# JD Edwards World

Global Solutions: European Union Guide

Release A9.4

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Describes reporting requirements and payment formats in the European Union.

**ORACLE**®

JD Edwards World Global Solutions: European Union Guide, Release A9.4

E58816-01

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# Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards World Global Solutions: European Union Guide.

## Audience

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

## Documentation Accessibility

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## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

| Convention | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| **boldface** | Indicates cautionary information or terms defined in the glossary. |
| *italic* | Indicates book titles or emphasis. |

# Part I

## European Sales List

This part contains the following chapter:

# 1

# European Sales List (ESL)

This chapter contains the following topics:

## 1.1 Understanding EU Sales List

The European Council's '2010 VAT Package' agreement contains substantial changes that relate tax assessment on B2B cross-border services to the place of supply and establish new rules on cross-border VAT refunds. The primary aim of the adopted changes is to levy VAT at the actual place of consumption of the services.

The 2010 VAT Package introduces a new report to be created by EU companies, namely the European Community Sales Listing (ECSL) for Services.

Some EU countries require companies to submit a European Community Sales List (ECSL or ESL) for Goods, some for Services, and some countries require both.

The solution for JD Edwards World will generate a generic European Sales Listing (ESL) for Goods and Services according to the definitions of EU authorities. The generic template for the ESL can then be adapted by the users in each country as needed.

The steps to generate the ESL are:

1. Run a generic extract of all required data into workfiles.

2. From workfiles, publish either of two reports using Oracle BI Publisher:

   - ESL Summary Report to submit to the Authorities.

   - ESL Detail Report to provide audit data so the user will know the basis of the Summary Report.

   > **Note:** Oracle BI Publisher can publish the output in many different formats, including PDF, HTML, XML, Word and Excel.

## 1.2 Setting Up Transaction Types and Credit Memos Document Types

Access the Menu EU VAT Package- European Sale List - G7403

*Figure 1–1   EU VAT Package - European Sales List screen*
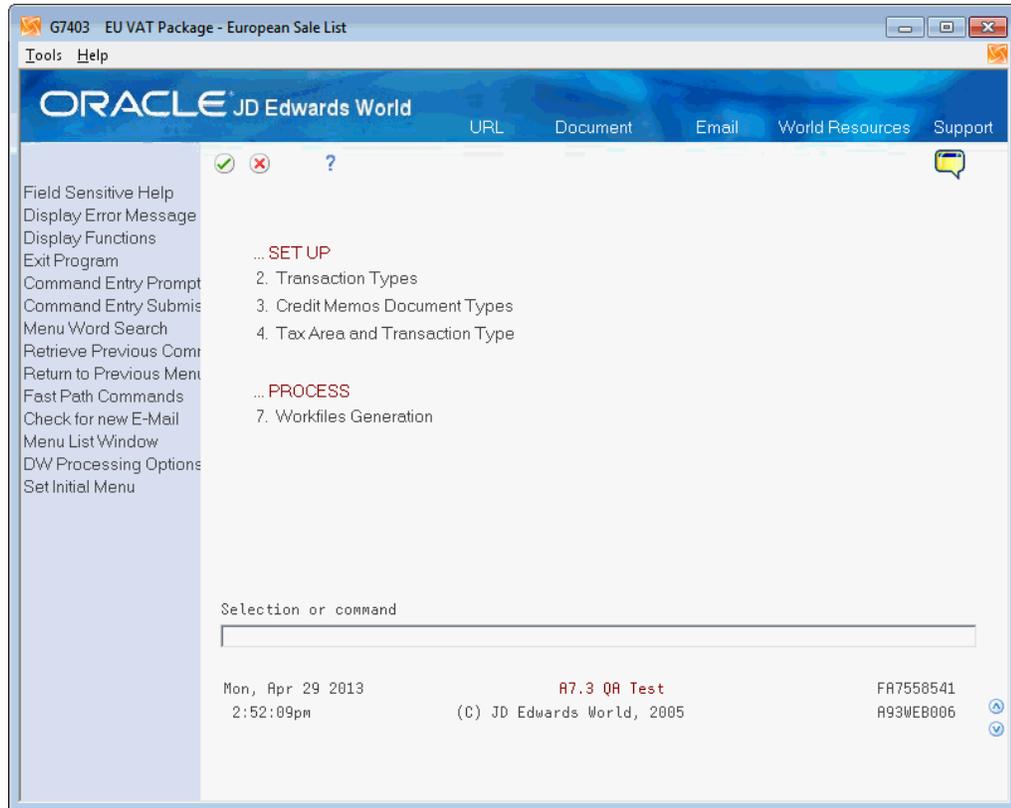


**To set up Transaction Types**

**1.** Access the Transaction Types screen.

*Figure 1–2   General User Defined Codes (ESL Transaction Type) screen*
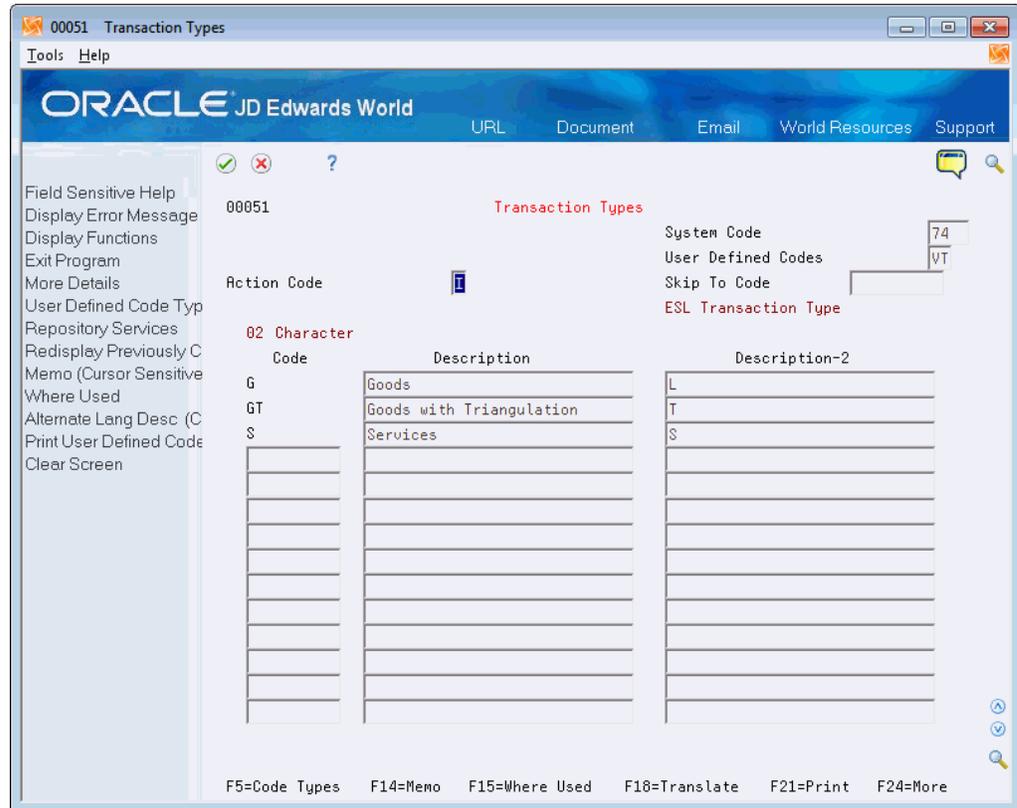


The UDC 74/VT, Transaction Type, will be used to identify Transaction Types for the ESL Reports. The code is Hard Coded inside the program.

2.   In the Description 2 field, enter the Indicator Codes to print on the report. In the above example, the letter L will print on the ESL beside all transactions for goods. These codes vary by country. Consult your country's fiscal authority for the correct codes.

**To set up credit memos document types**

1.   Access the Credit Memos Document Types screen.

*Figure 1–3   Credit Memos Document Types screen*



UDC 74/CM, ESL Credit Memos, is used to identity Credit Memos that print on the report in the Adjustments column.

2.  In the Code field, enter the Document Type that will identify transactions as Credit Memos.

**To set up tax area and transaction type**

1.  Access the Tax Area and Transaction Type screen.

*Figure 1–4   Tax Area and Transaction Type screen*
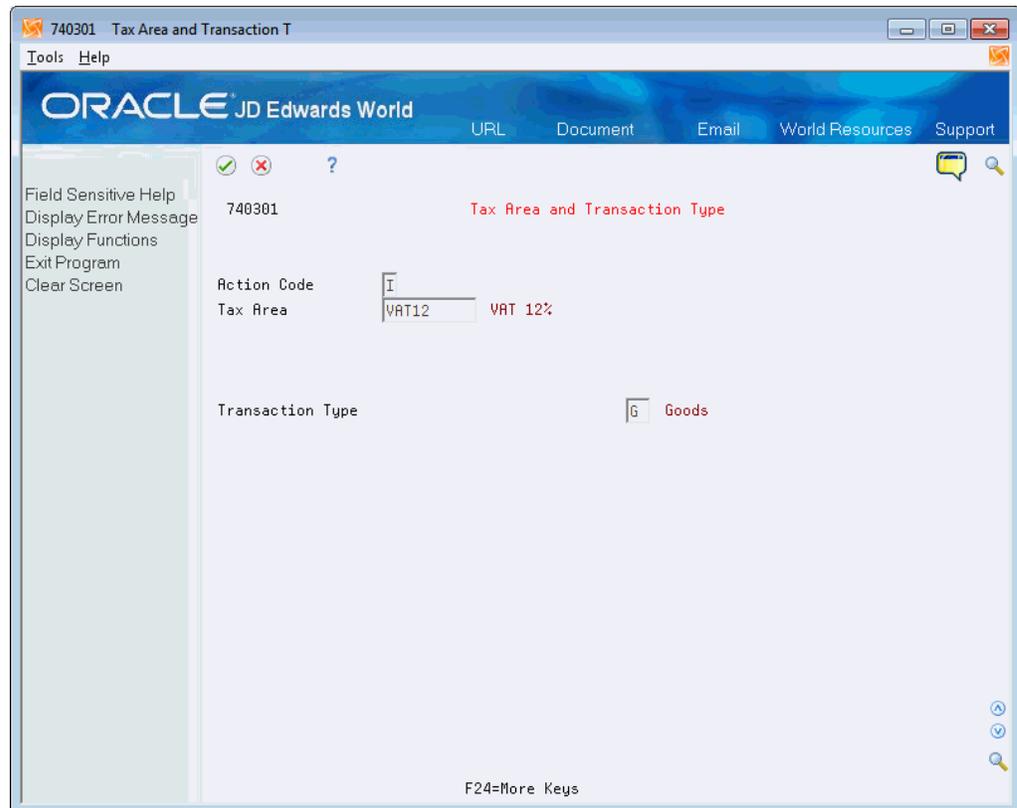


To identify the transactions for the report, a new Set Up based on Tax Areas will be defined. Only the tax areas entered to this new application will be considered by the EU ESL VAT process.

**2.** In the Tax Area field, enter the tax area. This value must be in the Tax Rates & Areas Standard Set Up.

**3.** In the Transaction Type field, enter the code that will be used for classifying transactions to be included in ESL-European Sales List Report. These codes represent Goods, Goods with Triangulations and Services. The value must be in the UDC 74/VT.

- G=Goods

- S=Services

- GT=Triangulation Goods

Triangulation occurs for Goods transactions when a company in one EU-member country makes a sale or purchase with a company in another EU-member country and the goods are physically shipped from a third EU-member country.

## 1.2.1 Definitions

### Transactions
Documents must be totally of Services or totally of Goods. All invoices linked to a Credit Memo for a single Receipt must be in the same Reporting Period.

### Credit Memos

The Document Type set up in UDC 74/CM is the unique Credit Memo that will be printed in the Adjustments column of the European Sales List.

### Out of Period Adjustment

An Out of Period Adjustment is associated with Invoices of a period that is previous to the current Reporting Period. The G/L Date will be considered to select the transaction records.

### Business-to-Business Transactions

Both participants must be defined in Address Book Master as Companies and with VAT Id.

### Intra-Community Transactions

Records are included if the transactions are between EU Countries. See UDC 00/CN (Country Codes) and UDC 74/ EC (European Community Members).

## 1.3 Setting up the Tax Area and Transactions Types Process

This program is based on the VAT tax file (F0018). All VAT information from customers for a selected Taxpayer Company is recorded in detail. The reporting Period defines the period in which the transactions were posted.

The Intra-Community Vat amount is registered in a segment that must have previously been set up in the Tax Areas definition. There are five segments available. The Vat information is stored in only one segment.

For AR Transactions to be selected from VAT Tax file (F0018) and included on the ESL-European Sales List, the transactions must be:

- B2B 'Business to Business' Transactions

- Intra-community Transactions

Transaction participants are:

- **First Party (Taxpayer)**: The supplier company, who is responsible to submit the ESL to the fiscal authority

- **Third Party (Customer)**: The customer company; the buyer of the goods/services.

Transactions must occur between companies. The sales to Individual persons, consumers or entities without VAT ID will not be included. This means that the value of Person/Corporation Code must be 2 or blank for each participant.

## 1.4 Setting up the Workfiles Generation Process

### Navigation

**Access the menu G7403 and Select option 7 Workfiles Generation Process.**

This program will process transactions that exist in the VAT Tax file (F0018) and will generate the workfiles corresponding to Header, Summary and Detail Information. The workfiles are used by the BI Publisher application to print the ESL Summary and Detail Reports.

The program works in the following way:

- It processes the F0018 transactions according to the Set Up and the User Selections for a Reporting Period.

- At the beginning of process, workfile records are purged depending on specification in the Processing Option 'Workfiles Purge'.

**To execute the workfiles generation program**

> **Note:** The program works with a set of Processing Options. The values entered will be validated and if any errors are found, the error report section will be printed and the process will stop.
>
> See Chapter 11, "Workfiles Generation Processing Options"

## 1.5 Setting up the Oracle BI Publisher

BI Publisher and the JDBC driver for World are used to print the reports from the workfiles. Customers are already licensed for BI Publisher and the JDBC driver.

BI Publisher installs on a windows or Linux server.

For information on how to install and setup BI Publisher, sign in to MyOracleSupport (https://support.oracle.com) and search for Document ID 789078.1.

### 1.5.1 Understanding BI Publisher

BI Publisher is Oracle's operational reporting solution. It provides a flexible report designer to allow creation and modification of report templates and a connection to the JD Edwards World database through a JDBC driver. BI Publisher allows the report text to be translated and the format to be modified by an end-user. Graphics such as a logo or a signature can be added easily.

*Figure 1–5  ORACLE BI Publisher*
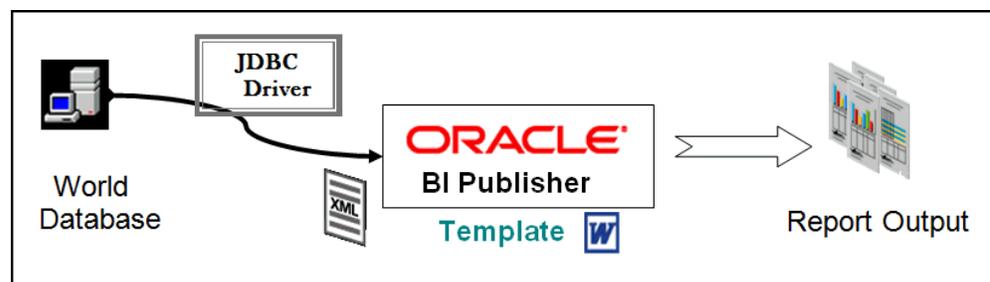


This section provides:

- The names of the 2 Templates for the EU Sales List Reports: Detail Report and Summary Report. The templates are included in the downloadable update for the EU Sales List.

- The SQL statements used in BI Publisher to extract data from JD Edwards World.

- Steps to define the reports in BI Publisher.

- An example of the Detail Report and of the Summary Report.

### 1.5.2 Names of Templates

- EU Vat Package ESL-Summary Report.rtf
- EU Vat Package ESL-Detail Report.rtf

### 1.5.3 SQL Statements

#### SQL for the Summary Report

```
Select f740300.e0txt1, f740300.e0ctr, f740300.e0dl01, f740300.e0eftj,
f740300.e0tax, f740300.e0efdj, f740300.e0alph, f740300.e0dl03, f740300.e0add1,
f740300.e0add2, f740300.e0add3, f740300.e0add4, f740300.e0adds, f740300.e0cty1,
f740300.e0addz, f740300.e0dl02, f740300.e0dl04,f740310.e2ctr, f740310.e2tax,
f0101.abalph, f740310.e2iadm, f740310.e2oadm, f740310.e2tnyp, f740310.e2trrc from
f740300, f740310, f0101 where (f740300.e0fco =f740310.e2fco) and
(f740310.e2an8=f0101.aban8) Order by F740310.e2ctr, f740310.e2an8, f740310.e2tnyp
```

#### SQLs for the Detail Report (Three SQL Statements are Required)

```
Select f740300.e0txt1, f740300.e0ctr, f740300.e0dl01, f740300.e0eftj,
f740300.e0tax, f740300.e0efdj, f740300.e0alph, f740300.e0dl03, f740300.e0add1,
f740300.e0add2, f740300.e0add3, f740300.e0add4, f740300.e0adds, f740300.e0cty1,
f740300.e0addz, f740300.e0dl02, f740300.e0dl04 from f740300
```

```
Select f740311.e3fco, f740311.e3doc, f740311.e3dct, f740311.e3kco, f740311.e3ctr,
f740311.e3tax, f0101.abalph, f740311.e3tnyp, f740311.e3kco, f740311.e3dct,
f740311.e3doc, f740311.e3divj, f740311.e3dgj, f740311.e3iafm, f740311.e3crcd,
f740311.e3iadm from f0101, f740311 where (f740311.e3an8=f0101.aban8) order by
f740311.e3ctr, f740311.e3an8, f740311.e3tnyp
```

```
Select f740312.e4fco, f740312.e4doc, f740312.e4dct, f740312.e4kco,f740312.e4okco,
f740312.e4odct, f740312.e4odoc, f740312.e4divj, f740312.e4dgj from f740312
```

> **Note:** The Templates and SQL statements are included in the corresponding downloadable update for the EU Sales List

#### To define BI Publisher reports

#### Navigation
**Access the Admin tab**

**Access the JDBC tab**

**Select "Add Data Source"**

1. Download and install BI Publisher and the JDBC Driver for World before continuing with these steps.
2. Sign into BI Publisher and define the JDBC connection

*Figure 1–6 Define JDBC Connection tab*
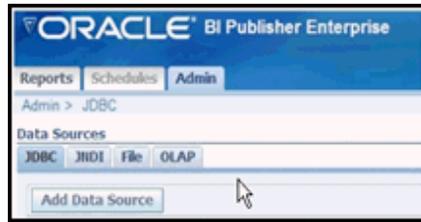


*Figure 1–7 BI Publisher Admin screen*
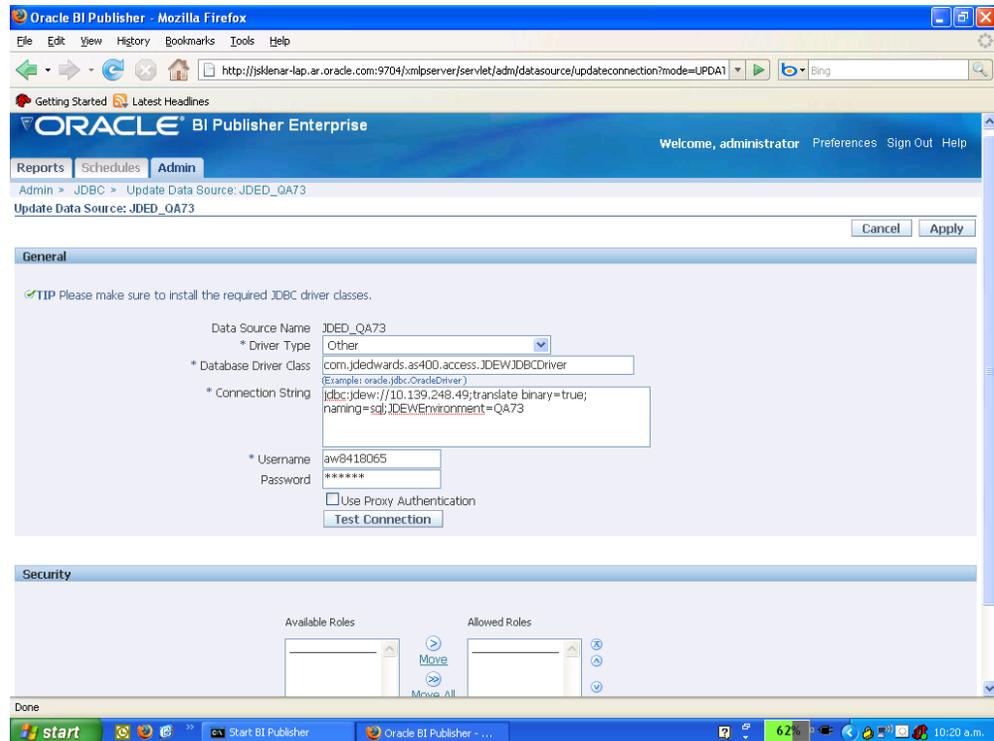


**Connection String**: Referring to the example above, replace the value, 10.130.248.49, with the IP Address of your System i. Replace the value QA73 with your Environment name according to your user's Library List (G944 / 2)

For more information, see the User Guide that accompanies the JDBC Driver for JD Edwards World.

3. **Summary Report**

On the Reports tab, choose "Create a new report."

*Figure 1–8   Reports tab*
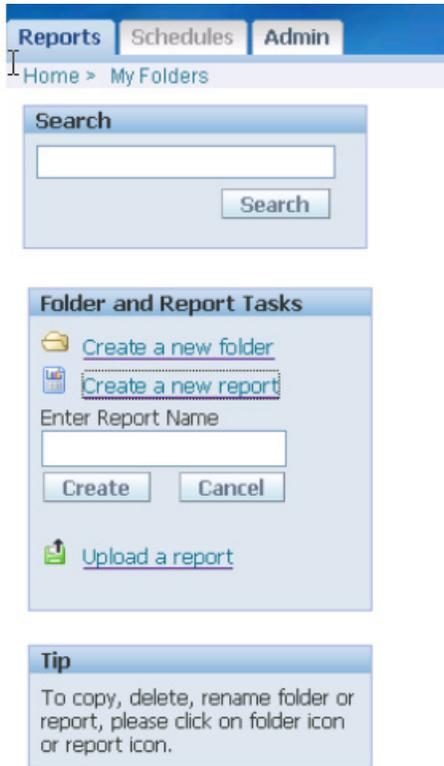


Then, 'Edit' your report. Verify that the Default Data Source is the JDBC connection that you defined in Step 2. Choose "Data Model" and then "New."

4.  For the Summary report, copy the SQL for the Summary report. Paste it into the SQL Query window in BI Publisher. Click "Save."

Summary:

*Figure 1–9   SQL Query (Summary Report) screen*
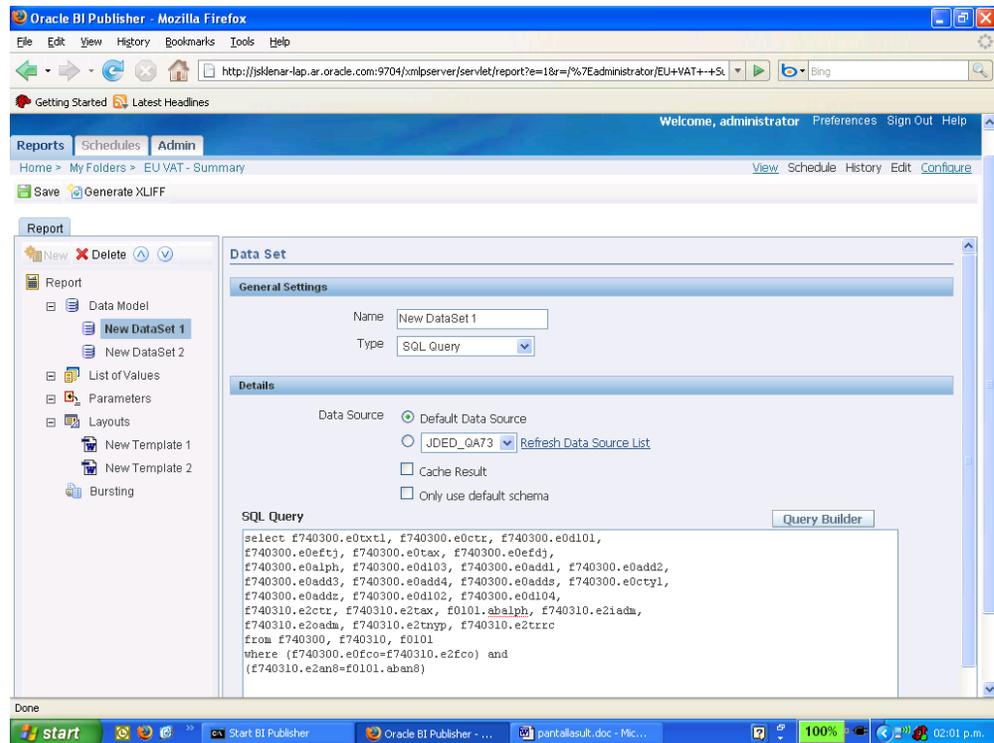


5. Click the "View" link, and then the "View" button to verify that XML is generated by the SQL statement and the JDBC driver.

*Figure 1–10   BI Publisher View Link screen*
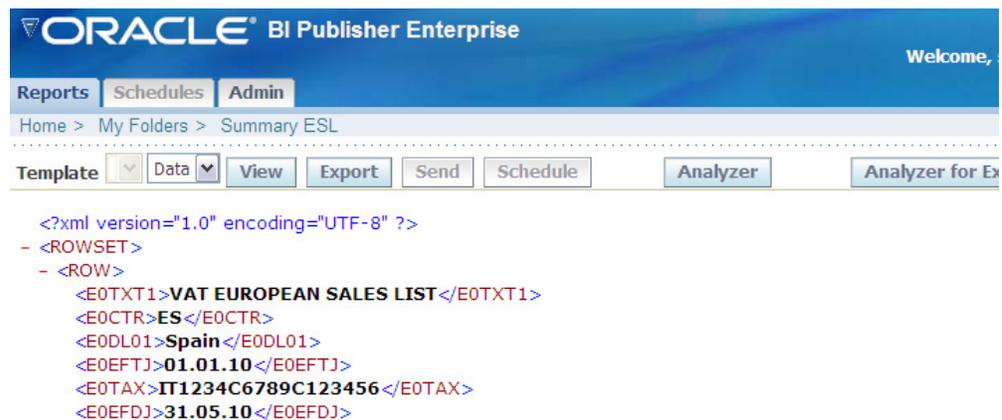


6. Click the "Edit" link to return. The next step is to upload the template for the report. Two templates were delivered with the JD Edwards World downloadable update. See page 10 for the names of each of the templates. Move both templates to your PC. Then, go to the Layouts section of the report, browse, and upload the template into BI Publisher as shown below.

*Figure 1–11   Create Layouts screen*
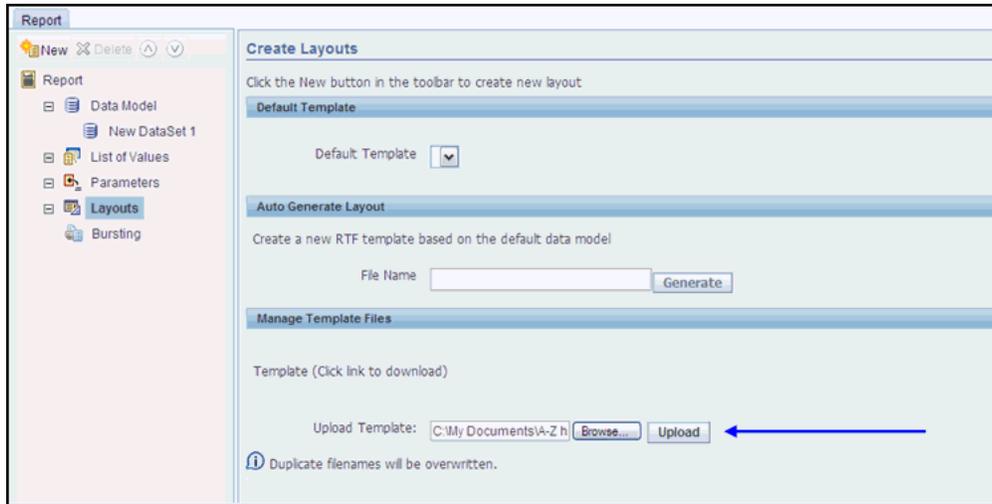


**7.** While still on the Layouts screen, click "New" to create a new layout. On this screen, you can click the check-box to Limit Output to PDF or you can choose any other format.

*Figure 1–12   New Layout screen*
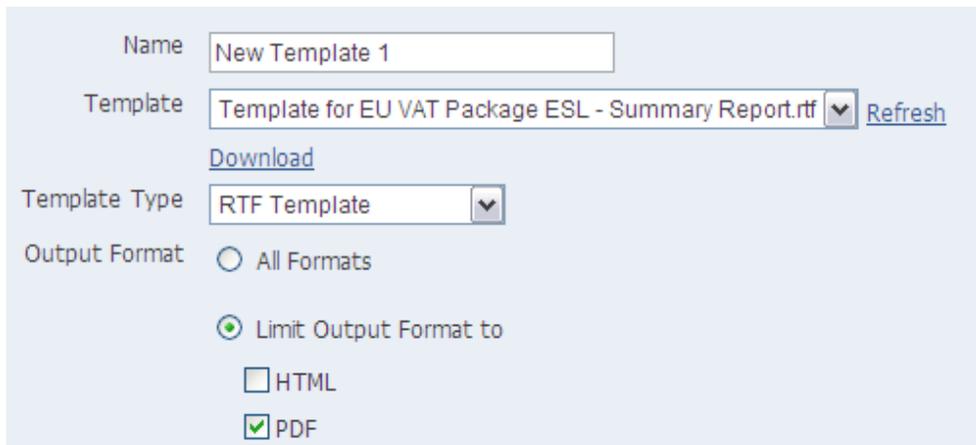
*Figure 1–13   Reports Tab (New Layout) screen*
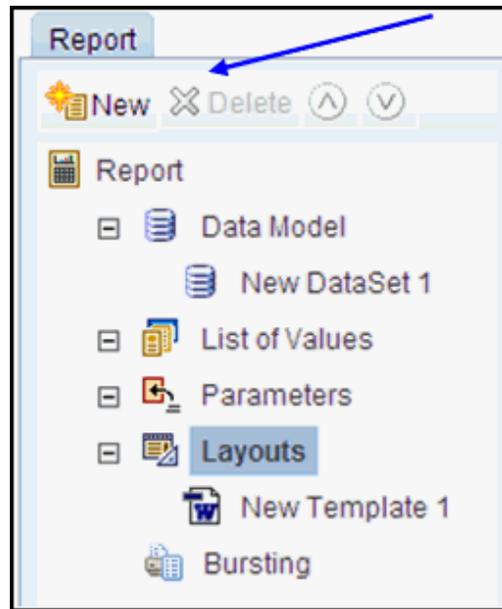


8.  Click "Save."

9.  Click the "View" link to view the report. The Export button allows you to download the report so that it can be sent to the fiscal authorities or printed.

10. From now on, the report can be scheduled or run as needed. Remember that the World workfiles must be refreshed for the report's data to change.

11. **Detail Report**:

    The Detail report can be created in BI Publisher by following the same steps as the Summary report. Begin with step 3, but replace Step 4 with the instructions in Step 12, below.

12. The Detail Report requires three SQL statements. You must create three New Data Sets (1, 2 and 3) inside the Data Model.

    On the first new Data Set, copy the first of the SQL statements, and paste it into the SQL Query window, as shown below. Click "Save."

    Detail:

*Figure 1–14   SQL Query (Detail) screen*
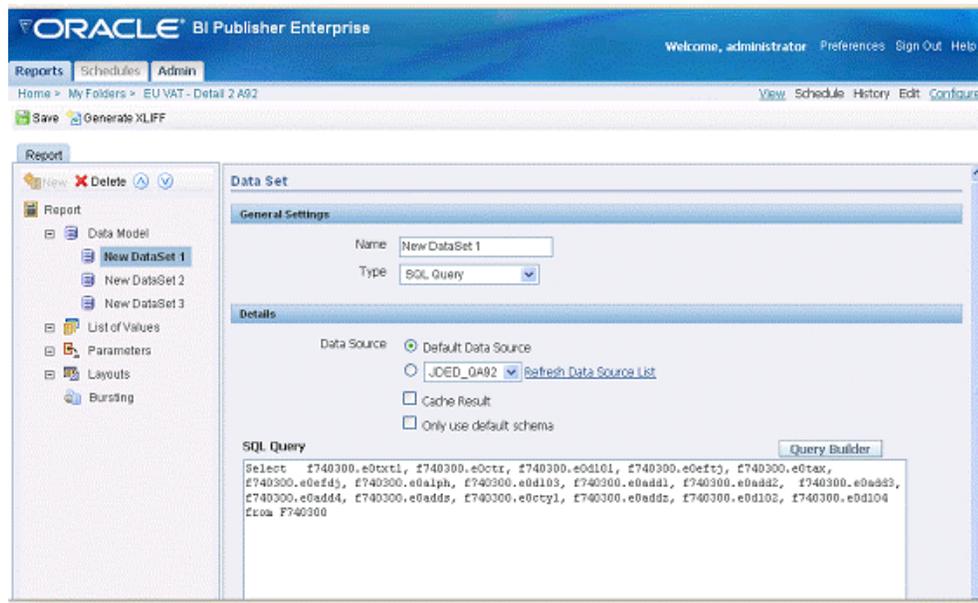


To create the second data set, click "Data Model" and then click "New." Copy the second SQL statement for the Detail report and paste it into the SQL Query window, as shown below. Click "Save."

*Figure 1–15   SQL Query (Second Data Set) screen*
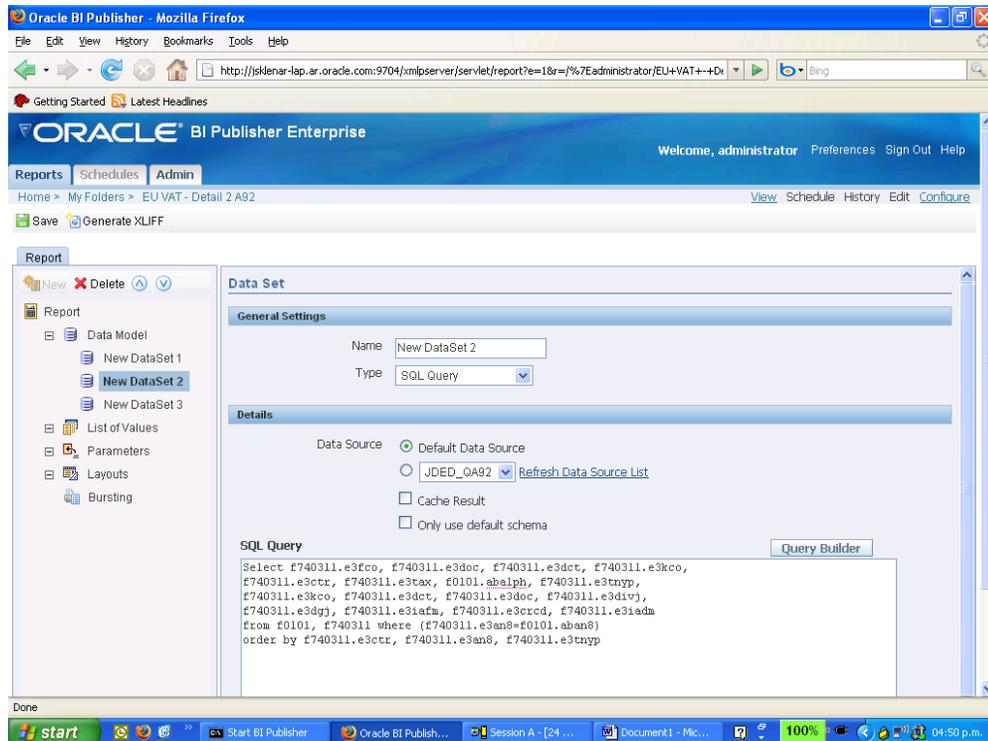


To create the third data set, click "Data Model" and then click "New." Copy the third SQL statement for the Detail report and paste it into the SQL Query window, as shown below. Click "Save."

*Figure 1–16   SQL Qeury (Third Data Set) screen*
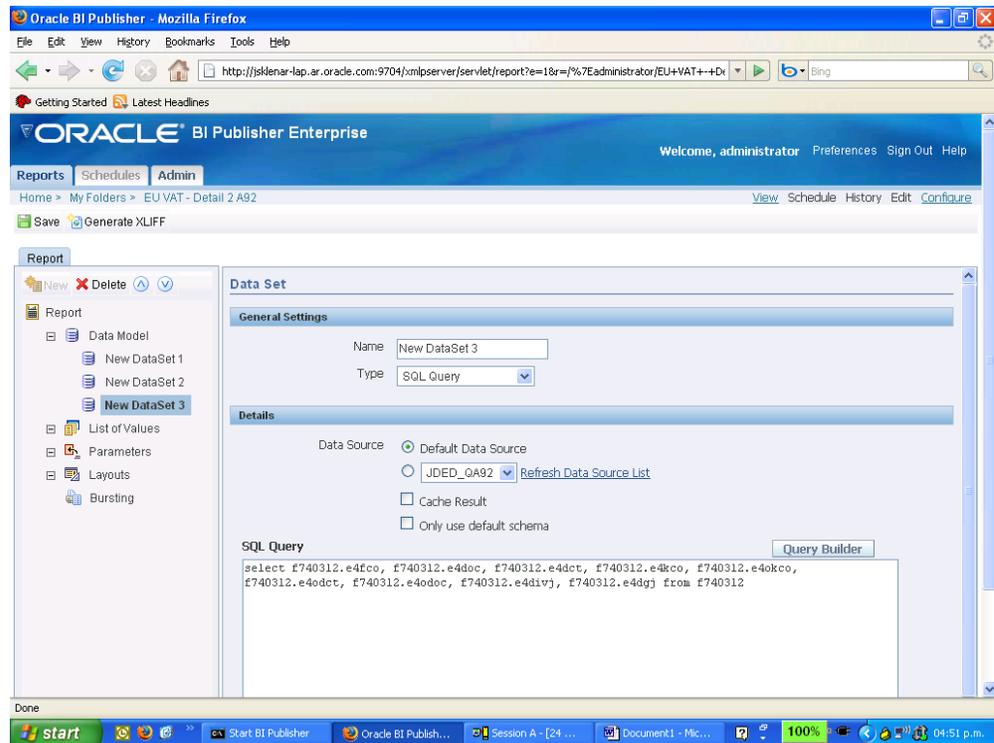


**13.** Click on "Data Model" and then click the drop-down arrow beside "Main Data Set." Choose "Concatenated SQL Data Source." Click "Save."

*Figure 1–17   Create Data Sets (Concatenated) screen*
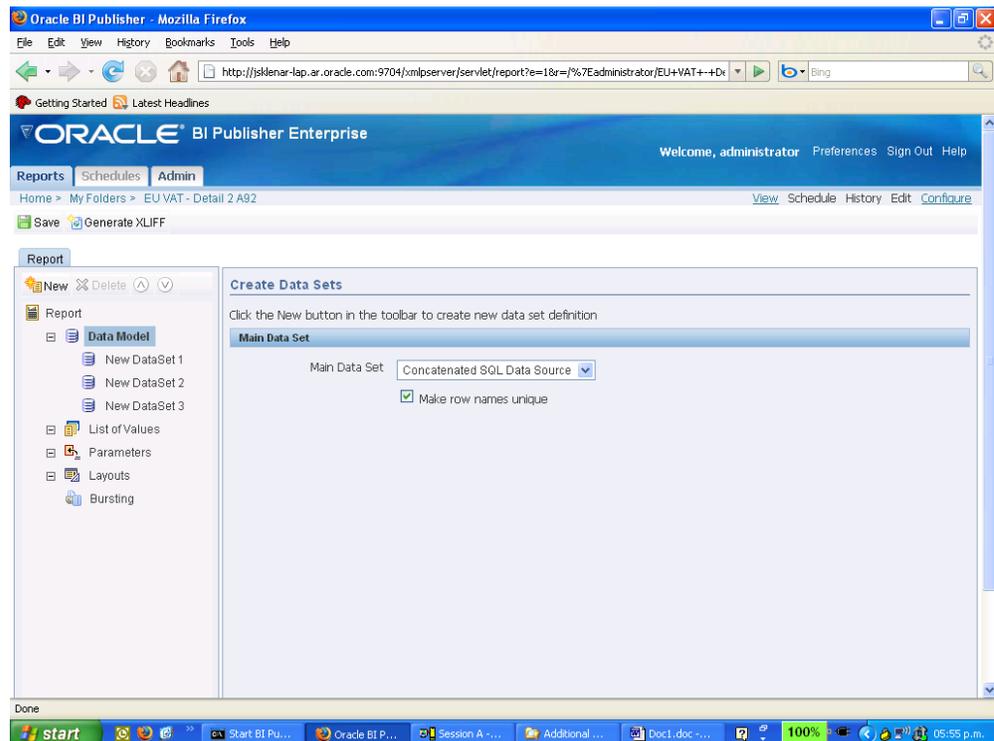
**14.** Complete the report by following steps 5-10 to upload the template for the Detail report and run it.

## 1.5.4 Example of the Summary Report

*Figure 1–18   VAT European Sales List Summary report*

## 1.5.5 Example of the Detail Report

*Figure 1–19   VAT European Sales List Detail report (1 of 2)*



*Figure 1–20   VAT European Sales List Detail report (2 of 2)*

# Part II

## SEPA Credit Transfers

This part contains the following chapter:

# 2

# Work with SEPA Credit Transfers

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 2.1, "About SEPA Credit Transfers"
- Section 2.2, "Common Terms"
- Section 2.3, "Setup for SEPA Credit Transfers"
- Section 2.4, "Set Up Distribution Lists and Templates"
- Section 2.5, "Process SEPA Credit Transfers"

## 2.1 About SEPA Credit Transfers

The EPC (European Payments Council) is the governing body and coordination body of the European banking industry in relation to payments. The purpose of the EPC is to support and promote a Single European Payments Area (SEPA).

The SEPA initiative for European financial infrastructure involves a zone in which all payments (credit transfers) and debits in euros are considered domestic. No distinction exists between the national and international payments. SEPA strives to improve the efficiency of international payments and developing common standards, procedures, and infrastructure to improve the economies of scale. As of March 2012, SEPA extends to the 27 EU (European Union) member states, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, and Monaco.

You can generate credit transfers in the format required for SEPA when you use the automatic payment process. When you set up your automatic payment process, you can specify the SEPA Credit Transfer program (P7404572) as the Write program for the payment instrument that you use for SEPA credit transfers. You then continue with the automatic payment process to write and update payments, and then generate the output file. You convert the output file to an .xml file, and submit that file to your bank.

Before you can use the automatic payment process to create the SEPA credit transfer file, you set up your company and supplier bank accounts with the BIC (bank identifier code) number and IBAN (international bank account number) and specify that the accounts are for use for SEPA credit transfers. Both the company and supplier bank accounts must be set up to use the euro as the currency.

## 2.2 Common Terms

These terms are used in this chapter:

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Bank Type Code | Enter a value from UDC 00/BT that is set up for vendors. |
| | If the bank account is for a supplier, the UDC value must be V or V*x*, where *x* is a variable of your choosing. |
| | If the bank account is for the company, the UDC value must be G. |
| Cur Cod (Currency Code) | Enter the currency code that is associated with the euro. The currency code for the bank accounts that you use for SEPA must be the code for the euro. |
| IBAN (International Bank Account Number) | The International Bank Account Number or IBAN as it is commonly called, is a series of alphanumeric characters that uniquely identifies a customer's account held at a bank anywhere in the world. |
| | The IBAN has a maximum of 34 alphanumeric characters: |
| | The first two alphabetic characters identify the country in which the account is held. The next two digits are the check digits. They validate the complete IBAN. The final part of the IBAN is the domestic account number, which in most cases consists of the account number itself, the number that identifies the bank and the branch, and one or more check digits. For some countries an extra bank identifier is included. |
| | The JD Edwards World system validates that the IBAN number you enter is valid. |
| Payment Instrument | Enter the value from UDC 00/PY that is set up for SEPA credit transfers. |
| SWIFT/BIC | 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. |
| | The BIC (SWFT field in F0030) consists of the bank, country, location, and branch codes. The JD Edwards World system validates only the country code. The country code must be a valid value in the 00/CN UDC table. Use care when entering the BIC code because the bank will reject the file if the code is not valid. |
| SEPA (Single Euro Payment Area) | This flag indicates that a bank account is eligible to be paid using the SEPA credit transfer format. In order for the bank account to be SEPA eligible, it must have valid IBAN code assigned to it. For cross-border payments, you should also enter the assigned SWIFT/BIC number code. You must complete the IBAN field (and, optionally, the BIC field) before you enter **1** in this field. Values are: |
| | Blank: SEPA credit transfer is not allowed. |
| | **1:** SEPA credit transfer is allowed |

## 2.3  Setup for SEPA Credit Transfers

Before you can use the automatic payment process to work with SEPA credit transfers, you must set up:

- Multicurrency processing.

- Next numbers.

- User-defined codes (UDCs).

- Supplier master information.

- Supplier bank information.

■ Company bank information.

■ Payment instruments.

## 2.3.1 Multicurrency Processing

You must set up your system to enable multicurrency processing because fields required for SEPA processing are read-only when multicurrency processing is enabled.

**Navigation**

**From the Multi-Currency Setup menu (G1141), choose Set Multi-currency Option.**

*Figure 2–1   Set Multi Currency Option screen*



See "Set Up Multicurrency" in the *JD Edwards World Multi-Currency Guide*.

## 2.3.2 Next Number

Set up a next numbering schema for SEPA credit transfers on line 7 in system 74. The system writes the next number in the sequence to the header of the XML file.

*Figure 2–2    Next Numbers screen*
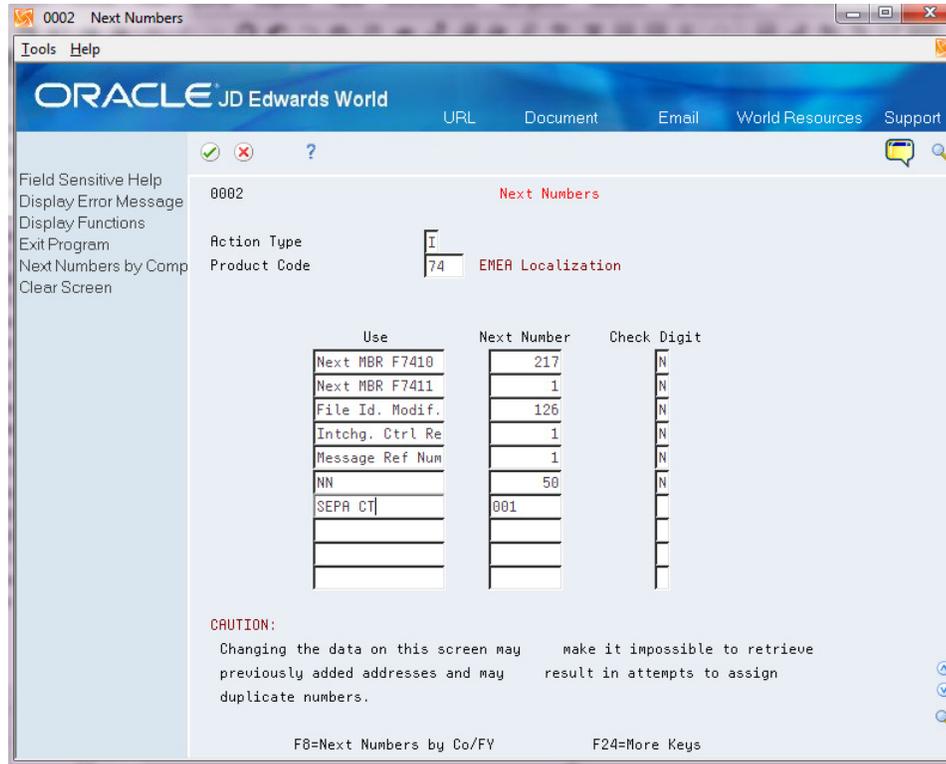


### 2.3.3  User-Defined Codes

Verify that appropriate values are set up for these UDCs:

#### 2.3.3.1  00/BE (PC Import/Export)

You must add **P7404572** as a code in this UDC to enable the import/export function for the program. You must enter **YN** in the first two positions in the Special Handling Code field.

*Figure 2–3   General User Defined Codes screen (00/BE)*



### 2.3.3.2  00/PY (Payment Instrument)

You must set up a payment instrument to use for SEPA credit transfers. The payment instrument should be unique and not used for other payment types. When you set up the supplier master information for the suppliers that you will pay using the SEPA credit transfer format, you assign the payment instrument code as the default payment instrument. When you set up the payment instrument in the Payment Instrument Defaults program (P0417), you assign P7404572 (SEPA Credit Transfers) as the Write program for the payment instrument that you set up in this UDC table.

### 2.3.3.3  00/BT (Bank Type)

You must assign a value of V or V$x$ (where x is a variable) as the bank type code in the suppliers' bank accounts. Verify that you have appropriate V-type codes that you can assign to your suppliers.

When you set up bank accounts for your company, assign bank type code G to identify the account as a internal bank account.

### 2.3.3.4  74/CP (Category Purpose)

Set up this UDC table with codes for the category purpose. Use codes that are acceptable under ISO message standards.

Examples of values are:

■ SUPP: Supplier Payment.

■ TAXS: Taxes

■ VATX: Value Added Tax Payment

You specify a category purpose code in the processing options of the SEPA Credit Transfer XML program (P7404572). The system includes the specified code in the XML file.

### 2.3.3.5  74/PC (Purpose Code)

Set up codes in this UDC table to describe the purpose of the credit transfer. Use codes that are acceptable under the ISO message standards. You specify a purpose code in the processing options of the SEPA Credit Transfer XML program (P7404572). The system includes the specified code in the XML file.

Examples of codes are:

- COLL - Collection payment
- AREN - Accounts receivables entry

### 2.3.3.6  74/RS (Special Characters Conversion)

Set up this UDC table with the replacement characters that you want the system to use instead of unacceptable characters that might exist in your data. You specify in a processing option whether to convert special characters.

When you run the SEPA Credit Transfer XML program (P7404572), the system scans the XML file for the characters that are specified in the Description 01 field in the 74/RS UDC table. It then replaces those characters with the alternative characters that you specify in the Description 02 field. Thus, the system deletes the unacceptable characters from the XML file and replaces them with acceptable characters. For example, if your bank does not recognize letters with umlauts, you can replace them with the two-letter equivalent, such as ae for ä, oe for ö, and so on.

The length of the text string does not change when you substitute multiple characters for one character.

Blank is a valid value for the Description 02 field. If you enter a value in the Description 01 field and leave the Description 02 field blank, the system replaces the Description 01 value with a "blank" value in each character string that includes the Description 01 value.

## 2.3.4  Setup Supplier Master Information

**Navigation**

**From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), select Supplier Master Information (P01054).**

*Figure 2–4   Supplier Master Information screen*



The supplier master record must include information that specifies that you want to pay the supplier using the SEPA credit transfer format.

In addition to the standard information required for supplier master records, verify that these fields are completed in the Supplier Master Information program (P01054):

- Payment Instrument

  Enter the payment instrument from UDC 00/PY that you set up for SEPA credit transfers.

- Bank Record Type Code

  Enter a value from UDC 00/BT that is set up for vendors. If the bank account is for a supplier, the UDC value must be V or V*x*, where *x* is a variable of your choosing.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > "Enter Suppliers" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

## 2.3.5 Set Up Supplier Bank Information

**Navigation**

**From the Supplier & Voucher Entry menu (G0411), choose Supplier Master Information (P01054), then press F8.**

**From the Automatic Payment Setup menu (G04411), choose Bank Accounts by Address.**

*Figure 2–5   Bank Accounts by Address screen*



Before you process SEPA credit transfers (payments), you must set up the bank account information for the suppliers that you pay using the SEPA payment format.

**To enter SEPA banking information for suppliers:**

From Bank Accounts by Address:

1.  Press F4 to display more details.

2.  Complete these fields required for SEPA processing. Note that other fields are required, such as the Bank Routing number, but they are not specific to SEPA payments:

    ■   Bk Ty (Bank Type)

    ■   Cur Code (Currency Code)

    ■   IBAN (International Bank Account Number)

    ■   SWIFT/BIC

    ■   SEPA

## 2.3.6  Set Up Company (G/L) Bank Information

**Navigation**

**From the Multi-Currency Setup menu (G1141), choose Designate Company Currency.**

When you set up your company, you can specify the domestic currency in the Cur Cod (Currency Code) field.

See "Overview to Multi Currency" in the *JD Edwards World Multi-Currency Guide*.

**Navigation**

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

You must set up bank account records for each bank account that you use to process SEPA payments. Complete the standard fields, and also complete the fields required for SEPA payments.

**To set up a company bank account for SEPA payments:**

From Bank Account Information:

1.  Complete the standard banking fields.

    See "Entering Bank Account Information" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

2.  Complete the banking fields required for SEPA payment processing:

    ■   SWIFT Co (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications number)

    ■   IBAN # (International Bank Account Number)

    ■   SEPA Flg (SEPA Flag)

## 2.3.7 Set Up Payment Instruments

*Figure 2–6   Payment Instrument Defaults screen*



When you set up the automatic payment process to use SEPA credit transfer processing, you set up one or more payment instruments to use during processing. You set up a code in the 00/PY UDC table, and then associate Write and Register programs to the code, as well as the versions of the Write and Register programs to use.

You use the Payment Instrument Defaults program (P0417) to set up payment instruments. Specify **P7404572** (SEPA Credit Transfers program) as the Write program. You must also specify the version of the program to use. You can specify any Register program that you use for electronic payments, such as P04576T.

The P7404572 program includes processing options that you must set up before you run the automatic payment process. See Chapter 12, "SEPA Credit Transfers Processing Options"

## 2.4 Set Up Distribution Lists and Templates

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

- Set up the email information for the address book record of the user who will access the files.

- Create the distribution profile for the email address.

- Create transformation templates.

- Define batch export parameters.

### 2.4.1 Set Up Address Book Records

In the address book record of the users who will work with the SEPA credit transfer output, complete this setup:

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

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

*Figure 2–7 Who's Who screen*



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

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

*Figure 2–8  Email/URL Selection screen*
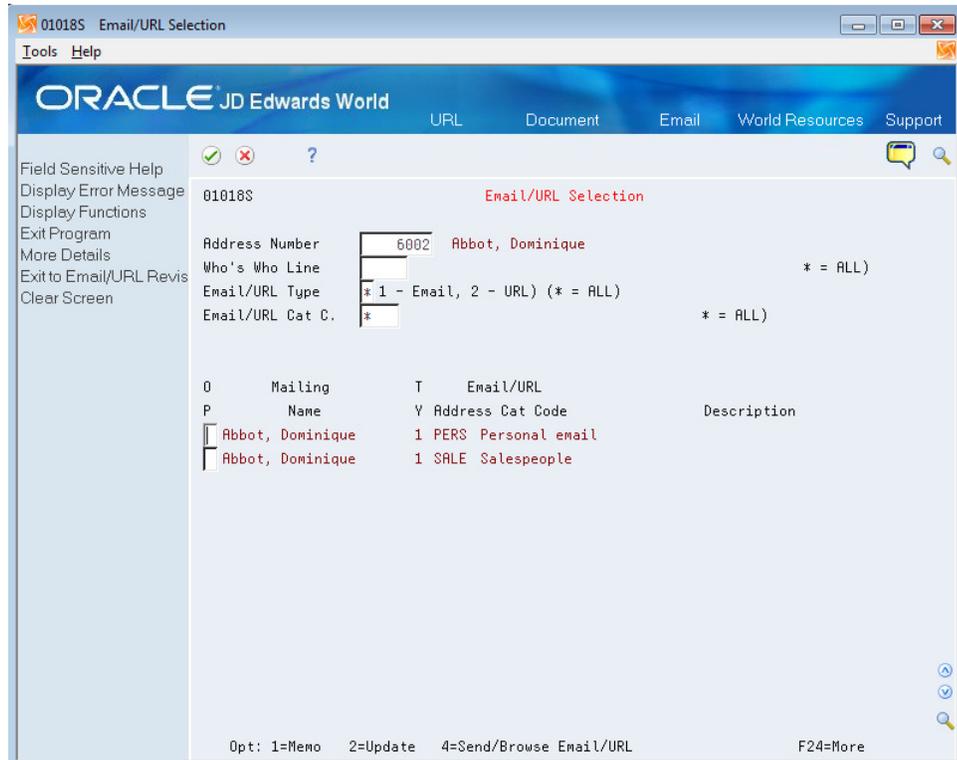


3. On the Email/URL Selection screen, use option 2 (Update) for the selection that you want to update, then enter the email or URL for the employee and click OK.

*Figure 2–9  Email/URL Revision screen*
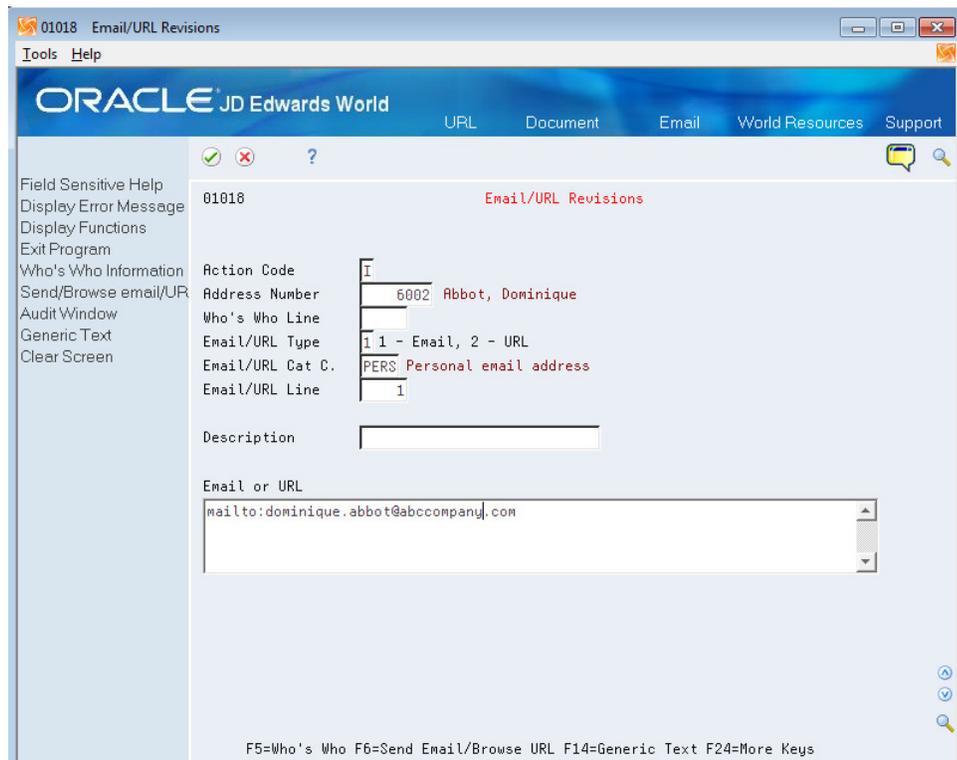
### 2.4.2 Create the Distribution Profile

To create the distribution profile:

1. From the Electronic Document Delivery menu (G00E), choose option 3 (Distribution Profiles).

2. On the Distribution Profiles screen, enter **2** to update a selection, or enter **3** to copy an existing profile to create a new distribution list. If you are creating a new list, enter the new distribution profile name.

*Figure 2–10   Distribution Profile Copy screen*
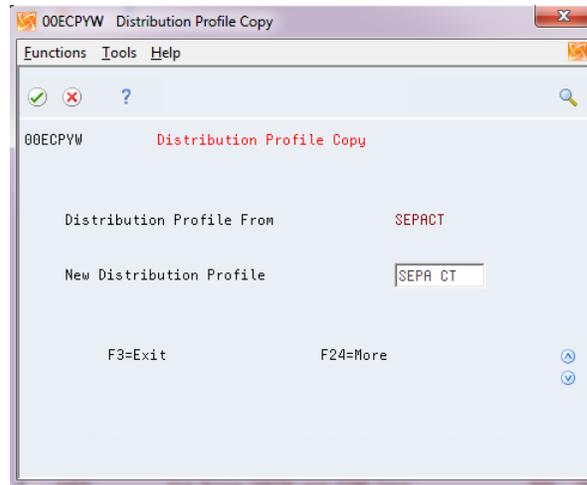


3. On the Distribution Profile screen, enter **2** (Update) for the distribution profile you want to work with.

4. On the Distribution Profile Maint. screen, enter the description of the profile, complete fields as necessary, and save your changes.

*Figure 2–11   Distribution Profile Maint. screen*



**Note:** Use the same name here as you will use for the transformation template. For example, if you name the distribution profile *SEPA CT*, then name the transformation template *SEPA CT*.

See Section 2.4.3, "Set Up the Transformation Template"

5. On the Distribution Profile Maint. screen, press F10 (Dist. Profile Detail) to access the Distribution Profile Detail screen.

6. On the Distribution Profile Detail screen, add the users to the distribution list and save your changes.

*Figure 2–12   Distribution Detail Profile screen*



### 2.4.3  Set Up the Transformation Template

You must set up a type 1 transformation template to work with the SEPA credit transfer files. You set up a Type 1 template to transform the generated XML file to an XML file format required for the SEPA credit transfer. The Type 1 template converts the XML file using the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) template.

> **Note:**   Before you set up the transformation template, verify that the *P740572.xsl* file was downloaded and exists in the IFS directory of each user who will use the SEPA credit transfer process.

To set up the Type 1 transformation template:

1. From the Electronic Document Delivery menu (G00E), choose **5. Transformation Templates**.

2. On the Transformation Templates screen, enter **2** for a selection to update an existing template, or enter **3** to copy from an existing template to create a new template.

*Figure 2–13   Transformation Template Maint. screen (Type 1 Template)*



3. On the Transformation Template Maint screen:

   ■ Enter **1** for the Template Type.

   ■ In the Template File field, enter the name of the XSL template that you use to transform the original XML output file to the formatted XML. For the SEPA credit transfer process, you must enter **P740572.xsl**.

   ■ Enter values for the Template Path and the Output Path fields.

   ■ In the Output File field, enter the name that you want to assign to the formatted XML file. You must assign a file name with the extension of .xml.

   ■ Save your record.

## 2.4.4 Set Up Spooled File Export Parameters

Before you run the SEPA Credit Transfer program (P7404572), you must set up the file export parameters. Generally, you perform this setup once, unless you want to change the location of the file.

By defining the Batch Export Parameters, you engage the Distribution Profile and the Transformation Template that you set up for the SEPA credit transfer process to obtain the automatic .xml generation.

To set up the spooled file export parameters:

1. From Versions List (VL), enter **P7404572** in the Form field and press **Enter** to locate the version for the program.

2. Enter **1** (run), **2** (change), or **3** (add) in the Option field to access the version to work with.

3. Access the Additional Parameters screen.

**4.** Press F6 on the Additional Parameters screen to access the Spooled File Export Parms screen.

*Figure 2–14   Spooled File Export Parms screen*



**5.** On Spooled File Export Parms, complete the following fields in the Export section:

- Import Export File

- IFS Path

- Enabled Y/N

  You must enter **Y** in this field.

**6.** Complete the following fields in the Distribution section:

- Enabled Y/N

  You must enter **Y** in this field.

- Distribution Profile

  Enter the name of the distribution profile that you set up for the SEPA credit transfer file.

- Transformation Template

  Enter the name of the transformation templates for the SEPA credit transfer file.

**7.** Complete other fields as desired and save your changes.

## 2.5 Process SEPA Credit Transfers

You use the same process to generate SEPA payments as you use to generate other types of automatic payments:

1. Create vouchers.

   You can use many different methods to enter vouchers, such as using the Standard Voucher Entry program or the Speed Voucher Entry program.

2. Update existing vouchers.

   For example, you can use the Speed Release program (P04114) to update the Bank Type, Payment Instrument, and G/L Bank Account fields.

3. Create payment groups.

   You use the Create Payment Groups program (P04570) to create payment groups.

4. Work with payment groups.

   You use the Work with Payment Groups program (P04257) to write and update payment groups. Specify the **P7404572** program as the Write payment program. When you update payment groups, you can specify whether to automatically post amounts to GL accounts.

   Be sure to set up the SEPA-specific processing options in the Create Payment Groups program. See Create Payment Group Processing Options for SEPA Credit Transfers

5. Post payments if you did not post them when you updated the payment group.

   > **See Also:**
   >
   > See these Parts in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*:
   >
   > Part II: Voucher Processing
   >
   > Part IV: Automatic Payment Processing

### 2.5.1 Create Payment Group Processing Options for SEPA Credit Transfers

Set the processing options for the Create Payment Groups program using the same values as you use when you generate other electronic payments. You must also set processing options that are specific to SEPA credit transfer processing. In the Electronic Funds Transfer/EDI Only section of the processing options, set up these processing options:

- 25. Enter a '1' to validate the IBAN/BIC values on Payor and Payee banks and that the payment is being made in EUROs for SEPA payments. If left blank, the system does not perform SEPA edits.

  You must specify **1** when you process SEPA payments.

- 26. Enter the currency code that represents EURO currency. If left blank, EUR will be used.

  You must process SEPA credit transfers in euros.

- 27. Enter '1' to print IBAN & Swift/BIC on the report if available. If left blank, IBAN/Swift will not print.

  You must specify **1** when you process SEPA payments.

## 2.5.2 XML Output File

Certain special characters are not allowed in the XML payment file that you send to your bank. You set up UDC 74/RS with the replacement characters, and then enter **1** in processing option 11 to use replacement characters in the XML file for characters that are not valid.

When you set up UDC 74/RS with the replacement characters and set processing option 11 to use the replacement characters, the JD Edwards World system writes the replacement characters to the XML file for these fields:

■ Address Line 1 and 2

■ Alpha Name

■ Company Name

■ City

■ Postal Code

Before you send the XML file to your bank, you should examine the file for special characters that were not converted and manually change the disallowed characters to the substitute values.

## 2.5.3 XML File Structure

You can specify in the processing options of the P7404572 program whether to generate a structured or unstructured XML file. You can also specify whether to include a single invoices or multiple invoices from the A/P Payment Detail File (F04573) within the *RmtInf* (remittance information) element of the XML file. You generate a structured or unstructured file, and specify single or multiple invoices based on the needs of your bank.

When you generate an unstructured file, the XML output includes the invoice for each invoice record within the *Ustrd* (unstructured) element. If you specify to write a single invoice, then the system includes only one *Ustrd* element within each *RmtInf* element. If you specify to write multiple invoices, then the system can include multiple *Ustrd* elements with each *RmtInf* element.

This image shows an example of an unstructured XML file that includes a single invoice in the *RmtInf* element:

*Figure 2–15  Example of Unstructured, Single Invoice*

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 1, Invoice Date1, Invoice Total Amount1,
        Invoice Payment amount1, Invoice Discount Amount </Ustrd>
+++ </RmtInf>
.
```

This image shows an example of an unstructured XML file that includes multiple invoices in the *RmtInf* element:

*Figure 2–16   Example of Unstructured, Multiple Invoices*

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 1, Invoice Date1, Invoice Total Amount 1,
       Invoice Payment amount 1, Invoice Discount Amount 1 </Ustrd>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 2, Invoice Date2, Invoice Total Amount 2,
       Invoice Payment amount 2, Invoice Discount Amount 2 </Ustrd>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 3, Invoice Date 3, Invoice Total Amount 3,
       Invoice Payment amount 3, Invoice Discount Amount 3 </Ustrd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

When you generate a structured file, the XML output includes additional elements to parse the file. As with the unstructured format, you can specify whether to include one invoice within each *RmtInf* element or multiple invoices.

This image shows an example of a structured file with a single invoice:

*Figure 2–17   Example of Structured, Single Invoice*

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <Tp>
+++++++ <CdOrPrtry>
++++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR</Cd>
++++++++ <Issr>Invoice 1MCU</Issr>
+++++++ </CdOrPrtry>
+++++++ </Tp>
++++++ <CdtrRef>Invoice Number (VINV) from F04573 </CdtrRef>
++++ </Strd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

This image shows an example of a structured file with multiple invoices:

***Figure 2–18   Example of Structured, Multiple Invoices***

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <Tp>
+++++++ <CdOrPrtry>
++++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR</Cd>
++++++++ <Issr>Invoice 1MCU</Issr>
+++++++ </CdOrPrtry>
+++++++ </Tp>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice Number (VINV) from F04573 </CdtrRef>
++++ </Strd>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <Tp>
+++++++ <CdOrPrtry>
++++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR</Cd>
++++++++ <Issr>Invoice 2MCU</Issr>
+++++++ </CdOrPrtry>
+++++++ </Tp>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice Number (VINV) from F04573 </CdtrRef>
++++ </Strd>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <Tp>
+++++++ <CdOrPrtry>
++++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR</Cd>
++++++++ <Issr>Invoice 3MCU</Issr>
+++++++ </CdOrPrtry>
+++++++ </Tp>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice Number (VINV) from F04573 </CdtrRef>
++++ </Strd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

# Part III

## SEPA Direct Debits

This part contains the following chapters:

# 3

# About SEPA Direct Debits

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Section 3.1, "Single European Payments Area (SEPA)"
- Section 3.2, "SEPA Direct Debit Process"

## 3.1 Single European Payments Area (SEPA)

The EPC (European Payments Council) is the governing body and coordination body of the European banking industry in relation to payments. The purpose of the EPC is to support and promote a Single European Payments Area (SEPA).

The SEPA initiative for European financial infrastructure involves a zone in which all payments and debits in euros are considered domestic. No distinction exists between the national and international payments. SEPA strives to improve the efficiency of international payments and developing common standards, procedures, and infrastructure to improve the economies of scale. As of March 2012, SEPA extends to the 27 EU (European Union) member states, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, and Monaco.

The SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook defines the guidelines used by the EPC for customer to bank datasets.

## 3.2 SEPA Direct Debit Process

For SEPA direct debits, both the debtor and the creditor must hold an account with a participant bank located within SEPA. The debtor must authorize the creditor to initiate collection of payment from the debtor bank and also instruct the debtor bank to transfer the funds directly to the creditor bank. This authorization is based on an agreement between the debtor and the creditor and is referred to as a mandate. The mandate can be in paper or in electronic form and expires 36 months after the last initiated direct debit.

The debtor can give authorization for recurrent direct debits or a one-time direct debit. Recurrent direct debits are those for which the authorization by the debtor is used for regular direct debits initiated by the creditor. One-time direct debits are one-off direct debits for which the authorization is given once by the debtor to collect only one single direct debit. Authorizations for a single use cannot be used for any subsequent transactions.

You can generate the bank collection file for SEPA direct debits as part of the automatic debit process, or you can generate the bank file using a stand-alone process that you run after the direct debit process. When you run the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575) in final mode, the system populates the Automatic Debit Select and

Build file (F0357) with records that include invoice information. You run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) as the country-specific program for the P03575 program, or run it as a stand-alone program after you run the P03575 program in final mode.

The SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) reads the F0357 records and validates them against the address book, bank, and mandate tables. If all required information is present in the files, the system generates the XML file for SEPA direct debits and includes the invoice information and the information from the mandates in the XML file.

This image illustrates the process flow for generating the SEPA direct debit bank file using the automatic debit process:

*Figure 3–1   Process Flow for SEPA Direct Debits*
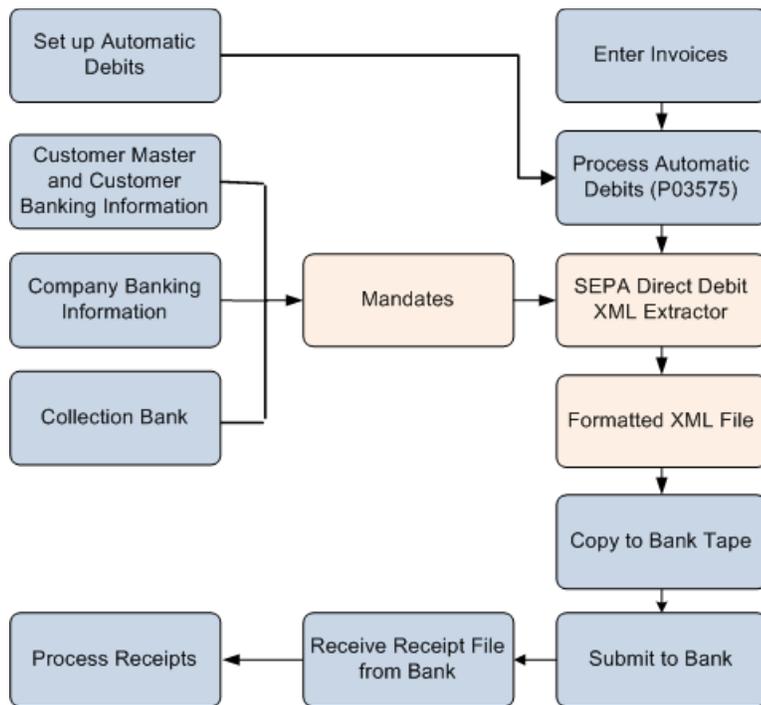


To process SEPA direct debits:

1. Set up address book records, customer master records, and company and customer bank account records with required information.

   See Chapter 5, "Set Up Address Book, Customer Master, and Bank Records for SEPA Direct Debits"

2. Set up mandates.

   See Chapter 6, "Set Up Mandates"

3. Enter, review, and post invoices for customers.

   See "Part II: Invoice Processing" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

4. Run the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575) in final mode.

   You can specify in a processing option to use the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) as the country-specific format. Alternatively, you

can run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program separately from the Process Automatic Debits program.

See "Automatic Debits Processing Options" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

5. If you did not do so when you ran the Process Automatic Debits program, generate the SEPA direct debit XML file by running the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575).

   See Chapter 9, "Process SEPA Direct Debits"

6. Send the XML file to the bank.

7. Load bank tapes to your system.

   See "Load Bank Tapes" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

8. Process receipts.

   See "Part III: Manual Receipts Processing" and "Part V: Automatic Receipts Processing" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

# 4

# Set Up the System for SEPA Direct Debits

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 4.1, "Overview"
- Section 4.2, "Accounts Receivable Constants"
- Section 4.3, "Next Numbers"
- Section 4.4, "Multicurrency Processing"
- Section 4.5, "User Display Preference"
- Section 4.6, "User-Defined Codes"

## 4.1 Overview

Before you can generate XML files for SEPA direct debits, you must set up your system to enable automatic receipt processing, next numbers, and UDC values. You must also enable multicurrency processing.

> **See Also:**
>
> Chapter 5, "Set Up Address Book, Customer Master, and Bank Records for SEPA Direct Debits"

## 4.2 Accounts Receivable Constants

Before you can process SEPA direct debits, you must enable automatic receipts in the A/R Constants program (P000903).

See "Setting Up Automatic Receipts Processing" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

## 4.3 Next Numbers

You must set up a next numbering scheme on line 06 for system 74 in the Next Number program (P0002). The system concatenates the next number to other identifying information and writes the value to the MsgID (message ID) field in the SEPA direct debit XML file.

## 4.4 Multicurrency Processing

You must set up your system to enable multicurrency processing because the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575) reads values from the Accounts Receivable Ledger file (F0311) that are populated only when multicurrency processing is enabled.

You must run the Process Automatic Debits program in final mode before you can generate the SEPA direct debit XML file.

See "Set Up Multicurrency" in the *JD Edwards World Multi-Currency Guide*.

## 4.5 User Display Preference

You can use the SEPA direct debit process only when the value in the Country field of your user display preference indicates that you are in a European Union country.

See "Defining Version Preferences" in the *JD Edwards World Common Foundation Guide*.

## 4.6 User-Defined Codes

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose one of the options in the User-Defined Codes list.**

You set up user-defined codes for SEPA (Single European Payment Area) direct debits to specify country and banking information. Although the system provides some hard-coded values, you can create additional codes to meet the needs of your business environment.

The following user-defined codes are the primary codes for SEPA direct debits:

| User-defined code | Description |
| --- | --- |
| 00/RY (Payment Instrument) | Set up a code in this UDC table to use for SEPA direct debits. You can assign the code to customers in the Payment Instr (payment instrument) field in the customer master record for the customers that you pay using the SEPA direct debit method. You can also assign the code to invoices before you run the automatic debit process. |
| 74/BC (Creditor Business Code) | Set up codes to use to describe your business. You use these codes when you enter creditor information in the mandate. These values are user-defined. You must set up at least one value to use as a default value because the system issues an error message if you leave the field blank. |
| 74/CP (Category Purpose) | Set up this UDC table with codes for the category purpose. Use codes that are acceptable under ISO message standards. Examples of values are: ■ SUPP: Supplier Payment. ■ TAXS: Taxes ■ VATX: Value Added Tax Payment You specify a category purpose code in the processing options of the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575). The system includes the specified code in the XML file. |

| User-defined code | Description |
|---|---|
| 74/PC (Purpose Code) | Set up codes in this UDC table to describe the purpose of the credit transfer. Use codes that are acceptable under the ISO message standards. You specify a purpose code in the processing options of the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575). The system includes the specified code in the XML file. |
| | Examples of codes are: |
| | ■ COLL - Collection payment |
| | ■ AREN - Accounts receivables entry |
| 74/SA (Creditor Country Code) | Set up this UDC table with the 2-character ISO codes for countries for which you process SEPA direct debits. |
| 74/RS (Special Characters Conversion) | Set up this UDC table with the replacement characters that you want the system to use instead of unacceptable characters that might exist in your data. |
| | When you run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575), the system scans the XML file for the characters that are specified in the Description 01 field in the 74/RS UDC table. It then replaces those characters with the alternative characters that you specify in the Description 02 field. Thus, the system deletes the unacceptable characters from the XML file and replaces them with acceptable characters. For example, if your bank does not recognize letters with umlauts, you can replace them with the two-letter equivalent, such as ae for ä, oe for ö, and so on. |
| | The length of the text string does not change when you substitute multiple characters for one character. |
| | Blank is a valid value for the Description 02 field. If you enter a value in the Description 01 field and leave the Description 02 field blank, the system replaces the Description 01 value with a "blank" value in each character string that includes the Description 01 value. |
| Mandate Sequence Type (74/SQ) | The JD Edwards World software includes hard-coded values for this UDC table. You specify a sequence type when you set up mandates. The system includes the value in the XML file that it generates. Values are: |
| | ■ FNAL (final collection) |
| | ■ FRST (first collection) |
| | ■ OOFF (one-off) |
| | ■ RCUR (recurrent collection) |
| Ultimate Creditor (74/UL) | The JD Edwards World software provides hard-coded values for this UDC table. You specify an ultimate creditor in a processing option for the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program. Values are: |
| | ■ **1:** Use the address book number in F0101.AN81 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | **2:** Use the address book number in F0101.AN82 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | **3:** Use the address book number in F0101.AN83 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | **4:** Use the address book number in F0101.AN84 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | **5:** Use the address book number in F0101.AN85 as the ultimate creditor. |

**5**

# Set Up Address Book, Customer Master, and Bank Records for SEPA Direct Debits

This chapter contains the following topics:

## 5.1 About Address Book Records

To process SEPA (single euro payment area) direct debits, you must have valid address book records for these entities:

- The creditor (company) that initiates the bank transaction.
- The ultimate creditor, which can be different from the initiating company.
- The customer (debtor) whose bank account you debit.
- The ultimate debtor, which can be different from the debtor.

See "Enter Address Book Records" in the *JD Edwards World Address Book and Electronic Mail Guide*.

The system uses some of the information in the address book records in the mandates that you set up for SEPA direct debits. Mandates are the authorization that you send to banks to prove that the debtor has given you permission to debit their bank account. When you create mandates, the system retrieves the following information from address book records:

- Mailing name
- Mailing address
- Tax ID

The system saves the original mandate information, including the information that it retrieves from the address book records, in the Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740320).

If you modify an address book record for a creditor or debtor for which a mandate exists, the system updates the History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740322) with the updated information for the mailing name, mailing address, or tax ID when

you generate the SEPA XML file. If no F740322 record exists because no previous amendments exist, then the system creates a F740322 record for the mandate and includes the changed information. The system tracks the changes by incrementing a counter by 1 for every change. You can use the History Amendments program (P740328) to view changes to mandates.

See Section 7.4, "View Mandate History"

## 5.2 About Customer Master Records

Each customer with which you conduct business must have a customer master record in the JD Edwards World software system. When you set up customer master records for customers for whom you process SEPA direct debits, you must set up this information:

- Assign payment instrument **A** to the invoices that you process for SEPA direct debits.

- Enter **Y** (yes) in the Auto Receipt (Y/N) field.

- Set up bank account information for the customer and assign the bank account the value **D** in the Bank Record Type field.

  You set up codes in the Bank Type (00/BT) UDC for bank types.

  See "Bank Type Code User Defined Table" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Enter Customers" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

## 5.3 About Bank Information

Banks require specific information about your company and your customer bank accounts when you process SEPA direct debits. You must:

- Provide certain numbers and codes, such as the IBAN (international bank account number).

  Optionally, you can also provide the BIC (bank identity code) number.

- Set up both the company and customer bank accounts to use the euro as the currency.

  You must use *EUR* as the currency code for the euro.

- Enable SEPA processing for the accounts.

Mandates are the authorization that you send to banks to prove that the debtor has given you permission to debit their bank account. When you create mandates, the system retrieves this information from bank account records:

- IBAN

  The IBAN consists of a country code, check digits, and the basic bank account number. The JD Edwards World system validates that the IBAN number you enter is valid.

- BIC

  The BIC (SWFT field in F0030) consists of the bank, country, location, and branch codes. The JD Edwards World system validates only the country code. The country

code must be a valid value in the 00/CN UDC table. Use care when entering the BIC code because the bank will reject the file if the code is not valid.

The system saves the original mandate information, including the information that it retrieves from the bank account records, in the Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740320).

If you modify a bank account record for your company or for a debtor for which a mandate exists, the system updates the History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740322) with the updated information for the IBAN and BIC fields. If no F740322 record exists because no previous amendments exist, then the system creates a F740322 record for the mandate and includes the changed information. The system tracks the changes by incrementing a counter by 1 for every change. You can use the History Amendments program (P740328) to view changes to mandates.

See Section 7.4, "View Mandate History"

To use a customer or company bank account for SEPA direct debits, you must also enter **1** in the SEPA Flag field in the bank account record.

## 5.4 Set Up Company Bank Account Information

Set up bank account information, and then complete the bank cross-reference information for the internal bank account that you use to receive direct debits.

**Navigation**

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

On Bank Account Information, verify that these fields, required for SEPA processing, are completed with valid values:

- SWIFT Co

  Enter the BIC number for the account. The SWIFT number is interchangeable with the BIC (Bank Identifier Code).

- IBAN #

  Enter the IBAN for the company bank account.

- SEPA Flag

  Enter **1** to indicate that the bank account is for use in SEPA processing.

    **See Also:**

    "Setting Up Bank Account Information for A/R" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

## 5.5 Set Up Customer Bank Account Information

**Navigation**

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

*Figure 5–1   Bank Accounts by Address screen*



Complete these fields that the system uses when you process SEPA direct debits:

■   Bk Ty (bank type)

The bank type code for a customer account used for SEPA must be **D**.

■   SWIFT Co

Enter the BIC number for the account. The SWIFT number is interchangeable with the BIC (Bank Identifier Code). This field is optional.

■   IBAN #

Enter the IBAN for the customer bank account.

■   SEPA Flag

Enter **1** to indicate that the bank account is for use in SEPA processing.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Set Up Customer Bank Information" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

# 6

# Set Up Mandates

This chapter contains the following topics:

## 6.1 About Mandates

A mandate is an authorization that a debtor gives to a creditor that enables the creditor to initiate a request for payment for a debt. The company that extends credit to a customer is the creditor. The customer is the debtor. To use the SEPA direct debit process, the debtor and creditor must each hold an account with a participating bank within the SEPA (single european payment area) region.

When you set up mandates, you set up information for both the creditor (company) and debtor (customer). You provide the bank with the mandate information to prove that the debtor has given you permission to initiate a bank transaction in which you request that the bank debits the customer's account and credits your account.

Much of the information that you need to set up for a mandate is included in the address book record or bank account record of the company and customer. When you set up a mandate, the system retrieves from the address book master (Address Book Master file - F0101) and bank account records (Bank Transit Number Master file - F0030) information required for the mandate if the information exists in the address book and bank account records. If required information is not present in the address book and bank account records, the system issues an error message when you attempt to enter a mandate.

The system allows you to set up only one active mandate for a customer.

You use these programs to enter mandate information:

- Mandates List (P740320)

  This program enables you to search for and select existing mandates. You can access this program by selecting selection 2 (Mandates List) on the SEPA Direct Debits menu (G740002). You can use the Mandates List screen to access the Mandate Debtor screen by entering option 1 (Maintenance), and to access the History Amendments screen by entering option 2 (History Amendments. You can also press F5 to access the Mandate Debtor program to enter a new mandate.

- Mandate Debtor (P740322)

This program enables you to enter basic information for a mandate, such as the effective dates and status, and to enter a customer address book number that the system uses to retrieve the bank account information for the customer.

You can also access the Mandate Creditor screen (F8), the Mandate Ultimate Debtor screen (F9), and debtor's address book record (F11) from the Mandate Debtor program.

- Mandate Creditor (P740324)

  This program enables you to enter the creditor (company) address book number and other required information, such as the country code and national ID of the company. You access the Mandate Creditor program from the Mandate Debtor program.

  You can also access the Ultimate Debtor screen (F9), the Mandate Debtor screen (F10), and the Creditor address book record (F11) from the Mandate Creditor program.

- Mandate Ultimate Debtor (P740326)

  This program enables you to enter the ultimate debtor's address book number, retrieve the ultimate debtor's identification code, and save the ultimate debtor information. You can access the Mandate Ultimate Debtor program from the Mandate Debtor or Mandate Creditor screens.

The system also provides programs that you use to amend mandates and view mandate history. See Chapter 7, "Amend Mandates"

The system saves mandate information to these files:

- Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits (F740320)

- History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits (F740322)

The SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program (P7403575) reads the data in the mandate tables, and updates certain fields in the files if the program runs with no errors. See Section 9.1.2, "P7403575 Program Output and File Updates"

### 6.1.1 Mandate Status

Before the system can include mandate information in a bank file, the mandate must:

- Have a status of **Y** (yes, meaning that the mandate is active).

- Be assigned one of these sequence types:

  - **FRST** (first collection)

    You assign the **FRST** (first) sequence type when you want to use the mandate more than once. After the system reports the mandate information to the bank the first time that you run the P7403575 program for invoices for the customer for which you set up the mandate, the system changes the sequence type from **FRST** to **RCUR** (recurring). Recurring mandates can be used multiple times and remain at that sequence type until:

    * You manually change the sequence type.

    * You change the mandate status from active to inactive.

    * The mandate expires.

  - **RCUR** (recurrent collection)

The system assigns this sequence type to mandates after you use a mandate that has a sequence type of **FRST**.

– **OOFF** (one-off)

Assign this sequence type when you intend to use a mandate once only. After you use a mandate with this sequence type, the system changes the sequence type to **FNAL** (final). You cannot use a mandate with a sequence type of **FNAL**.

– **FNAL**

The system assigns this sequence type to mandates that cannot be used again. You cannot use a mandate with a sequence type of **FNAL**.

- Have a valid date in the Mandate Date and Mandate Active date fields.

- Have no value (blank) in the Cancellation Date field.

The process includes the mandate information in the XML file the first time that you generate SEPA direct debits for the customer. If you make changes to the bank or address book records, or to your creditor information after you have submitted a mandate, you must send mandate amendment information to the bank. The system automatically includes the updated information the next time that you generate the XML file and include invoices for the customer for which you set up the mandate.

**See Also:**

Chapter 7, "Amend Mandates"

Chapter 8, "Delete Mandates"

### 6.1.2 Before You Begin

Before you begin the tasks in this section:

- Verify that the value in the Country field in your user display preference specifies a country in the European Union.

- Set up required UDCs.

See Section 4.6, "User-Defined Codes"

- Verify that address book and bank records for customers and your company are complete, and that the customer master is set up for SEPA direct debits.

See Chapter 5, "Set Up Address Book, Customer Master, and Bank Records for SEPA Direct Debits"

- Verify that a next numbering scheme for SEPA direct debits is set up on line 06 in system 74 of the Next Numbers program.

## 6.2 Enter Debtor Information for a Mandate

**Navigation**
**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandate Debtor.**

*Figure 6–1  Mandate Debtor screen*
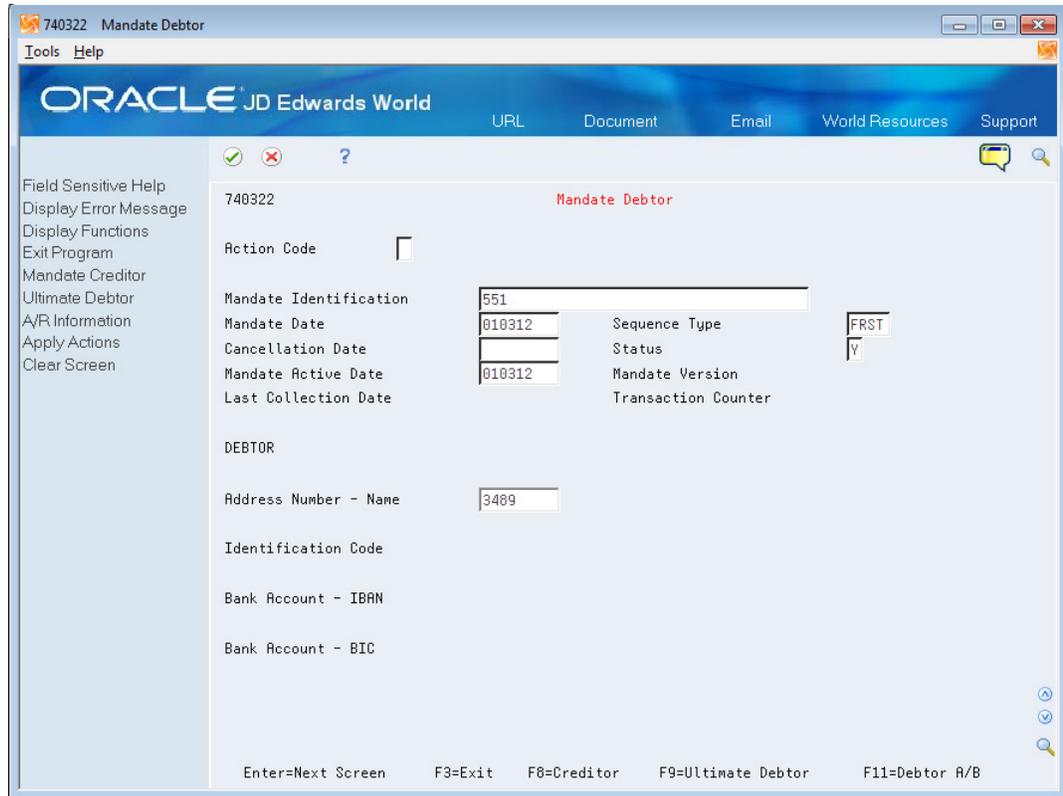


**To Enter a Debtor Mandate**

On Mandate Debtor

1.  Complete the following fields:

    ■   Mandate Identification

    ■   Mandate Date

    ■   Sequence Type

    ■   Cancellation Date

    ■   Status

    ■   Mandate Active Date

    ■   Address Number

2.  Review these fields that the system populates with address book and banking information. If valid values do not exist in the Address Book Master (F0101) and Bank Transit Master (F0030), then the system issues an error message.

    ■   Identification Code

    ■   Bank Account - IBAN

    ■   Bank Account - BIC

3.  (Optional) Press Enter to move to the Mandate Creditor screen.

> **Note:** The system populates the Last Collection Date and Transaction Counter fields only after the mandate is used, and populates the Mandate Version field only after the mandate is saved.

**Mandate Identification**
The date that you set up the mandate. You must complete this field.

**Sequence Type**
A value from the 74/SQ UDC table that indicates whether the mandate is for the first or final submission, or whether the mandate is a one-time debit or a recurring debit.

**Cancellation Date**
The date the mandate is cancelled. If you enter a date, then the date must be after the active date. If you enter a date in this field, you can no longer use the mandate.

**Status**
Enter **Y** (yes) to make the mandate active, or enter **N** (no) to make the mandate inactive. The status must be **Y** for the system to include the mandate information in the bank file.

**Address Number**
The address book number of the customer for which you set up the mandate. You must complete this field.

You can modify this field only when the value for the Last Collection Date field in the F740320 file is 0, meaning that the mandate has not been used.

**Debtor Identification Code**
The system retrieves the value from the Tax ID field in the address book record that you specified in the Address Number field. If the address book record does not include a tax ID, then the system retrieves the value from the Additional Tax ID field of the address book record. If neither the Tax ID or Additional Tax ID field in the address book record includes a valid value, then the system issues an error message.

**Bank Account - IBAN**
The system retrieves this value from the IBAN# field in the bank account record of the customer specified in the Address Number field. If no value for the IBAN (International Bank Account Number) exists in the F0030 field for the customer, then the system issues an error message.

**Bank Account BIC**
The system retrieves this value from the SWIFT Co field in the bank account record of the customer specified in the Address Number field. This field is optional.

# 6.3 Enter Creditor Information for a Mandate

**Navigation**
**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandate Debtor.**

**On the Mandate Debtor screen, choose Creditor (F8).**

*Figure 6–2 Mandate Creditor screen*
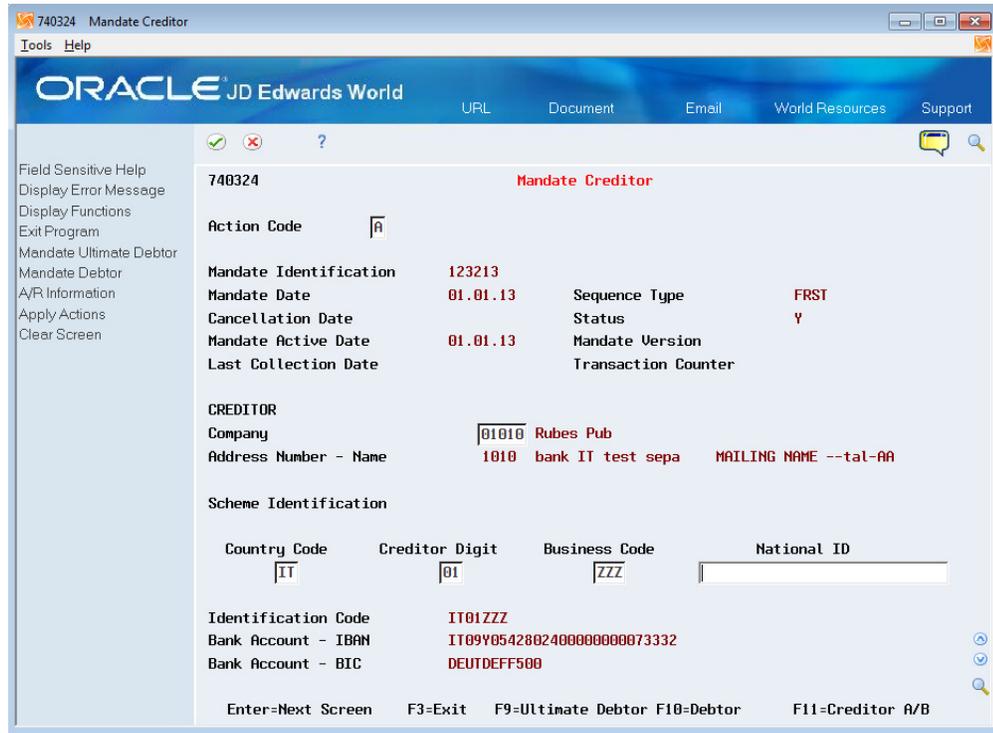


**To enter creditor information**

1. From Creditor Mandate, complete the following fields:

   ■ Address Number - Name

   ■ Country Code

   ■ Creditor Digit

   ■ Business Code

   ■ National ID

2. Apply the Add action.

**Address Number - Name**
Enter the address book number of the creditor.

**Country Code**
Enter a value from the Creditor Country Code (74/SA) UDC table.

**Creditor Digit**
Enter the 2-digit verification code for the creditor.

**Business Code**
Enter a value from the Creditor Business Code (74/BC) UDC table.

**National ID**
Enter the national ID of the creditor. This is the country-specific part of the creditor identifier and is the national identifier of the creditor. The system does not validate this number.

## 6.4 Enter Ultimate Debtor Information for a Mandate

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandate Debtor.**

**On the Mandate Debtor screen, choose Ultimate Debtor (F9)**

*Figure 6–3   Mandate Ultimate Debtor screen*
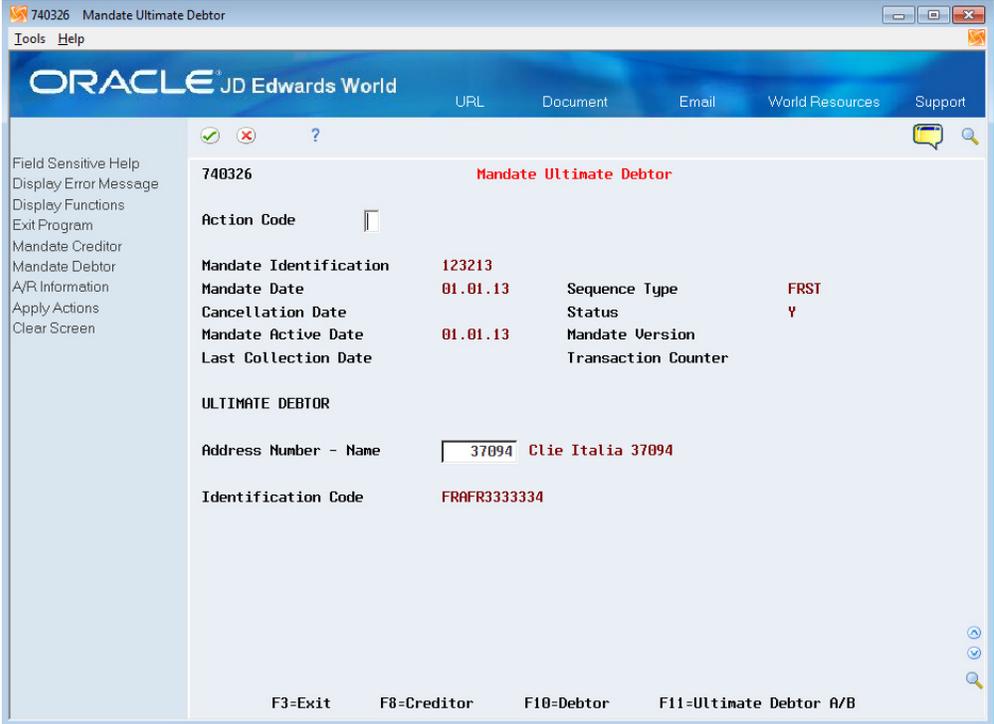


**To enter ultimate debtor information**

On Mandate Ultimate Debtor

Complete the Address Number - Name field with the address book number of the ultimate debtor, and then use the Add action.

# 7

# Amend Mandates

This chapter contains the following topics:

## 7.1 About Mandate Amendments

You can amend mandates if information about your company or your customer changes, or if other information, such as the effective date, changes for a mandate. The information that you need to change determines whether you make the change in the address book, bank account, or mandate record.

You can amend mandates only when:

- No cancellation date exists for the record.
- The mandate is active (status is **Y**).

   If you need to amend a mandate that is not active, you must first change the status to **Y** to make the mandate active. After you save the status change, you can amend the mandate.

### 7.1.1 Changes in Address Book or Bank Records

When you set up a mandate, the system retrieves information from the Address Book Master file (F0101) and the Bank Account Transit Master file (F0030). The system saves this information from the F0101 and F0030 files to the Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740320) when you set up a mandate:

- IBAN for both the creditor and debtor.
- BIC for both the creditor and debtor.
- Tax code for the debtor.
- Mailing address for the creditor.

When you update in the address book or bank account record the field values that are also saved to the F740320 file, the system does not overwrite the original values in the F740320 file. Instead, the system creates or updates a record for the mandate in the History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits (F740322) file. The F740322 record includes fields for the original values, and fields for the new values. You can view the original

data for a mandate as well as information about updates to the mandate by viewing the mandate history.

The system also prints the original values in the XML file in the XML elements for that information.

See Section 7.4, "View Mandate History"

> **Note:** The system updates the F740322 file with new address book or bank account information only when the mandate is active and has no value in the Last Collection Date field.

## 7.1.2 Allowed Changes in Mandate Records

You can amend this information if the mandate is active and if the Last Collection Date field is blank:

- Mandate Date
- Sequence Type
- Cancellation Date
- Status
- Mandate Active Date
- Address Number - Name

The system updates these fields if you changed them:

- Mandate Identification
- Debtor Address Number

After you use a mandate by including the mandate information in a direct debit collection file, you cannot change the debtor address book number in the mandate.

### 7.1.2.1 System Initiated Changes

The system updates the sequential number in the F740322 file every time you amend a mandate. It also updates the mandate version number in the F740320 table.

## 7.1.3 Include Amendments in the XML Bank File

If the IBAN, BIC, tax codes, or mailing address change for a mandate, you must report the changes to the bank the next time that you use the mandate. The system determines whether to include updated information when it generates the bank XML file by using the last collection date of the mandate, and comparing that date to the mandate effective date in the F740322 table. The mandate effective date in the F740322 table is the date of the most recent change to the mandate.

If the effective date is greater than or equal to the last collection date, then the amendments to the mandate have already been reported to the bank and they are not selected to include in the bank file. If the effective date is a later date than the last collection date, then the system includes the changed information in the bank file.

## 7.2 Locate Existing Mandates

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandates List.**

*Figure 7–1 Mandates List screen*
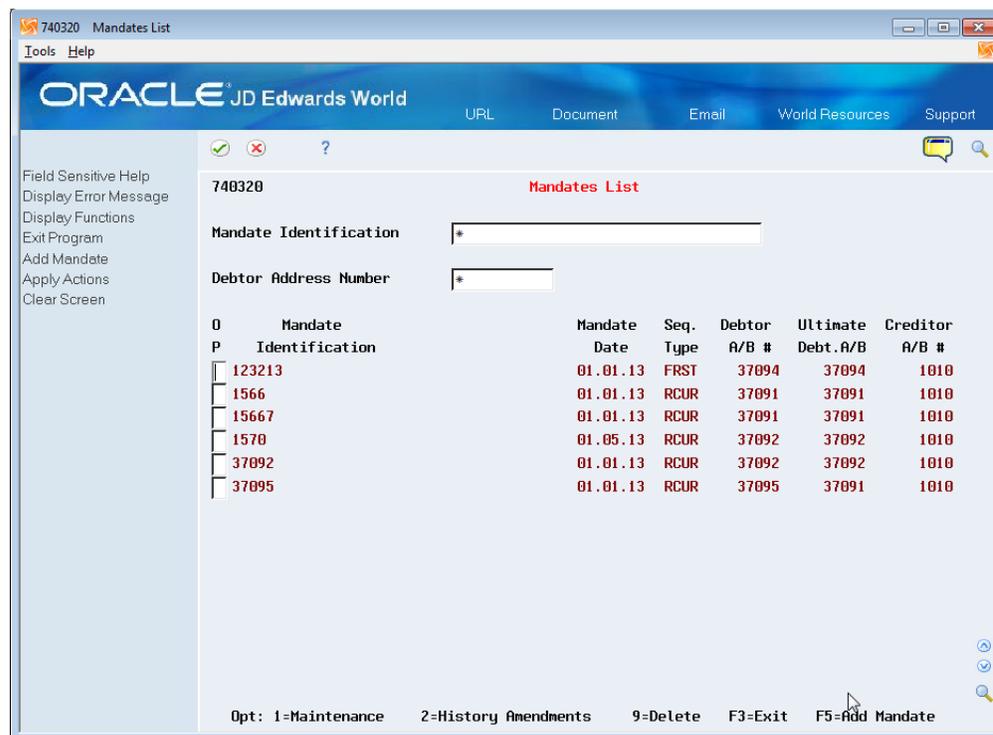


You use the Mandates List program (P740320) to locate and select existing mandates. You can search for a mandate by the mandate identification number or a debtor address number, or you can enter * (asterisk) in the search fields to enable the system to search for all mandates.

From the Mandates List screen, you can access screens to amend a mandate (Option 1: Maintenance), view mandate history (Option 2: History Amendments), or delete a mandate (Option 9: Delete).

See Section 7.3, "Amend Mandates", Section 7.4, "View Mandate History", and Chapter 8.1, "Delete a Mandate".

## 7.3 Amend Mandates

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandate List.**

**To amend debtor information for a mandate**

On Mandates List

**1.** Inquire on the mandate that you want to amend.

You must use the Inquiry action before you can use the Change action.

2. Enter **1** in the OP (Option) field.

3. On Mandate Debtor, modify the fields as necessary.

**To amend creditor information for a mandate**

On Mandates List

1. Inquire on the mandate that you want to amend.

   You must use the Inquiry action before you can use the Change action.

2. Enter **1** in the OP (Option) field.

3. On Mandate Debtor, press F8 (Creditor).

4. On Mandate Creditor, modify fields as necessary.

**To amend ultimate debtor information for a mandate**

On Mandates List

1. Inquire on the mandate that you want to amend.

   You must use the Inquiry action before you can use the Change action.

2. Enter **1** in the OP (Option) field.

3. On Mandate Debtor or Mandate Creditor, press F9 (Ultimate Debtor).

4. On Mandate Ultimate Debtor, modify fields as necessary.

## 7.4 View Mandate History

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debit (G740002), choose Mandate History Amendments**

You can view the mandate history for both the creditor and debtor. You can also view original values for mandates with amendments. When you access mandate records using the History Amendment screen, you cannot make changes to the records; you can only view records.

When you access the History Amendments screen, you can enter the mandate identification number or the debtor address book record to search for the mandate history to view. Or, you can search for all mandates.

**To view amendment history**

On History Amendments:

1. Locate the mandate to view.

   Enter the Mandate Identification, Debtor Address Number, or enter **\*** (asterisk) in the fields to search for all mandates.

2. Enter a value in the Option field and press Enter.

   Enter **1** (debtor), **2** (creditor), or **3** (original values).

3. On History Amendments - Debtor, review the field values.

*Figure 7–2   History Amendment - Debtor screen*



**4.** On History Amendments - Creditor, review the field values.

*Figure 7–3   History Amendment - Creditor screen*



**5.** On History Amendments - Orig Val (History Amendments - Original Values), review the field values.

*Figure 7–4   History Amendment s- Org. Val screen*

# 8

# Delete Mandates

This chapter contains the following topics:

-

## 8.1 Delete a Mandate

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Mandates List.**

You can delete a mandate only if you have not reported the mandate information in a debt collection file. When you report mandate information, the system updates the Last Collection Date field. If the Last Collection Date field includes a date, then the mandate was reported and the system does not allow you to delete the mandate.

If a mandate has never been included in a collection file, then you can delete the mandate. When you delete a mandate, the system removes the records for the mandate from the Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740320) and the History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740322).

> **Note:** If you no longer need a mandate that has been reported to the bank, then you can make the mandate inactive to prevent the system from including the mandate information in subsequent bank files. Access the mandate record and change the value in the Status field to **N** (not active).

**To delete a mandate**

1. From Mandates List, enter values in the Mandate Identification or Debtor Address Number fields, or enter **\*** in the fields to search for all records.

2. Enter **9** in the Option field for the mandate that you want to delete.

3. Press F13 to confirm the deletion.

# 9

# Process SEPA Direct Debits

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 9.1, "About the SEPA Direct Debit Process"
- Section 9.2, "Generate SEPA Direct Debits"
- Section 9.3, "Copy the Bank File"

## 9.1  About the SEPA Direct Debit Process

You can process SEPA (Single Euro Payment Area) direct debits when you run your automatic debit process (Process Automatic Debits - P03575) or as a stand-alone process that you run after you run the automatic debit process in final mode. When you run the automatic debit process in final mode and specify the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) as the country-specific format program, the process generates an XML file in the correct format for SEPA direct debits. You then send the file to your bank in the same manner as you send other media to your bank. If you choose to run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program as a stand-alone process, you first run the automatic debit process in final mode without specifying a country-specific format program, and then run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program.

When you run the Process Automatic Debits program in final mode, the system populates the Automatic Debit Select and Build file (F0357) with records that include invoice information. The SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program reads the F0357 records, and validates them against the address book, bank, and mandate files. If all required information is present in the files, the system generates the XML file for SEPA direct debits and includes the invoice, bank, and mandate information in the XML file. For example, the system includes bank account information, the effective date of the mandate, as well as codes that identify whether the mandate is recurring, for one-time use, and other status information in the XML file.

After the system generates the XML file, you copy the file to the media that you use to submit files to your bank using your existing process.

### 9.1.1  P7403575 Program Input Data

When you run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program, the system reads these files:

- Auto Debit Invoice Select and Build (F0357)
- Bank Transit Master File (F0030)
- Address Book Master (F0101)

- Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits (F740320)

- History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits (F740322)

As the system reads the F0357 records, it compares the customer address book number in that file to the customer address book numbers in the F740320 and F740322 files. The system validates the mandate information, such as whether an active mandate exists for the customer. The system also validates information from the address book and bank files, such as the Tax ID and IBAN.

#### 9.1.1.1 Mandate and Mandate Amendment Information

The system includes information from mandates in the XML file, such as the debtor's IBAN and BIC number, and the creditor's scheme ID (country code, national ID, and so on).

If you amend mandate information that is included in the XML file, you must send information about the amendments to your bank the first time that you process the SEPA direct debit collection using an amended mandate. The process automatically includes the required amended information.

Every time that you run the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program (P7403575), the system reads the Mandates - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740320) and History Amendment - SEPA Direct Debits file (F740322). The system determines whether to include amendment information by comparing the most recent date on which you used the mandate (F740320) to the date of the amendment (F740322). If the amendment was already reported, then the system does not include the amendment information in the debt collection file that you are currently processing. If the amendment was made after the last debit, then the system includes the amended information in the XML file that it generates.

If you amend mandates, the system includes this amended information the next time that you generate an XML file for the mandate:

- Mandate Identification

- Creditor Scheme Id

- Creditor Name

- Debtor IBAN number

- Debtor BIC number

### 9.1.2 P7403575 Program Output and File Updates

When you run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program as part of the automatic debit process or as a stand-alone process, the system generates these outputs:

- XML file.

  The system generates the XML file only when the records processed pass validations. See Section 9.1.2.1, "XML File"

- Error report.

  The system generates a PDF file showing errors when validation errors exist. See Section 9.1.2.2, "Error Report"

- Receipt report.

  The system generates this report only when you set the processing option to do so and the process completes with no errors. See Section 9.1.2.3, "Receipt Report"

### 9.1.2.1 XML File

The system generates the XML file only when the records processed pass these validations:

- A valid mandate exists for each debtor for which you run the process.

  A valid mandate has an Active status and has a date that is the day of or prior to the bank debit date.

- All required bank information for the creditor and debtor is valid.

  The system validates this bank information:

  - The debtor's bank account specifies that SEPA is enabled, and the BIC and IBAN numbers are valid.

    The JD Edwards World software validates the entire IBAN, but validates only the country code in the BIC.

  - The creditor's bank account specifies that SEPA is enabled, and the BIC and IBAN numbers are valid.

    The JD Edwards World software validates the entire IBAN, but validates only the country code in the BIC.

- The debtor's mailing name, mailing address, country, and tax information are set up in the address book record.

- The ultimate debtor's mailing name and tax ID exist in the address book record.

- The creditor's mailing name, mailing address, country, and tax information are set up in the address book record.

- The ultimate creditor's mailing name and tax ID exist in the address book record.

- Required processing options in the P7403575 are set up with valid values.

See Also Appendix A, "Error Codes for the P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Program"

**9.1.2.1.1 XML File Structure**  You can specify in the processing options of the P7403575 program whether to generate a structured or unstructured XML file. You can also specify whether to include a single invoice or multiple invoices within the *RmtInf* (remittance information) element of the XML file. You generate a structured or unstructured file, and specify single or multiple invoices based on the needs of your bank.

When you generate an unstructured file, the XML output includes the invoice information for each invoice within the *Ustrd* (unstructured) element. If you specify to write a single invoice, then the system includes only one *Ustrd* element within each *RmtInf* element. If you specify to write multiple invoices, then the system can include multiple *Ustrd* elements with each *RmtInf* element.

This image shows an example of an unstructured XML file that includes a single invoice in the *RmtInf* element:

Figure 9–1    Example of Unstructured, Single Invoice

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 1, Invoice Date1, Invoice Total Amount1,
        Invoice Payment amount1, Invoice Discount Amount </Ustrd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

This image shows an example of an unstructured XML file that includes multiple invoices in the *RmtInf* element:

Figure 9–2    Example of Unstructured, Multiple Invoices

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 1, Invoice Date1, Invoice Total Amount 1,
        Invoice Payment amount 1, Invoice Discount Amount 1 </Ustrd>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 2, Invoice Date2, Invoice Total Amount 2,
        Invoice Payment amount 2, Invoice Discount Amount 2 </Ustrd>
++++ <Ustrd> Invoice No 3, Invoice Date 3, Invoice Total Amount 3,
        Invoice Payment amount 3, Invoice Discount Amount 3 </Ustrd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

When you generate a structured file, the XML output includes additional elements to parse the file. As with the unstructured format, you can specify whether to include one invoice within each *RmtInf* element or multiple invoices.

This image shows an example of a structured file with a single invoice:

Figure 9–3    Example of Structured, Single Invoice

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <CdtrRefTp>
+++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR </Cd>
+++++++ <Issr> Invoice 1 MCU </Issr>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice 1 Number </CdtrRef>
+++++ </CdtrRefInf>
++++ </Strd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

This image shows an example of a structured file with multiple invoices:

*Figure 9–4   Example of Structured, Multiple Invoices*

```
+++ <RmtInf>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <CdtrRefTp>
+++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR </Cd>
+++++++ <Issr> Invoice 1 MCU </Issr>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice 1 Number </CdtrRef>
+++++ </CdtrRefInf>
++++ </Strd>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <CdtrRefTp>
+++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR </Cd>
+++++++ <Issr> Invoice 2 MCU </Issr>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice 2 Number </CdtrRef>
+++++ </CdtrRefInf>
++++ </Strd>
++++ <Strd>
+++++ <CdtrRefInf>
++++++ <CdtrRefTp>
+++++++ <Cd> Hard Code SCOR </Cd>
+++++++ <Issr> Invoice 3 MCU </Issr>
++++++ <CdtrRef> Invoice 3 Number </CdtrRef>
+++++ </CdtrRefInf>
++++ </Strd>
+++ </RmtInf>
```

### 9.1.2.2  Error Report
If validations fail, the system generates an error report that lists the errors.

*Figure 9–5   Error Report for SEPA Direct Debit*
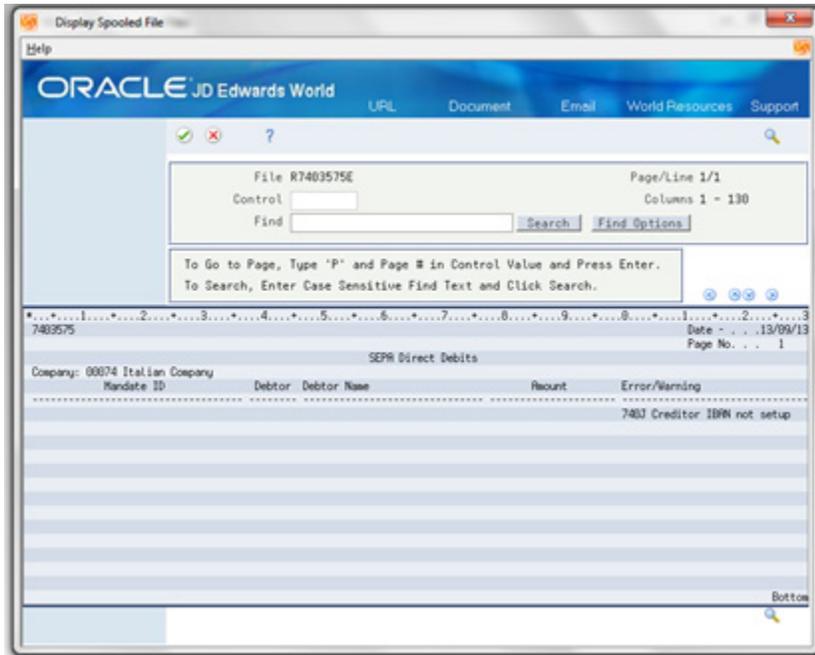


See Also:

Appendix A, "Error Codes for the P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Program"

### 9.1.2.3  Receipt Report

You can set a processing option in the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program (P7403575) to generate an additional report with information about the invoices processed. The system generates the report only when the process completes with no errors. If you do not choose to generate the report with the invoice information, the system generates a report that shows only the batch number.

You can give a copy of the report to your customers to provide information about the invoices that were processed.

*Figure 9–6  Receipt Report for SEPA Direct Debits*
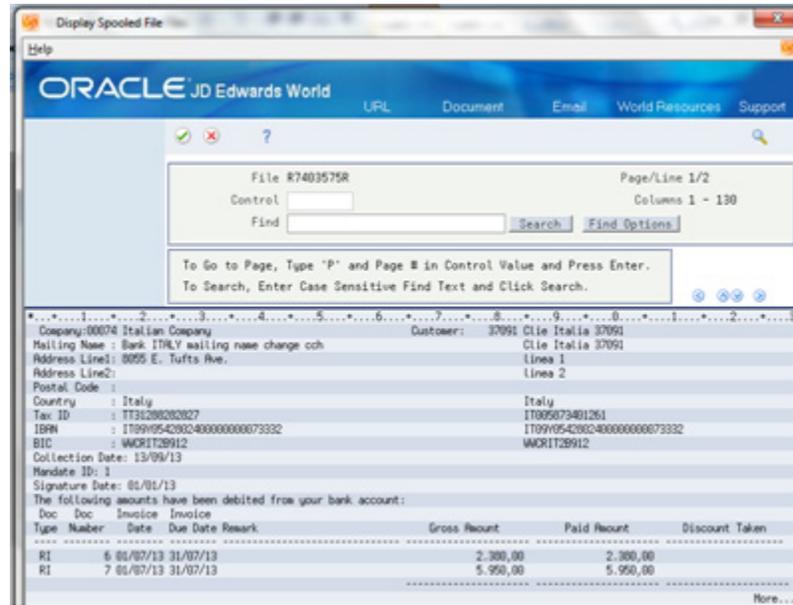


### 9.1.2.4  Updates to F740320 (Mandate Information)

When you successfully generate the XML file, the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program updates the following fields in the F740320 file:

- Last collection date.

  The system updates the last collection date with the date on which you generated the XML file.

- Transaction counter.

  The system increments the transaction counter by 1 each time that you generate an XML file that includes the mandate.

- Sequence type

  If the sequence type is FRST (first), the system changes the sequence type to RCUR (recurring) so that the mandate can be used for additional files.

  If the sequence type is OOFF (one-off), the system changes the sequence type to FNAL (final), so that the mandate *cannot* be used for additional files.

  If the sequence type is RCUR (recurring), then the system does not make a change to the sequence type in the F740320 file.

- Active field.

  If the sequence type is OOFF (one-off) or FNAL (final), the system changes the value in the active field to **N** (inactive) so that the system does not use the mandate for any additional collection files.

## 9.2  Generate SEPA Direct Debits

You can generate the bank file and reports for SEPA direct debits as part of the automatic debit process or as a stand-alone process.

### 9.2.1 Data Selection

You specify data selection for the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program only when you run the program in stand-alone mode. When you run the Process Automatic Debits program in final mode with the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program specified as the country-specific payment format, the system uses the data selection from the Process Automatic Debits program and not from the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program.

### 9.2.2 Additional Parameters

You must set up these parameters for the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program to generate the SEPA direct debit XML file:

- On the Transformation Template Maint. screen:
  - Specify a name for the template in the Template Name field.

    You will enter the template name that you set up here in the Spooled File Export Parms screen.

  - Enter **sepaddc.xsl** in the Template File field.

  - In the Template Path field, enter the path of the IFS folder where the template file (sepaddc.xsl) is located.

  - Enter **sepa.xml** in the Output File field.

  - In the Output Path field, enter the path of the IFS folder in which you want the program to create the sepa.xml output file.

    See "Transformation Template Setup" in the *JD Edwards World Notifications Guide*.

- On the Spooled File Export Parms screen:
  - Enter **sepa.xml** in the Import Export File field.

  - Specify a path in the IFS Path field.

  - Enable fields in the Export section as needed.

  - Enter **Y** in the Enabled Y/N field in the DISTRIBUTION section.

  - Enter the name of the template that you set up in the Transformation Template field.

  - Complete other fields as desired.

    See "Work with Import/Export" in the *JD Edwards World Technical Tools Guide*.

You can also set up a Distribution Profile. See "Working with Distribution Profiles" in the *JD Edwards World Technical Tools Guide*.

### 9.2.3 Automatic Debit Process

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Process Automatic Debits.**

To generate the output XML file and reports as a part of the automatic debit process:

1. Create a copy of the XJDE0008 version of the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575) to use for SEPA direct debit processing.

2. Set the processing options in the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program (P7403575).

   See Chapter 13, "SEPA Direct Debits Processing Options"

3. Set the processing options in the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575).

   You must specify these values:

   - Specify **J7403575A** for the program in the Country Specific Format Selection processing option (option 10), and specify the version of P7403575 to run.

   - Enter **1** in the Multicurrency Processing processing option (option 24).

   Set the other processing options as needed for your business requirements.

   See "Automatic Debits - USA (P03575)" in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

4. Set data selection to include the appropriate invoices, customers, and so on.

5. Run the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575) in final mode.

   You should run the report in proof mode and correct errors before running the P03575 program in final mode.

### 9.2.4 Stand-Alone Process

**Navigation**

**From SEPA Direct Debits (G740002), choose Stand Alone Process**

To generate the output file as a stand-alone process:

1. Run the P03575 program in final mode without specifying the P7403575 program in the Country Specific Format Selection processing option.

2. Run the P7403575 program from the SEPA Direct Debits (G740002) menu.

## 9.3 Copy the Bank File

You use your standard process to copy the bank file from the saved location to the media that you use to submit XML files to your bank.

# Part IV

## Draft Remittances

This part contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 10, "Generate Draft Remittances for European Countries"

# 10

# Generate Draft Remittances for European Countries

This chapter includes the following topic:

- Section 10.1, "About CSB Norma 19 for Draft Remittances for Spain"
- Section 10.2, "Draft Remittances for European Countries"

## 10.1 About CSB Norma 19 for Draft Remittances for Spain

The CSB Norma 19 protocol to group debits to send to banks on magnetic media is obsolete.

In the JD Edwards World software, all applications for the CSB Norma 19 process are removed from the software. Changes to the software include the following:

- Removed Norma 19 from the text for option 21 on the Book Management (G74S09032) menu.
- Removed references to Norm CSB 19 from the Remittances Creation (P74SC105) program processing options and obsoleted processing for the Norm CSB 19 protocol.

  You access the P74SC105 program using option 5 on menu G74S09032.
- Removed references to Norm CSB 19 from the Unpaid Batch Creation program (P74SC160) processing options and obsoleted processing for the Norm CSB 19 protocol.

  You access the P74SC105 program using option 5 on menu G74S09032.
- Removed references to Unpaid Batch Creation Validation (P74SC165) program processing options and obsoleted processing for the Norm CSB 19 protocol.

  > **Note:** The requirements of ISO 20022 replace the requirements of Norma 19 for Spain.

## 10.2 Draft Remittances for European Countries

You can use the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572) to generate the XML file required for draft remittances according to ISO 20022, which is effective from February 1, 2014 for all European countries.

### 10.2.1 Setting Up Your System for Draft Remittances

You must complete the following tasks to set up your system to generate draft remittances:

- Set up the email information for the address book record of the user who will access the files.

- Create the distribution profile for the email address.

- Create transformation templates.

- Set up spooled file export parameters.

- Set up program versions.

- Set up processing options.

> **Note:** For release A9.2, the process uses values in UDC 70/GE to retrieve country information. You do not need to set up UDC 70/GE when using release A9.3.

#### 10.2.1.1 Setting Up Email and Address Book Information

You can use the information about setting up email and address book information for SEPA credit transfers as an example of the setup to complete for draft remittances.

See Section 2.4.1, "Set Up Address Book Records"

#### 10.2.1.2 Creating a Distribution Profile

You can use the information about setting up a distribution profile for SEPA credit transfers as an example of the setup to complete for draft remittances. The numbered steps in the task instruct you to name the distribution profile with the same name as you use for the transformation template. For the draft remittance process, it is not required to use the same names for both, but you can do so to make it easier to identify which distribution profile and transformation template are used for the draft remittance process.

See Section 2.4.2, "Create the Distribution Profile"

#### 10.2.1.3 Creating the Transformation Template

You can use the information about creating a transformation template for SEPA credit transfers as an example of the setup to complete for draft remittances.

In the Template File field, you enter the name of the XSL template that you use to transform the original XML output file to the formatted XML. For the draft remittance process, you must enter **sepaddxsl1.xsl**.

See Section 2.4.3, "Set Up the Transformation Template"

#### 10.2.1.4 Setting Up Spooled File Export Parameters

The system uses the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) as part of the draft remittance process. Before you automatically or manually run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program, you must set up the spooled file export parameters in the version of the P7403575 program that you use for draft remittances.

By defining the spooled file export parameters, you engage the Distribution Profile and the Transformation Template that you set up for the draft remittance process to obtain the automatic .xml generation.

To set up the spooled file export parameters:

1.  From Versions List (VL), enter **P7403575** in the Form field and press **Enter** to locate the version for the program.

2.  Enter **1** (run), **2** (change), or **3** (add) in the Option field to access the version to work with.

3.  Access the Additional Parameters screen.

4.  Press F6 on the Additional Parameters screen to access the Spooled File Export Parms screen.

5.  On Spooled File Export Parms, complete the following fields in the Export section:

    ■   Import Export File

    ■   IFS Path

    ■   Enabled Y/N

        You must enter **Y** in this field.

6.  Complete the following fields in the Distribution section:

    ■   Enabled Y/N

        You must enter **Y** in this field.

    ■   Distribution Profile

        Enter the name of the distribution profile that you set up for the draft remittance process.

    ■   Transformation Template

        Enter the name of the transformation templates for the draft remittance process.

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

### 10.2.1.5  Setting Up Program Versions

When you run the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572), the program uses processing options in the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) and SEPA DD Draft Remittance program (P03572XX). You must set up corresponding version of these three program so that the Magnetic Draft Remittance program calls the correct versions of the P7403575 and P03572XX programs. For example, if you run a version of the Magnetic Draft Remittance program that is named ES DRAFT, you must set up versions of P7403575 and P03572XX named ES DRAFT.

### 10.2.1.6  Setting Up Processing Options

Set up processing options for the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575) and SEPA DD Draft Remittance program (P03572XX).

See Section 13.1, "Processing Options for P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation" and Section 14.1, "Processing Options for P03572XX - SEPA DD Draft Remittance".

## 10.2.2  Generating Draft Remittances in Europe

To generate draft remittances for companies in European countries, you run the version of the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572) that you set up for European draft remittances. When you run the automatic debit process in final mode,

the system runs the corresponding version of the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program (P7403575).

The system uses processing option 9 (Enter the version of the program) in the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program to determine which version of the SEPA DD Draft Remittance program (P03572*XX*) to use. The *XX* in the program ID indicates the country code. For example, if your user profile specifies Spain in the Localization Country Code field, then the system calls the country server for Spain. Likewise, if your user profile specifies France in the Localization Country Code field, then the system calls the country server for France.

The system populates the Automatic Debit Select and Build file (F0357) with records that include invoice information. The SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program reads the F0357 records, and validates them against the address book and bank files. If all required information is present in the files, the system generates the XML file using the transformation template that you set up and specified in the batch export parameters of the P7403575 program.

> **Note:** You can also run the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572) without specifying a county-specific program in the processing options, and then run the SEPA Direct Debit XML Generation program as a stand-alone process.

**Before You Begin**

Before you generate draft remittances, complete these tasks:

- Verify that the localization country code in your user profile is set to the appropriate country.

  See "Defining Version Preferences" in the *JD Edwards World Common Foundation Guide*.

- Verify that the **sepaddxsl1.xsl** file was downloaded and exists in the IFS directory of each user who will use the draft remittance process.

**To generate draft remittances for European Countries**

1. Complete required setup.

   See Section 10.2.1, "Setting Up Your System for Draft Remittances"

2. Enter the invoices for which you want to generate draft remittances.

3. Originate (print) the drafts.

4. Verify that the customer accepts the drafts.

5. Post the drafts.

6. Run the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572).

# Part V

## Processing Options

This part contains the following chapters:

# 11

# Workfiles Generation Processing Options

This chapter contains the following topics:

## 11.1 P740310 - Workfiles Generation

| Processing Option | Processing Options Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| Workfiles Purge | Enter a '1' to clear all workfiles data before processing. |
| | Enter a ' ' to clear only workfiles data of the Reporting Company. |
| Reporting Company | Enter Company to be used in the Header of the report. The data in the Address Book of this company will be used on the Header. |
| | The value of this Processing Option is mandatory and must be a valid Company. |
| Reporting Period | Enter the Range of Dates that transactions will be considered for the report. The value of this Processing Option is mandatory and must be a valid Date Range. |
| Transaction Types | The value of these Processing Options must be filled with 'Y' for the Transactions types to include: |
| | . Goods (Y/N) |
| | . Goods with Triangulation (Y/N) |
| | . Services (Y/N) |
| | If a different value is entered, the default value 'N' is assumed. |
| Intra-Communitarian VAT | The value of this Processing Option must be the corresponding tax area segment for Intra-Communitarian VAT. |
| | Allowed values: '1' to '5'. If other value is entered, the value 1 will be assumed. |

| Processing Option | Processing Options Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| Rounding Methods | The value of this Processing Option must be filled with the rounding type required. Allowed values: |
| | (blank): No rounding. The system expresses the amount as it was saved in the file. The amount will be shown with decimals. |
| | 1: Round Up. For positive numbers, the system increases the amount expressed to the next integer. For example, 100.25 is expressed as 101. For negative numbers, the system decreases the amount to the next integer. For example, -100.25 is expressed as -100. |
| | 2: Round Down. For positive numbers, the system decreases the amount to the next lower integer. For example, 100.75 is expressed on the report as 100. For negative numbers, the system increases the amount expressed to the next integer. For example, (100.75) is expressed as (101). |
| | 3: Normal Rounding. The system rounds up if the amount after a decimal is 5 or more, and rounds down if the amount after a decimal is less than 5. For example, 18.50 are expressed as 19 and 18.49 is expressed as 18. |
| | If a different value is entered, the "blank" value is assumed. |
| Header Information | The values of these Processing Options are mandatory. |
| | ■ Report Title |
| | ■ Local Tax Office |
| | ■ Branch/Operating Unit |
| | If no value is entered for Branch / Operating Unit, the value is retrieved from Address Book with the description of Resp.Bus.Unit of Taxpayer Company. |
| Include Adjustment Column (Y/N) | Enter 'Y' to generate the adjustment column. Leave it blank to prevent the program from including the column and related documents. |
| | If any other value is entered, the default value 'N' will be assumed. |
| Invoice Date (Y/N) to comparing procedure | Enter 'Y' to use the Invoice Date in the classification of Adjustments |
| | Out of Period. Leave it blank to use the G/L Date. |
| | This option is available only when previous processing option is setting On 'Y' |

# 12

# SEPA Credit Transfers Processing Options

This chapter contains the following topic:

-

## 12.1 P7404572 - SEPA Credit Transfer XML Generation

> **Note:** Processing option 1 is obsolete.

| Processing Option | Explanation |
| --- | --- |
| 2. Enter the Issuer (35 char) which is part of the Initiating Party information. | |
| 3. Enter the Category Purpose Code (4 char). It represents the agreement between creditor/debtor and bank. | This processing option is required.<br><br>Enter a value from the Purpose Code (74/CP) UDC table to identify the purpose of the credit transfer. The codes for each purpose are specified in ISO regulations. |
| 4. Enter the Purpose Code (4 char). It represents the payment transaction from debtor to creditor. | This processing option is required.<br><br>Enter a value from the Category Purpose Code (74/PC) UDC table to identify the category purpose of the credit transfer. The codes for each purpose are specified in ISO regulations. |
| 5. Enter the Debtor's alternate address to use to locate the Ultimate Debtor. If no alternate address is indicated or located, the Debtor's information will be used for Ultimate Debtor. | Select a value from UDC 01/RA. |
| 6. Enter the Creditor's alternate address to use to locate the Creditor. If no alternate address is indicated or located, the Creditor's information will be used for Ultimate Creditor. | Select a value from UDC 01/RA. |

| Processing Option | Explanation |
|---|---|
| 7. Inform BIC of Debtor<br><br>Y - inform<br><br>N - do not inform | |
| 8. Remittance Information Mode<br><br>0 or Blank - Structured<br><br>1- Non Structured | Enter **0** or leave this processing option blank to generate the XML file in the required format for SEPA credit transfers. If you enter **1,** the system generates an XML file that does not include all XML elements that are included in the structured file. |
| 9. Inform multiple invoices<br><br>0 - Single<br><br>1 - Multiple. | The system uses the value in this processing option in conjunction with the Remittance Information Mode processing option. If you enter **0** or leave this processing option blank, the system writes the information for each voucher as a separate entry in the XML file. If you enter **1**, the system groups the vouchers. |
| 10. Enter code to identify EURO currency. | |
| 11. Enter 1 if conversion of special characters is done. Default is blank. | Enter **1** to use replacement characters in the XML file for characters that are not valid. You must set up UDC 74/RS with the replacement characters. |

# 13

# SEPA Direct Debits Processing Options

This chapter contains the following topic:

## 13.1  Processing Options for P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation

You can run the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program as the country-specific format program when you run the Process Automatic Debits program (P03575), or as a stand-alone program. You must set up the processing options whether you run the program as part of the automatic debit process or as a stand-alone program.

| Processing Options | Processing Options Requiring Further Description |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Ultimate Creditor | This processing option is required. |
| | Enter **1** to use the address book number in F0101.AN81 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | Enter **2** to use the address book number in F0101.AN82 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | Enter **3** to use the address book number in F0101.AN83 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | Enter **4** to use the address book number in F0101.AN84 as the ultimate creditor. |
| | Enter **5** to use the address book number in F0101.AN85 as the ultimate creditor. |
| 2. Code used to identify EURO currency | This processing option is required. |
| | Enter the currency code that is set up in your system for the euro. For example, enter **EUR**. |
| | The default value is EUR. |
| 3. Purpose Code: ISO standard code used to identify the purpose of the collection. | This processing option is required. |
| | Enter a value from the Purpose Code (74/PC) UDC table to identify the purpose of the collection. The codes for each purpose are specified in ISO regulations. |
| 4. Category Purpose: ISO standard code used to identify the category purpose of the collection. | This processing option is required. |
| | Enter a value from the Category Purpose Code (74/CP) UDC table to identify the category purpose of the collection. The codes for each purpose are specified in ISO regulations. |

| Processing Options | Processing Options Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 5. Initiating Party identification Issuer. | This processing option is required. |
| 6. Remittance Information Mode.<br><br>0 or Blank - Structured<br><br>1- Non Structured | Enter **0** or leave this processing option blank to generate the XML file in the required format for SEPA direct debits. If you enter **1,** the system generates an XML file that does not include all XML elements that are included in the structured file.<br><br>See Section 9.1.2.1.1, "XML File Structure" |
| 7. Inform multiple invoices (1/0)<br><br>0 - Single<br><br>1 - Multiple | The system uses the value in this processing option in conjugation with the Remittance Information Mode processing option. If you enter **0** or leave this processing option blank, the system writes the information for each invoice as a separate entry in the XML file. If you enter **1**, the system groups the invoices.<br><br>See Section 9.1.2.1.1, "XML File Structure" |
| 8. Indicate if additional receipt report will be printed. | Enter **1** to print an additional receipt report by debtor. The system generates this report only when the process completes with no errors. The report shows the details of the invoices receipted.<br><br>If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints a report with only the batch number of the generated file. |
| 9. Enter the version of the program.<br><br>1: Processed of Automatic Debits related with this process (P03575).<br><br>2: Processed of Draft remittance related with this process (P03572XX). | Complete this processing option if you run the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Receipt program (R7403575) as a stand-alone process. You specify the version of the Automatic Debits program (P03575) that you ran to generate records for SEPA direct debits. You specify the version of the Magnetic Draft Remittance program (P03572) that you ran to generate records for draft remittances.<br><br>The system uses the payment instrument of the transactions included in the data selection to determine whether to use this processing option for the P03575 or P03572 program. |
| 10. Enter 1 if conversion of special characters is done. Defaults blank. | If you enter 1, the program converts special characters using the replacement characters that you set up in the 74/RS UDC table. |

# 14

# Draft Remittance Processing Options

This chapter contains the following topic:

-

## 14.1 Processing Options for P03572XX - SEPA DD Draft Remittance

| Processing Option | Processing Option Requiring Further Explanation |
|---|---|
| 1. Output XML Records Program Dream Writer Version List. | Specify the version of the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Receipt program (R7403575) program. |

# Part VI

## Appendixes

This part contains the following appendices:

- Appendix A, "Error Codes for the P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Program"

# A

# Error Codes for the P7403575 - SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation Program

This appendix contains this topic:

- Section A.1, "Error Codes"

## A.1 Error Codes

This table lists the error codes that the system generates when you run the SEPA Direct Debits XML Generation program and a validation fails:

| Code | Error | Description and Resolution |
|------|-------|---------------------------|
| 740A | Mandate information not found. | Debtor being processed has no mandate associated. |
|      |       | Set up a mandate for the debtor. |
| 740B | Associated Mandate is not active | Either the mandate associated with the debtor is not active or the mandate active date is a future date. |
|      |       | Amend the mandate to make it active, or, if the active date is a future date, amend the date. |
| 740C | Mandate is cancelled | The mandate being processed has been cancelled. |
|      |       | To resolve this error, either cancel the debit or enter an active mandate. |
| 740D | Invalid Currency Code | The currency code specified for the euro in processing options of P7403575 does not match the transaction currency code of one of the records being processed from Auto Debit Invoice Select and Build table (F0357). |
|      |       | To resolve this error, correct the currency code in the transaction or in the processing option. |

| Code | Error | Description and Resolution |
|---|---|---|
| 740E | Blank not allowed in Processing Option | The following processing options are required; you cannot leave them blank: |
| | | Ultimate Creditor |
| | | Currency Code |
| | | Purpose Code |
| | | Category Purpose |
| | | Initiating Party identification Issuer |
| | | To resolve this error, complete the required processing options. |
| 740F | Creditor Mailing Name not set up. | Creditor Mailing Name not set up. |
| | | Set up the Mailing Name using Address book revisions (P01051). |
| 740G | Creditor Tax Id not set up | Set up the Tax Id or Additional Tax ID using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740H | Creditor Mailing Address not setup | Setup the Mailing Address using Address book revisions (P01051). |
| 740I | Creditor Country not setup. | Set up the Country using Address book revisions (P01051). |
| 740J | Creditor IBAN not setup | Set up the IBAN in the internal bank account using Revise Bank Information (P0030). |
| 740K | Creditor BIC not setup | Set up the BIC (SWIFT Code) using Revise Bank Information (P0030). |
| 740L | Creditor SEPA Bank Account not setup | Set up the Bank Account as a SEPA Bank Account using Revise Bank Information (P0030). |
| 740M | Ultimate Creditor Mailing name not setup | Set up the Mailing Name using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740N | Ultimate Creditor Tax Id not setup | Set up the Tax Id using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740O | Debtor Mailing Name not setup | Set up the Mailing Name using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740P | Debtor Tax Id not setup | Set up the Tax Id or Additional Tax ID using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740Q | Debtor Mailing Address not setup | Set up the Mailing Address using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740R | Debtor Country not setup | Set up the Country using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |
| 740S | Debtor IBAN not setup | Set up IBAN using IBAN By Address number Bank Account (P700030). |
| 740T | Debtor BIC not setup | Set up BIC (SWIFT Code) using Bank Account by Address (P0030). |
| 740U | Debtor SEPA Bank Account not setup | Set up the debtor Bank Account using Revise Bank Information (P0030). |
| 740V | Ultimate Debtor Mailing name not setup | Set up the Mailing Name using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). . |

| Code | Error | Description and Resolution |
|------|-------|---------------------------|
| 740W | Ultimate Debtor Tax Id not setup | Set up the Tax Id using the Address Book Revisions program (P01051). |

# Index