Global Solutions: Turkey
J.D. Edwards World Source Company
One Technology Way
Denver, CO  80237

Copyright © J.D. Edwards World Source Company, 1997
All Rights Reserved

J.D. Edwards is a registered trademark of J.D. Edwards & Company. The names of all other products and services of J.D. Edwards used herein are trademarks or registered trademarks of J.D. Edwards World Source Company.

All other product names used are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners.

The information in this guide is confidential and a proprietary trade secret of J.D. Edwards World Source Company. It may not be copied, distributed, or disclosed without prior written permission. This guide is subject to change without notice and does not represent a commitment on the part of J.D. Edwards & Company and/or its subsidiaries. The software described in this guide is furnished under a license agreement and may be used or copied only in accordance with the terms of the agreement. J.D. Edwards World Source Company uses automatic software disabling routines to monitor the license agreement. For more details about these routines, please refer to the technical product documentation.
Welcome

About this Guide

This guide is a country-specific supplement to J.D. Edwards Combo Guides. The purpose of this guide is to:

- Describe the special considerations and statutory requirements that you need to know about when you do business in a specific country
- Explain how J.D. Edwards software accommodates those special considerations and statutory requirements

Before using this guide, you should have a fundamental understanding of the J.D. Edwards systems that your company uses, user defined codes, and category codes. You should also know how to:

- Use the menus
- Enter information in fields
- Add, change, and delete information
- Create and run report versions
- Access online documentation

Audience

This guide is intended primarily for the following audiences:

- Users
- Client Services personnel
- Consultants and implementation team members
**Organization**

This guide is divided into overviews and sections. Overviews contain the general information that you need to understand how J.D. Edwards software is designed to work in specific countries and the business environment for a specific country. Sections contain chapters for each task or group of related tasks. Each chapter contains the information that you need to accomplish the task, run the program, or print the report. Chapters typically include an overview, form or report samples, and procedures.

When it is appropriate, chapters also might explain automatic accounting instructions, processing options, and warnings or error situations.

This guide has a detailed table of contents and an index to help you locate information quickly.

**Conventions Used in this Guide**

The following terms have specific meanings when used in this guide:

- *Form* refers to a screen or a window.
- *Table* generally means “file.”

We assume an “implied completion” at the end of a series of steps. That is, to complete the procedure described in the series of steps, either press Enter or click OK, except where noted.
Table of Contents

Localization Overview

Defining the Scope of Localization ........................................ 1–1

Setup Requirements

About Setup Requirements .................................................. 2–1
Set Up User Display Preferences ....................................... 2–3
Setting Up User Display Preferences .............................. 2–3
Set Up User Defined Codes for Turkey ......................... 2–7
Setting Up User Defined Codes for Turkey .................. 2–7
Set Up An Alternate Chart of Accounts ......................... 2–9
Setting up an Alternate Chart of Accounts .................. 2–9
Set Up Bank Account Information for Your Company ...... 2–13
Setting Up Bank Account Information for Your Company ... 2–13

Fiscal Requirements

About Fiscal Requirements ............................................... 3–1
Work with General Ledger Date Edits ......................... 3–3
Working with General Ledger Date Edits .................. 3–3
Processing Options for Accounts Payable Server
(XT0411Z3TR) ......................................................... 3–4
Processing Options for Accounts Receivable Server
(XT0311Z3TR) ......................................................... 3–4
Processing Options for Turkish Date Validation Server
(XT0911Z1TR) ......................................................... 3–4
Print the General Ledger Report for Turkey ............... 3–5
Printing the General Ledger Report for Turkey .......... 3–5
General Ledger Report by Object Account ................. 3–7
Processing Options for General Ledger by Object
(P7409C1) .......................................................... 3–8
General Ledger Report by Category Code .................. 3–9
Processing Options for General Ledger by Category Code
(P7409C2) .......................................................... 3–10
Print the Trial Balance Report for Turkey .................. 3–13
Printing the Trial Balance Report for Turkey .......... 3–13
Trial Balance Report by Object Account .................. 3–15
Processing Options for Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3) . . . 3–16
Trial Balance Report by Category Code .................. 3–17
## Banking Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About Banking Requirements</td>
<td>4–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter</td>
<td>4–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Options for General Ledger Bank Instruction</td>
<td>4–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter (P74101)</td>
<td>4–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work with Automatic Payments</td>
<td>4–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Options for Create Payment Groups (P04570)</td>
<td>4–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments</td>
<td>4–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Options for Work with Payments (P04257)</td>
<td>4–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Drafts</td>
<td>4–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Drafts</td>
<td>4–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable Drafts</td>
<td>4–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Invoices</td>
<td>4–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing the Draft (Optional)</td>
<td>4–16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepting the Draft</td>
<td>4–16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remitting the Draft</td>
<td>4–17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting the Draft</td>
<td>4–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of Contents

Accounts Payable Drafts ........................................ 4–19  
Creating a Draft ................................................. 4–19  
Paying a Draft .................................................... 4–20  
Posting Outstanding Drafts .................................... 4–20  
Work with the Check/Draft Book ............................... 4–23  
Working with the Check/Draft Book ......................... 4–23  
Printing the Cash In/Cash Out Report ....................... 4–23  
Processing Options for Cash In/Cash Out (P74515) ....... 4–23  
Printing the Drafts Collection Report ...................... 4–24  
Processing Options for Drafts Collection (P74517) ....... 4–24

## Appendices

Appendix A – Alternate Chart of Accounts .................. A–1  
Data Integrity .................................................... A–1  
Example: Account Defined Only in the Account Master  
Table ............................................................ A–1  
Example: Account Defined Only in the Alternate Chart of 
Accounts ......................................................... A–2  
Example: Account Deleted from the Alternate Chart of 
Accounts ......................................................... A–2  
Example: Reorganization of Accounts in the Charts of 
Accounts ........................................................ A–2  
Appendix B – Multiple Ledger Types ......................... B–1  
Using Multiple Ledger Types ................................. B–1  
Example: Currency Ledgers ................................... B–1  
Example: Depreciation Ledgers ............................... B–1  
User Defined Ledgers ............................................ B–2

## Index
Localization Overview

Localization is the process of enhancing J.D. Edwards base 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.

See Also

- *International Product Handbook* for more information about J.D. Edwards localization effort

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:

**Fiscal requirements**

Localization for fiscal requirements includes the following:

- Reports, such as ledgers, journals, trial balances, financial statements, and other reports that cannot be generated 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 prenumbered 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 the following:
- Bank information validation for the verification of bank account numbers
- Payment term assignment
- Payment and receipt document formats and media

Tax requirements  Localization for tax requirements includes the following:
- 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 not in 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:

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 if 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.
Setup Requirements

About Setup Requirements

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

J.D. Edwards set up requirements for the Turkey consist of the following tasks:

- Setting up user display preferences
- Setting up user defined codes for Turkey
- Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- Setting up bank account information
Set Up User Display Preferences

Setting Up User Display Preferences

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 form.

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

![User Display Preferences screenshot]

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

2. Use the Inquire action.
   
   The system displays the preferences for the user

3. Complete the following field:
   - Country

4. To further define the user preferences, complete the following optional fields:
   - Company
   - Language
   - Version Prefix
   - Date Format
   - Date Separator Character
   - Decimal Format Character
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>For World, The IBM-defined user profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For OneWorld, the creator of the version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>A user defined code (system 00, type CN) that identifies a country. The country code has no effect on currency conversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Address Book system uses the country code for data selection and address formatting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAlS). You cannot use it for transaction entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete the Company field to default the selected companies within transaction processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>A user defined code (system 01/type LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A user defined code for a language. The system uses the language code you type on this form as your default language. To view a translated form or report, a record for that translated form or report must exist in the Vocabulary Overrides table. When you access a form, the translated form appears. When you run a report, the system prints the report in your base language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version Prefix</td>
<td>Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with additional characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Format</td>
<td>This is the format of a date as stored in the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Separator Char</td>
<td>The character entered in this field is used to separate the month, day, and year of a given date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If an asterisk is entered (*), a blank is used for the date separator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If left blank, the system value is used for the date separator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal Format Char</td>
<td>The character entered in this field is used to signify the fractions from whole numbers – the positions to the left of the decimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If left blank, the system value is used as the default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up User Defined Codes for Turkey

Setting Up User Defined Codes for Turkey

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

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

User defined codes are stored in tables that are related 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 form. After you select a user defined code form from a menu, change the System Code field and the User Defined Codes field to access another user defined code table.

User defined codes are central to J.D. Edwards systems. You should be thoroughly familiar with user defined codes before you change them.
Set up the following user defined codes to process business transactions in Turkey:

**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.

**Ledger types (system 74, type LT)**
Set up user defined codes to identify each ledger that you use. For example, you might set up codes to identify:

- Corporate ledger
- Local ledger
- Foreign currency ledger

You can specify the table to print General Ledger and Trial Balance reports that include information for multiple ledger types for the same account.

See *Printing the General Ledger Report for Turkey* or *Printing the Trial Balance Report for Turkey*. 
Set Up An Alternate Chart of Accounts

Setting up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

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

From Organization and Account Setup (G0941), choose Accounts by Business Unit

You can define the local chart of accounts in the Account Master table (F0901) by object and subsidiary, or in category codes 21, 22, and 23. This might 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 21, the accounts that you set up in the category codes are referred to in J.D. Edwards software as “alternate descriptions” of your accounts.

The software identifies individual accounts in your chart of accounts based on a system-assigned number that is unique for each the 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 the account information in any of J.D. Edwards tables. The system stores the short identification number in data item AID.
To set up an alternate chart of accounts

On Accounts by Business Unit

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

2. To specify a business unit, complete the following field:
   - Business Unit

---

Global Solutions: Turkey

2–10

A7.3 (12/97)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object Account</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary</td>
<td>A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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.

Form-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 A – Alternate Chart of Accounts for more information about maintaining an alternate chart of accounts
- Reviewing Statutory Accounts in the General Accounting I Guide
Set Up Bank Account Information for Your Company

Setting Up Bank Account Information for Your Company

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

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

Bank account information for petty cash accounts and General Ledger bank accounts is stored in the Bank Transit Number Master (F0030). You access this information through the Bank Account Information program (P04130).

You need to enter account information in this program before working with the Check/Draft Book report and the G/L Bank Instruction Letter. You enter bank account information for all accounts that appear on Turkish reports.

To enter bank account information for your company

On G/L Bank Account Information
1. To enter the bank information, complete the following fields:
   - G/L Bank Account Number
   - Description
   - Bank Transit
   - Bank Account Number
   - SWIFT Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Number</td>
<td>A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 8-digit short account ID number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Speed code (not currently available in OneWorld)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Number – Input</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mode Unknown)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account – Control Digit</td>
<td>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 table (F0030).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Number – Bank</td>
<td>The routing and transit number for a particular bank account. The combination of account number and transit number must be unique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre–Note Option Code</td>
<td>The code used to override the Pre-Note processing for electronic funds transfers. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- blank Use the Pre-Note code assigned to the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account Number – Customer</td>
<td>The customer’s bank account number, usually found on the bottom of the customer’s check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float Days for Checks –</td>
<td>The number of days the check floated. This is defined by subtracting the check date from the bank deposit date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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  
  For OneWorld, designate whether the account is checking or savings with a check mark. |
| 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. |
Fiscal Requirements

About Fiscal Requirements

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

- Working with general ledger date edits
- Printing the General Ledger Report for Turkey
- Printing the Trial Balance Report for Turkey
- Working with legal numbering
- Working with the cash book
- Processing multiple currencies
**Work with General Ledger Date Edits**

**Working with General Ledger Date Edits**

In Turkey, you typically reconcile petty cash accounts daily. It is unacceptable to enter a petty cash account with a G/L date that is prior to the last reconciliation date of the account.

For petty cash accounts, use J.D. Edwards localized software to edit the dates that you enter for original accounts. The system compares the G/L date in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to the reconciliation date in the Balance Brought Forward table (F74100). The system produces an error message if the G/L date is earlier than the reconciliation date. For all other general ledger accounts, the system regulates entry by the PBCO constant in General Constants.

When you use J.D. Edwards standard data entry programs with date edit functionality and your user preferences are set with the country preference code of TR (Turkey), you automatically access the following servers each time you enter a document.

**A/P and A/R Functional Servers**

The system accesses the A/P and A/R Functional Servers to validate the information that you enter for invoices and vouchers. The servers also determine the appropriate next number assignments for these documents.

**Turkish Country Servers (A/P and A/R)**

The system accesses the Turkish Country Servers to validate that the G/L date that you enter for the document is the same or later than that of the document immediately preceding.

You set processing options on the localization server to determine the type of edit to perform for each of the documents that you enter.

**Server for Voucher Entry Turkish Date Edits (XTO411Z3TR)**

The program performs the following edits based on the processing options for the country server:

- **Blank** no validation is performed on the date
- **1** a warning message is issued
- **2** system prevents you from making the entry
Server for Invoice Entry
Turkish Date Edits (XT0311Z3TR)
The program performs the following edits based on the processing options for the country server:

- Blank: no validation is performed on the date
- 1: a warning message is issued
- 2: system prevents you from making the entry

You must set up your country servers with the same DREAM Writer version as the calling base program, in this case the A/R or A/P Functional Server.

Before You Begin

☐ Set up your user display preferences with a country preference code of TR (Turkey). See Setting Up User Display Preferences.

Processing Options for Accounts Payable Server (XT0411Z3TR)

G/L DATE VALIDATION:
1. Enter a value to select G/L Date Validation. Values are as follows:
   - Blank = No Validation
   - 1 = Warning
   - 2 = Hard Error

Processing Options for Accounts Receivable Server (XT0311Z3TR)

G/L DATE VALIDATION:
1. Enter a value to select G/L Date Validation. Values are as follows:
   - Blank = No Validation
   - 1 = Warning
   - 2 = Hard Error

Processing Options for Turkish Date Validation Server (XT0911Z1TR)

G/L DATE VALIDATION:
1. Enter a value to select G/L Date Validation. Values are as follows:
   - Blank = No Validation
   - 1 = Warning
   - 2 = Hard Error
Print the General Ledger Report for Turkey

Printing the General Ledger Report for Turkey

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Legal Requirements (G7412), choose an option under the Reporting heading

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

The General Ledger Report for Turkey includes the following information:

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

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

- 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 Turkey varies from the general ledger reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. For example, the General Ledger Report for Turkey includes:

- 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 General Ledger report for Turkey:

- 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.
- 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.

**Before You Begin**

☐ Set up the ledger types on which you want to report in the user defined codes table 74/LT. See Setting Up User Defined Codes for Turkey.
### General Ledger Report by Object Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G/L</th>
<th>Document Do</th>
<th>Sub- S</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>TY</th>
<th>ledger T</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Remark</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>C V</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>LT C Regis.N. Cur</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Vera's Test Client ITL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>21 ITL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>13604</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Bhavika Test Supplier Alpha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>19 ITL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>13605</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Bhavika Test Supplier Alpha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.21</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>22 ITL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>13606</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Bhavika Test Supplier Alpha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>25 ITL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>493 AE</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Offset by Document RI 0000049</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>19 ITL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>494 AE</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Offset by Document RI 0000049</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>22 ITL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31/12/96</td>
<td>495 AE</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Offset by Document RI 0000049</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>25 ITL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for General Ledger by Object (P7409C1)

**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 table 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.
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.
## General Ledger Report by Category Code

### 70 Model Multi-National Corporate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document Do</th>
<th>Sub- S</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Transactions</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/06/98</td>
<td>219 JE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>test 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,469.12</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/06/98</td>
<td>219 JE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>test 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2,469.12</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,469.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/06/98</td>
<td>220 JE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>test 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/06/98</td>
<td>237 JE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>TEST</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/30/98</td>
<td>1 IA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AS01 Inventory Adjustments</td>
<td>CB01</td>
<td>7,912.50</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/30/98</td>
<td>1 IA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AS01 Inventory Adjustments</td>
<td>CB01</td>
<td>7,912.50</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>BEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>Total Period Transactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.09</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>Period End Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.40</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>Account Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.40</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>Profit and Loss Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.40</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>Company Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.40</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Unposted</th>
<th>General Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,384.13</td>
<td>10,384.40</td>
<td>10,384.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2)

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 table 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:
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.
Print the Trial Balance Report for Turkey

Printing the Trial Balance Report for Turkey

From EMEA Localizations (G 74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Legal Requirements (G 7412), choose an option under the Reporting heading

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

The Trial Balance report for Turkey includes the following information:

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

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

- 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 Turkey varies from the trial balance reports that J.D. Edwards provides in the base software solution. The trial balance report for Turkey 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 Trial Balance Report for Turkey 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.
Before You Begin

☐ Set up the ledger types on which you want to report in the user defined codes table 7A/LT. See Setting Up User Defined Codes for Turkey.
### Trial Balance Report by Object Account

**Company**: 74 Italian Company  
**Fiscal Year**: 96  
**G/L Period**: 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Balance Forward</th>
<th>Period Transactions</th>
<th>Cumulative YTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Previous</td>
<td>Debit</td>
<td>Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1110 ITALY Bank Of Germany</td>
<td>Class Total</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220  Trade Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>2,000,035.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222  Drafts Rec</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224  Drafts Rec</td>
<td>4,000,000.00</td>
<td>4,000,000.00</td>
<td>4,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225  Overdue drafts remv acc</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226  Drafts Rec (Cash)</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>5,001,000.00</td>
<td>4,997,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890  Prem Paid Vouchers</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3050  Sales</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>10,020.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4110 OM Accounts Payable</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4431  VAT Account</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>1,505.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4431  VAT Account</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>1,505.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5010 OM Driver Sales</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5010 OM Driver Sales</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance Sheet Accounts**:  
| Class Total | 35.70 | 10,030,035.70 | 10,043,035.70 | 13,000.00 |

---

**Note**: The data is summarized for the period of 5/22/97. The trial balance report includes a detailed breakdown of assets, liabilities, and equity accounts, providing a comprehensive view of the company's financial position.
Processing Options for Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3)

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 is ‘AA’. For multiple Ledger Types, enter the User Defined Codes table 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.
# Trial Balance Report by Category Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Previous</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Balance Forward</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Capital Journal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Balance Sheet Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60602</td>
<td>Achats de services, travaux</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Class Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Profit and Loss Accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Company</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00074</td>
<td>Italian Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>General Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4)

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 table 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.

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.
Work with Legal Numbering

Working with Legal Numbering

Businesses in Turkey are required to print a journal report that lists all of the general ledger transactions for each month in chronological and sequential order. To do this, you can print a Legal Number Register report.

Working with legal numbering consists of the following tasks:

- Updating legal numbers
- Revising legal numbers
- Printing the Legal Number Register report

Updating Legal Numbers

From EMEA Localization (G 74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G 7412), choose Legal Register Renumbering

You use the Legal Register Renumbering program (P74105) to reset existing legal numbers in the G/L Registration Number field in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to zero. The system also resets the applicable period balances in the General Ledger Register Balance table (F70404) to zero. The system sets these fields to zero beginning with the fiscal year and period that you indicate in the processing options through the end of the fiscal year.

You use the Legal Register Renumbering (P74105) program only in conjunction with the Legal Number Register Program (P09404). After you run Legal Register Renumbering, you must access the Legal Number Revisions form and change the Legal Number field to the number you want the reset Legal Number Register entries to begin with. Then, you must run the Legal Number register report (P09404). This resets both the legal number and the current period balances.
Processing Options for Legal Register Renumbering (P74105)

**FISCAL YEAR AND PERIOD**
1. Enter the fiscal year and period to be used to renumber the legal register. Blank will default the current year and period.

   Year: ____________
   Period: ____________

See NOTE:
NOTE: This program will clear the registration number from the General Ledger file (F0911) beginning with the above period through the end of the period’s fiscal year. To repopulate the registration number run the Legal Number Register program (P09404).

Revising Legal Numbers

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Legal Number Revisions

You can make changes to legal number information on the Legal Number Revisions form.

After you reset existing legal numbers you must indicate a starting number for the entries. Access the Legal Number Revisions form to change the the Legal Number field to the number you want the reset Legal Number Register entries to begin with.

If your company implements J.D. Edwards software in the middle of a fiscal year, you will need to indicate the continuing legal number from your previous numbering system.
To revise legal numbers

On Legal Number Revisions

1. To locate the legal numbers for a specific company, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Century
   - Company

2. To make revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Legal Number

3. To revise period credit or debit information, complete the following fields:
   - Any Period Credit field
   - Any Period Debit field
### Field | Explanation
--- | ---
Year | The calendar year.
Century | The calendar century associated with the year. This is the first two digits of the year. For example, 19 indicates any year beginning with 19 (1998, 1999), 20 indicates any year beginning with 20 (2000, 2001), and so on.
Company | A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (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.
Registration Number | This is a generic registration number used in some countries for national reporting purposes.
Period 01 Debit | A positive/zero amount in the file and shown as a debit balance.
Period 01 Credit | A negative amount in the file and shown as a credit balance.

### Printing the Legal Number Register Report

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Update Legal Register

In Turkey, a sequential numbering scheme, or legal number, is required for all general ledger transactions for the year. To meet this requirement, you print the Legal Number Register report. This program assigns each general ledger transaction a chronological and sequential legal number. You should print this report prior to running any reports for Turkey that display the registration, or legal, number field.

You can print the Legal Number Register report in proof or final mode. When you select final mode, the system assigns each general ledger transaction in the Account Ledger (F0911) a chronological and sequential registration number. The system stores the registration number for each transaction in a dedicated field (REG#). You can use a processing option to control whether the system assigns registration numbers to journal entries or to each individual journal entry line.
To ensure that the registration number for each transaction is sequential by date, run the Legal Number Register report in final mode only after:

- You enter all of the transactions for the month
- You review the Legal Number Register report generated in proof mode

**Registration Numbers for Adjusting Journal Entries**

After the year end, you might need to enter general ledger transactions to record adjustments for the previous fiscal year. You can enter these adjusting journal entries with a special document type (##) and the general ledger date for the end of the fiscal year, such as 31/12/98.

Turkish law requires that the date on which you actually enter the adjustment is also included in the journal entry record. To satisfy this requirement, the system records both the general ledger date that you specify for the end of the fiscal year and the actual date that you enter the adjusting entry. You can use a processing option to control the actual date of the adjustment entry that prints on the Legal Number Register report. In addition, adjusting entries must include a chronological and sequential registration number, as any other general ledger transaction.

Print the Legal Number Register report to assign registration numbers adjusting journal entries for the previous fiscal year. You can specify registration numbers for adjusting journal entries based on the following numbering patterns:

- Start with the next available number for the previous fiscal year
- Start with the next available number for the current fiscal year

When you print the Legal Number Register report for the adjusting entries in final mode, the system:

- Updates the Adjustments Registration Date with the date that you specify in the processing option for adjusting entries
- Assigns chronological and sequential registration numbers to each transaction

The following graphic illustrates how you maintain and print Legal Number Register information.
What You Should Know About

**Multi-company environments**

You can print the Legal Number Register report for multi-company environments, in which general ledger transactions are entered for different document companies that belong to the same legal entity.

To do this, set the processing options so that you can enter the legal company that you want to print on the header of the report. Then, use data selection to identify the document companies that belong to the legal company.

**Reprinting the report**

You can reprint the Legal Number Register report to review transactions for which registration numbers are already assigned. You can reprint the Legal Number Register report in proof mode only.
Processing Options for Legal Number Register (P09404)

**PROCESSING MODE:**
1. Enter a ‘1’ for Final Mode.
   Enter a ‘2’ for Final Mode with Headings and Titles.
   Leave blank for Proof mode.
   Default Proof Mode.

**PROCESS DATES:**
2. Enter the From Date.
3. Enter the Thru Date.

**COMPANY NUMBER:**
4. Enter Company Number.

**PRINT OPTIONS:**
5. Enter the Account Number Category Code to print on the report. Valid values are only 21, 22 and 23.
   Leave blank to print the account number.

**LEGAL NUMBER ASSIGNMENT:**
6. Enter a ‘1’ to assign legal numbers for each individual JE line. Leave blank to assign legal numbers for each document. Default is blank.

**ADJUSTMENTS LEGAL NUMBER REGISTER REPORT**
7. Enter the legal number date to print for the adjustments instead of the G/L Date printed for the regular transactions.

**ADJUSTMENTS LEGAL NUMBER REGISTER**
8. Enter ‘1’ to number the adjustments starting with the next available number for the fiscal year of the adjustment G/L Date. The default of blank will use the next available legal number for the current fiscal fiscal year.

**LEGAL COMPANY**
9. Enter the Legal Company to print when using multiple companies.
Work with the Cash Book

Working with the Cash Book

In Turkey, petty cash accounts must be closed and reconciled on a daily basis. The Cash Book report is a legally required report that you can print based on the evaluation and reconciliation of your petty cash accounts.

It is legally acceptable to maintain the cash book manually, but the volume of petty cash transactions for some companies makes this impractical.

Working with the cash book consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up accounts in the cash book
- Revising the account entries
- Running the Cash Book report

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up petty cash accounts in your chart of accounts. See Setting Up the Alternate Chart of Accounts.
- Verify that you have set up bank account information. See Setting Up Bank Account Information.

Setting Up Accounts in the Cash Book

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Cash Book Revisions

You must identify your petty cash accounts and General Ledger bank accounts to print Cash Book reports (P74500) and the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letters (P74101).

For General Ledger bank accounts, the system requires a single entry for each account. The General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter program uses the G/L bank account record to verify that bank accounts are valid prior to creating an instruction letter pertaining to that account.
To set up accounts in the cash book

On Cash Book Revision

1. To select a company, complete the following fields:
   - Company

2. To set up petty cash accounts or G/L bank accounts for that company, complete the following fields:
   - Account
   - Type Code
   - Debit Balance
   - Credit Balance
Revising Account Entries

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Cash Book Revisions

You can revise the entries for your petty cash accounts on an as needed basis. To do this, use the Cash Book Revision program.

When you revise cash book records, you cannot change the following information:

- Company
- Type Code
- Date
- Account ID

To revise account entries

On Cash Book Revision

1. To select accounts, complete the following field:
   - Company
2. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Type Code
   - Last Closing Date
   - Account ID

3. Revise any of the following fields:
   - Debit Amount
   - Credit Amount
   - Balance Forward Amounts
   - Page Numbers

To delete individual cash book records, enter ‘9’ in the selection option field beside the record to be deleted. If you enter ‘D’ in the action code field, you will delete all petty cash entries for the company.

Running the Cash Book Report

From EMEA Localizations G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Cash Book Update

Run the Cash Book report to:

- Report on petty cash accounts
- Update balances for existing petty cash accounts
- Create new records in the Balance Brought Forward table (F74100)

You typically run the report on a daily basis.

For petty cash accounts, the program:

- Requires an initial entry for each account (only account and report type must be entered)
- Creates a new record in the Balance Brought Forward table for accounts each time you run the Cash Book report

Each new petty cash record contains the balance forward amount, the debit and credit amount, the report page number, and the cash book reconciliation, or closing, date.

If the initial petty cash account record contains a blank reconciliation date, the program updates the existing record instead of creating a new record. This update prevents a blank closing date from appearing in the table after you run a Cash Book report.
The system produces a report for all petty cash accounts, including those accounts that have no activity between the current and preceding period. Each account prints on a separate page of the report. The system only processes petty cash accounts (A data types) on this report.

The ‘As Of’ date indicates which records the report will process. The system checks the Balance Brought Forward file for the last reconciliation date and then processes all eligible record between the last reconciliation date and the ‘As Of’ date.

You can run the Cash Book report in proof mode or final mode. Once you run the report in final mode, the system will not accept activity to that date or a prior date.

The report includes the following information:

- A balance forward amount, when applicable for an account
- All individual transaction records
- Cash flow for the day
- The account total

**Processing Options for Cash Book Report (P74500)**

**PROCESSING**

1. Enter the mode the calculations and update will be processed in:
   - Blank = Proof (Default)
   - ‘1’ = Final

   NOTE: Final mode will close accounts and update the balance forward.

2. Enter the ‘As Of’ date through which records will be processed.
   - Blank will process records using the current system date.

3. Enter the Account Master file’s Code whose description will be used on the Cash Book report. Valid Category Codes are 21, 22, or 23.
   - Blank will default the description for Category Code 21 on the report.
Process Multiple Currencies

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:

- **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.
About Multi-Currency Features

You can designate a specific currency for the following:

- Company
- Account
- Address book record.

Data Entry in Foreign or Domestic Currency

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

Daily Exchange Rate Table

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

**Default exchange rates**  When you enter a transaction, the system supplies the exchange rate from the Daily Exchange Rate Table.

**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 Table.

Intercompany Settlements

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

Gain and loss recognition features include:

**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.

Detailed Currency Restatement

Detailed currency restatement features enable you to:

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

Balance Currency Restatement

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 table and conversion specifications according to standard restatement practices.

“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.
Banking Requirements

About Banking Requirements

In Turkey, the most common forms of payment are checks, drafts and bank instruction letters.

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

- Printing the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter
- Working with automatic payments
- Processing drafts
- Working with the Check/Draft Book
Print the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter

Printing the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements
From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose G/L Bank Instruction Letter

You can print the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter to meet specific banking requirements in Turkey. You use this letter to request cash movement from one bank account to another within the same company. You record transactions for cash movements at the general ledger level.

You can print Bank Instruction Letters for the following types of cash movement transactions:

- Domestic currency to domestic currency
- Domestic currency to foreign currency
- Foreign currency to domestic currency
- Foreign currency to foreign currency

You choose the type of letter to be printed with a user defined document type. When you select a document type in the data selection section of the report, you limit the types of letters that are printed.

The system prints each letter on a separate page. You can include additional messages or instructions to the bank in this letter by adding generic text at the document level of the transaction.

To ensure that you only select bank accounts to use in the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter, the system edits the accounts in the letter against the Balance Brought Forward file (F74100) G record types. If the account is not found, it will not be printed on the instruction letter.

Third currency transactions will not generate General Ledger Bank Instruction Letters. You must make manual journal entries to the General Ledger bank accounts and transit accounts to create a balanced entry and to redistribute the cash to the appropriate accounts.
Before You Begin

☐ Set up a payment instrument code for Bank Instruction Letters on the user defined codes table 00/PY. See Setting Up User Defined Codes.

Processing Options for General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter (P74101)

**GENERIC TEXT**
1. Enter ‘1’ to print the generic text associated with G/L Bank Movement Letter. The default of blank will not print any generic text.

**DOCUMENT TYPE**
2. Enter the Bank Movement Letter document type. Blank will default in document type ‘TL’.

**DOMESTIC AMOUNT**
3. Enter ‘1’ to print the domestic amount of a foreign Journal Entry on the G/L Bank Movement Letter. The default of blank will not print the domestic amount.
Work 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 working with automatic payments.

**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.
Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

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 Turkey:

**Payment formats**

Specify the following Write Programs to generate payment formats for Turkey:

- P04572TR1 for A/P drafts
- P04572TR2 for checks
Before You Begin

- Set up a code on user defined codes table 00/PY for each payment instrument that you use and user defined codes table 04/PP for your payment programs. See Setting Up User Defined Codes for Turkey.

To assign formats to payment instruments

On Payment Instrument Defaults

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

- Write Version
- Register Version
- Debit Statement Version
- Attachment Version

**What You Should Know About**

**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 (P0417)* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

**Creating a Payment Group**

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 Accounts Payable Guide

Processing Options for Create Payment Groups (P04570)

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:
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:
15. Enter one of the following values to indicate which currency should be used for payment.
   ' ' - Bank Account Monetary Unit
   '1' - Voucher Domestic Currency
   '2' - Voucher Foreign Currency
   '3' - Current Domestic Amount

BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:
16. Enter a '1' to use the business unit as a selection criteria in the
creation of a Payment Control Group. If left blank, business unit will not be considered and one PCG may include vouchers with different business units.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER/EDI ONLY:
17. Enter a ‘1’ if you will be using tape output and would like to see tape information on the edit report. If left blank, no tape information will appear on the report.

18. Enter a ‘1’ to issue an error on the edit report if the Payee’s EFT/EDI bank information does not exist.

19. Enter a ‘1’ to issue an error on the edit report if a G/L Bank Account’s X12 information does not exist.

CALCULATE WITHHOLDING:
20. Enter a ‘1’ submit the Calculate Withholding program (P04580) prior to running Pre-Payments. If left blank, Calculate Withholding will not be run. Note: The voucher withholding pay items created will not be posted.

21. Enter the DREAM Writer version number of the Calculate Withholding program to be run. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

USER EXIT OPTION:
22. Enter the User Exit program name. If left blank the name ‘X04570E’ will be used.
Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments

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 Accounts Payable Guide
Processing Options for Work with Payments (P04257)

INTERACTIVE OR BATCH:
1. Enter a ‘1’ to process the payments interactively. Leave blank to submit the write or update in batch mode without a submittal message.

BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:
2. Enter a ‘1’ to display the business unit fields. If left blank, the business unit fields will not display. Note: The selection and display of the business unit would only be applicable if you ran your Payment Control Group using business unit as a control field.

PRINT OPTIONS:
3. Enter ‘1’ to use the first voucher’s exchange rate (thus ignoring any gains/losses) or an effective date to use to retrieve the exchange rate. If both options are blank, the G/L date assigned to the payment will be used to retrieve the exchange rate.
   - Voucher Exchange Rate...
   - or Effective Date...
4. For BACS, enter a ‘1’ to allow entry of BACS processing dates. If left blank, BACS processing will not function.

5. Enter one of the following options for output: ‘’ – Each Payment Control Group (PCG) will be output to a separate tape file or spool file. ‘1’ – Group PCGs for the same bank account into one file. ‘2’ – Group all selected PCGs into one file regardless of account.
6. Enter a ‘1’ to request the following:
   - Save Spool File...
   - Hold Spool File...

7. Enter a ‘1’ to force the assignment of payment numbers to be in sequential order. This option is only valid if you have selected to output separate PCGs or those with the same bank account to one spool file. (Option 5 is a blank or ‘1’). Note: This option is only valid for hard-copy payments and reserves the bank account payment number from the bank account file (F0030). This option will not work with tape payments.

UPDATE OPTIONS:
8. Enter a ‘1’ to bypass clearing the prenote code in Vendor Master.
9. Enter a '1' to submit the A/P payment post after the payments have been updated. If left blank, the post WILL NOT be automatically submitted. This will allow you to review the payment batch and post it at a more convenient time.

10. Enter a '1' to process void payments through the system (post to G/L, and the bank reconciliation). If left blank, void payments will not be processed.

PRELOADED DATA SELECTIONS:

11. Any values entered into the following options will be loaded upon entry into the program:
   - Bank Account
   - Version
   - Originator
   - Payment Instrument
   - Print Queue
   - Currency Code
   - Business Unit
   - Write/Update

DW VERSION FOR BANK TAPE REVIEW:
12. Enter the version number for the Bank Tape Review program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

DW VERSION FOR A/P PAYMENT PROCESSOR:
13. To override standard A/P Payment processing (DREAM Writer XT0413, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.

DW VERSION FOR G/L PROCESSOR:
14. To override standard G/L processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.
Process Drafts

Processing Drafts

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

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

In Turkey, 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 form.

Accounts Receivable Drafts

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.

Creating Invoices

A customer purchases goods or services from you. You use the Standard or Speed Invoice Entry form 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number 7001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number 7001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. When you post the draft, the system credits accounts receivable and debits drafts receivable.

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

- Signing the draft that you originated and returning it to you
- Changing the draft that you originated (date, amount, bank, and so on), and then signing and returning it to you
- Originating, printing, signing, and sending the draft to you
For automatic (pre-authorized) drafts, the draft is considered accepted without a response from your customer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number: 7001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A/R Trade</th>
<th>Drafts Receivable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remitting the Draft**

You send (remit) the draft to your bank so that your bank can collect the funds from your customer’s bank. You can remit the draft either on magnetic tape or 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 can 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.
The account postings and the balances in the general ledger for the journals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number 7001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number 7001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doc Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drafts Receivable</th>
<th>Drafts Remitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Bank Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

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 form.

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 form. In this case, when you post the batch, the system creates the following journal entry:

- Drafts Remitted (CR)
- A/R Trade (DR)

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.

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.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Document Number</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Matching Document Type</th>
<th>Matching Document Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter vouchers</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close vouchers</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create draft</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
See Also

- *Accounts Receivable Guide* for more information about the tasks involved in accounts receivable draft processing
- *About A/P Draft Processing* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*
- *Selecting Paid Drafts (P04260)* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*
- *Posting Outstanding A/P Drafts (P04803)* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*
Work with the Check/Draft Book

Working with the Check/Draft Book

In Turkey, businesses must register incoming and outgoing checks. A legal document must be filed with the required information. You enter this information in a legal book which is suitable only for manual update.

You can use J.D. Edwards software to register incoming and outgoing checks. The register records what has happened to a check, the name of the person who originally endorsed the check, the last person who endorsed the check, and the tax ID number of the endorser. It is common in Turkey to have many endorsements on a single check.

Working with the check/draft book consists of the following tasks:

- Printing the Cash In/Cash Out Report
- Printing the Drafts Collection Report

Printing the Cash In/Cash Out Report

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Cash In/Cash Out

Print the Cash In/Cash Out Report to review information about your accounts receivable (cash in) and accounts payable (cash out). You use this report to print either a ‘Cash In’ report or a ‘Cash Out’ report depending on the processing options you select. The report updates the General Ledger Detail table (F0911) field GLALT0 with a ‘P’ to indicate that the record has been processed.

Processing Options for Cash In/Cash Out (P74515)

PROCESSING MODE
1. Enter the mode to process the calculations:
   - Blank = Proof
   - ’1’ = Final

DATE PROCESSING
2. Enter the ‘From’ date for processing transactions. Blank will process
transactions using today's date.

3. Enter the 'To' date for processing transactions. Blank will process transactions using today's date.

REPORT PROCESSING
4. Select a Checks/Draft report to run:
   '1' = Cash In
   '2' = Cash Out

'CASH IN' REPORT PROCESSING
5. Enter the type of Cash In receipt:
   '1' = Cash Collected
   '2' = Draft

6. Enter the Install System for the Cash In next numbers. Blank will default Install System '03'.

7. Enter the Cash In next number index (a number between 1 and 10). Blank will default index number '1'.

'CASH OUT' REPORT PROCESSING
8. Enter the Install System for the Cash Out next numbers. Blank will default Install System '04'.

9. Enter the Cash Out next number index (a number between 1 and 10). Blank will default index number '1'.

Printing the Drafts Collection Report

From EMEA Localizations (G74), choose Turkish Legal Requirements

From Turkish Enhancements (G7412), choose Drafts Collection

Print the Draft Collection Report to produce a report on non-cash, or draft, transactions in the Accounts Receivable system. The report updates the Accounts Receivable table (F0311) field RPRP1 with a 'P' to indicate that the record has been processed.

Processing Options for Drafts Collection (P74517)

PROCESSING MODE
1. Enter the mode to process the calculations:
   Blank = Proof
   '1' = Final

DATE PROCESSING
2. Enter the 'From' date for processing transactions. Blank will process transactions using today's date.
3. Enter the ‘To’ date for processing transactions. Blank will process transactions using today’s date.

4. Enter the Install System for next numbers for A/R checks received. Blank will default Install System ‘03’.

5. Enter the next number index to use for A/R checks received. Blank will default next number index ‘01’.
Appendix A - Alternate Chart of Accounts

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

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.

Example: Account Defined Only in the Account Master Table

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ledger Type</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>CR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Alternate Accounts (A)</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other/Corporate Accounts (B)</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Total (A + B)</td>
<td>DR</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Example: Account Deleted from the Alternate Chart of Accounts**

You might delete an alternate account from the User Defined Codes table that has active transactions and balances. 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 suggests 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.

**Example: Reorganization of Accounts in the Charts of Accounts**

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

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

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

**See Also**

- *Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts*
Appendix B - Multiple Ledger Types

It is customary to use multiple ledgers to fulfill the reporting requirements of both the corporate entity and the local legal authorities.

Using Multiple Ledger Types

At year end, your company reports the yearly results during the first few days of January, while in France, 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 3 months that the corporate company does not need to see. These adjustments are typically recorded in an alternate ledger type.

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 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.

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.
User Defined Ledgers

To accommodate the need for multiple ledgers, J.D. Edwards provides a user defined codes table 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 usually kept as the company’s standard ledger, while alternate ledgers keep the adjusting transactions that justify the differences between the company’s 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.
Index
Index

A

About, setup requirements, 2–1
About user defined codes, 2–7
Accepting automatic drafts, 4–17
Accepting manual drafts, 4–16
Accepting the draft, example, 4–17
Account Master table, data integrity, A–1
Accounts by Business Unit form (P0901), 2–10
Accounts payable bank transfers, reviewing, 4–12
Accounts payable drafts, 4–19
  creating a draft, 4–19
  paying a draft, 4–20
  payment group version, 4–8
  posting outstanding drafts, 4–20
Accounts Payable Server (XT0411Z3TR), processing options, 3–4
Accounts receivable drafts
  accepting automatic drafts, 4–17
  accepting manual drafts, 4–16
  collecting the draft, 4–18
  creating invoices, 4–15
  printing the draft, 4–16
  process flow, 4–15
  processing unpaid drafts, 4–19
  remitting the draft, 4–17
Accounts Receivable Server (XT0311Z3TR), processing options, 3–4
Alternate chart of accounts, A–1
  data integrity, A–1
Alternate ledger type, B–1
Attachments, payment instruments, 4–6
Automatic drafts, 4–17
Automatic payments, 4–5

Bank accounts, default for payment instrument, 4–6
Bank Instruction Letter, general ledger, 4–3
Bank transfers, reviewing, 4–12
Banking requirements
  definition of localization category, 1–2
  processing drafts, 4–15
Base software enhancements, 1–2

C

Cash Book Report (P74500), processing options, 3–31
Cash In/Cash Out (P74515), processing options, 4–23
Categories
  See also Globalization categories
  exclusions from localization, 1–2
  localization, 1–1
Chart of accounts, alternate, A–1
Client-specific enhancements, 1–2
Collecting funds from the draft, 4–17
Collecting the draft, 4–18
  example, 4–18
Corporate chart of accounts, data integrity, A–1
Country-servers, 2–3
Create Payment Groups (P04570), processing options, 4–9
Creating a draft, 4–19
Creating invoices, 4–15
  example, 4–16
Currencies, multiple, 3–33
Currency ledgers, example, B–1

D

Data integrity, alternate chart of accounts, A–1
Debit statements, payment instruments, 4–6
Depreciation ledgers, example, B–1
Display preferences, setup, 2–3
Draft processing, flow for accounts receivable, 4–15
Drafts
  accepting, 4–16
  accounts payable, 4–19
  automatic, 4–17
  collecting, 4–18
  creating, 4–19
  manual, 4–16
  paying, 4–20
  posting outstanding drafts, 4–20
  pre-authorized, 4–17
  printing, 4–16
  processing, 4–15
  remitting, 4–17
Drafts Collection (P74517), processing options, 4–24

E

EFT. See Electronic funds transfer
EMEA. See Europe, Middle East, and Asia
Enhancements
  base software, 1–2
  client-specific, 1–2

F

Files. See Tables
Fiscal requirements
  definition of localization category, 1–1
  multiple currencies, 3–33
  processing multiple currencies, 3–33
  running the Turkish General Ledger report, 3–5
  running the Turkish Trial Balance report, 3–13
  Turkish General Ledger report, 3–5
  Turkish Trial Balance report, 3–13
Formats, payment, 4–6
Forms
  Accounts by Business Unit, 2–10
  User Display Preferences, 2–4

G

Gener Ledger date edits, 3–3
General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter (P74101), processing options, 4–4
General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2), processing options, 3–10
General Ledger by Category Code report, 3–5
General Ledger by Object (P7409C1), processing options, 3–8
General Ledger by Object and Subsidiary report, 3–5
Globalization
  setting up user display preferences, 2–3
  tax requirements, 1–2

I

Industry-specific requirements, 1–2
Integrity of accounting data
  alternate chart of accounts, A–2
  corporate chart of accounts, A–1
  examples, A–1
Invoices, creating, 4–15

L

Ledger type (74/LT), 2–8
Ledger types
  alternate, B–1
  currency ledgers, B–1
  depreciation ledgers, B–1
  multiple, B–1
  user defined ledgers, B–2
Ledgers, type, 2–8
Ledgers and journals
  general ledger, 3–5
  trial balance, 3–13
Legal Number Register (P09404), processing options, 3–25
Legal Numbering
  printing the Legal Number Register report, 3–22
  revising legal numbers, 3–20
  updating legal numbers, 3–19
Legal Register Renumbering (P74105), processing options, 3–20
Localization
See also Globalization
banking requirements, 1–2
base software enhancements, 1–2
categories, 1–1
client-specific enhancements, 1–2
defining the scope, 1–1
excluded categories, 1–2
fiscal requirements, 1–1
industry-specific requirements, 1–2
overview, 1–1

M

Manual drafts, 4–16
Multiple currencies, 3–33
Multiple ledger types, B–1

P

Paying a draft, 4–20
every, 4–20
Payment formats, payment instruments, 4–6
Payment groups
control information, 4–9
process information, 4–8
reviewing, 4–12
version for account payable drafts, 4–8
Payment instruments
additional components, 4–6
attachments, 4–6
debit statements, 4–6
default setup, 4–6
defaults, 4–6
drafts, 4–15
payment formats, 4–6
payment registers, 4–6
Payment registers, payment instruments, 4–6
Posting outstanding drafts, 4–20
Pre-authorized drafts, 4–17
Printing the draft, 4–16
every, 4–16
Printing the General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter, 4–3
Processing bank transfers, working with payment groups for bank transfers, 4–12
Processing drafts, 4–15
accounts payable, 4–19
Processing multiple currencies, 3–33
Processing options
Accounts Payable Server (XT0411Z3TR), 3–4
Accounts Receivable Server (XT0311Z3TR), 3–4
Cash Book Report (P74500), 3–31
Cash In/Cash Out (P74515), 4–23
Create Payment Groups (P04570), 4–9
Drafts Collection (P74517), 4–24
General Ledger Bank Instruction Letter (P74101), 4–4
General Ledger by Category Code (P7409C2), 3–10
General Ledger by Object (P7409C1), 3–8
Legal Number Register (P09404), 3–25
Legal Register Renumbering (P74105), 3–20
Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4), 3–18
Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3), 3–16
Turkish Date Validation Server (XT0911Z1TR), 3–4
Work with Payments (P04257), 4–13
Processing unpaid drafts, 4–19
Programs and IDs
default for payment instrument, 4–6
P00923, 2–4
P0901 (Accounts by Business Unit), 2–10
P7409C1, 3–5
P7409C2, 3–5
P7409C3, 3–13
P7409C4, 3–13

R

Remitting the draft, 4–17
collecting funds, 4–17
Reports
Cash In/Cash Out, 4–23
Drafts Collection, 4–24
General Ledger by Category Code, 3–5
General Ledger by Object and Subsidiary, 3–5
Global Solutions: Turkey

Legal Number Register, 3–22
Trial Balance by Category Code, 3–13
Trial Balance by Object and Subsidiary, 3–13
Turkish General Ledger, 3–5
Turkish Trial Balance, 3–13

Requirements
banking, 1–2
fiscal, 1–1
industry-specific, 1–2
multiple ledger types, B–1
setup, 2–1
tax, 1–2

Reviewing payment groups for bank transfers, 4–12
Running the General Ledger report for Turkey, 3–5
Running the Turkish Trial Balance report, 3–13

S

Screens. See Forms
Servers, country, 2–3
Setting up a payment group version for accounts payable drafts, 4–8
Setting up bank account information for your company, 2–13
Setting up payment instrument defaults, 4–6
Setting up user display preferences, 2–3
Setup requirements, 2–1
  Setting up bank account information, 2–13
  Setting up payment instrument defaults, 4–6
  Setting up user display preferences, 2–3
System setup
  payment group version for accounts payable drafts, 4–8
  payment instrument defaults, 4–6
  requirements, 2–1
  user display preferences, 2–3

T

Tax requirements, definition of globalization category, 1–2

Trial Balance by Category Code (P7409C4), processing options, 3–18
Trial Balance by Category Code report, 3–13
Trial Balance by Object (P7409C3), processing options, 3–16
Trial Balance by Object and Subsidiary report, 3–13
Turkey, multiple currencies, 3–33
Turkish Date Validation Server (XT0911Z1TR), processing options, 3–4
Turkish General Ledger report, 3–5
Turkish Trial Balance report, 3–13

U

UDC. See User Defined Code lists
Unpaid drafts, processing, 4–19
User defined code lists, ledger type (74/LT), 2–8
User defined codes, list of, 2–8
User defined ledgers, reporting, B–2
User Display Preferences form, 2–4

V

Value added tax (VAT)
  commission fee, 4–15
discounting fee, 4–15

W

Windows. See Forms
Work with Payments (P04257), processing options, 4–13
Working with accounts payable drafts, setting up a payment group version, 4–8
Working with G/L date edits, 3–3
Working with Legal Numbering, 3–19
Working with payment groups for bank transfers, 4–12
  reviewing payment groups, 4–12
Working with the Cash Book, 3–27