal Entry With Tax
Functions
Tools
Help
Mode (F)
Void (V)
Base Co. Currency
Document Type
Document Number/Co
Explanation
G/L Date
Batch Number
Gross Amount
Currency Code
Remaining
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.

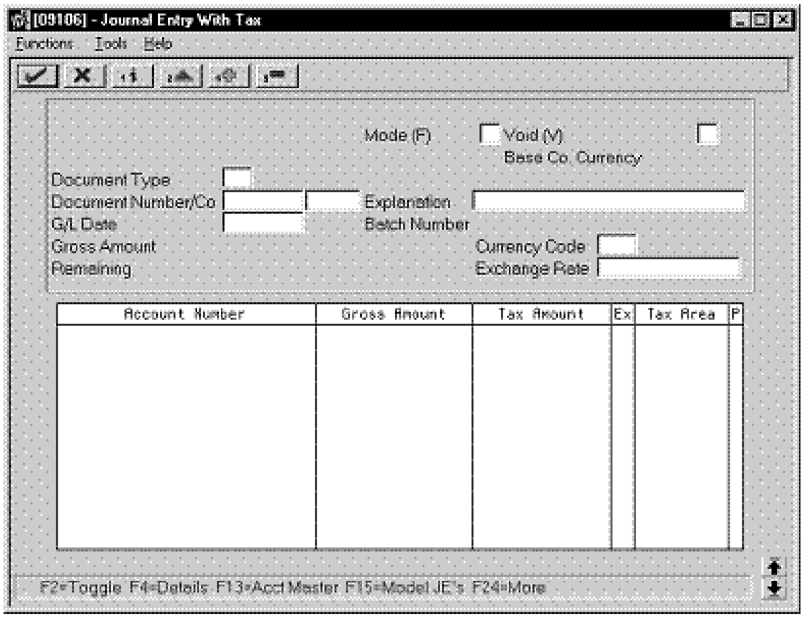
3. For each G/L distribution, complete the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Gross Amount
   - Tax Amount
   - Tax Explanation Code
   - Tax Area
4. To add the record, do one of the following:
   - In World Software, press Enter

Field	**Explanation**
Gross Amount	The gross amount of the invoice payments. This is a total of the gross amounts of all scheduled payments.
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 Ex Code	A user defined code (00/EX) that controls how a tax is assessed and distributed to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts. You assign this code to a customer or supplier to set up a default code for their transactions.
Tax Area	A user-defined code that identifies a tax or geographical 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. Typically, the U.S. sales and use taxes require multiple taxing authorities per tax rate/area, whereas value added taxes often require only one simple rate.

To enter a tax exclusive journal entry

On Journal Entry With Tax

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


[09106] - Journal Entry With Tax
Functions
Tools
Help
Mode (F)
Void (V)
Base Co. Currency
Document Type
Document Number/Co
Explanation
G/L Date
Batch Number
Gross Amount
Currency Code
Remaining
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
4. To add the record, do one of the following:
   - In World Software, press Enter

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.

17.1.4 What You Should Know About

Option	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.

Option	**Explanation**
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.
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.

See Also:

- Work with Basic Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

17.1.5 Processing Options

See Section 34.1, "Journal Entry with Tax (P09106)."

17.1.5.1 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 one to display the gross amount (the amount inclusive of tax). The system calculates the value that you do not enter and the tax.

18

Print the EU Sales Listing

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 18.1, "Printing the EU Sales Listing."

18.1 Printing the EU Sales Listing

Navigation

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

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose EC VAT Processing

From EC VAT Processing (G00211), choose EC Sales Listing

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

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

The EU Sales Listing provides the following information about customers:

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

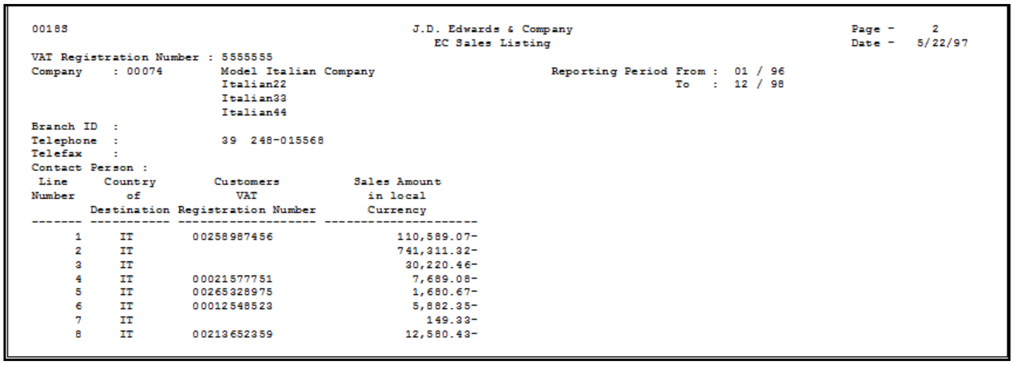
The EU Sales Listing is based on the information in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018). If you plan to run the EU Sales Listing, ensure that the processing options in the post program are set up to automatically update this file.

18.1.1 Before You Begin

- Enter VAT registration numbers and country codes for each customer. See Section 7.1, "Setting Up for European Union (EU) Reporting."

18.1.2 EC Sales Listing Report

Figure 18–1 EC Sales Listing report



```
0018S                                               J.D. Edwards & Company                                      Page -     2
                                                       EC Sales Listing                                         Date -   5/22/97
VAT Registration Number : 5555555
Company    : 00074        Model Italian Company                        Reporting Period From :  01 / 96
                          Italian22                                                     To   :  12 / 98
                          Italian33
                          Italian44
Branch ID  :
Telephone  :              39  248-015568
Telefax    :
Contact Person :
 Line     Country        Customers          Sales Amount
Number       of             VAT               in local
        Destination Registration Number       Currency
------- ----------- ------------------- ---------------------
      1     IT        00258987456                 110,589.07-
      2     IT                                    741,311.32-
      3     IT                                     30,220.46-
      4     IT        00021577751                   7,689.08-
      5     IT        00265328975                   1,680.67-
      6     IT        00012548523                   5,882.35-
      7     IT                                        149.33-
      8     IT        00213652359                  12,580.43-
```

18.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 34.2, "EU Sales Listing Report (P0018S)."

19

Work with Intrastat Requirements

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 19.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements,"
- Section 19.2, "Updating the Intrastat Workfile,"
- Section 19.3, "Revising the Intrastat Workfile,"
- Section 19.4, "Printing the Intrastat Report."

19.1 Working with Intrastat Requirements

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

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

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

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

Note: The information that the Intrastat system tracks is based strictly on the actual, physical movement of goods between member countries of the European Union. Intrastat information does not apply to the movement of monetary amounts or placement of orders between member countries.

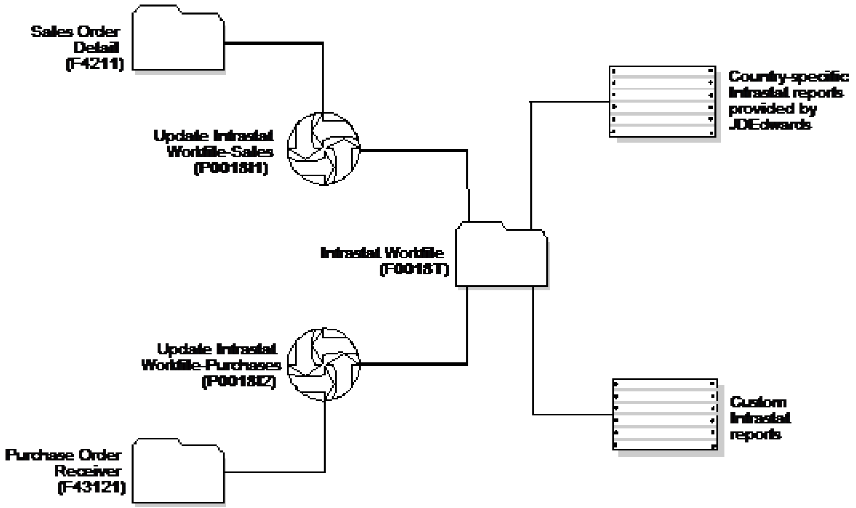
Working with Intrastat requirements consists of the following tasks:

- Updating the Intrastat workfile
- Revising the Intrastat workfile

- Printing the Intrastat report

The following graphic illustrates the Intrastat reporting process.

Figure 19–1 Intrastat Reporting Process


Sales Order Detail (F4211)
Update Intrastat Workfile-Sales (P0018I1)
Country-specific Intrastat reports provided by JDEdwards
Intrastat Workfile (F0018T)
Update Intrastat Workfile-Purchases (P0018I2)
Custom Intrastat reports
Purchase Order Receiver (F43121)

19.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up the appropriate user defined codes for Intrastat reporting. See Section 7.1, "Setting Up for European Union (EU) Reporting."

19.2 Updating the Intrastat Workfile

Navigation

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

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose EC VAT Processing

From EC VAT Processing (G00211), choose an option under the EC VAT Processing heading

The collection Intrastat information is based solely on the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems. You print monthly Intrastat reports based on your company's sales and purchasing transactions for the previous month. To do this, you write all of the required information from the tables in the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems to the Intrastat Workfile (F0018T).

Use the following programs to update the Intrastat Workfile:

Program	Explanation
Intrastat Workfile Update - Sales	Updates the Intrastat Workfile with sales information based on the following tables: ▪ Sales Order Header (F4201) ▪ Sales Order Detail (F4211)

Program	Explanation
Update Extra Tax File - Purchases	Updates the Intrastat Tax file with purchase information based on the following tables: ■ Purchase Order Header (F4301) ■ Purchase Order Detail (F4311) ■ Purchase Order Receiver (F43121)

The update programs collect information from the following tables:

- Branch/Plant Constants (F41001)
- Business Unit Master (F0006)
- Company Master (F0010)
- Currency Code Master (F0013)
- Item Master (F41001)
- Item/Branch Information (F4102)
- Address Book (F0101 and F0116)
- Order Address (F4006)
- Unit of Measure Conversion (F41002 and F41003)
- User Defined Codes (F0005)

When you run the update programs, you use processing options and data selections to select transactions based on any of the criteria in the sales and purchasing tables. The system verifies that the transactions that meet your selection criteria qualify for Intrastat reporting. If so, the required information from the sales and purchasing tables, and any applicable information from the additional tables, is written to the Intrastat Workfile.

To ensure that the Intrastat Workfile contains the most current information, update the information in the Intrastat Workfile periodically. Depending on company policy, you might update the workfile as often as nightly, but at least monthly.

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

Note: To collect the correct data in the Intrastat Workfile, you must assign all your inventory items the appropriate commodity code information and all your orders must include the appropriate freight handling codes.

19.2.1 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Interbranch processing	The system writes interbranch records to the Intrastat workfile based on your specifications in the processing options for the update program. Depending on the structure of your company and country-specific reporting requirements, you can specify that records are written at cost, cost plus markup, or at the taxable purchase price.
Multi-currency	The system creates records in the Intrastat Workfile based on the currency of the company specified in the Branch/Plant Constants for each transaction.
Country codes	The branch/plant and the supplier specified for the transaction must have a valid country code. For countries that require regional information, specify the region in the State field of the address in the Address Book record. The system searches for the address number based on the Branch/Plant Constants (F41001). If no address number is specified, the system uses the address number specified in the Business Unit Master file (F0006). If the original country or origin is required information for your Intrastat reports, specify the Country of Origin in the Item/Branch Master file.
Performance issues	Depending on your data selection and the number of transactions in the Sales and Purchasing systems, the time it takes to run the update programs can vary. To minimize the impact that these update programs can have on system performance, you can: Specify your data selection as carefully as possible so that only the necessary records are written to the workfile Update the Intrastat Workfile as part of your nightly operations

19.3 Revising the Intrastat Workfile

Navigation

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

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose EC VAT Processing

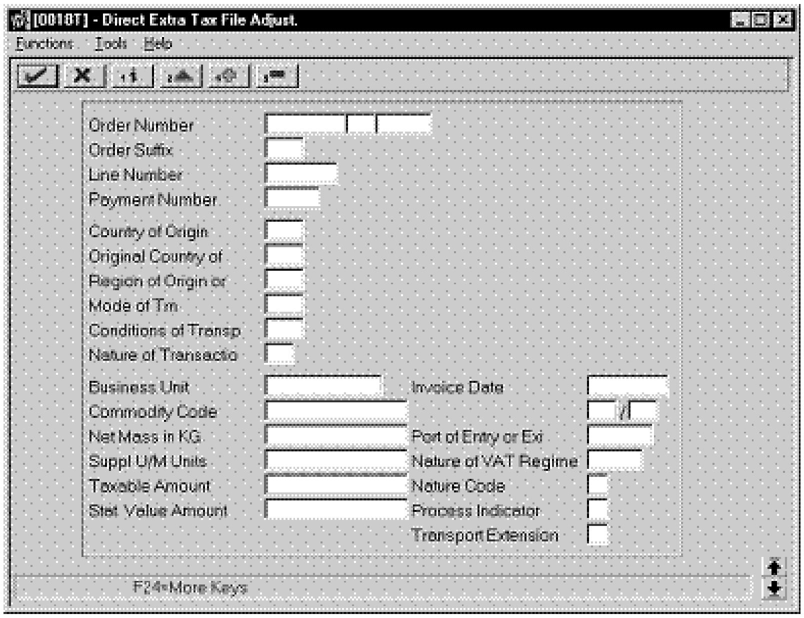
From EC VAT Processing (G00211), choose Direct Extra Tax File Adjust

You can revise existing data in the Intrastat Workfile. You might need to do this to correct missing or inaccurate information.

To enter Information in the Intrastat Tax file

On Direct Extra Tax File Adjust

Figure 19–2 Direct Extra Tax File Adjustment screen


[0018T] - Direct Extra Tax File Adjust.
Functions
Tools
Help
Order Number
Order Suffix
Line Number
Payment Number
Country of Origin
Original Country of
Region of Origin or
Mode of Trn
Conditions of Transp
Nature of Transactio
Business Unit
Commodity Code
Net Mass in KG
Suppl U/M Units
Taxable Amount
Stat Value Amount
Invoice Date
Port of Entry or Exi
Nature of VAT Regime
Nature Code
Process Indicator
Transport Extension
F24=More Keys

1. To locate an intra-union trade transaction, complete the following fields:
   - Order Number
   - Order Type
   - Document Company
   - Order Suffix
   - Line Number
2. Complete any of the remaining optional fields.

Field	**Explanation**
Document (Order No, Invoice, etc.)	The number that identifies an original document. This can be a voucher, an order number, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry number, and so on.
Order Type	A user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.) The following document types are defined by J.D. Edwards and should not be changed: ▪ P Accounts Payable documents ▪ R Accounts Receivable documents ▪ T Payroll documents ▪ I Inventory documents ▪ O Purchase Order Processing documents ▪ J General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents ▪ S Sales Order Processing documents

Field	Explanation
Order Company (Order Number)	A number that, along with order number and order type, uniquely identifies an order document (such as a purchase order, a contract, a sales order, and so on). If you use the Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year facility, the Automatic Next Numbers program (X0010) uses the order company to retrieve the correct next number for that company. If two or more order documents have the same order number and order type, the order company lets you locate the desired document. If you use the regular Next Numbers facility, the order company is not used to assign a next number. In this case, you probably would not use the order company to locate the document.
Order Suffix	In the A/R and A/P systems, a code that corresponds to the pay item. In the Sales Order and Purchase Order systems, this code identifies multiple transactions for an original order. For purchase orders, this is always 000. For sales orders with multiple partial receipts against an order, the first receiver used to record receipt has a suffix of 000, the next has a suffix of 001, the next 002, and so on.
Line Number	A number that identifies multiple occurrences, such as line numbers on a purchase order or other document. Generally, the system assigns this number, but in some cases, you can override it.

19.4 Printing the Intrastat Report

Navigation

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

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose EC VAT Processing

From EC VAT Processing (G00211), choose an option under the Country Specific Intrastat heading

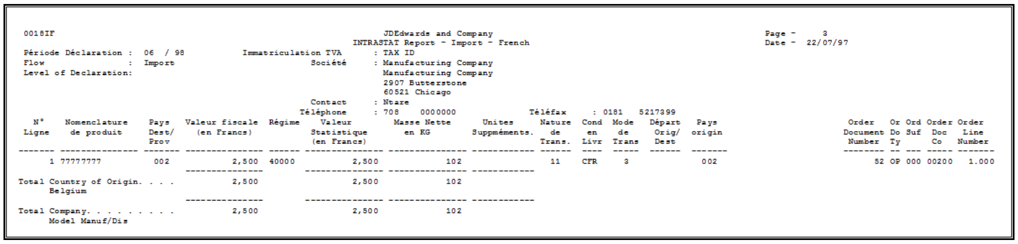
You print Intrastat reports based on the information in the Intrastat Workfile (F0018T). Although the information that is required to appear on the Intrastat report is common for most European Union members, report formats vary from country to country. J.D. Edwards base software includes Intrastat report formats for:

- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- United Kingdom
- Austria

To print an Intrastat report for a country with different country-specific format requirements, such as Italy, you must create a custom World Writer report or use a specialized software package.

19.4.1 Intrastat Report - French Format

Figure 19–3 Intrastat Report - French Format



```
 0018IF                                                               JDEdwards and Company                                                    Page -     3
                                                                INTRASTAT Report - Import - French                                             Date -  22/07/97
 Période Déclaration :  06  / 98           Immatriculation TVA      : TAX ID
 Flow                :  Import                          Société     : Manufacturing Company
 Level of Declaration:                                                Manufacturing Company
                                                                      2907 Butterstone
                                                                      60521 Chicago
                                                        Contact     : Ntare
                                                      Téléphone     : 708    0000000              Téléfax     : 0181   5217399
   N°    Nomenclature    Pays   Valeur fiscale  Régime    Valeur        Masse Nette      Unites     Nature Cond Mode  Départ  Pays                             Order   Or Ord Order Order
Ligne     de produit    Dest/    (en Francs)            Statistique       en KG        Suppméments.   de    en   de    Orig/ origin                           Document Do Suf  Doc   Line
                        Prov                            (en Francs)                                 Trans. Livr Trans  Dest                                    Number  Ty      Co   Number
------- --------------- ------- --------------- ------ --------------- --------------- ------------ ------ ---- ----- ------ -------                          -------- -- --- ----- -------
      1 77777777         002              2,500 40000            2,500             102                11   CFR    3            002                                  52 OP 000 00200   1.000
                                --------------        --------------- --------------- ------------
Total Country of Origin. . . .            2,500                  2,500             102
     Belgium
                                --------------        --------------- --------------- ------------
Total Company. . . . . . . . .            2,500                  2,500             102
     Model Manuf/Dis
```

19.4.2 Processing Options

See Section 34.3, "French Format Intrastat Report (P0018IF)."

20

Print the Tax Detail Report

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 20.1, "Printing the Tax Detail Report."

20.1 Printing the Tax Detail Report

Navigation

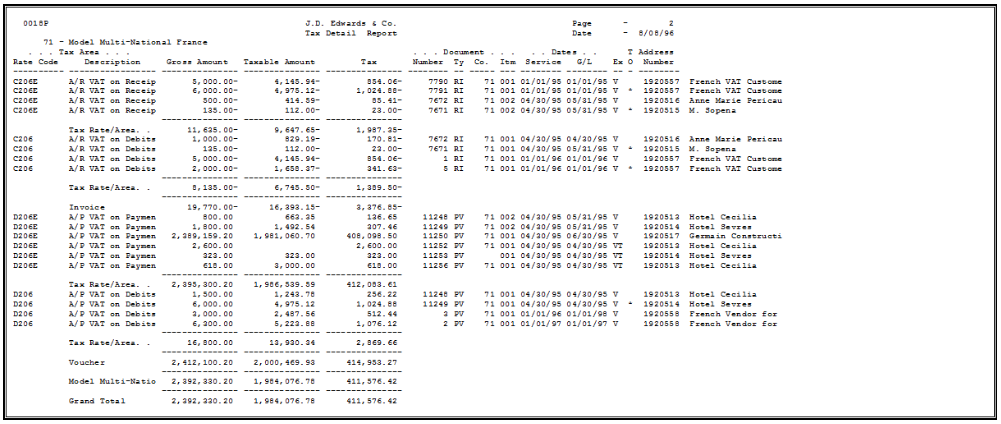
From General Systems (G00), choose Tax Processing and Reporting

From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose Use and VAT Tax

In France, you can print the Tax Detail report to help you complete your VAT return forms. The report lists the actual tax data by company and order type for each Tax Rate/Area you have set up for your system.

The Tax Detail report prints the detail tax information in the Tax Detail file (F0018).

Figure 20–1 Tax Detail Report



```
  0018P                                                 J.D. Edwards & Co.                                 Page      -          2
                                                        Tax Detail  Report                                 Date      -    8/08/96
     71 - Model Multi-National France
   . . . Tax Area . . .                                                       . . . Document . . .   . . Dates . .     T Address
Rate Code     Description      Gross Amount    Taxable Amount       Tax        Number Ty  Co.  Itm  Service   G/L    Ex O  Number
---------- ---------------- --------------- --------------- ---------------  -------- -- ----- --- -------- -------- -- - --------
C206E      A/R VAT on Receip      5,000.00-       4,145.94-         854.06-      7790 RI     71 001 01/01/95 01/01/95 V     1920557  French VAT Custome
C206E      A/R VAT on Receip      6,000.00-       4,975.12-       1,024.88-      7791 RI     71 001 01/01/95 01/01/95 V  *  1920557  French VAT Custome
C206E      A/R VAT on Receip        500.00-         414.59-          85.41-      7672 RI     71 002 04/30/95 05/31/95 V     1920516  Anne Marie Pericau
C206E      A/R VAT on Receip        135.00-         112.00-          23.00-      7671 RI     71 002 04/30/95 05/31/95 V  *  1920515  M. Sopena
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Tax Rate/Area. .      11,635.00-       9,647.65-       1,987.35-
C206       A/R VAT on Debits      1,000.00-         829.19-         170.81-      7672 RI     71 001 04/30/95 04/30/95 V     1920516  Anne Marie Pericau
C206       A/R VAT on Debits        135.00-         112.00-          23.00-      7671 RI     71 001 04/30/95 05/31/95 V  *  1920515  M. Sopena
C206       A/R VAT on Debits      5,000.00-       4,145.94-         854.06-         1 RI     71 001 01/01/96 01/01/96 V     1920557  French VAT Custome
C206       A/R VAT on Debits      2,000.00-       1,658.37-         341.63-         5 RI     71 001 01/01/96 01/01/96 V  *  1920557  French VAT Custome
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Tax Rate/Area. .       8,135.00-       6,745.50-       1,389.50-
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Invoice               19,770.00-      16,393.15-       3,376.85-
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen        800.00          663.35          136.65      11248 PV     71 002 04/30/95 05/31/95 V     1920513  Hotel Cecilia
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen      1,800.00        1,492.54          307.46      11249 PV     71 002 04/30/95 05/31/95 V     1920514  Hotel Sevres
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen  2,389,159.20    1,981,060.70      408,098.50      11250 PV     71 001 04/30/95 06/30/95 V     1920517  Germain Constructi
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen      2,600.00                        2,600.00      11252 PV     71 001 04/30/95 04/30/95 VT    1920513  Hotel Cecilia
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen        323.00          323.00          323.00      11253 PV        001 04/30/95 04/30/95 VT    1920514  Hotel Sevres
D206E      A/P VAT on Paymen        618.00        3,000.00          618.00      11256 PV     71 001 04/30/95 04/30/95 VT    1920513  Hotel Cecilia
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Tax Rate/Area. .   2,395,300.20    1,986,539.59      412,083.61
D206       A/P VAT on Debits      1,500.00        1,243.78          256.22      11248 PV     71 001 04/30/95 04/30/95 V     1920513  Hotel Cecilia
D206       A/P VAT on Debits      6,000.00        4,975.12        1,024.88      11249 PV     71 001 04/30/95 04/30/95 V  *  1920514  Hotel Sevres
D206       A/P VAT on Debits      3,000.00        2,487.56          512.44          3 PV     71 001 01/01/96 01/01/98 V     1920558  French Vendor for
D206       A/P VAT on Debits      6,300.00        5,223.88        1,076.12          2 PV     71 001 01/01/97 01/01/97 V     1920558  French Vendor for
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Tax Rate/Area. .      16,800.00       13,930.34        2,869.66
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Voucher            2,412,100.20    2,000,469.93      414,953.27
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Model Multi-Natio  2,392,330.20    1,984,076.78      411,576.42
                             --------------- --------------- ---------------
           Grand Total        2,392,330.20    1,984,076.78      411,576.42
```

20.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 34.4, "Tax Detail Report (P0018P)."

21

Print VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 21.1, "Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts."

21.1 Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts

Navigation

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose French VAT Processing

From French VAT Processing (G00214), choose VAT Reports

VAT is usually due at invoice entry and posting time. However, it is advantageous for a company to postpone the declaration of VAT that is due in the future. If the services and goods on the vouchers received are subject to this fiscal regime, it is possible to declare VAT when the payment is made as opposed to when the voucher is recorded. The same is true when you process Accounts Receivable. You can recognize VAT when you receive payment rather than when you record the invoice.

VAT reports for payments and receipts provide the information that you need to complete official tax declaration forms and reconcile VAT accounts. You can use the information from VAT reports to differentiate between transactions that are subject to the ordinary VAT regime, and transactions that are subject to the VAT Receivable on Receipts and VAT Payable on Payments regimes.

The program that generates VAT reports for payments and receipts selects only the transactions that have been entered with a tax explanation code of V or VT (VAT). The program produces a report that highlights the transaction detail of those invoices for which VAT has been declared at receipt and payment time.

If you postpone declaring VAT for specific transactions, you should note the following:

- The VAT Receivable on Receipt and VAT Payable on Payment regimes are applicable only to identifiable services and construction works.
- For the VAT Receivable on Receipt regime, the VAT amount should be accounted for when a receipt is recorded for the invoice. In the case of a partial receipt, only the VAT for the received amount should be recognized. In the case of drafts, the actual receipt should be considered as received at the draft due date and not at the receipt date.
- For the VAT Payable on Payment regime, the VAT amount should be accounted for when the vouchers are paid. In case of a partial payment, only the VAT for the paid amount should be recognized. In the case of drafts, the actual receipt should be considered as received at the draft due date, and not at the receipt date.

You should run VAT reports for each fiscal period. The VAT report shows the following VAT detail for each tax rate:

- VAT Receivable on Debit (normal VAT processing)
- VAT Receivable on Receipt (special regime)
- VAT Payable on Debit (normal VAT processing)
- VAT Payable on Payment (special regime)

The VAT Report program includes the following functionalities:

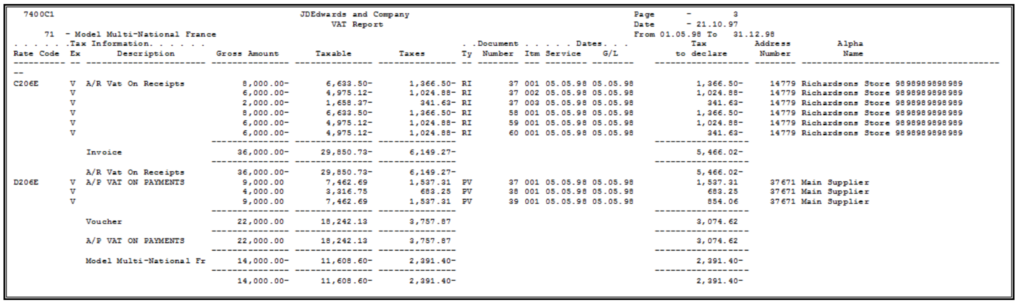
Functionality	**Explanation**
Transaction selection	You can select transactions entered with a tax rate that is defined in the user defined codes file 74/TX and print them on the VAT report.
Partial receipts and payments	You can process partial receipts and payments. The system identifies the pay item records for which VAT has already been received or paid. The VAT report shows these records in two columns: ■ Tax Already Declared ■ Tax To Declare
Summary of taxes	The VAT report shows a summary of taxes to declare by tax rate at the bottom of each report (Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable).
Transaction listing	The VAT report shows a listing of all transactions by tax rate and a Tax to Declare column.
Drafts processing	The VAT report shows the VAT due at the draft due date.
Proof and final modes	You run the program in proof mode to print a report that you can review before running the program in final mode. Final mode prints a report and updates applicable tables. Final mode also flags the transactions so that the VAT amount is printed in the Tax Already Paid column for the next period, as opposed to the transactions whose VAT is printed in the Tax To Declare column for the current period.

21.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up the values in the user defined codes file 74/TX to define the VAT Rate Codes that you want to use to identify deferred VAT for Receipts and Payments. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."
- Set up the RT* and PT* automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). The system uses these AAIs to offset and report on the transactions that you enter with a tax rate defined in the user defined codes file 74/TX. The tax rates identify which accounts are subject to a special VAT regime.

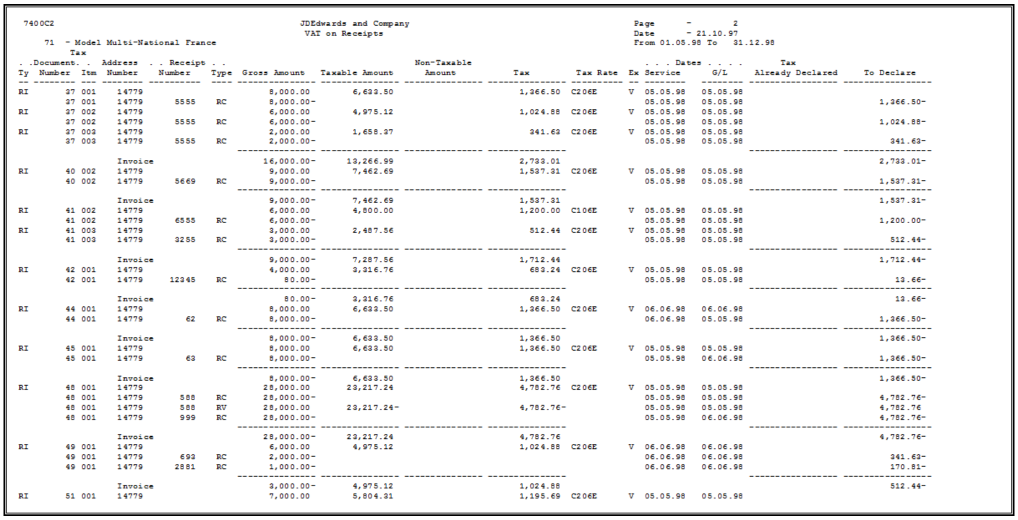
21.1.2 VAT Reports

Figure 21–1 VAT Report



```
  7400C1                                 JDEdwards and Company                                    Page      -        3
                                              VAT Report                                          Date      - 21.10.97
     71  - Model Multi-National France                                                            From 01.05.98 To   31.12.98
. . . . . .Tax Information. . . . . .                                              . .Document . . . . . Dates. . .       Tax          Address        Alpha
Rate Code  Ex      Description        Gross Amount      Taxable          Taxes      Ty  Number  Itm Service   G/L       to declare      Number         Name
--------- -- -------------------- -------------- -------------- -------------- -- -------- --- -------- --------   ---------------- -------- ------------------------------------
--
C206E      V  A/R Vat On Receipts       8,000.00-      6,633.50-      1,366.50- RI        37 001 05.05.98 05.05.98         1,366.50-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
           V                            6,000.00-      4,975.12-      1,024.88- RI        37 002 05.05.98 05.05.98         1,024.88-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
           V                            2,000.00-      1,658.37-        341.63- RI        37 003 05.05.98 05.05.98           341.63-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
           V                            8,000.00-      6,633.50-      1,366.50- RI        58 001 05.05.98 05.05.98         1,366.50-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
           V                            6,000.00-      4,975.12-      1,024.88- RI        59 001 05.05.98 05.05.98         1,024.88-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
           V                            6,000.00-      4,975.12-      1,024.88- RI        60 001 05.05.98 05.05.98           341.63-     14779 Richardsons Store 9898989898989
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
              Invoice                  36,000.00-     29,850.73-      6,149.27-                                            5,466.02-
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
              A/R Vat On Receipts      36,000.00-     29,850.73-      6,149.27-                                            5,466.02-
D206E      V  A/P VAT ON PAYMENTS       9,000.00       7,462.69       1,537.31  PV        37 001 05.05.98 05.05.98         1,537.31      37671 Main Supplier
           V                            4,000.00       3,316.75         683.25  PV        38 001 05.05.98 05.05.98           683.25      37671 Main Supplier
           V                            9,000.00       7,462.69       1,537.31  PV        39 001 05.05.98 05.05.98           854.06      37671 Main Supplier
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
              Voucher                  22,000.00      18,242.13       3,757.87                                             3,074.62
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
              A/P VAT ON PAYMENTS      22,000.00      18,242.13       3,757.87                                             3,074.62
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
              Model Multi-National Fr  14,000.00-     11,608.60-      2,391.40-                                            2,391.40-
                                   -------------- -------------- --------------                                       ----------------
                                       14,000.00-     11,608.60-      2,391.40-                                            2,391.40-
```

Figure 21–2 VAT on Receipts report



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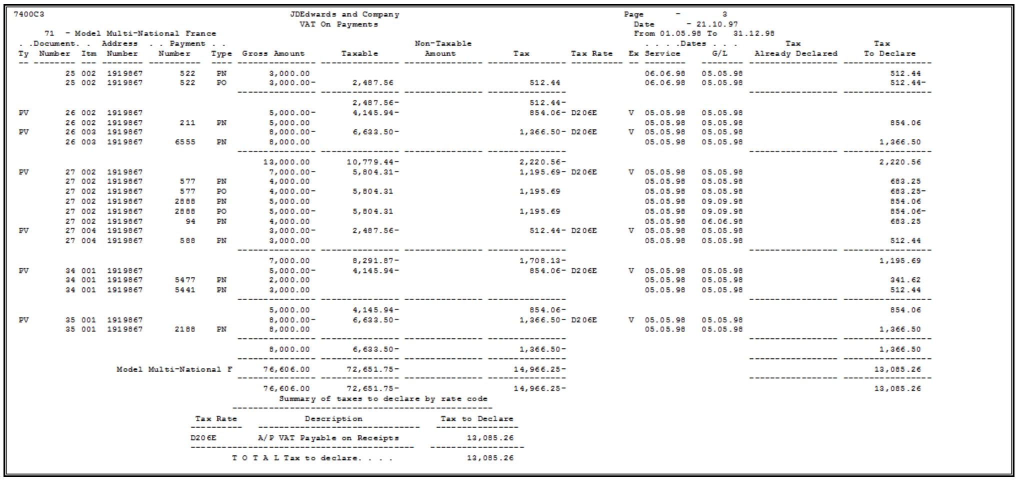
  7400C2                                  JDEdwards and Company                                         Page      -        2
                                           VAT on Receipts                                              Date      - 21.10.97
     71  - Model Multi-National France                                                                  From 01.05.98 To   31.12.98
          Tax
. .Document. .  Address  . . Receipt . .                                     Non-Taxable                                . . . Dates . . . .        Tax
Ty  Number  Itm  Number    Number    Type  Gross Amount  Taxable Amount      Amount            Tax        Tax Rate Ex Service     G/L      Already Declared    To Declare
-- -------- --- -------- ---------- ---- -------------- -------------- -------------- -------------- ---------- -- --------  -------- ----------------- -----------------
RI       37 001   14779                        8,000.00       6,633.50                      1,366.50  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         37 001   14779       5555    RC       8,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,366.50-
RI       37 002   14779                        6,000.00       4,975.12                      1,024.88  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         37 002   14779       5555    RC       6,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,024.88-
RI       37 003   14779                        2,000.00       1,658.37                        341.63  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         37 003   14779       5555    RC       2,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                            341.63-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                     16,000.00-     13,266.99                      2,733.01                                                     2,733.01-
RI       40 002   14779                        9,000.00       7,462.69                      1,537.31  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         40 002   14779       5669    RC       9,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,537.31-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                      9,000.00-      7,462.69                      1,537.31                                                     1,537.31-
RI       41 002   14779                        6,000.00       4,800.00                      1,200.00  C106E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         41 002   14779       6555    RC       6,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,200.00-
RI       41 003   14779                        3,000.00       2,487.56                        512.44  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         41 003   14779       3255    RC       3,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                            512.44-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                      9,000.00-      7,287.56                      1,712.44                                                     1,712.44-
RI       42 001   14779                        4,000.00       3,316.76                        683.24  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         42 001   14779      12345    RC          80.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                             13.66-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                         80.00-      3,316.76                        683.24                                                        13.66-
RI       44 001   14779                        8,000.00       6,633.50                      1,366.50  C206E      V 06.06.98  06.06.98
         44 001   14779         62    RC       8,000.00-                                                         06.06.98  05.05.98                          1,366.50-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                      8,000.00-      6,633.50                      1,366.50                                                     1,366.50-
RI       45 001   14779                        8,000.00       6,633.50                      1,366.50  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         45 001   14779         63    RC       8,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  06.06.98                          1,366.50-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                      8,000.00-      6,633.50                      1,366.50                                                     1,366.50-
RI       48 001   14779                       28,000.00      23,217.24                      4,782.76  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         48 001   14779        588    RC      28,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  05.05.98                          4,782.76-
         48 001   14779        588    RV      28,000.00      23,217.24-                     4,782.76-              05.05.98  05.05.98                          4,782.76
         48 001   14779        999    RC      28,000.00-                                                         05.05.98  06.06.98                          4,782.76-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                     28,000.00-     23,217.24                      4,782.76                                                     4,782.76-
RI       49 001   14779                        6,000.00       4,975.12                      1,024.88  C206E      V 06.06.98  06.06.98
         49 001   14779        693    RC       2,000.00-                                                         06.06.98  06.06.98                            341.63-
         49 001   14779       2881    RC       1,000.00-                                                         06.06.98  06.06.98                            170.81-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                  Invoice                      3,000.00-      4,975.12                      1,024.88                                                       512.44-
RI       51 001   14779                        7,000.00       5,804.31                      1,195.69  C206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
```

Figure 21–3 VAT on Payments report



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7400C3                                    JDEdwards and Company                                        Page      -        3
                                           VAT On Payments                                              Date      - 21.10.97
     71  - Model Multi-National France                                                                  From 01.05.98 To   31.12.98
. .Document. .  Address  . . Payment . .                                     Non-Taxable                                . . . .Dates . . .          Tax               Tax
Ty  Number  Itm  Number    Number    Type  Gross Amount     Taxable          Amount            Tax        Tax Rate Ex Service     G/L      Already Declared     To Declare
-- -------- --- -------- ---------- ---- -------------- -------------- -------------- -------------- ---------- -- --------  -------- ----------------- -----------------
         25 002  1919867       522    PN       3,000.00                                                          06.06.98  05.05.98                            512.44
         25 002  1919867       522    PO       3,000.00-      2,487.56                        512.44             06.06.98  05.05.98                            512.44-
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                                              2,487.56-                       512.44-
PV       26 002  1919867                       5,000.00-      4,145.94-                       854.06- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         26 002  1919867       211    PN       5,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                            854.06
PV       26 003  1919867                       8,000.00-      6,633.50-                     1,366.50- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         26 003  1919867      6555    PN       8,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,366.50
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                              13,000.00      10,779.44-                     2,220.56-                                                    2,220.56
PV       27 002  1919867                       7,000.00-      5,804.31-                     1,195.69- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         27 002  1919867       577    PN       4,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                            683.25
         27 002  1919867       577    PO       4,000.00-      5,804.31                      1,195.69             05.05.98  05.05.98                            683.25-
         27 002  1919867      2888    PN       5,000.00                                                          05.05.98  09.09.98                            854.06
         27 002  1919867      2888    PO       5,000.00-      5,804.31                      1,195.69             05.05.98  09.09.98                            854.06-
         27 002  1919867        94    PN       4,000.00                                                          05.05.98  06.06.98                            683.25
PV       27 004  1919867                       3,000.00-      2,487.56-                       512.44- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         27 004  1919867       588    PN       3,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                            512.44
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                               7,000.00       8,291.87-                     1,708.13-                                                    1,195.69
PV       34 001  1919867                       5,000.00-      4,145.94-                       854.06- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         34 001  1919867      5477    PN       2,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                            341.62
         34 001  1919867      5441    PN       3,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                            512.44
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                               5,000.00       4,145.94-                       854.06-                                                      854.06
PV       35 001  1919867                       8,000.00-      6,633.50-                     1,366.50- D206E      V 05.05.98  05.05.98
         35 001  1919867      2188    PN       8,000.00                                                          05.05.98  05.05.98                          1,366.50
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                               8,000.00       6,633.50-                     1,366.50-                                                    1,366.50
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                   Model Multi-National F     76,606.00      72,651.75-                    14,966.25-                                                   13,085.26
                                        -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------                               ----------------- -----------------
                                              76,606.00      72,651.75-                    14,966.25-                                                   13,085.26
                                                  Summary of taxes to declare by rate code
                                       ---------------------------------------------------
                                 Tax Rate           Description               Tax to Declare
                                ----------  ------------------------------  ---------------
                                D206E       A/P VAT Payable on Receipts           13,085.26
                                --------------------------------------    ----------------
                                        T O T A L Tax to declare. . . .           13,085.26
```

21.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 34.5, "VAT Report for Payments and Receipts (P7400C1)."

Part IV

Banking Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 22, "About Banking Requirements,"
- Chapter 23, "Work with Bank Account Information,"
- Chapter 24, "Work with Advanced Payment Terms,"
- Chapter 25, "Work with Automatic Payments,"
- Chapter 26, "Process Drafts,"
- Chapter 27, "Process Automatic Debits."

22

About Banking Requirements

In France, businesses frequently accept and remit drafts for payment, and automatically debit customer bank accounts.

J.D. Edwards solutions for banking requirements in France include the following tasks:

- Working with bank account information
- Working with advanced payment terms
- Working with automatic payments
- Processing drafts
- Processing automatic debits

23

Work with Bank Account Information

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 23.1, "Working with Bank Account Information,"
- Section 23.2, "Entering Bank Account Information for Your Company,"
- Section 23.3, "Entering Bank Account Information for Customers and Suppliers."

23.1 Working with Bank Account Information

To process bank transactions for France, you must enter bank account information for your own company and your customers and suppliers.

The account information you enter must be accurate to avoid service charges from the bank. J.D. Edwards software validates the Rélevé d'Identité Bancaire (R.I.B.), including the bank account and transit numbers according to the standards set by the French banking authorities.

Working with bank account information consists of the following tasks:

- Entering bank account information for your company
- Entering bank account information for customers and suppliers

23.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that your user display preference is set to FR (France). The user display preference must be set for the online bank identification validation of the R.I.B. to take place.

23.2 Entering Bank Account Information for Your Company

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

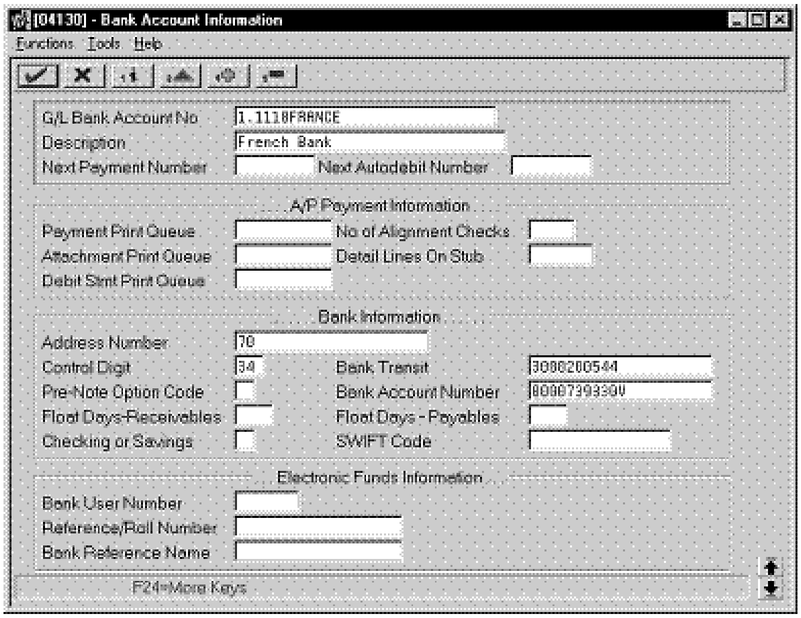
From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Bank Account Information

To process bank transactions, such as EFT's, for France, you must enter bank account information for your own company.

To enter bank account information for your company

On G/L Bank Account Information

Figure 23–1 Bank Account Information screen


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

G/L Bank Account No: 1.1110FRANCE
Description: French Bank
Address Number: 70
Control Digit: 34
Bank Transit: 3000200544
Bank Account Number: 0000739330V

1. To enter the bank information, complete the following fields:
   - G/L Bank Account Number
   - Description
   - Address Number
   - Control Digit
   - Bank Transit
   - Pre-Note Option Code
   - Bank Account Number
   - Float Days - Receivables
   - Checking or Savings Account
   - SWIFT Code

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 The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.
Address Number - Input (Mode Unknown)	The address number you want to retrieve. You can use the short format, the long format, or the tax ID (preceded by the indicators listed in the Address Book constants).

Field	Explanation
Bank Account - Control Digit	This is an optional field that allows you to enter a check digit for a bank account number. The check digit is not part of the key to the Bank Account file (F0030).
Transit Number - Bank	The routing and transit number for a particular bank account. The combination of account number and transit number must be unique.
Pre-Note Option Code	The code used to override the Pre-Note processing for electronic funds transfers. Valid values are: ■ blank Use the Pre-Note code assigned to the supplier. ■ 1 Override the Pre-Note code assigned to the supplier and produce a bank tape with no check output even if the Pre-Note code is set to P.
Bank Account Number - Customer	The customer's bank account number, usually found on the bottom of the customer's check.
Float Days for Checks - Receivables	The number of days the check floated. This is defined by subtracting the check date from the bank deposit date.
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
SWIFT Code	The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) code is an international banking identification code used to identify the origin and destination of electronic (or wire) financial transfers.

See Also:

- Setting Up Bank Account Information for A/P in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

23.3 Entering Bank Account Information for Customers and Suppliers

Navigation

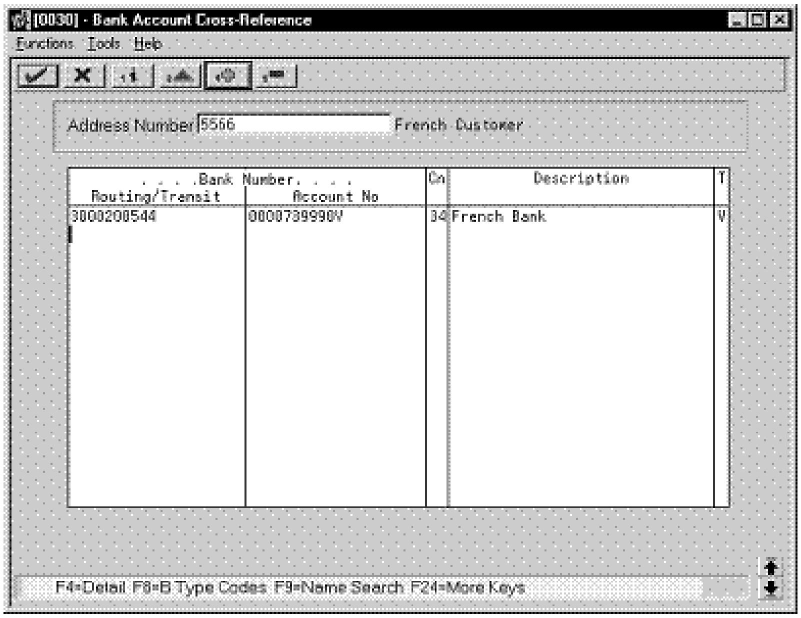
From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Bank Account Cross Reference

To enter bank account information for customers and suppliers

On Bank Account Cross Reference

Figure 23–2 Bank Account Cross-Reference screen



Address Number 5566 French Customer

. . . .Bank Number. . . . Routing/Transit	Account No	Cn	Description	T
3000200544	0000739990V	34	French Bank	V

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

1. To locate a customer or supplier, complete the following field:
   - Address Number
2. To enter bank account information, complete the following fields:
   - Transit Number - Bank
   - Bank Account Number
   - Bank Account Control Digit (optional)
   - Description
   - Record Type - Bank Transit

   See Also:

   - Setting Up Bank Account Cross-References for A/P in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

23.3.1 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Alternate entry methods	You can also set up the bank account information for your customer and suppliers from the Customer Master Information (P01053) and Supplier Master Information (P01054) forms. To do this, use the Bank Codes function.
Bank Account Exception Report	In addition to the online validation, you can run the Bank Account Exception Report (P00310) to verify that your account information is correct. When you run the report, the system verifies the account numbers based on a control digit (Clé RIB - Rélevé d'Identité Bancaire) and the bank transit number.

24

Work with Advanced Payment Terms

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 24.1, "Working with Advanced Payment Terms,"
- Section 24.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules,"
- Section 24.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars,"
- Section 24.4, "Setting Up Payment Term Codes,"
- Section 24.5, "Setting Up Installment Payments,"
- Section 24.6, "Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts."

24.1 Working with Advanced 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.

- 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 together with a discount percent to define the following:

- 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)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)

24.2 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 date can be an invoice date, G/L date, a service tax date, and so on.
Months to Add	This component is the number of months that the system adds to the based on date.
Days to Add	This component is the number of days that the system adds to the based on date.
Fixed Date	This component is the same date every month, such as the 10th or 15th of each month.
Workday Calendar	This component is a calendar that you can use to ensure that the due date is on a Workday.
Workday Rule	This component is a rule that you can use to ensure that, if a due date is on a non-workday, 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-workdays when calculating the due date.
Date Range	This component is a range of days that the system uses in conjunction with other components.

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

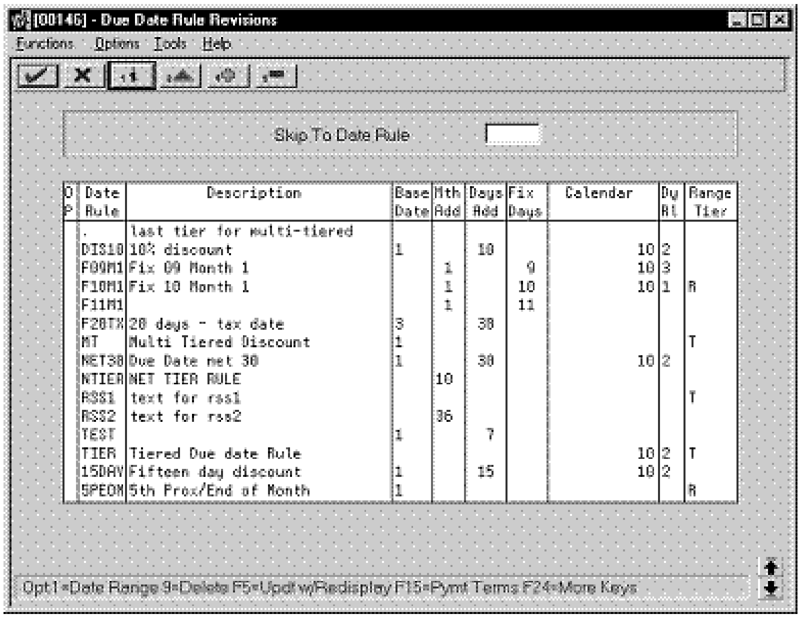
- Use the invoice date as the based on date and add one month. For example, if the date of the invoice is June 25th, the due date is July 25th.
- Use the G/L date as the based on date, and add one month and five days. For example, if the G/L date is June 12th, the due date is July 17th.
- Use the G/L date as the based on date, set up a day range, specify a number of days to add to the day 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
  - 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 24–1 ***Due Date Rule Revisions screen***



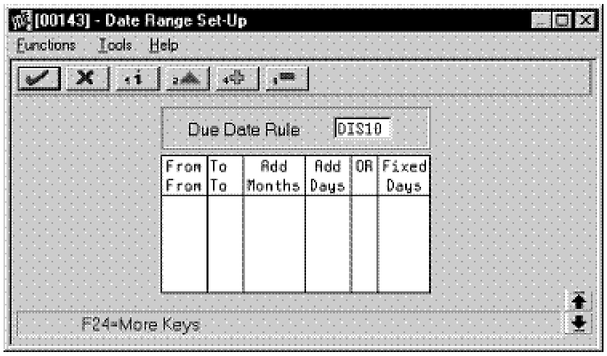
Skip To Date Rule

O P	Date Rule	Description	Base Date	Mth Add	Days Add	Fix Days	Calendar	Dy Rl	Range Tier
	.	last tier for multi-tiered							
	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	R
	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					
	TEST		1		7				
	TIER	Tiered Due date Rule					10	2	T
	15DAY	Fifteen day discount	1		15		10	2	
	5PEOM	5th Prox/End of Month	1						R

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 workday calendar, complete the following fields:
   - Calendar
   - Workday 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 24–2 Date Range Set-Up screen



Due Date Rule DIS10

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 Workday calculations. It will be validated against the Workday file (F0007).

Field	Explanation
Workday Rule	A code that controls how the system determines the due date when the due date falls on a non-working day. The Workday 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.

24.2.1 What You Should Know About

Option	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 months 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 months/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 the 31st). 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 with the number of days to add or the fixed days. The system adds the days to add, months to add, and fixed days to the last day in the range on the Due Date Rule Revision screen. To determine the date range, the system adds the days to add, months to add, and fixed days to the based on date.

See Also:

- Section 24.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars."

24.3 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:

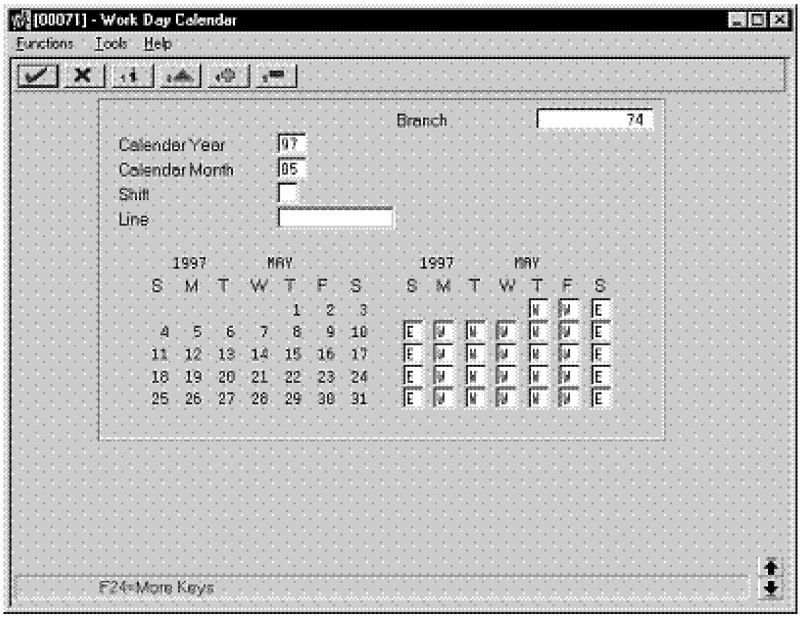
- Ignore non-workdays when counting the days to calculate the due date and not allow the due date to occur on a non-workday.
- Use the workday after the calculated due date as the due date. For example, if the calculated due date occurs on the weekend, the system moves it to the following Monday.
- Use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

If you specify a workday rule, you can adjust the payments due date to correspond with your working days. 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 working days instead of 30 calendar days.

To set up workday calendars

On Work Day Calendar

Figure 24–3 Work Day Calendar screen



Branch 74
Calendar Year 97
Calendar Month 05
Shift
Line

1997			MAY			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1997			MAY			
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				W	W	E
E	W	W	W	W	W	E
E	W	W	W	W	W	E
E	W	W	W	W	W	E
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 workdays and non-workdays.

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

24.3.1 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: ■ W (Workday) ■ E (weekend) ■ H (holiday) ■ S (shut-down)
The Workday Calendar program (P00071)	The Workday Calendar program is a Manufacturing program. On the Workday Calendar screen, the Branch field refers to a Branch/Plan (business unit). You can only set up a workday calendar for a valid business unit. After you add a workday calendar, you can specify the calendar on the Due Date Revisions screen. Only valid business units from the Business Unit file (F0006) can be added to the Workday Calendar file (F0007).

See Also:

- Section 24.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules" for information about specifying workday rules.

24.4 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 either:

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

24.4.1 Payment Term Codes

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

- 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.

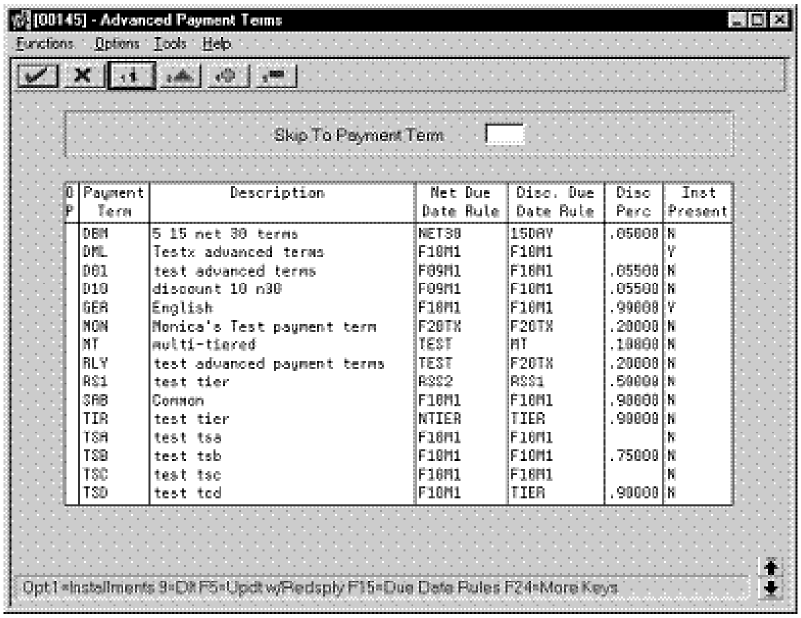
24.4.2 Before You Begin

- 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 24.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules."

To set up payment term codes

On Advanced Payment Terms

Figure 24–4 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
	DBM	5 15 net 30 terms	NET30	15DAY	.05000	N
	DML	Testx advanced terms	F10M1	F10M1		Y
	D01	test advanced terms	F09M1	F10M1	.05500	N
	D10	discount 10 n30	F09M1	F10M1	.05500	N
	GER	English	F10M1	F10M1	.90000	Y
	MON	Monica's Test payment term	F20TX	F20TX	.20000	N
	MT	multi-tiered	TEST	MT	.10000	N
	RLY	test advanced payment terms	TEST	F20TX	.20000	N
	RS1	test tier	RSS2	RSS1	.50000	N
	SAB	Common	F10M1	F10M1	.90000	N
	TIR	test tier	NTIER	TIER	.90000	N
	TSA	test tsa	F10M1	F10M1		N
	TSB	test tsb	F10M1	F10M1	.75000	N
	TSC	test tsc	F10M1	F10M1		N
	TSD	test tcd	F10M1	TIER	.90000	N

Opt1=Installments 9=D# 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.

24.4.3 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Simple payment terms	You define simple payment terms using the Payment Term Revision screen. If you want to set up an advanced payment term, you must use the Advanced Payment Term screen. The system displays both simple and advanced payment terms on the Payment Term Revision screen, but the Advanced Payment Term screen displays only advanced payment terms. (Advanced payment terms are payment terms that include a net due date and discount due date information.)

24.5 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 might 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.

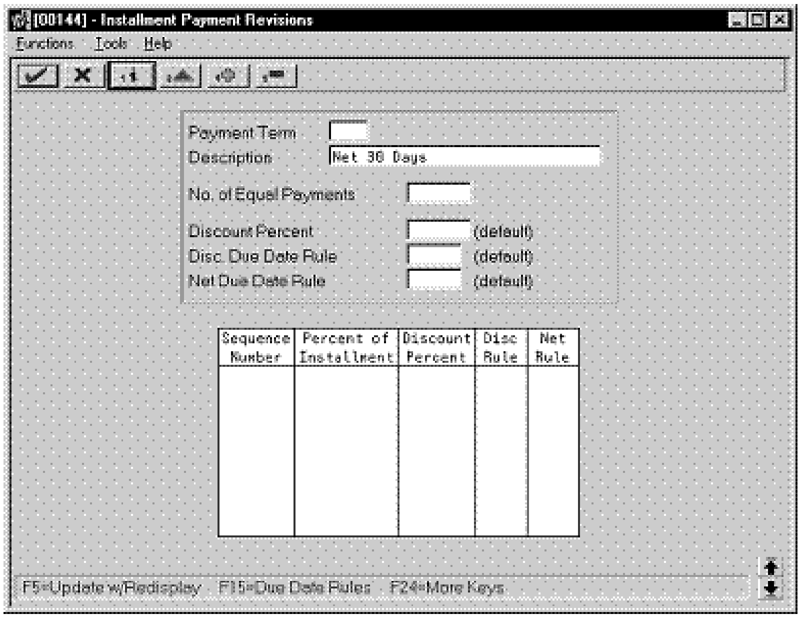
The following list describes two examples of installment payment terms:

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 six 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 five 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 24–5 Installment Payment Revisions screen


[00144] - Installment Payment Revisions
Functions
Tools
Help
Payment Term
No. of Equal Payments
Discount Percent
(default)
Disc. Due Date Rule
(default)
Net Due Date Rule
(default)
F5=Update w/Redisplay
F15=Due Date Rules
F24=More Keys

Description: Net 30 Days

Sequence Number	Percent of Installment	Discount Percent	Disc Rule	Net Rule

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.

24.5.1 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.

24.6 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.

> **Note:** 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.

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

24.6.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that your company tax rules are set up correctly. See Setting Up Tax Rules by Company (P0022) in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable 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.

24.6.2 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

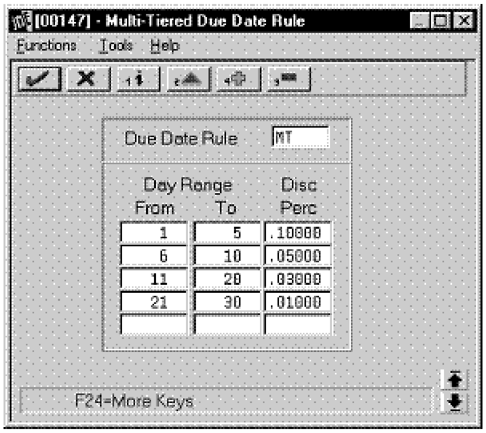
Set up multi-tiered due date rules for payment terms that allow multiple discount percentages.

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 Workday calendar, complete the following fields:
    - Calendar
    - Workday Rule
4. Choose the Add Multi-Tiered Information option.

Figure 24–6 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.

24.6.2.1 What You Should Know About

Option	**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.

24.6.3 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.

24.6.3.1 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.

Option	Explanation
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.

24.6.4 Processing Options

See Section 35.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142)."

25

Work with Automatic Payments

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 25.1, "Working with Automatic Payments,"
- Section 25.2, "Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments,"
- Section 25.3, "Creating a Payment Group,"
- Section 25.4, "Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments."

25.1 Working with Automatic Payments

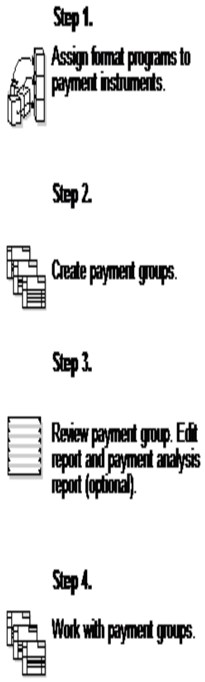
Use automatic payment processing to pay vouchers during your usual payment cycle. To process automatic payments, you assign formats to payment instruments. Then you create payment groups. After you create your payment groups, you process automatic payments in the group. When you select the Write function 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 graphic illustrates the working with automatic payments process:

Figure 25–1 Working with Automatic Payments 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*.

25.2 Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

Navigation

From Accounts Payable (G04), enter 29

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

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for France:

Program	**Explanation**
Program	Explanation
Payment formats	Use the following programs to generate payment formats for France: ■ P04572F1 for electronic transfers (*virements*) ■ P04572F2 for checks (*lettre chèque*)
Registers	Use program P04576 to generate the registers for both electronic transfers and checks for France.
Attachments	Use the following programs to generate attachments for France: ■ P04573 for electronic transfers ■ P04573F for checks
Debit statements	Use program P04574 to generate the debit statements for electronic transfers and checks for France.

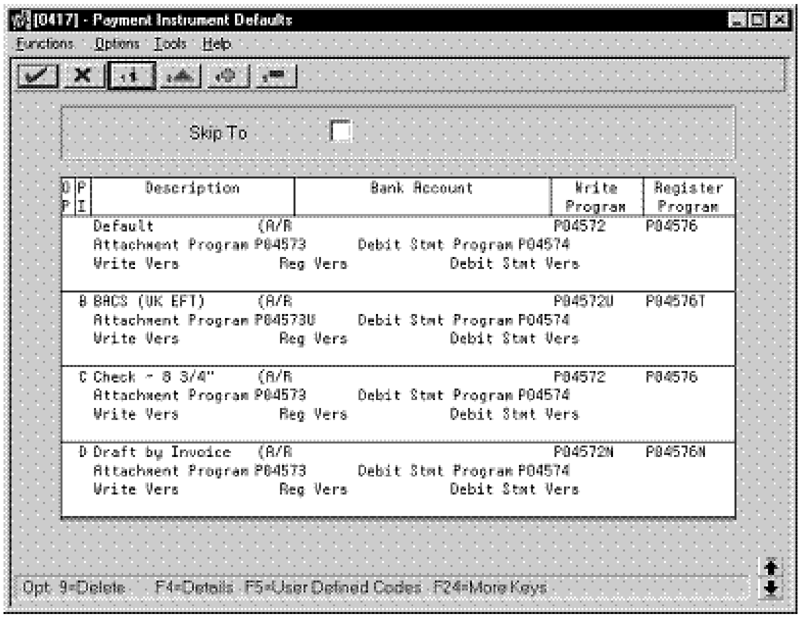
25.2.1 Before You Begin

- Set up a code on user defined codes file 00/PY for each payment instrument that you use and user defined codes file 04/PP for your payment programs. See Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for France."

To assign formats to payment instruments

On Payment Instrument Defaults

Figure 25–2 Payment Instrument Defaults screen



```
O P        Description                  Bank Account            Write     Register
P I                                                             Program   Program
    Default             (A/R                                    P04572    P04576
    Attachment Program P04573     Debit Stmt Program P04574
    Write Vers              Reg Vers           Debit Stmt Vers

  B BACS (UK EFT)       (A/R                                    P04572U   P04576T
    Attachment Program P04573U    Debit Stmt Program P04574
    Write Vers              Reg Vers           Debit Stmt Vers

  C Check - 8 3/4"      (A/R                                    P04572    P04576
    Attachment Program P04573     Debit Stmt Program P04574
    Write Vers              Reg Vers           Debit Stmt Vers

  D Draft by Invoice    (A/R                                    P04572N   P04576N
    Attachment Program P04573     Debit Stmt Program P04574
    Write Vers              Reg Vers           Debit Stmt Vers
```

Opt 9=Delete   F4=Details F5=User Defined Codes F24=More Keys

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 program, complete the following fields:
    - Write Version
    - Register Version
    - Debit Statement Version
    - Attachment Version

25.2.2 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Specifying a different version	You can specify different versions of the payment format and register programs that you set up for your payment instrument defaults. To do this, access the processing options for the Work with Payment Groups program (P04257). Enter the versions that you want to use in processing options 7 and 11.
French electronic funds transfer (EFT) format	The French EFT format (generation program P04572F1) consists of a fixed length record that includes 160 characters. The information included in the EFT file includes: ■ Header record - Information about the company that is ordering the payment. ■ Detail record - Information about the suppliers that are to receive the payment and the payment amount. The EFT file can include as many detail records as there are payments in the payment group. ■ Total record - Total amount of the transfer. The generation program also includes the sender's bank identification number on the header, detail, and total records, as required by the Banque de France. You can specify this identification number in the processing options for the program or set up the number in the G/L bank account information you enter for your company. See Section 23.1, "Working with Bank Account Information."
G/L payment date for French EFT format	The system writes the G/L payment date to the electronic funds transfer file in the DDMMY format, where Y is the last digit of the year. For example, July 07, 1997 is written to the file as 07077.

Option	Explanation
Bank transit codes for French EFT format	The system writes the bank transit number of your company to the header record and the bank transit number of the supplier to the detail record of the EFT file. In both records, the bank transit number is split into the Bank Identification Number (5 digits) and the Branch Identification Number (5 digits).
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.

See Also:

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

25.2.3 Processing Options

See Section 35.2, "A/P Payments - French Bank Tape (P04572F1)."

See Section 35.3, "A/P Payments - French Checks (P04572F2)."

See Section 35.4, "A/P Payments - Register (P04576)."

See Section 35.5, "A/P Payments - Attachments (P04573)."

25.3 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*.

25.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 35.6, "Create Payment Groups (P04570)."

25.4 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 them 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*.

25.4.1 Processing Options

See Section 35.7, "Work with Payments (P04257)."

26

Process Drafts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 26.1, "Processing Drafts,"
- Section 26.2, "Accounts Receivable Drafts,"
- Section 26.3, "Accounts Payable Drafts."

26.1 Processing Drafts

Payment by draft is a common business practice in France. A draft is a representation of a promise to pay a debt. Its existence changes the legal nature of the underlying liabilities or assets.

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 three to five steps, depending on the country or client requirements.

In France, drafts can be remitted on paper or electronically. When a draft is remitted to the bank, the bank charges a commission fee for processing the draft. The commission fee is subject to VAT. If the draft is discounted, the bank calculates its fee based on the actual due date. The fee for discounting is also subject to VAT. You must create manual journal entries for these VAT entries.

Invoices and vouchers that are subject to settlement by draft are distinguished from other types of transactions in the system by a special payment instrument type. You can specify a payment instrument type on the customer master or on the invoice/voucher entry screen.

26.2 Accounts Receivable Drafts

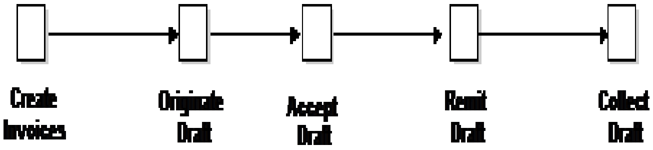
Businesses in France use the following accounts receivable drafts:

- Lettre de change
- Billet à ordre

The lettre de change is sent from the supplier to the customer and requires customer acceptance. The billet à ordre is sent from the customer directly to the supplier and does not require any acceptance.

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

Figure 26–1 Accounts Receivable Drafts Process

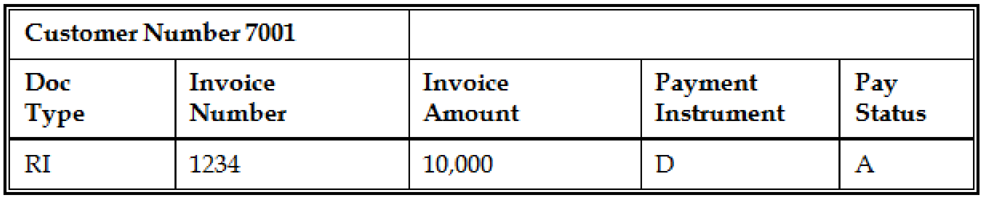


26.2.1 Creating Invoices

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.

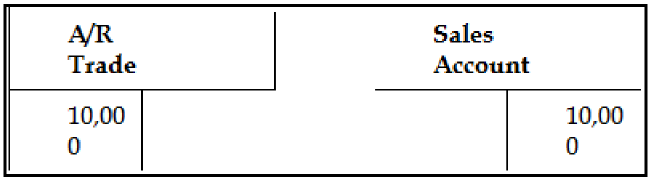
Figure 26–2 Open A/R Invoice



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

The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are as follows:

Figure 26–3 A/R Invoice Account Postings



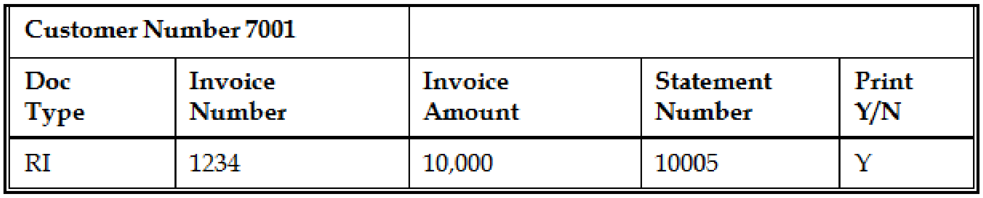
A/R Trade		**Sales Account**	
10,000			10,000

26.2.2 Printing 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, you can include invoices or statements. Some customers expect one draft per invoice. Other customers expect one draft for a statement of 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 26–4 A/R Printed Draft



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

26.2.3 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, whether it is manual or automatic.

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

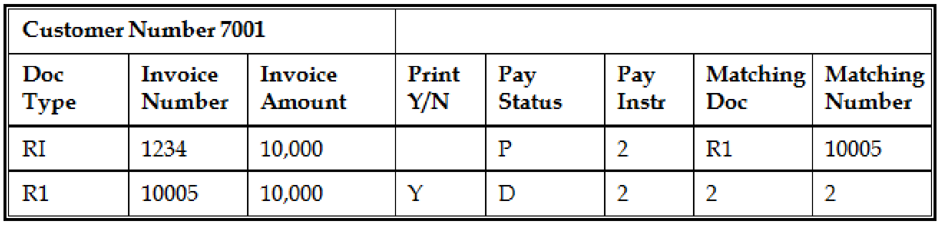
- Signing the draft that you originated and returning it to you
- Changing the draft that you originated (date, amount, bank, and so on), and then signing and returning it to you
- Originating, printing, signing, and sending the draft to you

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

At this point in the process, the system closes the invoice. The draft has been created and accepted.

The system creates a journal entry to debit drafts receivable and credit an A/R trade account. You post the journal entry.

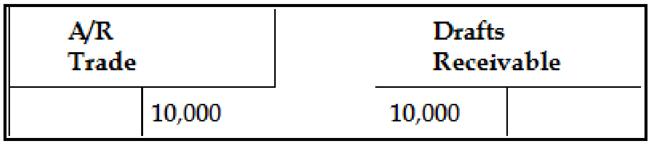
Figure 26–5 Accepted A/R Draft



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	2	2

The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are as follows:

Figure 26–6 Accepted A/R Draft Account Postings



26.2.4 Remitting the Draft

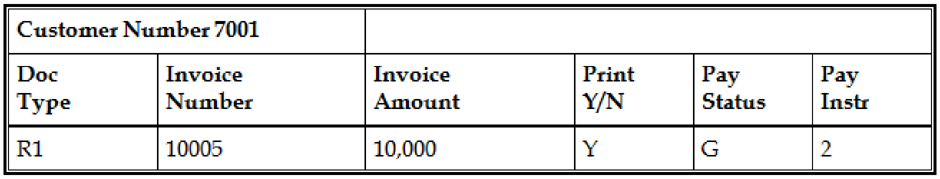
You remit (deposit) the draft to your bank so that it can collect the funds from your customer's bank. You can remit the draft either on magnetic tape or by printing a register. When you remit the draft, the system creates a journal entry to credit drafts receivable and debit drafts remitted. You post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

You arrange to collect funds from 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 interest when they advance funds for a draft before its due date.

Note: You can use either the paper draft remittance program (P03570) or the Magnetic Draft Remittance (P03572) to remit drafts. When you use the Magnetic Draft Remittance program, the program generates a file (F03572) that corresponds to the French banking standards (AFB) for magnetic drafts (LCR Magnetiques).

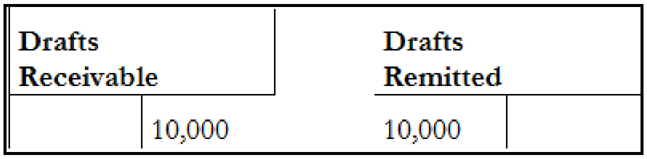
Figure 26–7 A/R Remitted Draft



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 and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are as follows:

Figure 26–8 A/R Remitted Draft Account Postings

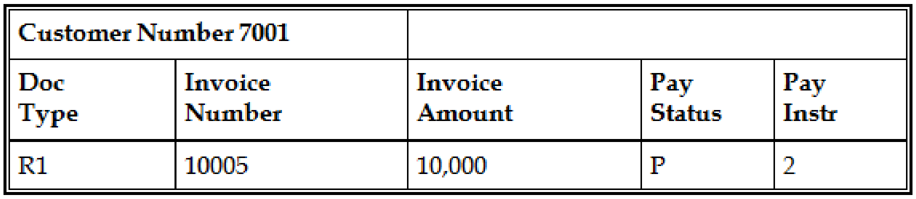


26.2.5 Collecting the Draft

Your bank collects the funds for the draft from the customer's bank on the due date on the draft. Your bank informs you if it cannot collect the funds. 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 it was collected, the system creates a journal entry to credit drafts remitted and debit a cash account. You post the journal entry.

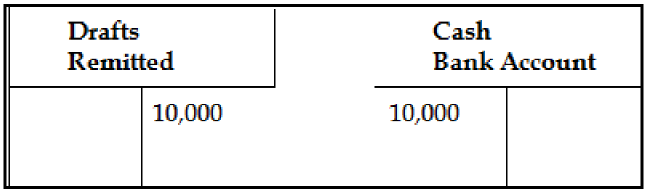
Figure 26–9 Collected A/R Draft



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

The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are as follows:

Figure 26–10 Collected A/R Draft Account Postings



26.2.6 What You Should Know About

Option	Explanation
Unpaid draft processing	There are times, after the draft has already been accounted for as collected, that the bank rejects the draft (usually because the client's account is overdrawn). You can account for unpaid drafts by choosing the Automatic Reversing Entries or Automatic NSF Entries functions on the draft entry screen. When you account for unpaid drafts, the system creates a matching document type to close the original document. The original invoice is reopened. When you post the batch, the system creates the following journal entry: ■ Cash Bank Account (CR) ■ A/R Trade (DR) You can also account for unpaid drafts at the remittance phase by choosing Automatic Reversing Entries or Automatic NSF Entries on the receipts entry screen. In this case, when you post the batch, the system creates the following journal entry: ■ Drafts Remitted (CR) ■ A/R Trade (DR)
Payor reference	When you use electronic drafts, you can indicate a payor reference on the draft file that is remitted to the bank. According to French banking standards, this reference must always be right-justified. If it is fewer than 10 characters. It includes zero placeholders. J.D. Edwards reference field is alphanumeric and cannot include any blanks, special characters, or punctuation marks. When not used, the field should remain blank. The reference field is included on the following forms and reports: ■ Drafts Entry (P03103) ■ Drafts Revisions (P03150) ■ Magnetic drafts remittance reports (P03572) Although the reference field is a generic field that can contain up to 25 characters, only 10 characters can be used for the French payor reference number.

26.3 Accounts Payable Drafts

The Accounts Payable system also provides a way to process drafts. The following information pertains only to the flow of Accounts Payable draft processing.

26.3.1 Creating a Draft

To create drafts, you select the vouchers that you want to include in a payment control group for drafts. Vouchers that are subject to settlement by draft are distinguished from other types of transactions in the system by the payment instrument type D.

When you create drafts, you use the Write function in Work with Payment Groups to print the drafts. You 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 new document should have a document type of P1 with a pay status of D to indicate that the draft has been created.

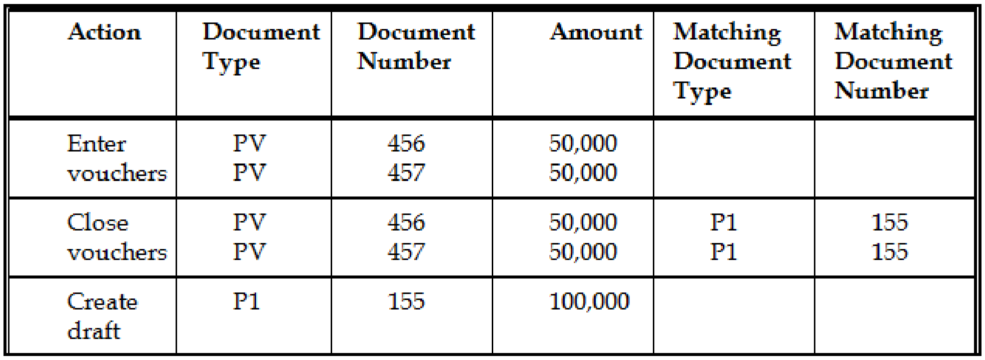
When you create drafts, you can use a processing option to submit the payment batch to post. When you submit the batch to post, the system creates journal entries that debit the A/P trade account and credit the drafts payable account. The system uses AAI item PDx to identify the general ledger account 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 selecting the draft for payment. When you select 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 replacing several vouchers. Each row represents a new record in the accounts payable tables.

Figure 26–11 Accounts Payable 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 it to the general ledger. The system selects drafts with a pay status of draft selected, 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.

26.3.3.1 Writing Payments

When you write payments, the system does the following:

- Changes the "next status" of the payment group from WRT (write) to UPD (update).
- Creates and prints drafts using control information for payment groups.

26.3.3.2 Updating the A/P Ledger

When you update payments to the A/P ledger, the system creates the following documents:

- A matching document with a document type of P1, which closes the voucher.
- An original document with a document type of P1 and a pay status of D (draft accepted). This document is the draft, which replaces the original voucher.

26.3.3.3 Closing Drafts

When you know a draft has been paid, you select it so that you can then post it to the general ledger. When you select it, you change the pay status of the draft from D (draft accepted) to # (draft selected).

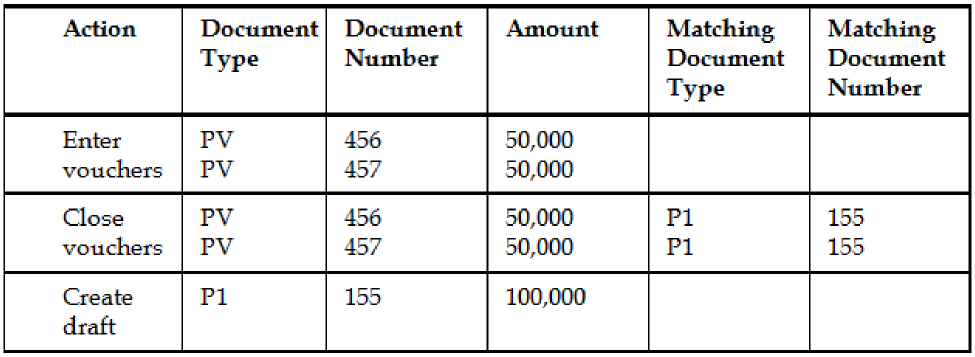
26.3.3.4 Posting Outstanding Drafts

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

26.3.4 Example: Paying Drafts

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

Figure 26–12 Accounts Payable (Paid) 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		

See Also:

- *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide* for more information about the tasks involved in accounts receivable draft processing,
- About A/P Draft 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.

27

Process Automatic Debits

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 27.1, "Processing Automatic Debits."

27.1 Processing Automatic Debits

Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Manual Receipts Entry

From Manual Receipts Entry (G0312), choose Other Receipts Entry Methods

From Other Invoice & Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose an option under the Automatic Debiting heading

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

- Identify those customers who have agreed to the automatic debit process
- Select the customers' invoices that are due
- Update customers' accounts after collecting the appropriate funds

27.1.1 Before You Begin

- Contact the bank to acquire the software package they use to transfer files electronically. You can also customize the Copy to Tape program (P03579) to copy transfer information to a PC document. You can then use the bank's PC software to communicate directly with the bank.
- On Customer Master Information, specify A (Automatic Debits, Accounts Receivable only) in the Payment Instrument field and Y in the Automatic Cash Algorithm field. See Entering Customers in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- On Customer Master Information, verify the customer G/L bank account information. Your customers must have a bank account type D set up for automatic debits. See Setting Up Customer Bank Information in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- On A/R Constants, specify Y in the Automatic Cash field. See Set Up A/R Constants in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

Run the Automatic Debiting program to process automatic debits. You can use proof or final mode to select A/R invoices that are subject to payment by direct debiting.

Mode	Explanation
Proof mode	When you choose proof mode, the program: Prints a report showing the selection of invoices that will be included in the automatic debit process Does not update the A/R Ledger file Optionally, you can exclude invoices from automatic debiting using Speed Status Change.
Final mode	When you choose final mode, the program: Updates the selected invoices as paid Creates a batch to post receipts to the Account Ledger file (F0911) Prints a final report of processed invoices Creates a diskette file for the bank in the French format (F03575F) You can use a processing option to print a customer statement of those invoices that are debited.

Note: When you run the Automatic Debiting program to process French automatic debits, you must specify program number *P03575FD* in processing option 10. This program generates a bank file (F03575F) that corresponds to the French banking standards for automatic debits.

After you process automatic debits, you can review and approve them before posting them to the general ledger.

27.1.2 What You Should Know About

Action	Explanation
Running the Automatic Debiting program twice	The system prevents you from running the same version of the Automatic Debiting program until you copy the tables that were created by the version to diskette. This protects the information from being overwritten by a new version before it is saved.
Adjusting the entries in an automatic debit batch	After you run the Automatic Debiting program in final mode, you can use the standard Cash Receipts program to: Reverse, void, or identify as non-sufficient funds (NSF) a transaction after the automatic debit batch has been posted Delete a transaction from an automatic debit batch before posting

See Also:

- Reviewing and Approving Invoices in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*,
- Post Invoices in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

27.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 35.8, "Automatic Debiting Build (P03575)."

27.1.3.1 Data Selection for Processing Automatic Debits

J.D. Edwards recommends that you process automatic debits by company. The receipts that are applied to the selected invoices are generated for the G/L bank account of the company.

Part V

Additional Business Practices

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 28, "About Additional Business Practices,"
- Chapter 29, "Print Ledger Reports,"
- Chapter 30, "Print Open Amount Reports,"
- Chapter 31, "Manage Bad Debts,"
- Chapter 32, "Process Multiple Currencies."

28

About Additional Business Practices

The J.D. Edwards solutions for additional business practices in France consist of the following tasks:

- Printing ledger reports
- Printing open amount reports
- Managing bad debts
- Processing multiple currencies

29

Print Ledger Reports

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 29.1, "Printing Ledger Reports,"
- Section 29.2, "Printing Customer Ledger Reports,"
- Section 29.3, "Printing Supplier Ledger Reports."

29.1 Printing Ledger Reports

You print ledger reports to review the detail of the transactions between your company and your customers and suppliers. When you print customer and supplier ledger reports for France, the system prints the transactions in the accounting format that is generally used by French companies, with debit and credit amounts in two separate columns. In addition, you can specify:

- Whether you want to print the reports based on main address book numbers or a parent number
- Currency totaling, where invoices and vouchers with similar currencies are totaled

Printing ledger reports consists of the following tasks:

- Printing customer ledger reports
- Printing supplier ledger reports

29.2 Printing Customer Ledger Reports

Navigation

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose Customer Ledger Report

The customer ledger report for France includes the following features:

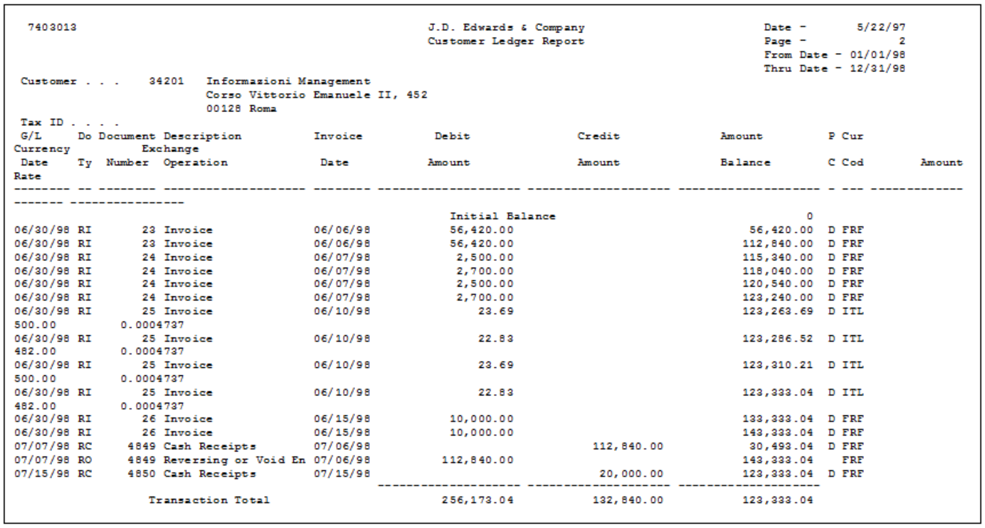
- Debit and credit amounts are printed in separate columns, rather than in a single column where the amounts are differentiated by a minus sign for a debit or reduction of the credit towards a customer.
- The amount of the A/R drafts that are generated for a batch of invoices is printed in the credit column the same as any other payment.
- You can print a report for all the transactions recorded for a certain customer based on a user-specified time lapse.

The system excludes the following documents from the customer ledger report:

- A/R draft (RiBa) transactions, identified by document type R1
- Gains and losses on foreign transactions, identified by document types RG and RL
- Adjustments that are made to original invoices, identified by document type RE

29.2.1 Customer Ledger Report

Figure 29–1 Customer Ledger Report



```
  7403013                                                 J.D. Edwards & Company                          Date -       5/22/97
                                                          Customer Ledger Report                          Page -             2
                                                                                                          From Date - 01/01/98
                                                                                                          Thru Date - 12/31/98
 Customer . . .    34201   Informazioni Management
                           Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 452
                           00128 Roma
 Tax ID . . . .
 G/L     Do Document Description          Invoice          Debit               Credit               Amount        P Cur
Currency          Exchange
 Date    Ty  Number  Operation             Date           Amount               Amount               Balance       C Cod         Amount
Rate
-------- -- -------- -------------------- -------- -------------------- -------------------- -------------------- - --- -------------
------- ----------------
                                                             Initial Balance                                    0
06/30/98 RI       23 Invoice              06/06/98            56,420.00                                 56,420.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       23 Invoice              06/06/98            56,420.00                                112,840.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       24 Invoice              06/07/98             2,500.00                                115,340.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       24 Invoice              06/07/98             2,700.00                                118,040.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       24 Invoice              06/07/98             2,500.00                                120,540.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       24 Invoice              06/07/98             2,700.00                                123,240.00 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       25 Invoice              06/10/98                23.69                                123,263.69 D ITL
500.00         0.0004737
06/30/98 RI       25 Invoice              06/10/98                22.83                                123,286.52 D ITL
482.00         0.0004737
06/30/98 RI       25 Invoice              06/10/98                23.69                                123,310.21 D ITL
500.00         0.0004737
06/30/98 RI       25 Invoice              06/10/98                22.83                                123,333.04 D ITL
482.00         0.0004737
06/30/98 RI       26 Invoice              06/15/98            10,000.00                                133,333.04 D FRF
06/30/98 RI       26 Invoice              06/15/98            10,000.00                                143,333.04 D FRF
07/07/98 RC     4849 Cash Receipts        07/06/98                                 112,840.00           30,493.04 D FRF
07/07/98 RO     4849 Reversing or Void En 07/06/98           112,840.00                                143,333.04   FRF
07/15/98 RC     4850 Cash Receipts        07/15/98                                  20,000.00          123,333.04 D FRF
                                                   -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                   Transaction Total                         256,173.04           132,840.00           123,333.04
```

29.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 36.1, "Customer Ledger Report (P7403013)."

29.3 Printing Supplier Ledger Reports

Navigation

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose Supplier Ledger Report

The supplier ledger for France includes the following features:

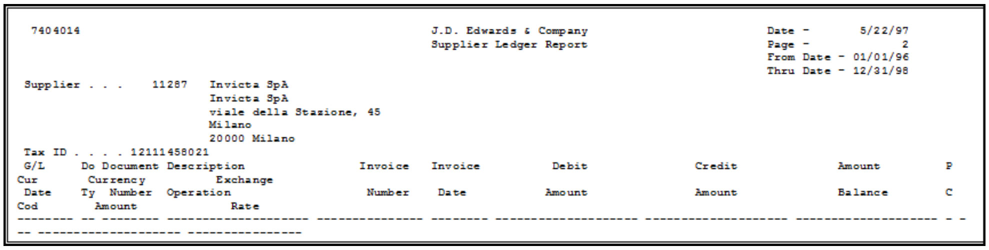
- Debit and credit amounts are printed in separate columns (instead of a single column where the amounts are differentiated by a minus sign for a debit or reduction of the credit towards a supplier).
- The amount held when a voucher is paid for a supplier that is subject to withholding tax is printed in the line immediately after the payment, rather than in the Discount Available column.
- You can print a report for all the transactions recorded for a certain customer based on a user-specified time lapse.

The system excludes the following documents from the supplier ledger report:

- Voided payments, identified by document type PO
- Gains and losses on foreign transactions, identified by document types PG and PL
- Adjustments made to original vouchers, identified by document type PE

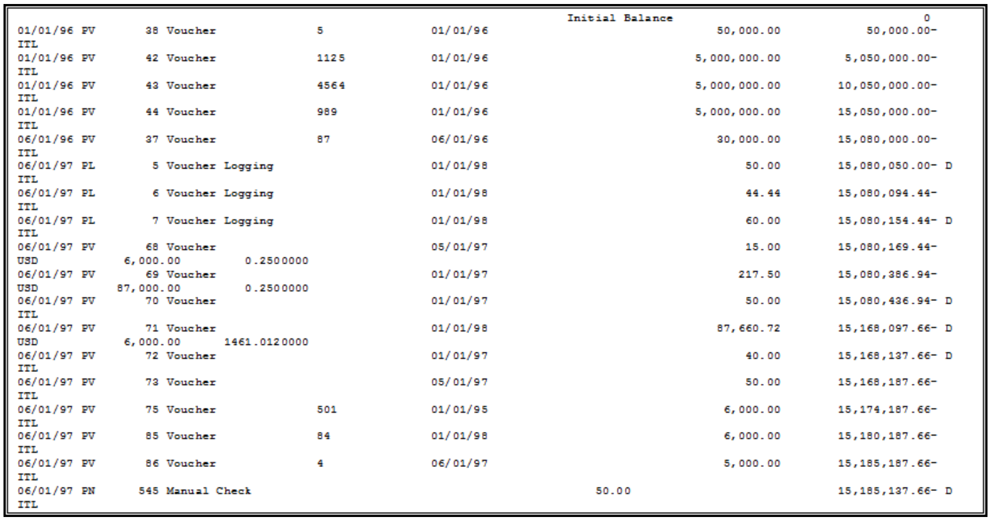
29.3.1 Supplier Ledger Report

Figure 29–2 Supplier Ledger Report (1 of 3)



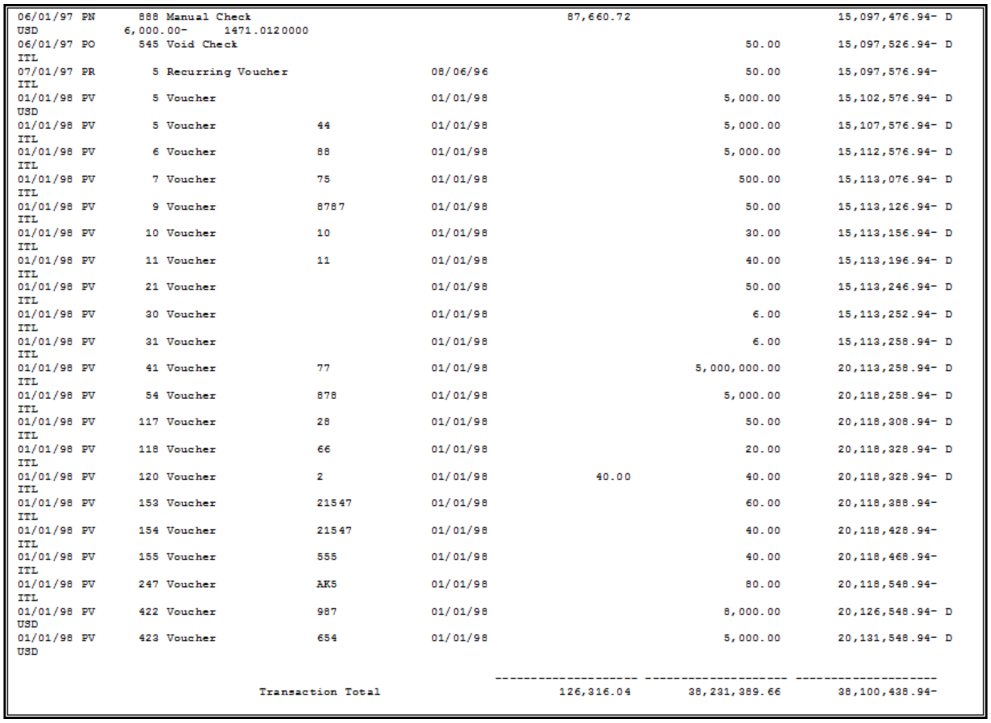
```
 7404014                                                  J.D. Edwards & Company                         Date -        5/22/97
                                                          Supplier Ledger Report                         Page -              2
                                                                                                         From Date - 01/01/96
                                                                                                         Thru Date - 12/31/98
 Supplier . . .    11287   Invicta SpA
                           Invicta SpA
                           viale della Stazione, 45
                           Milano
                           20000 Milano
 Tax ID . . . . 12111458021
 G/L     Do Document Description                Invoice   Invoice          Debit               Credit              Amount         P
Cur       Currency          Exchange
 Date    Ty  Number  Operation                   Number    Date           Amount               Amount              Balance        C
Cod        Amount             Rate
-------- -- -------- -------------------- --------------- -------- -------------------- -------------------- -------------------- - -
-- -------------------- ----------------
```

Figure 29–3 Supplier Ledger Report (2 of 3)



```
                                                                             Initial Balance                                    0
01/01/96 PV       38 Voucher              5               01/01/96                                 50,000.00           50,000.00-
ITL
01/01/96 PV       42 Voucher              1125            01/01/96                              5,000,000.00        5,050,000.00-
ITL
01/01/96 PV       43 Voucher              4564            01/01/96                              5,000,000.00       10,050,000.00-
ITL
01/01/96 PV       44 Voucher              989             01/01/96                              5,000,000.00       15,050,000.00-
ITL
06/01/96 PV       37 Voucher              87              06/01/96                                 30,000.00       15,080,000.00-
ITL
06/01/97 PL        5 Voucher Logging                      01/01/98                                     50.00       15,080,050.00- D
ITL
06/01/97 PL        6 Voucher Logging                      01/01/98                                     44.44       15,080,094.44-
ITL
06/01/97 PL        7 Voucher Logging                      01/01/98                                     60.00       15,080,154.44- D
ITL
06/01/97 PV       68 Voucher                              05/01/97                                     15.00       15,080,169.44-
USD             6,000.00         0.2500000
06/01/97 PV       69 Voucher                              01/01/97                                    217.50       15,080,386.94-
USD            87,000.00         0.2500000
06/01/97 PV       70 Voucher                              01/01/97                                     50.00       15,080,436.94- D
ITL
06/01/97 PV       71 Voucher                              01/01/98                                 87,660.72       15,168,097.66- D
USD             6,000.00      1461.0120000
06/01/97 PV       72 Voucher                              01/01/97                                     40.00       15,168,137.66- D
ITL
06/01/97 PV       73 Voucher                              05/01/97                                     50.00       15,168,187.66-
ITL
06/01/97 PV       75 Voucher              501             01/01/95                                  6,000.00       15,174,187.66-
ITL
06/01/97 PV       85 Voucher              84              01/01/98                                  6,000.00       15,180,187.66-
ITL
06/01/97 PV       86 Voucher              4               06/01/97                                  5,000.00       15,185,187.66-
ITL
06/01/97 PN      545 Manual Check                                               50.00                              15,185,137.66- D
ITL
```

Figure 29–4 Supplier Ledger Report (3 of 3)



```
06/01/97 PN      888 Manual Check                                             87,660.72                              15,097,476.94- D
USD            6,000.00-       1471.0120000
06/01/97 PO      545 Void Check                                                                        50.00        15,097,526.94- D
ITL
07/01/97 PR        5 Recurring Voucher                     08/06/96                                     50.00        15,097,576.94-
ITL
01/01/98 PV        5 Voucher                               01/01/98                                  5,000.00        15,102,576.94- D
USD
01/01/98 PV        5 Voucher               44              01/01/98                                  5,000.00        15,107,576.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV        6 Voucher               88              01/01/98                                  5,000.00        15,112,576.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV        7 Voucher               75              01/01/98                                    500.00        15,113,076.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV        9 Voucher               8787            01/01/98                                     50.00        15,113,126.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       10 Voucher               10              01/01/98                                     30.00        15,113,156.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       11 Voucher               11              01/01/98                                     40.00        15,113,196.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       21 Voucher                               01/01/98                                     50.00        15,113,246.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       30 Voucher                               01/01/98                                      6.00        15,113,252.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       31 Voucher                               01/01/98                                      6.00        15,113,258.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       41 Voucher               77              01/01/98                              5,000,000.00        20,113,258.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV       54 Voucher               878             01/01/98                                  5,000.00        20,118,258.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV      117 Voucher               28              01/01/98                                     50.00        20,118,308.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV      118 Voucher               66              01/01/98                                     20.00        20,118,328.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV      120 Voucher               2               01/01/98               40.00                 40.00        20,118,328.94- D
ITL
01/01/98 PV      153 Voucher               21547           01/01/98                                     60.00        20,118,388.94-
ITL
01/01/98 PV      154 Voucher               21547           01/01/98                                     40.00        20,118,428.94-
ITL
01/01/98 PV      155 Voucher               555             01/01/98                                     40.00        20,118,468.94-
ITL
01/01/98 PV      247 Voucher               AK5             01/01/98                                     80.00        20,118,548.94-
ITL
01/01/98 PV      422 Voucher               987             01/01/98                                  8,000.00        20,126,548.94- D
USD
01/01/98 PV      423 Voucher               654             01/01/98                                  5,000.00        20,131,548.94- D
USD

                                                                    -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
                                   Transaction Total                         126,316.04         38,231,389.66        38,100,438.94-
```

29.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 36.2, "Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014)."

30

Print Open Amount Reports

This chapter contains the topic:

- Section 30.1, "Printing Open Amount Reports."

30.1 Printing Open Amount Reports

Navigation

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose French Reports

From French Reports (G093151), choose an option under the A/P - A/R Ledgers heading

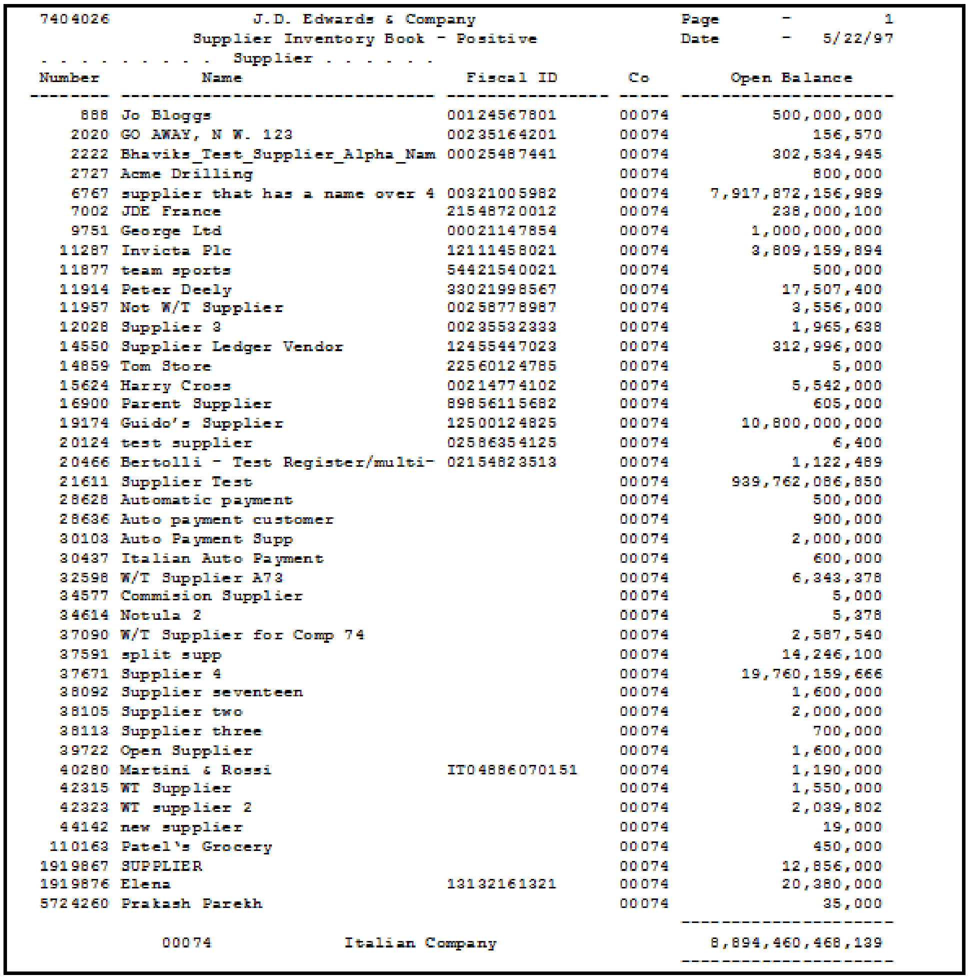
Businesses in France are required to report customer and supplier open amounts at year-end. To do this, print open amount reports for your customers and suppliers. You are required by French law to include these reports as attachments to the Balance Sheet.

You can run several versions of the open amount reports. When you choose a version, you specify whether to include positive or negative balances. The system does not include positive and negative signs in the report and prevents you from including both positive and negative balances on the same report. You also specify whether you want to review the following amounts and records:

- Total amounts
- Amounts as of a certain date
- Records sorted by customer or supplier name
- Records sorted by customer or supplier address book number

30.1.1 Open Amount Report - Supplier

Figure 30–1 Open Amount Report - Supplier



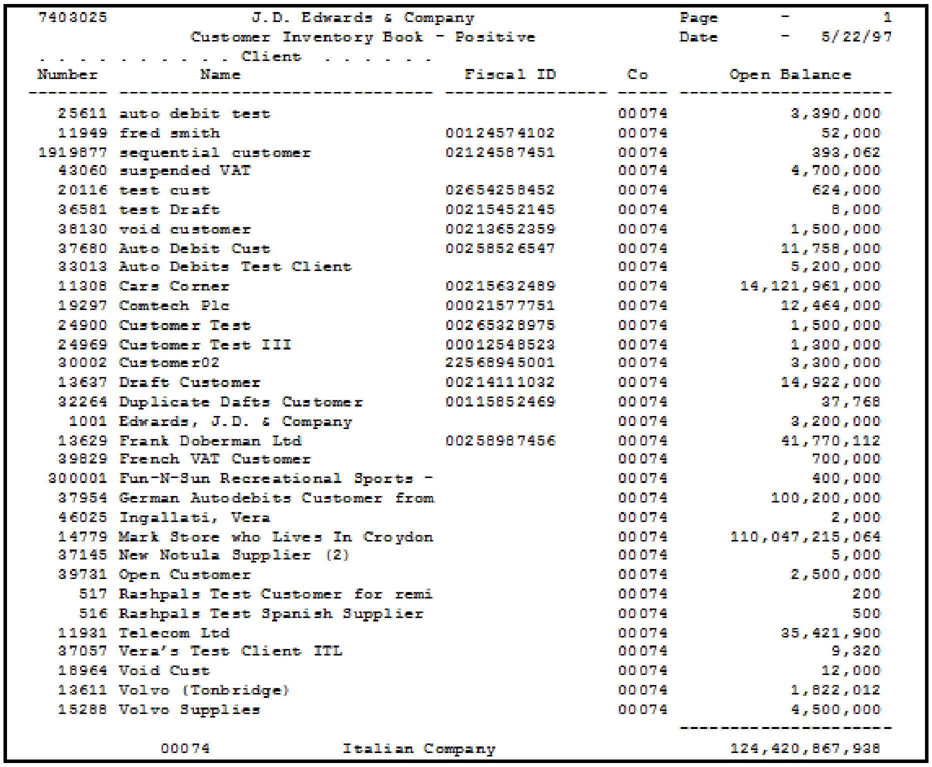
```
 7404026              J.D. Edwards & Company                     Page      -          1
                 Supplier Inventory Book - Positive              Date      -    5/22/97
 . . . . . . . . .  Supplier . . . . . .
 Number           Name                Fiscal ID       Co        Open Balance
-------- ------------------------------- ---------------- ----- ---------------------
     888 Jo Bloggs                       00124567801      00074          500,000,000
    2020 GO AWAY, N W. 123               00235164201      00074              156,570
    2222 Bhaviks_Test_Supplier_Alpha_Nam 00025487441      00074          302,534,945
    2727 Acme Drilling                                    00074              800,000
    6767 supplier that has a name over 4 00321005982      00074    7,917,872,156,989
    7002 JDE France                      21548720012      00074          238,000,100
    9751 George Ltd                      00021147854      00074        1,000,000,000
   11287 Invicta Plc                     12111458021      00074        3,809,159,894
   11877 team sports                     54421540021      00074              500,000
   11914 Peter Deely                     33021998567      00074           17,507,400
   11957 Not W/T Supplier                00258778987      00074            3,556,000
   12028 Supplier 3                      00235532333      00074            1,965,638
   14550 Supplier Ledger Vendor          12455447023      00074          312,996,000
   14859 Tom Store                       22560124785      00074                5,000
   15624 Harry Cross                     00214774102      00074            5,542,000
   16900 Parent Supplier                 89856115682      00074              605,000
   19174 Guido's Supplier                12500124825      00074       10,800,000,000
   20124 test supplier                   02586354125      00074                6,400
   20466 Bertolli - Test Register/multi- 02154823513      00074            1,122,489
   21611 Supplier Test                                    00074      939,762,086,850
   28628 Automatic payment                                00074              500,000
   28636 Auto payment customer                            00074              900,000
   30103 Auto Payment Supp                                00074            2,000,000
   30437 Italian Auto Payment                             00074              600,000
   32598 W/T Supplier A73                                 00074            6,343,378
   34577 Commision Supplier                               00074                5,000
   34614 Notula 2                                         00074                5,378
   37090 W/T Supplier for Comp 74                         00074            2,587,540
   37591 split supp                                       00074           14,246,100
   37671 Supplier 4                                       00074       19,760,159,666
   38092 Supplier seventeen                               00074            1,600,000
   38105 Supplier two                                     00074            2,000,000
   38113 Supplier three                                   00074              700,000
   39722 Open Supplier                                    00074            1,600,000
   40280 Martini & Rossi                 IT04886070151    00074            1,190,000
   42315 WT Supplier                                      00074            1,550,000
   42323 WT supplier 2                                    00074            2,039,802
   44142 new supplier                                     00074               19,000
  110163 Patel's Grocery                                  00074              450,000
 1919867 SUPPLIER                                         00074           12,856,000
 1919876 Elena                           13132161321      00074           20,380,000
 5724260 Prakash Parekh                                   00074               35,000
                                                                ---------------------
             00074            Italian Company                      8,894,460,468,139
                                                                ---------------------
```

30.1.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 36.3, "A/P Inventory Book - Supplier (P7404026)."

30.1.2 Open Amount Report - Customer

Figure 30–2 Open Amount Report - Customer



```
 7403025              J.D. Edwards & Company                   Page       -          1
                Customer Inventory Book - Positive             Date       -    5/22/97
 . . . . . . . . . . . Client  . . . . . .
 Number          Name                       Fiscal ID       Co        Open Balance
-------- ------------------------------- ---------------- ----- ---------------------
   25611 auto debit test                                  00074           3,390,000
   11949 fred smith                      00124574102      00074              52,000
 1919877 sequential customer             02124587451      00074             393,062
   43060 suspended VAT                                    00074           4,700,000
   20116 test cust                       02654258452      00074             624,000
   36581 test Draft                      00215452145      00074               8,000
   38130 void customer                   00213652359      00074           1,500,000
   37680 Auto Debit Cust                 00258526547      00074          11,758,000
   33013 Auto Debits Test Client                          00074           5,200,000
   11308 Cars Corner                     00215632489      00074      14,121,961,000
   19297 Comtech Plc                     00021577751      00074          12,464,000
   24900 Customer Test                   00265328975      00074           1,500,000
   24969 Customer Test III               00012548523      00074           1,300,000
   30002 Customer02                      22568945001      00074           3,300,000
   13637 Draft Customer                  00214111032      00074          14,922,000
   32264 Duplicate Dafts Customer        00115852469      00074              37,768
    1001 Edwards, J.D. & Company                          00074           3,200,000
   13629 Frank Doberman Ltd              00258987456      00074          41,770,112
   39829 French VAT Customer                              00074             700,000
  300001 Fun-N-Sun Recreational Sports -                  00074             400,000
   37954 German Autodebits Customer from                  00074         100,200,000
   46025 Ingallati, Vera                                  00074               2,000
   14779 Mark Store who Lives In Croydon                  00074     110,047,215,064
   37145 New Notula Supplier (2)                          00074               5,000
   39731 Open Customer                                    00074           2,500,000
     517 Rashpals Test Customer for remi                  00074                 200
     516 Rashpals Test Spanish Supplier                   00074                 500
   11931 Telecom Ltd                                      00074          35,421,900
   37057 Vera's Test Client ITL                           00074               9,320
   18964 Void Cust                                        00074              12,000
   13611 Volvo (Tonbridge)                                00074           1,822,012
   15288 Volvo Supplies                                   00074           4,500,000
                                                               ---------------------

            00074             Italian Company                     124,420,867,938
```

30.1.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 36.4, "A/R Inventory Book - Customer (P7403025)."

31

Manage Bad Debts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 31.1, "Managing Bad Debts,"
- Section 31.2, "G/L Offset Transfer Method,"
- Section 31.3, "Payment Status Modification Method."

31.1 Managing Bad Debts

In the French chart of accounts, a special account exists in class 4 as a subset of account 411000 - Trade Accounts Receivable. Account 416000 is used for doubtful clients and client accounts in litigation. When a bad debt is recognized, the receivable amount, including any VAT, is transferred to account 416.

When you recognize a client account as a bad debt, you create the necessary accounting entries between account 416000 - Bad Debts (Clients Douteux) and account 411000 - Trade Accounts Receivable (Clients).

To process bad debts, use one of the following methods:

- G/L offset transfer
- Payment status modification

31.2 G/L Offset Transfer Method

Use the G/L offset transfer method to transfer invoices from the trade accounts receivable account to the bad debts account. To do this, use the chargeback procedure in the cash receipts program. When you use the chargeback procedure, you close the invoice by opening a new document (document type RB). You can manually change the G/L offset for the new document to the bad debts account (416000).

You can use this method to create one new document per invoice, or one new document for all of the invoices that you want to transfer to the bad debts account.

If you create one document for multiple invoices, you can associate bad debts with document type RB. Otherwise, it is important to keep in mind that document type RB might identify other types of chargebacks in addition to bad debts.

To further identify clients with bad debts, you can specify the credit message D (for bad debts) on the customer master record for the client. The disadvantage of this method is that the system will not include the original data relative to that client's invoices on any accounts receivable reports that you print. This might not be a disadvantage if you are accustomed to tracking this information using online inquiries.

31.3 Payment Status Modification Method

You can modify the payment status for invoices that are considered bad debts. To do this, you must create a specific payment status code for bad debts, such as X. To further identify clients with bad debts, you can specify the credit message D (for bad debts) on the Customer Master record for the client.

If you use the payment status modification method and indicate the credit message D on the Customer Master record, you must:

- Modify the data selection for your A/R Open Detail and Summary reports so that invoices identified as bad debts (with payment status X) are excluded.
- Create report versions to report on clients identified as "bad debts."
- Manually enter a reversing journal entry at the end of the month to offset the difference between the Trade Accounts Receivable account and the Bad Debts account. You can print this information on Trial Balance report by G/L Offset. Use data selections to include only records with the payment status for bad debts (X).

The advantage of the Payment Status Modification method is that you can maintain the information in the system relative to the original invoice, and you can easily access and update bad debt information. The disadvantages are that the setup phase is more complex, and that you are required to make a monthly manual entry. However, J.D. Edwards recommends this solution if you need to keep the original invoice information to process delinquency notices.

32

Process Multiple Currencies

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 32.1, "Processing Multiple Currencies,"
- Section 32.2, "About Multi-Currency Features."

32.1 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.

32.2 About Multi-Currency Features

You can designate a specific currency for the following:

- Company
- Account

- Address book record

32.2.1 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.

32.2.2 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.

32.2.3 Intercompany Settlements

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

32.2.4 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.

32.2.5 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.

32.2.6 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.

32.2.7 "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.

Part VI

Processing Options

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 33, "Fiscal Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 34, "Tax Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 35, "Banking Requirements Processing Options,"
- Chapter 36, "Additional Business Practices Processing Options."

33

Fiscal Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 33.1, "General Ledger by Object (P7409C1),"
- Section 33.2, "General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2),"
- Section 33.3, "Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3),"
- Section 33.4, "Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4),"
- Section 33.5, "General Journal (P7409C5),"
- Section 33.6, "ETAFI Interface (P7409FI)."
- Section 33.7, "Sequence Number Generation (P74F0906) (Release A9.3 Update)"
- Section 33.8, "FEC Extractor (P74F0907) (Release A9.3 Update)"

33.1 General Ledger by Object (P7409C1)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
REPORTING PERIOD:	
1. Beginning month: (mandatory) Beginning year: (mandatory) Ending month: (mandatory) Ending year: (mandatory)	
LEDGER TYPE SELECTION:	
2. Enter the requested Ledger Type. The default is 'AA'. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes file in which they are listed. System Code: Record Type:	
SUBLEDGER INFORMATION:	
3. Enter '1' to print the Subledger and Subledger Type on the report. Leave blank to omit these columns.	
BUSINESS UNITS:	
4. Enter '1' to print the Business Unit on the report. Leave blank to omit this column.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
5. Enter the model Business Unit to use to retrieve the account descriptions. By default, the transaction description will be printed.	
POSTING:	
6. Enter '1' to print unposted transactions. Leave blank to print only posted transactions.	
7. Enter '1' to print a total for posted transactions and a total for unposted transactions. By default, these totals will not be printed.	
ZERO BALANCES:	
8. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the period and year requested. By default, these accounts will not be printed.	
FORMAT SELECTION:	
9. Enter '1' to print the G/L Registration Number and Currency Code instead of Batch Number and Batch Type.	
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
10. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. In final mode, only records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (P7409C3) will be printed.	

33.2 General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
REPORTING PERIOD:	
1. Beginning month: (mandatory) Beginning year: (mandatory) Ending month: (mandatory) Ending year: (mandatory)	
LEDGER TYPE SELECTION:	
2. Enter the requested Ledger Type. The default is 'AA'. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes file in which they are listed. System Code: Record Type:	
ALTERNATE CHART OF ACCOUNTS:	
3. Enter the first Profit and Loss account for the alternate chart of accounts.	
4. Enter the Category Code used for the alternate chart of accounts. (R021, R022 or R023)	
SUBLEDGER INFORMATION:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
5. Enter '1' to print the Subledger and Subledger Type on the report. Leave blank to omit these columns.	
BUSINESS UNITS:	
6. Enter '1' to print the Business Unit on the report. Leave blank to omit this column.	
POSTING:	
7. Enter '1' to print unposted transactions. Leave blank to print only posted transactions.	
8. Enter '1' to print a total for the posted transactions and a total for the unposted transactions. By default these totals will not be printed.	
ZERO BALANCES:	
9. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the requested period. By default, these accounts will not be printed.	
DREAM WRITER VERSION:	
10. Enter the DREAM Writer Version of the General Ledger report program (P7409C2A) to run. By default, the version will be 'XJDE0001'. Depending on which category code is used, the DREAM Writer version of this program has a different data selection.	
REPORT SELECTION:	
11. Enter '1' to print the G/L Registration Number and Currency Code instead of Batch Number and Batch Type.	
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
12. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. In final mode, only records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (P7409C4) will be printed.	

33.3 Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
REPORTING PERIOD:	
1. Enter the accounting period and the fiscal year. Leave blank to use the period and fiscal year of the Financial Reporting Date. Period: Year:	
LEDGER TYPE SELECTION:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2 Enter the requested Ledger Type. The default is 'AA'. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes file in which they are listed. System Code: Record Type:	
MODEL BUSINESS UNIT:	
3. Enter the model Business Unit to be used for retrieving the account descriptions. By default, the transaction descriptions will be used.	
ZERO BALANCE:	
4. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the requested period. By default, these accounts will not be printed.	
TOTALING LEVEL:	
5. Enter the totaling level for the account (1 to 4 characters). The default level is 2. Example: totaling level 2 = class total (1) sub-class total (10)	
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
6. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. **Caution**: The report can be run in final mode ONLY ONCE for the selected period and fiscal year. The transactions printed will not appear again on subsequent executions.	

33.4 Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
REPORTING PERIOD:	
1. Enter the accounting period and the fiscal year. Leave blank to use the period and fiscal year of the Financial Reporting Date. Period: Year:	
LEDGER TYPE SELECTION:	
2. Enter the requested Ledger Type. The default 'AA'. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes file in which they are listed. System Code: Record Type:	
ALTERNATE CHART OF ACCOUNTS:	
3. Enter the first P&L account for the alternate chart of accounts.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
4. Enter the category code used for the alternate chart of accounts. (R021, R022 or R023)	
ZERO BALANCES:	
5. Enter '1' to print the accounts with a zero balance in the requested period. By default, these accounts will not be printed.	
TOTALING LEVEL:	
6. Enter the totaling level for the account (1 to 4 characters). The default level is 2. Example: totaling level 2 = class total (1) sub-class total (10)	
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
7. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. **Caution**: The report can be run in final mode ONLY ONCE for the selected period and fiscal year. The transactions printed will not appear again on subsequent executions.	

33.5 General Journal (P7409C5)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
REPORTING PERIOD:	
1. Enter the beginning and ending year and period, or beginning and ending date. Beginning Period. . . Beginning Year. . . Ending Period. . . Ending Year. . . - OR - Beginning Date. . . Ending Date. . .	
LEDGER TYPE SELECTION:	
2. Enter the requested Ledger Type. The default is AA'. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes file in which they are listed. System Code. . . Record Type. . .	
ACCOUNT NUMBER TO PRINT:	
3. The default account to print is the Object/Subsidiary. To print the alternate account number, enter the category code where it is stored ('21', '22' or '23').	
OPTIONAL COLUMNS:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
4. Enter '1' to print these columns on the report: Business Unit. . . Subledger. . .	
SUMMARIZATION OF ENTRIES:	
5. Enter '1' to summarize entries to the same Account in multiple Business Units. Leave blank to print in detail. In either case, debits and credits on the same account will not be summarized.	
MODEL BUSINESS UNIT:	
6. If the Object/Subsidiary account is being printed, enter a model Business Unit from which to retrieve the account description. If left blank, the transaction account description will be used. If you are using the account in category code 21, 22, or 23, the description from the User Defined Code file will be used.	
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
7. Enter '1' to run the report in final mode. In final mode, only records that have been printed in final mode on the Trial Balance report (P7409C3 or P7409C4) will be printed.	

33.6 ETAFI Interface (P7409FI)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
ACCOUNTING PERIOD AND FISCAL YEAR:	
1. Enter the date OR the accounting period and fiscal year to select the data. If left blank, the current accounting period and fiscal year will be used. Date: -OR- Period: Year:	
LEDGER TYPE:	
2. Enter the User Defined Codes file containing the ledger types to process. If left blank, only ledger type AA will be processed. System Code: Record Type:	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
3. Enter the range of accounts to select the Profit and Loss Accounts. If left blank, the automatic accounting instructions GLG6 to GLG12 will be used as defaults. Beginning Account: Ending Account:	
FRENCH CHART OF ACCOUNTS:	
4. Enter one of the following values to indicate where the French Chart of accounts is defined: 1 - in object 2 - in object.subsidiary 21,22,23 - in category code	
MODEL BUSINESS UNIT:	
5. Enter the model business unit to retrieve the account description.	
BEGINNING BALANCE:	
6. Enter the number of fiscal years for which the beginning balance needs to be loaded (maximum 3 years). By default, no previous year beginning balance will be retrieved.	
ACCOUNTS WITH ZERO BALANCE:	
7. Enter 1 to select only the accounts with an active balance. The default zero and will select all of the accounts.	
MULTI-MEMBER FILE:	
8. Enter the name of the member to be created in the file F7409FI. If left blank F7409FI will be used as default.	

33.7 Sequence Number Generation (P74F0906) (Release A9.3 Update)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PERIOD INFORMATION	
1. Enter the Fiscal Year	
2. Enter the Fiscal Period Number (01 thru 14)	The system generates the audit number from the last number processed in the fiscal year to the period entered in this processing option.
OPENING BALANCE	
3. Ledger Type Neither AA nor Blank values allowed	Enter the ledger type for opening balances.
4. Document Type Blank not allowed	Enter the document type for opening balances.
COMPANY	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
5. Enter the Company Number to be used in order to retrieve G/L transactions. Blanks or 00000 not allowed.	
PROCESSING MODE	
6. Enter 1 to run in Final Mode and update files or Blanks to run in Proof Mode. Default value: Proof Mode	
ADDRESS NUMBER DESCRIPTION	
7. Enter 1 = Alpha Name from F0101 file 2 = Mailing Name from F0111 file	The value that you enter here will appear in field 8 (CompAuxLib) of the generated file.
FRENCH CHART OF ACCOUNTS	
8. Enter the account format to be used: Blank = G/L Account format (ANI) 1 = G/L Account format 21 = Category Code 21 22 = Category Code 22 23 = Category Code 23 Default value: Blank	Specify where the French chart of accounts is set up.

33.8 FEC Extractor (P74F0907) (Release A9.3 Update)

Processing Options	Processing Options Requiring Further Explanation
FISCAL YEAR (required)	
1. Format yyyy	The system issues an error message and stops processing if the fiscal year specified is not set up for the Company specified in processing option 5.
PERIOD NUMBER (Required)	The system issues an error message and stops processing if the periods specified are not closed periods.
2. From	
3. To	
COMPANY (Required)	
5. Enter the company	The system issues an error message and stops processing if the company number entered is invalid.
FRENCH CHART OF ACCOUNTS	
4. Enter the Account format to be used. 1: BusinessUnit.Object.Sub (ANI) 21: Category Code 21 22: Category Code 22 23: Category Code 23 Default value is 1 (ANI).	The system issues an error message and stops processing if you enter an invalid value.
ADDRESS NUMBER DESCRIPTION	

Processing Options	Processing Options Requiring Further Explanation
6. Enter the description to use in field "CompAuxLib" '1' Alpha Name (F0101.ABALPH) '2' Mailing Name (F0111.WWMLNM) Default value is '1'.	The CompAuxLib field is for the subsidiary ledger account number.
EXTRACTION MODE	
7. Enter the mode to extract information Blank: By ex post Sequenced Number 1: By Document Number & Type	If you enter **1** in this processing option, the system does not use the sequencing generated by the P76B906 program. You must complete processing options 8 and 9.
OPENING BALANCE	These processing options are required if you entered **1** in extraction mode processing option. The system issues an error message and stops processing if the opening balances for the period are not in the F0911 table.
8. Opening Balance Ledger Type (LT)	
9. Opening Balance Document Type (DCT)	

34

Tax Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 34.1, "Journal Entry with Tax (P09106),"
- Section 34.2, "EU Sales Listing Report (P0018S),"
- Section 34.3, "French Format Intrastat Report (P0018IF),"
- Section 34.4, "Tax Detail Report (P0018P),"
- Section 34.5, "VAT Report for Payments and Receipts (P7400C1)."

34.1 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	

34.2 EU Sales Listing Report (P0018S)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter the Branch ID to print on the report.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2. Enter the from/to reporting period to print on the heading From period: From Year: To period: To year:	

34.3 French Format Intrastat Report (P0018IF)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
BRANCH ID:	
1. Enter the Branch ID to print on the report.	
REPORTING PERIOD:	
2. Enter the reporting period to print on the report heading Period: Year:	
PRINT IN SUMMARY:	
3. Enter a '1' to print summary only. A default of blank will print all details.	
PRINT FORMAT:	
4. Enter the format to be printed: '1' Arrival of Goods '2' Expedition of Goods	
DECLARATION LEVEL:	
5. Enter the level of declaration.	

34.4 Tax Detail Report (P0018P)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' to flag the detail records as having been printed. Select the format you wish to print. (e.g. Enter 1 to print Detail report) 1. Print Detail Tax Report 2. Print Summary Tax Report	

34.5 VAT Report for Payments and Receipts (P7400C1)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PROOF OR FINAL:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' to run in final mode. If left blank, the report will be run in proof mode.	
DATES:	
2. Select the G/L dates range to be processed: Beginning date: Ending date:	
COMPANY SELECTION:	
3. Select the company for which the VAT on receipts/payments process needs to be run. A company code MUST be entered in this processing option.	
USER DEFINED CODES:	
4. Enter the file containing the VAT rate codes on receipts (A/R) to be processed. A User Defined Codes file MUST be entered in this processing option. System Code: Record Type:	
5. Enter the file containing the VAT rate codes on payments (A/P) to be processed. A User Defined Codes file MUST be entered in this processing option. System Code: Record Type:	
DREAM WRITER VERSIONS:	
6. Enter the DREAM Writer version for the VAT on receipts print program (P7400C2). If left blank, 'XJDE0001' will be used.	
7. Enter the DREAM Writer version for the VAT on payments print program (P7400C3). By default the 'XJDE0001' version will be used.	

35

Banking Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 35.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142),"
- Section 35.2, "A/P Payments - French Bank Tape (P04572F1),"
- Section 35.3, "A/P Payments - French Checks (P04572F2),"
- Section 35.4, "A/P Payments - Register (P04576),"
- Section 35.5, "A/P Payments - Attachments (P04573),"
- Section 35.6, "Create Payment Groups (P04570),"
- Section 35.7, "Work with Payments (P04257),"
- Section 35.8, "Automatic Debiting Build (P03575)."

35.1 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.	

35.2 A/P Payments - French Bank Tape (P04572F1)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PROCESSING MODE:	
1. Enter a '1' to print a paper Funds Transfer Order. If left blank a Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) file will be created.	
TAPE INFORMATION:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
2. Enter one of the following to load information to the reference field of the detail record. ' ' = payment document number '1' = vendor number 'literal comment'	
3. Enter the Sender's Bank ID number (6 pos.). If left blank, the Bank Account Bank System User Number (BACS) will be used. Please note that if this field is blank on the tape, the tape will be rejected by the bank clearing house.	
4. Enter the Sender's Fiscal Identification (15 positions). This can be either the SIRET code (1 + 14 digits) or another code (2 + code).	
5. Enter the City to be loaded into the payment records.	
BANK TAPE:	
6. Enter the following default values: Device Name. . . Tape Density. . . Label Name. . . Blocksize. . . . New Volume Name. . . New Owner ID. . . File Name. . .	

35.3 A/P Payments - French Checks (P04572F2)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
ADDRESS FORMAT:	
1. Enter an override address format to use for the payee and/or company addresses. If left blank, the country format will be used.	
PAYMENT INFORMATION:	
2. Enter a '1' if you would like the purchase order number to print on the stub instead of the supplier invoice number.	
3. Enter the City to print on the Payment.	
PRINT INFORMATION:	
4. Enter the Forms Type for the Payments Spool File. If left blank, the default is 'APCHECKS'.	

35.4 A/P Payments - Register (P04576)

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	

35.5 A/P Payments - Attachments (P04573)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PRINT OPTIONS:	
1. Enter one of the following values to select the sequence order of the detail to appear on the attachment. blank = Voucher Information '1' = Vendor Invoice	

35.6 Create Payment Groups (P04570)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PAYMENT SELECTION:	
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:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
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.	
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:	

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

35.7 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:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
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 . . . 6. Enter a '1' to request the following: Save Spool File. . . Hold Spool File. . .	
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.	
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.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
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.	

35.8 Automatic Debiting Build (P03575)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
PROOF OR FINAL MODE PROCESSING:	
1. Enter a '1' to create the file to be sent to the bank and to create the Automatic Debit entries against the selected invoices. If left blank, only a proof report will be produced.	
AS OF DATE:	
2. Enter the 'As of' Date to process. All invoices will be processed that have a comparison date on or before the As of Date. If left blank, the system date will default.	
DATE COMPARISON:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
3. Enter the type of date to compare to the As of Date. ' ' = Net Due Date (Default) 'D' = Discount Due Date 'I' = Invoice Date 'G' = G/L Date 'S' = Statement Date	
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM OPTIONS:	
4. Enter the MINIMUM amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts under this amount will not be selected.	
5. Enter the MAXIMUM amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts over this amount will not be selected. **Note**: The processing options above must be specified in the currency of the Bank Account.	
BANK INFORMATION:	
6. Enter the G/L Bank Account that the invoices are being submitted to. It is MANDATORY to enter a valid account short ID for this option.	
G/L DATE:	
7. Enter a G/L Date. If left blank, the system date will be used.	
DISCOUNT PROCESSING:	
8. Enter a '1' if all discounts are to be processed. If left blank, the cutoff date option will be used.	
9. Enter the cutoff date for applying discounts. Discounts will not be taken if the Discount Due Date is prior to this date. **Note**: These Discount Options also exist in Batch Receipts Processing (P03550). These options should have the same values as specified in your Batch Cash version.	
COUNTRY SPECIFIC FORMAT SELECTION:	
10. Enter the name and DREAM Writer version number of the program to be called to create the formatted file for the bank. (Press F1 for a list of available programs.) Program Name. . . . Program Version. . . .	
STATEMENT PRINT:	
11. Enter a '1' if a Customer Statement is to be printed for the Automatic Debits. If left blank, Customer Statements will only be printed where the number of invoice details exceeds the maximum number that can be included onto the format.	
COPY TO TAPE/DISKETTE:	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
12. Enter a '1' if the Copy to Tape or Diskette option should be called automatically following Final Mode processing. If left blank, the copy option may be run at a later stage. (Leave blank if creating paper forms).	
13. Enter the version of the Copy to Tape/Diskette program P03579 to be called. If left blank, this defaults to version ZJDE0001. Confirm values in P03579 processing options prior to running.	
BATCH PROCESSING:	
14. Enter the version number of the Batch Receipts program to be called to create and match the Automatic Debits to the selected invoice details. If left blank, one of the two versions will default. ZJDE0002 - For Summary JE's. ZJDE0003 - For Detail JE's. **Note**: verify the processing option values for the Batch Receipts version (P03550).	
JOURNAL ENTRY CREATION:	
15. Select G/L Entries Method: ' ' = Create summary total J.E.'s '1' = Create detail J.E.'s, which will create one J.E. per deposit item.	
BATCH CASH RECEIPTS PURGE:	
16. Enter a '1' to purge the Batch Receipts Workfile (F0312) upon run completion. If left blank, the file will not be purged.	
17. Enter the version number of the purge program P00PURGE to be called to clear records from the Batch Receipts work file F0312. If left blank, version ZJDE0009 will be called.	
BACS PROCESSING:	
18. Enter a '1' if processing BACS. A report message will be issued if the processing date is a non-workday.	
19. Enter the BACS processing date.	
20. Enter the number of days to add to the processing date. This is used to calculate the BACS expiration date.	
21. Enter the workday calendar to use for validating the processing and expiration dates.	
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FOR BACS CREDITS:	
22. Enter the MINIMUM CREDIT amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts under this amount will not be selected.	

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
23. Enter the MAXIMUM CREDIT amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts over this amount will not be selected. **Note**: The processing options above must be specified in the currency of the Bank Account.	

36

Additional Business Practices Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 36.1, "Customer Ledger Report (P7403013),"
- Section 36.2, "Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014),"
- Section 36.3, "A/P Inventory Book - Supplier (P7404026),"
- Section 36.4, "A/R Inventory Book - Customer (P7403025)."

36.1 Customer Ledger Report (P7403013)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
DATE RANGE:	
1. Specify the "From" Date	
2. Specify the "Through" Date	
PARENT/CHILD PROCESSING:	
3. Enter a "1" to list activity for parent accounts. Leave blank to list each child account separately.	

36.2 Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
DATE RANGE:	
1. Specify "From" Date	
2. Specify "Through" Date	
ITALIAN WITHHOLDING TAX PROCESSING:	
3. Enter a "1" to list Italian withholding tax on a separate line.	
PARENT/CHILD PROCESSING:	
4. Enter a "1" to list activity for parent accounts. Leave blank to list each child account separately.	

36.3 A/P Inventory Book - Supplier (P7404026)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
NEGATIVES BALANCES:	
1. Enter '1' to print only suppliers with negative balances. Leave blank to only print suppliers with positive balances. End	

36.4 A/R Inventory Book - Customer (P7403025)

Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
NEGATIVES BALANCES:	
1. Enter '1' to print only customers with negative balances. Leave blank to print only customers with positive balances. End	

A

Annual Close Procedure

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section A.1, "About the Annual Close Procedure,"
- Section A.2, "Annual Close Procedure."

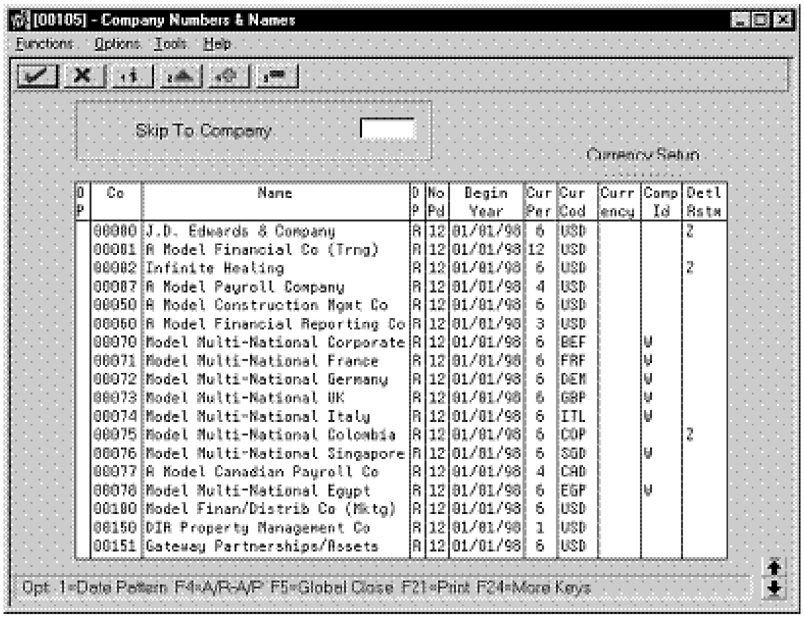
A.1 About the Annual Close Procedure

A fiscal year is considered active for a company when its beginning date is defined in the company setup.

For example, if the beginning date of a fiscal year for a company is 01/01/98, fiscal year 98 is *active* on January 01, 1998.

To change the active fiscal year, you must change the beginning date of the year. For example, in order to make fiscal year 99 active, the beginning date of the fiscal year must start on 01/01/99 (if the first month of the fiscal year is January).

Figure A–1 Company Numbers and Names screen



O P	Co	Name	D P	No Pd	Begin Year	Cur Per	Cur Cod	Curr ency	Comp Id	Detl Rstm
	00000	J.D. Edwards & Company	A	12	01/01/98	6	USD			2
	00001	A Model Financial Co (Trng)	A	12	01/01/98	12	USD			
	00002	Infinite Healing	A	12	01/01/98	6	USD			2
	00007	A Model Payroll Company	A	12	01/01/98	4	USD			
	00050	A Model Construction Mgmt Co	A	12	01/01/98	6	USD			
	00060	A Model Financial Reporting Co	A	12	01/01/98	3	USD			
	00070	Model Multi-National Corporate	A	12	01/01/98	6	BEF		W	
	00071	Model Multi-National France	A	12	01/01/98	6	FRF		W	
	00072	Model Multi-National Germany	A	12	01/01/98	6	DEM		W	
	00073	Model Multi-National UK	A	12	01/01/98	6	GBP		W	
	00074	Model Multi-National Italy	A	12	01/01/98	6	ITL		W	
	00075	Model Multi-National Colombia	A	12	01/01/98	6	COP			2
	00076	Model Multi-National Singapore	A	12	01/01/98	6	SGD		W	
	00077	A Model Canadian Payroll Co	A	12	01/01/98	4	CAD			
	00078	Model Multi-National Egypt	A	12	01/01/98	6	EGP		W	
	00100	Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)	A	12	01/01/98	6	USD			
	00150	DIR Property Management Co	A	12	01/01/98	1	USD			
	00151	Gateway Partnerships/Assets	A	12	01/01/98	6	USD			

Opt 1=Date Pattern F4=A/R-A/P F5=Global Close F21=Print F24=More Keys

Note: It is impossible to record entries from the previous fiscal year for the active fiscal year.

A.2 Annual Close Procedure

J.D. Edwards' annual close procedure for a fiscal year includes the following phases:

- Activating the new accounting period
- Creating adjusting entries for the period close
- Running the final period close

A.2.1 Phase 1: Activating the New Accounting Period

To complete the first phase, fiscal year N must be active, providing that you want to record entries on the previous fiscal year (N) and the new fiscal year (N+1). Consequently, J.D. Edwards recommends that you activate fiscal year N+1 in conjunction with the closing of the last period of fiscal year N.

Running a fiscal year closing procedure, called "period pre-closing," is also recommended in order to set up the balance forward amounts to carry over to the first period of fiscal year N+1. This takes place if the final fiscal year closing has not been run before reporting the first period of the new fiscal year. (This is a common occurrence.)

A.2.2 Phase 2: Creating Adjusting Entries for the Period Close

During the second phase, you must record the last adjusting entries of the fiscal year N to proceed with the final closing of fiscal year N.

You can use one of two solutions to record the last adjusting entries for fiscal year N.

A.2.2.1 Reopening Fiscal Year N

In this case, you are required to reactivate fiscal year N by using the start date for fiscal year N and setting up the last period as the active year and period (General Accounting system only).

J.D. Edwards recommends using a specific document type (for example J9 = year closing entries). After you post the last adjusting entries for fiscal year N, you must reactivate fiscal year N+1 and the current period.

J.D. Edwards also recommends that the last adjusting entries for fiscal year N be made by the same person and be protected from other General Accounting system users, although this is not mandatory.

With this solution, entering records on the previous fiscal year (N) is easily protected.

A.2.2.2 Without Reopening Fiscal Year N

This solution allows for entering records on the last day of the fiscal year N with the specific document type of ##(A7.3) or && (A8.1), without having to reopen fiscal year N. If you choose this solution, you must post these entries in the usual way.

Caution: With this solution, it is difficult to set up security on the record entry for the previous fiscal year.

A.2.3 Phase 3: Running the Final Period Close (available as of A72 and A73LG)

Before running the final period closing, verify that the following steps have been completed:

- Print the necessary reports.
- Print the Trial Balance, the General Ledger, and the General Journal in FINAL mode.

  This process identifies the transactions as already printed in final mode for the fiscal year that you are closing and prevents the reports from being run again in final mode for the same fiscal year.

  > **Caution:** This process can be run only once in final mode. However, the reports can be run as many times as required in proof mode, even after final mode has been run.

- Completely back up your environment.

At this point in the annual close procedure, J.D. Edwards recommends that you back up your entire environment for fiscal auditing purposes. The backup is very important because you can be asked, during a tax audit of your information system, to provide reproductions of your reports (General Ledger or other) as well as your accounting system's electronic data files.

After you verify that the preliminary steps have been completed, run the final period close.

When you run the final period close, the program computes the year's income and updates the balance forward amounts for fiscal year N+1.

> **Note:** The new (N+1) fiscal year's beginning balance date must already be active.

B

Technical Procedures for Saving, Storing, and Restoring Data

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section B.1, "Production Environment Definitions,"
- Section B.2, "Data Backup Procedures,"
- Section B.3, "Data Restoration Procedures,"
- Section B.4, "Accounting Data Storing Procedures,"
- Section B.5, "Storing General Accounting Data,"
- Section B.6, "Retrieving Stored Data,"
- Section B.7, "Storing Data and Software Upgrades,"
- Section B.8, "Computerized Tax Audit."

This document includes the definitions of the procedures used to save, store, and restore data in J.D. Edwards software.

B.1 Production Environment Definitions

A production environment is a group of libraries that define a consistent database from a software application standpoint.

Only one production environment is needed to use the software in production. However, several additional production environments can be defined for various purposes, such as:

Environment	Explanation
Development	A development environment can be used for the development and unit testing of specific programs. For example, a development environment might be used for creating interface programs or adapting existing programs to a company's specific needs.
Testing	A test environment is a test location for new or modified functionality. A test environment also allows for testing advanced or alternative setup.

Environment	Explanation
Pre-production	A pre-production environment allows for the real scale testing of custom programs or functionality not yet used. The setup can be shared with the production environment. Only the transaction data is separated. In this case, tests cannot take place without a setup change. Implementation of this type of environment depends on the internal procedure for validating new added-on functionality, usually performed by end users.

B.1.1 Creating an Environment

An environment consists of several libraries. Source tables and executable objects are located in different libraries. Data tables should be distributed among three libraries; this file separation is not required but is strongly recommended.

The first library, or security library, contains user profiles, access and product's internal security definition tables. This library is common to all environments.

The second library will gather all of the technical setup data. This data is considered relatively stable.

The third library contains all transaction data.

B.1.2 Example of Library Organization for Each Environment

Environment	Explanation
Production environment	QTEMP IBM Temporary Library CLTOBJ Custom Objects Library JDFOBJ J.D. Edwards Objects Library CLTCOM Custom Common Library CLTDTA Custom Data Library SECURITY Security Library CLTSRC Custom Source Library (optional) JDFSRC J.D. Edwards Source Library (optional) QGPL IBM General Purpose Library
Test environment	QTEMP IBM Temporary Library TSTOBJ Custom Objects Test Library CLTOBJ Custom Objects Library JDFOBJ J.D. Edwards Objects Library TSTCOM Technical Setup Library TSTDTA Data Library SECURITY Security Library QGPL IBM General Purpose Library

Environment	Explanation
Development environment	QTEMP IBM Temporary Library DEVOBJ Development Object Library TSTOBJ Custom Objects Test Library CLTOBJ Custom Objects Library JDFOBJ J.D. Edwards Objects Library TSTCOM Technical Setup Library TSTDTA Data Library SECURITY Security Library DEVSRC Development Source Specific Library TSTSRC Test Source Specific Library CLTSRC Source Specific Library JDFSRC J.D. Edwards Source Library (optional) QGPL IBM General Purpose Library

The Technical Foundation class and its associated documentation provides further detail regarding the environment install procedure.

B.2 Data Backup Procedures

You must do data backups must be done using standard IBM tools: using the SAVLIB command or going through the IBM BACKUP menu.

B.2.1 IBM Recommendations for Backups

- The recommended frequency of AS400 system data backups is provided by IBM. Generally, the frequency depends on the transaction volume of the company.
- It is important to monitor the material quality of data backups. Recommended drive cleaning frequency and support renewal are specified by the manufacturer.
- A printed document that details the contents of the backup must support any data backup. The printed document provides a verification of the backup.
- Data backups must be stored in a safe place. You must protect yourself against theft, flooding, fire, and so on.

B.2.2 J.D. Edwards Recommendations for Backups

B.2.2.1 Daily Backup

You must perform a daily backup must be performed for the entire set of production environment libraries. No user should be connected to the production environment while the backup is being performed, except for sophisticated backup systems that use a separate machine or "Backup."

Library backups for other environments depend on different criteria, including:

- Machine availability
- Backup capability (drive type)

- Environment utilization (obviously, it is essential to do a backup of the development library on a daily basis if archive development is in progress)
- Environment contents (for example, if the test environment is a similar copy of the production environment at a certain date, the backup of this environment is not necessary)
- If the test environment is used to test the implementation of a new setup, it is important to perform a backup of the environment

Daily backup supports can be reused periodically. The minimum recommended period between reuses is two weeks. However, if data input is mainly taking place around month's end, it is preferable to work over a two-month backup cycle.

> **Note:** No partial library backup is possible. This type of backup is unusable. See Section B.3, "Data Restoration Procedures."

B.2.2.2 Minimal Backup Procedure

If the operator realizes in the morning that the overnight backup malfunctioned, it is recommended to do a manual backup using the following procedure:

- To prevent users from connecting themselves to the environment, temporarily rename the production environment (menu G944, option 5 - see the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide*). Only the user in charge of maintenance can access the environment.
- The WRKOBJLCK AS400 command on file F0005 of the production transaction library identifies users who are already connected. Ask users to disconnect themselves from the system. Backup can start only after making sure that no user is connected.
- The WRKACTJOB AS400 command on the JDE batch subsystem identifies active batch jobs. The backup will start only after these jobs have terminated. If jobs are printing, the operator can cancel them.
- Run backup (SAVLIB command, QSECOFR user profile). It is important to know the backup runtimes involved in order to decide what must be saved. The ideal backup covers all production environment libraries. To minimize backup runtime, it is possible to perform a backup of the transaction data library only. Since other libraries are relatively stable, data loss if data restoration is needed should be minimal and easily recovered.
- When the backup run is nearing completion, the operator can rename the production environment back to its original name and must inform users that they can signon.

B.2.2.3 Monthly Backup

You must keep monthly backup tapes for a specified amount of time.

Period	Explanation
End of month backup	The first monthly backup consists of storing the daily backup tape of the last day of the month. If an integrity problem occurs in the database, this type of backup can be used to identify the time when the problem occurred.
End of fiscal period back up	A second monthly backup must be performed after the accounting closing of the period (general accounting closing).

B.2.2.4 Annual Backup

Two annual backups are recommended as follows:

Period	Explanation
End of year backup	A backup of all production libraries on the last day of the calendar year.
End of fiscal year backup	A backup of all production libraries after the fiscal year's final closing.

B.3 Data Restoration Procedures

B.3.1 Global Restore

If a serious problem causes partial or total loss of data in the system, the recommended restore procedure follows:

- Restore all libraries from the data backup. Use IBM standard procedure (RSTLIB command).
- If all data entered since the last backup are lost and must be reentered, then follow this procedure:
    - For data entered from a hard copy document, it is important to organize these documents by data entry day in order to simply the reentry procedure.
    - For data entered from telephone information (non-accounting entries, such as invoices), if the entries have not been printed, the data could be completely lost. In this case, it is recommended to implement a procedure for printing entries when taking information on the phone to maintain a hard-copy version of all data entered. (This could be as simple as a screen print.)
    - For batch entry (such as automated cash receipts from alternate sources), you must restart the interface. The interface could be requested again to the originating source.

Note: Implementation of system and software security should minimize these types of errors.

B.3.2 Partial Restore

If only one file has been damaged, for example because of user error, then evaluate the consequences of a partial restore.

- If the file is a setup file, consider reestablishing the situation in restoring only that file. However, it is necessary to thoroughly test to validate this principle.
- If the file is an accounting transaction file (journal entries or account balances), running a partial restore is strongly discouraged.

B.4 Accounting Data Storing Procedures

B.4.1 Accounts Payable Transaction Data

You can store the accounts payable transaction data as follows:

- Option 14 from menu G0431 runs a process that purges the Accounts Payable transaction tables. Purge processes data with a posting date that is lower than the expiration date that you define.
- The following Accounts Payable data is purged:
  - Paid invoices with a posting date that is the same as or lower than the expiration date.
  - Payments with a posting date that is the same as or lower than the expiration date.
- The purged data is placed in the following separate tables:
  - F0411P - Invoices
  - F0413P - Payments
  - F0414P - Matching data
- Save these tables, and then delete them from the system.

B.4.2 Accounts Receivable Transaction Data

You can store the accounts receivable transaction data as follows:

- Option 14 from menu G0331 runs a process that purges the Accounts Receivable transaction tables. Purge processes data with a posting date that is lower than the expiration date that you define.
- The following accounts receivable data is purged:
  - Paid invoices with a posting date that is the same as or lower than the expiration date.
  - Payments with a posting date that is the same as or lower than the expiration date.
- The purged data is placed in the following separate file:
  - F0311P - Invoices, payments and matching data

Caution: The storage of accounts payable and accounts receivable data is not associated with the storage of general accounting data. That is, when you store the accounts payable and accounts receivable data, you do not automatically store the general accounting as part of the process. J.D. Edwards strongly recommends that you store general accounting data before you store the data of auxiliary accounting systems. It is possible to store general accounting data for a fiscal year without storing the corresponding data in the auxiliary accounting systems.

B.4.3 Address Book Data (Supplier and Customer Information)

You can delete information in the Address Book if the auxiliary accounting systems do not contain any active transactions associated with the supplier or customer information that you are deleting. Consequently, if the company has not needed a supplier since the last storing date, purging the auxiliary data can mean the deletion of the supplier's information without a trace. To avoid the situation, proceed as follows:

- Run reports to identify Address Book records without transactions before proceeding with the storing procedure, using option 21 from menu G0131. You can delete Address Book records through this option.
- Run reports after the purge of transaction tables is complete.

Compare the two lists to help identify Address Book records that are not used anymore. The tiers should have a specific search criteria assigned to them (see Set Up User and Group Security in the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide*) to avoid any untimely deletion.

B.5 Storing General Accounting Data

You can store general accounting data on a fiscal year basis. Data storage can only take place on a closed period. Data storage can be processed in two different ways:

- Option 14 from menu G09317 purges a period's entries and stores them in a file named F0911xx, where xx is the completed fiscal year.
- Option 15 from menu G09317 purges the account balance records of a period and stores them in a file named F0902xx, where xx is the completed fiscal year.

You must save the stored F0911xx and F0902xx tables, and then delete them from the system.

B.6 Retrieving Stored Data

It is possible to reinsert stored data into the database at any time (provided that there is enough space on the system). To retrieve stored data, use the following procedure:

- Restore the stored tables on the system
- Make an additional copy of the stored tables to the corresponding database file:
  - F0411P to F0411
  - F0413P to F0413
  - F0414P to F0414
  - F0311P to F0311
  - F0911xx to F0911
  - F0902xx to F0902

B.7 Storing Data and Software Upgrades

A software upgrade causes changes in the database setup. If a data store takes place before a software version upgrade, the procedure to retrieve stored data does not apply. In order to use procedure to retrieve stored data, a conversion of the stored file through the upgrade tools (UPGRADE) is required. You can use the versions upgrade tools to retrieve stored data.

Note: You can upgrade stored tables at a different time than the upgrade of the production environment.

B.8 Computerized Tax Audit

During a tax audit of an information system for a fiscal year that has been stored, you will be asked to provide the auditor with the production environment compliant with the audited period. To meet this requirement, restore all production libraries from the backup of the end of the fiscal year in a separate environment.

If a software upgrade has been implemented in the meantime, it will be necessary to keep both versions on the system.

C

Alternate Chart of Accounts

This appendix contains the topic:

- Section C.1, "Data Integrity."

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

C.1 Data Integrity

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

C.1.1 Example: Account Defined Only in the Account Master File

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

J.D. Edwards suggests that you establish an internal procedure to audit the integrity of the data entered. For example, you can run a Financial Enterprise Report Writer (Financial ERW) report that provides the following information:

Account	Code 1	Code 2
Ledger Type (AA Actual Amounts)	DR	CR
Total Alternate Accounts (A)	DR	CR
Total Other/Corporate Accounts (B)	DR	CR
General Total (A + B)	DR	CR

Run the report on a daily or weekly basis, depending on the volume of your transactions.

C.1.2 Example: Account Defined Only in the Alternate Chart of Accounts

You might create an alternate account using category codes 21, 22, and 23 without defining a corresponding account in the Account Master file.

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

C.1.3 Example: Account Deleted from the Alternate Chart of Accounts

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

J.D. Edwards recommends that you establish an internal procedure to restrict the access to the user defined codes tables to a few individuals who are responsible for system setup. These individuals should understand how category codes and accounts are related.

In Version A7.3 software, a new security feature called "User Defined Codes by User ID" exists to prevent alternate accounts from being inadvertently deleted. You can implement this new feature to define security for specific user defined codes and users.

C.1.4 Example: Reorganization of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts

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

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

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

See Also:

- Section 5.1, "Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts."

D

Multiple Ledger Types

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section D.1, "Using Multiple Ledger Types,"
- Section D.2, "User Defined Ledgers."

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

D.1 Using Multiple Ledger Types

At year end, your company reports the yearly results during the first few days of January, while in France, for example, the law specifies that the company has until March to report fiscal activity to the authorities. The year is closed from the standpoint of the company, but is not yet closed from a local legal standpoint. The time difference means that the French company must make adjustments for three months that the corporate company does not have to see. These adjustments are typically recorded in an alternate ledger type.

D.1.1 Example: Currency Ledgers

A company can impose a fixed yearly exchange rate by management choice. In some countries, such as France, it is not acceptable from a legal point of view to ignore gains and losses in foreign currency. You can use the actual amounts (AA) ledger for the company, in which foreign transactions do not have any currency gains and losses, and an alternate ledger type in which you can book the currency gains and losses. In either case, the additional ledger is required to enter transactions that adjust either the local or the company's accounting system.

D.1.2 Example: Depreciation Ledgers

Three ledger types are not uncommon if fixed assets depreciation is involved. In this case, one ledger is used to record the depreciation that is calculated with the corporate depreciation method in the corporate ledger. An alternate ledger is used to record the depreciation that is calculated based on the depreciation method that is required by the local authorities. The difference between the two depreciation methods is recorded in a third ledger. For local legal reports, you sum the three ledger types to show the actual activity in the depreciation account.

D.2 User Defined Ledgers

To accommodate the need for multiple ledgers, J.D. Edwards software provides a user defined code file in which you can define all the ledgers you use as the ledger types on which you must report.

The actual amounts (AA) ledger is kept as the company's standard ledger, while alternate ledgers keep the adjusting transactions that justify the differences between the company books and the local legal books. You can specify ledger types in the report processing options. An inquiry or a report on the account shows the sum of the two ledger types and displays the actual activity in that account.

E

Translation Issues

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section E.1, "Multi-Language Environments,"
- Section E.2, "Other Translation Capabilities."

E.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 3.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."

E.2 Other Translation Capabilities

In addition to the standard menus, forms, and reports, you might want to translate other parts of the software. For example, you might want to translate the names of the accounts that you set up for your company. You might also want to translate the values in some user defined code tables. A list of common software elements that you might want to translate if you use the software in a multinational environment follows:

- Business unit descriptions
- Account descriptions
- 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.

E.2.1 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:

- Translating Accounts in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

E.2.2 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:

- Translating Business Units in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

E.2.3 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions

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

See Also:

- Work with AAIs in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

E.2.4 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 screen.

E.2.5 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 screen. After you access the screen, you can translate the description for the field into many different languages.

See Also:

- Work with User Defined Codes in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

E.2.6 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*.

F

Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form

This appendix contains the topic:

- Section F.1, "About the French Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form."

F.1 About the French Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form

In France, the taxpayer is liable for output VAT and input VAT. You must report VAT to officials. VAT returns must be completed monthly on a special form and filed with the local tax office between the 15th and 24th day of the following month.

You can use J.D. Edwards localized software to run French VAT reports. The reports provide the information that you need to complete official tax declaration forms and reconcile the VAT accounts. You can use information from VAT reports to differentiate between transactions that are subject to the ordinary VAT regime and transactions that are subject to the VAT Receivable on Receipts and VAT Payable on Payments regimes.

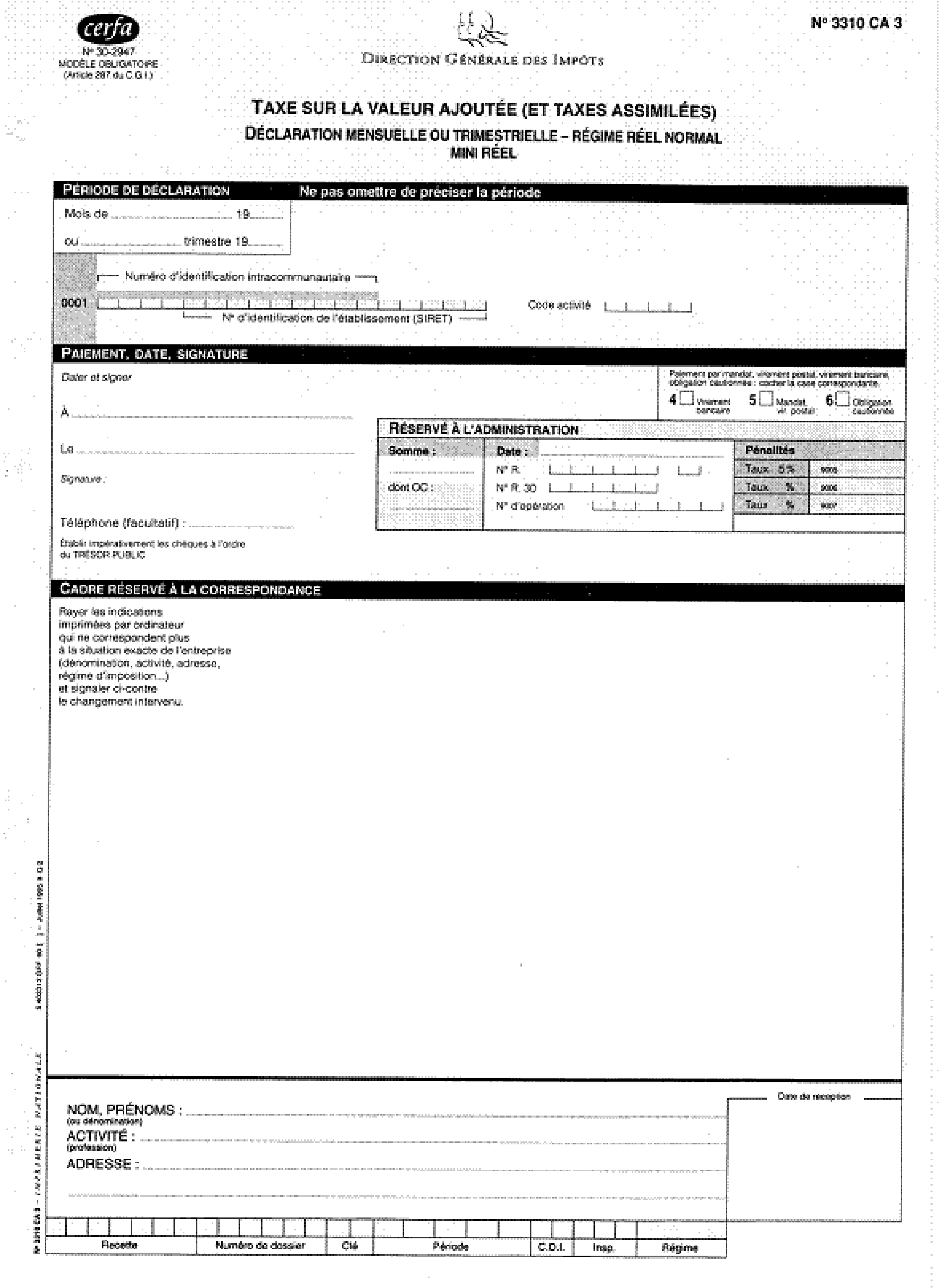
An example of the French VAT Return form follows.

See Also:

- Section 16.1.1, "About Value Added Tax (VAT),"
- Section 21.1, "Printing VAT Reports for Payments and Receipts."

F.1.1 Example: French Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form

Figure F–1 French Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form (page 1)



cerfa
N° 30-2947
MODÈLE OBLIGATOIRE
(Article 287 du C.G.I.)

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES IMPÔTS

N° 3310 CA 3

TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE (ET TAXES ASSIMILÉES)
DÉCLARATION MENSUELLE OU TRIMESTRIELLE – RÉGIME RÉEL NORMAL
MINI RÉEL

PÉRIODE DE DÉCLARATION — Ne pas omettre de préciser la période

Mois de .... 19........
ou .... trimestre 19........

Numéro d'identification intracommunautaire
0001
N° d'identification de l'établissement (SIRET)
Code activité

PAIEMENT, DATE, SIGNATURE

Dater et signer

À ....

Le ....

Signature :

Téléphone (facultatif) : ....

Établir impérativement les chèques à l'ordre
du TRÉSOR PUBLIC

Paiement par mandat, virement postal, virement bancaire, obligation cautionnée : cocher la case correspondante.
4 ☐ Virement bancaire 5 ☐ Mandat vir. postal 6 ☐ Obligation cautionnée

RÉSERVÉ À L'ADMINISTRATION

Somme :	**Date :**	**Pénalités**
	N° R.	Taux 5% 9005
dont OC :	N° R. 30	Taux % 9006
	N° d'opération	Taux % 9007

CADRE RÉSERVÉ À LA CORRESPONDANCE

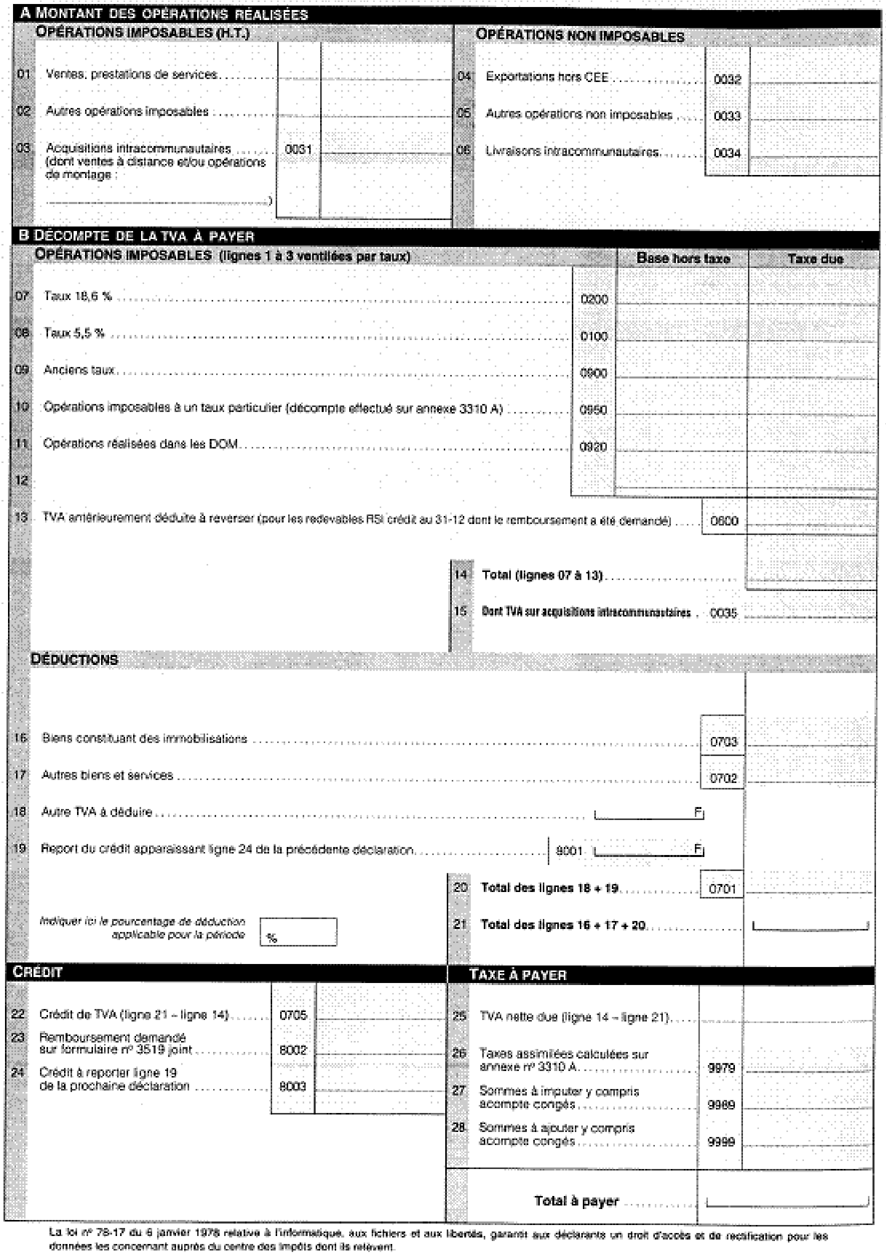
Rayer les indications
imprimées par ordinateur
qui ne correspondent plus
à la situation exacte de l'entreprise
(dénomination, activité, adresse,
régime d'imposition...)
et signaler ci-contre
le changement intervenu.

NOM, PRÉNOMS : ....
(ou dénomination)
ACTIVITÉ : ....
(profession)
ADRESSE : ....

Date de réception

Recette	Numéro de dossier	Clé	Période	C.D.I.	Insp.	Régime

Figure F–2 French Value Added Tax (VAT) Return Form (page 2)



A MONTANT DES OPÉRATIONS RÉALISÉES

OPÉRATIONS IMPOSABLES (H.T.)

01	Ventes, prestations de services		
02	Autres opérations imposables		
03	Acquisitions intracommunautaires (dont ventes à distance et/ou opérations de montage : ……………………………)	0031	

OPÉRATIONS NON IMPOSABLES

04	Exportations hors CEE	0032	
05	Autres opérations non imposables	0033	
06	Livraisons intracommunautaires	0034	

B DÉCOMPTE DE LA TVA À PAYER

OPÉRATIONS IMPOSABLES (lignes 1 à 3 ventilées par taux)

			Base hors taxe	Taxe due
07	Taux 18,6 %	0200		
08	Taux 5,5 %	0100		
09	Anciens taux	0900		
10	Opérations imposables à un taux particulier (décompte effectué sur annexe 3310 A)	0950		
11	Opérations réalisées dans les DOM	0920		
12				
13	TVA antérieurement déduite à reverser (pour les redevables RSI crédit au 31-12 dont le remboursement a été demandé)	0600		
14	**Total (lignes 07 à 13)**			
15	**Dont TVA sur acquisitions intracommunautaires**	0035		

DÉDUCTIONS

16	Biens constituant des immobilisations	0703	
17	Autres biens et services	0702	
18	Autre TVA à déduire		F
19	Report du crédit apparaissant ligne 24 de la précédente déclaration	8001	F
20	**Total des lignes 18 + 19**	0701	
21	**Total des lignes 16 + 17 + 20**		

Indiquer ici le pourcentage de déduction applicable pour la période %

CRÉDIT

22	Crédit de TVA (ligne 21 – ligne 14)	0705	
23	Remboursement demandé sur formulaire n° 3519 joint	8002	
24	Crédit à reporter ligne 19 de la prochaine déclaration	8003	

TAXE À PAYER

25	TVA nette due (ligne 14 – ligne 21)		
26	Taxes assimilées calculées sur annexe n° 3310 A	9979	
27	Sommes à imputer y compris acompte congés	9989	
28	Sommes à ajouter y compris acompte congés	9999	
	Total à payer		

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, garantit aux déclarants un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant auprès du centre des impôts dont ils relèvent.

G

Inventory Transactions

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section G.1, "Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in the U.S. and France,"
- Section G.2, "Accounting Schemes,"
- Section G.3, "J.D. Edwards Solution."

G.1 Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in the U.S. and France

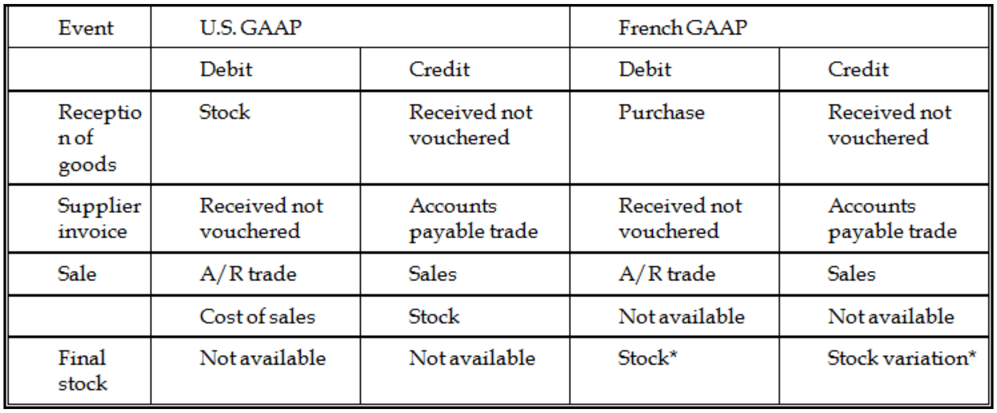
Based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States, the expense due to the purchase of an inventory item is recognized only at the time of sale (the balance of the cost of sales account). The U.S. GAAP and the J.D. Edwards standard solution imply an accounting principle of permanent inventory. That is, each inventory transaction generates an accounting entry.

In France, the purchase must be recognized in a purchase account. It is customary to periodically identify the difference between the initial inventory and the final inventory and post an offset entry to a stock variation account.

G.2 Accounting Schemes

G.2.1 Final Stock Mode

Figure G–1 Final Stock Mode Journal Entry

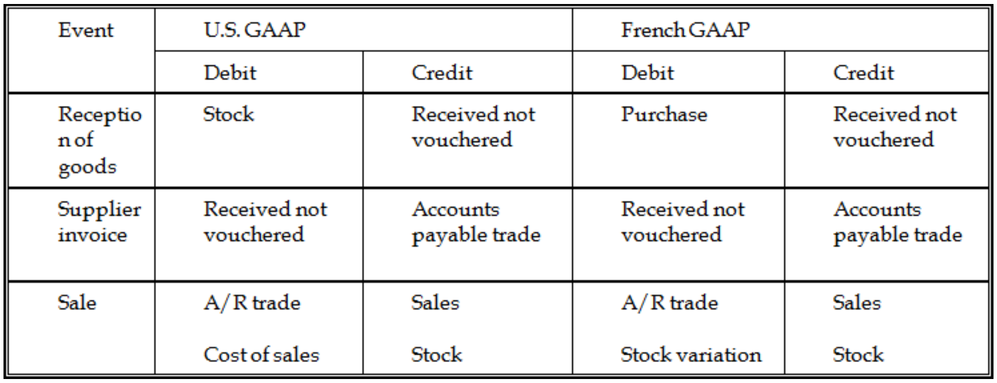


Event	U.S. GAAP		French GAAP	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Reception of goods	Stock	Received not vouchered	Purchase	Received not vouchered
Supplier invoice	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade
Sale	A/R trade	Sales	A/R trade	Sales
	Cost of sales	Stock	Not available	Not available
Final stock	Not available	Not available	Stock*	Stock variation*

*The entry can be inverted if the final stock is lower than the initial stock.

G.2.2 Permanent Inventory

Figure G–2 Permanent Inventory Journal Entry



Event	U.S. GAAP		French GAAP	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Reception of goods	Stock	Received not vouchered	Purchase	Received not vouchered
Supplier invoice	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade	Received not vouchered	Accounts payable trade
Sale	A/R trade Cost of sales	Sales Stock	A/R trade Stock variation	Sales Stock

Note the following about the final stock mode and permanent inventory schemes:

- The entry for final stock in the Final Stock Mode scheme does not exist in the Permanent Inventory scheme.
- The offsetting entry for the stock account is always the stock variation account.
- The cost of sales (U.S. GAAP) is equal to purchase plus or minus the stock variation (French GAAP).

G.3 J.D. Edwards Solution

When goods are received, the system uses automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to generate a single entry in the appropriate account. The French GAAP requires an additional entry.

You can use two tools within J.D. Edwards standard solution to generate the second entry:

- FASTR
- Allocations

The purchase of stock for a given period corresponds to the inventory entries of the same period. For clients working with a standard price, J.D. Edwards recommends using the Chart of Accounts to distinguish between the purchase at standard price and the variation. You can use the business unit or the object to achieve this distinction.

G.3.1 Example: Chart of Accounts

Description	U.S. Account	French Account	Level of Detail
Stock	1400		5
Raw materials	1410	3110	7
Finished goods	1420	3550	7
Accounts Payable	4100		5
A/P trade	4110	4011	7
Received not vouchered	4115	4081	7

Description	U.S. Account	French Account	Level of Detail
Gross Margin	5000		4
Total sales	5001		5
Gross sales	5010	7011	7
Discount	5020	7091	7
Cost of Sales	6000		5
Purchases at standard price	6010	6011	7
Variation of standard price	6011	6011	7
Variation of stock (raw materials)	6012	6031	7
Variation of stock (finished goods)	6013	7135	7

G.3.2 Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)

G.3.2.1 Stock Entries

These entries are reserved for stock transactions that are not related to a purchase or a sale, such as inventory issues, transfers, and adjustments.

AAI	Description	Object	Description
TRI/4122	Adjustments	1410	Stock
TRO/4124	Adjustments	6031	Stock variation
PINV/4152	Inventory	1410	Stock
PEXP/4154	Inventory	6031	Stock variation

G.3.2.2 Purchase Entries

AAI	Description	Object	Description
OPI/4310	Reception of stocked raw materials	6010	Purchase
OPN/4315	Reception of non-stocked items	xxxx	Purchase of non-stocked Items
OPR/4320	Reception	4115	Received not vouchered*
OPV/4330	Variation of standard price	6011	Variation of standard price
OPP/4335	Variation of standard price	6011	Variation of standard price
OPX/4340	Variation of currency	xxxx	Variation of currency

*The offsetting entry for this account is generated through the AAI PCxxxx.

G.3.2.3 Sales Entries

AAI	Description	Object	Description
SOC/4220	Sales	6013	Stock variation finished goods
SOS/4230	Sales	5010	Sales*
SOI/4240	Sales	1420	Stock
SOT/4250	Sales	xxxx	Taxes*

*The offsetting entry for the A/R Trade account is generated by the AAI RCxxxx.

G.3.2.4 Indexed Allocations (G0923)

Use allocations to generate accounting entries for the entry of stock based on the purchase account at standard price.

Set up your allocations as follows:

Allocation	Code
Recurring Frequency	MO
Method	U
Using MTD/YTD	M
Offsetting Entries	6031 Stock valuation
FROM	6010 Purchase
Ledger Type	AA
Index or Rate	1
TO	1410 Stock
Ledger Type	AA

You can minimize the setup required for allocations by using a transit account. For example, if you have several accounting branches, you can use the following alternative:

Allocation	Code
Offsetting Entries	Transit Account
FROM	6010 Purchase
Ledger Type	AA
Index or Rate	1
TO	1410 Stock
Ledger Type	AA
FROM	6010 Purchase
Ledger Type	AA
Index or Rate	-1
TO	6031 Stock variation

Allocation	Code
Ledger Type	AA

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