

## **JD Edwards World**

Global Solutions: Germany Guide

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Describes fiscal, banking, and tax requirements as well as specific programs and setup required for the JD Edwards World localization for Germany.

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# Preface

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

## Audience

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

## Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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## Related Information

For additional information about JD Edwards World applications, features, content, and training, visit the JD Edwards World pages on the JD Edwards Resource Library located at:

<http://learnjde.com>

## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

| Convention      | Meaning  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>boldface</b> | Indicates cautionary information or terms defined in the glossary. |
| <i>italic</i>   | Indicates book titles or emphasis.                                 |



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# Localization Overview

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 1.1, "Defining the Scope of Localization."](#)

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

## 1.1 Defining the Scope of Localization

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

| Category             | Explanation   |
|----------------------|---|
| Fiscal requirements  | <p>Localization for fiscal requirements includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reports, such as ledgers, journals, trial balances, financial statements, and other reports that you cannot generate with the use of standard DREAM Writer, FASTR, or World Writer report tools. Reporting requirements across multiple countries are consolidated into acceptable formats for multiple countries to limit the scope of this category.</li> <li>■ Additional validation of dates, accounts, tax identification numbers, and document number sequences.</li> <li>■ Legal document number assignment for countries that use pre-numbered documents or require a legal document number in addition to the J.D. Edwards assigned document number.</li> <li>■ Legal report formats, when a specific format is required for a country or the standard J.D. Edwards format does not provide all of the required information.</li> </ul> |
| Banking requirements | <p>Localization for banking requirements includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bank information validation verify bank account numbers</li> <li>■ Payment term assignment</li> <li>■ Payment and receipt document formats and media</li> </ul>   |

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| Tax requirements | <p>Localization for tax requirements includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Validation of tax identification numbers, often using prescribed algorithms</li> <li>■ Additional tables to collect information for tax calculation and reporting</li> <li>■ Special tax calculation routines for withholding, sales, and other country-specific taxes</li> </ul> |

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

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

# Part I

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## Setup Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 2, "About Setup Requirements,"](#)
- [Chapter 3, "Set Up User Display Preferences,"](#)
- [Chapter 4, "Set Up User Defined Codes for Germany,"](#)
- [Chapter 5, "Set Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts,"](#)
- [Chapter 6, "Set Up Tax,"](#)
- [Chapter 7, "Set Up for European Union \(EU\) Reporting."](#)



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## About Setup Requirements

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

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

- Setting up user display preferences
- Setting up user defined codes for Germany
- Setting up an alternate chart of accounts
- Setting up tax
- Setting up for European Union (EU) reporting



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## Set Up User Display Preferences

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 3.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."](#)

### 3.1 Setting Up User Display Preferences

#### Navigation

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

From **Security Officer (G94)**, choose **Library List Control**

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

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

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

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

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

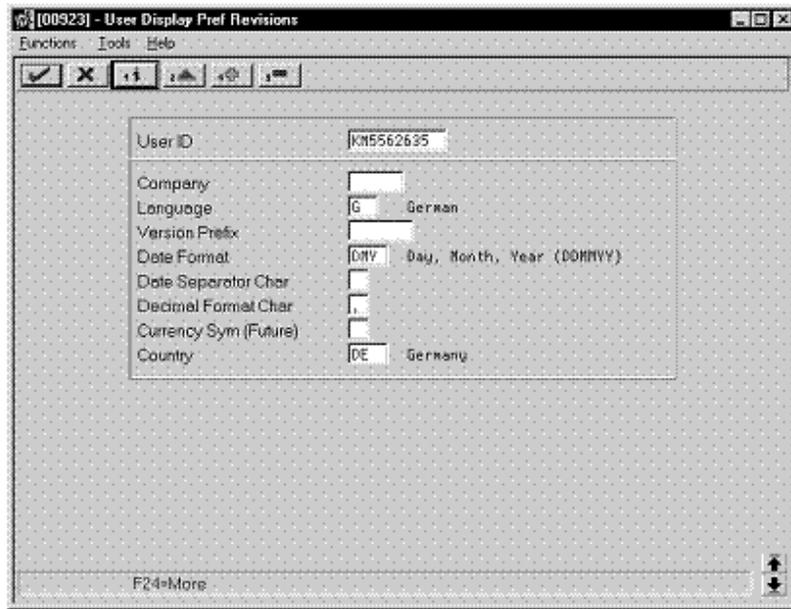
#### See Also:

- [Appendix C, "Translation Issues"](#) for information about using J.D. Edwards software in a multi-language environment.

#### To set up user display preferences

On User Display Preferences

**Figure 3–1 User Display Preferences Revisions screen**



1. To locate the preferences for a specific user, complete the following field:
  - User ID
2. Use the Inquire action.  
The system displays the preferences for the user
3. Complete the following field:
  - Country
4. To further define the user preferences, complete the following optional fields:
  - Company
  - Language
  - Version Prefix
  - Date Format
  - Date Separator Character
  - Decimal Format Character

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

| Field               | Explanation   |
|---------------------|---|
| Company             | <p>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants file (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>Complete the Company field to default the selected companies within transaction processing.</p>   |
| Language            | <p>A user defined code (system 01/type LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports.</p> <p>For World, if you leave the Language field blank, the system uses the language that you specify in your user preferences. If you do not specify a language in your user preferences, the system uses the default language for the system.</p> <p>Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>A user defined code for a language. The system uses the language code you type on this screen as your default language. To view a translated screen or report, a record for that translated screen or report must exist in the Vocabulary Overrides file. When you access a screen, the translated screen appears. When you run a report, the system prints the report in your base language.</p> |
| Version Prefix      | <p>Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with additional characters.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with an alpha-numeric character up to 6 positions in length.</p>  |
| Date Format         | <p>This is the format of a date as stored in the database.</p>  |
| Date Separator Char | <p>The character entered in this field is used to separate the month, day, and year of a given date.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an asterisk is entered (*), a blank is used for the date separator.</li> <li>■ If left blank, the system value is used for the date separator.</li> </ul>  |
| Decimal Format Char | <p>The character entered in this field is used to signify the fractions from whole numbers - the positions to the left of the decimal.</p> <p>If left blank, the system value is used as the default.</p>   |



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## Set Up User Defined Codes for Germany

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 4.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Germany."](#)

### 4.1 Setting Up User Defined Codes for Germany

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Code                                    | Explanation   |
|---|---|
| Payment instrument (system 00, type PY) | Set up user defined codes to identify each payment instrument that you use. You can associate payment instruments with documents so that you can process similar documents together. For example, you might set up payment instruments for automatic debits and automatic receipts. |

| <b>Code</b>  | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|--|---|
| Print/tape program - payments (system 04, type PP) | Set up each of the print or tape programs that you use to write payments as a user defined code. The following print and tape programs are available for Germany: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ P04572G1, bank tape</li><li>■ P04572G2, diskette</li><li>■ P04572G3, checks</li></ul> |

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## Set Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 5.1, "Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts."](#)

### 5.1 Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts

#### Navigation

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

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

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

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

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

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

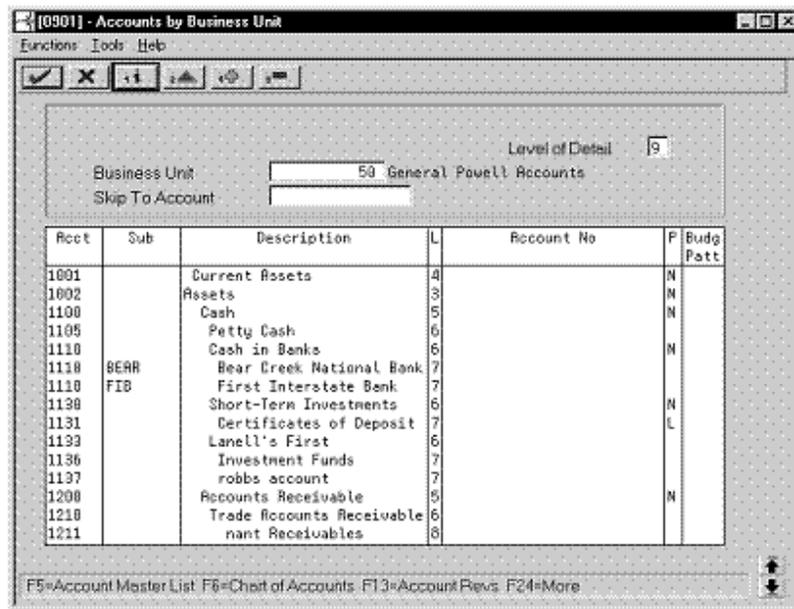
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#### To set up an alternate chart of accounts

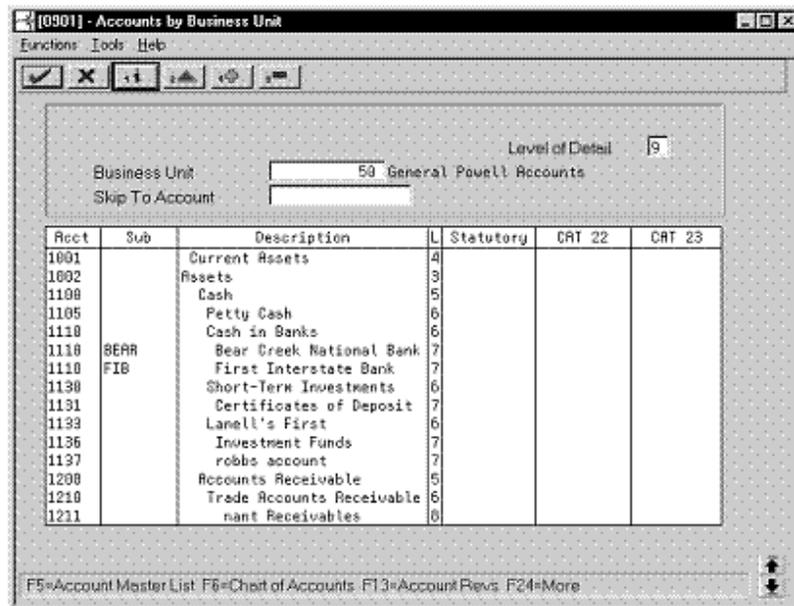
On **Accounts by Business Unit**

**Figure 5–1 Accounts by Business Unit screen**



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

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



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

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

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

**See Also:**

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



This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 6.1, "Setting Up Tax Rules by Company,"](#)
- [Section 6.2, "Setting Up to Update Tax Amounts."](#)

## 6.1 Setting Up Tax Rules by Company

### Navigation

**From General Systems (G00), choose Tax Processing & Reporting**

**From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose Tax Rules by Company**

You can set up your tax rules so that the system can calculate the appropriate invoice and discount amount when you enter a transaction. You should set up tax rules for each of your companies in your Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable and General Accounting systems. The system uses these rules to:

- Display a warning message (or reject a transaction) whenever you enter a tax amount that differs from the system-calculated tax
- Determine whether invoice amounts are calculated on the amount including or excluding the discount
- Determine whether discount amounts are calculated on the gross amount (including tax) or the net amount (excluding tax)

The tax rules you set up for your system consist of tolerance ranges and calculation rules.

### 6.1.1 Understanding Tolerance Ranges

Tolerance ranges specify the amount of variance that can exist between the amount of tax you enter for a transaction and the tax amount that the system calculates. When you enter a tax amount that differs from the tax amount that the system calculates, you might receive a warning or a hard error message. You can set up tolerance ranges to control the type of message that the system issues for different variance amounts. Tolerance ranges apply only to VAT.

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**Note:** You can specify tolerance ranges by percentages or amounts, but not both. If you specify tolerance percentage ranges, do not specify tolerance amount ranges. If you specify tolerance amount ranges, do not specify tolerance percent ranges.

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For example, you may specify a tax rule with a tolerance range by amounts as follows:

- Tolerance amount for warning is 2.
- Tolerance amount for error is 10.

To determine the taxable amount, the system multiplies the taxable amount by the tax rate. If the taxable amount for a transaction is 1000 and the tax rate is 10 percent, the system calculates a tax amount of 100. Based on your tolerance range, the system determines the range for the warning or error as follows:

| Range             | Explanation   |
|-------------------|---|
| Range for warning | <p>Tolerance amount for warning is 2:</p> <p><math>100 + 2 = 102</math></p> <p><math>100 - 2 = 98</math></p> <p>The system issues a warning message if the tax amount you enter is greater than 102 or less than 98 (that is, outside of the tolerance range of 98 to 102).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you enter a tax amount of 98.01 or 101.99, the system does not issue a warning message. The amount is within the acceptable tolerance range.</p> |
| Range for error   | <p>Tolerance amount for error is 10:</p> <p><math>100 + 10 = 110</math></p> <p><math>100 - 10 = 90</math></p> <p>The system issues an error message if the tax amount you enter is greater than 110 or less than 90 (that is, outside of the tolerance range of 90 to 110).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you enter a tax amount of 109.99 or 90.01, the system does not issue an error message.</p>   |

## 6.1.2 Understanding Calculation Rules

You can set up calculation rules to specify how the system calculates tax and discounts amounts when both are specified.

The example uses the following amounts:

- Taxable: 1,000
- Tax percent: 10
- Tax amount: 100
- Discount: 1 percent

### 6.1.2.1 Example: Tax and Discount Calculation for Germany

In Germany, you must set company tax rules as follows:

| Tax   | Rule |
|---|------|
| Calculate Tax on Gross (Including Discount) | Yes  |
| Calculate Discount on Gross (Including Tax) | Yes  |

| Tax              | Rule  |
|------------------|---|
| Discount Formula | $(\text{Taxable Amount} + \text{Tax Amount}) \times (\text{Discount Rate Percent}) = \text{Discount Available}$<br>$(1,000 + 100) \times .01 = 11.00$ |
| Gross Formula    | $\text{Taxable Amt} + \text{Tax} = 1,000 + 100 = 1,100$   |

### To set up tax rules by company

On Tax Rules by Company

**Figure 6–1 Tax Rules by Company screen**

- Complete the following fields:
  - Company
  - System
- To specify the calculation rules for the company, complete the following fields:
  - Calculate Tax on Gross (Including Discount)
  - Calculate Discount on Gross (Including Tax)

For Germany, verify that the Calculate Tax on Gross and Calculate Discount on Gross fields are both set to yes (Y).
- To specify tolerance percentage ranges, complete the following fields:
  - Tolerance Percentage for Warning
  - Tolerance Percentage for Error
- To specify tolerance amount ranges, complete the following fields:
  - Tolerance Amount for Warning
  - Tolerance Amount for Error
- To further specify tolerance information for the Accounts Receivable system, complete the following fields:

- Allow Understatement of Tax
- Calculate Sales Order Taxes on Summary
- Tax Service Date Selection

6. Use the Add action.

| Field                                      | Explanation  |
|--|--|
| Calculate Tax on Gross<br>(Including Disc) | <p>A code that indicates whether to calculate the invoice amount on an amount that includes the discount. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y Calculate the invoice amount including the discount</li> <li>■ N Calculate the invoice amount excluding the discount</li> <li>■ Blank Defaults to Y,</li> </ul> <p>Self-assessed taxes are not included in discount calculations.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to A/R, A/P, sales orders, and purchase orders. It does not apply to G/L processing.</p>   |
| Calculate Disc on Gross<br>(Including Tax) | <p>A code that indicates whether to calculate the discount on a gross amount that already includes the tax amount. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y Calculate the discount amount on the gross with tax.</li> <li>■ N Calculate the discount amount on the gross less the tax amount.</li> <li>■ Blank Defaults to N.</li> </ul> <p>Self-assessed taxes are not included in discount calculations.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field does not apply to G/L processing. A/R, A/P, sales orders, and purchase order processing use it.</p>   |
| Tolerance Percentage for<br>Warning        | <p>Percentage used only for A/R, A/P, and G/L processing (sales order and purchase order processing do not use it). When you enter a VAT or GST amount that differs from the system-calculated tax, the system uses this percentage to determine whether to display a warning message.</p> <p>Enter the percentage as a whole number. For example, enter 10% as 10. If you enter 10 in this field and there is a difference between the tax amount you entered and the system-calculated tax amount, the system handles it as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accept<br/>    difference is 9.99% or less</li> <li>■ Warning<br/>    difference is 10% or more</li> </ul> <p>The default (blank) causes a warning message to display if you enter a tax that does not exactly match the system-calculated amount tax.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to VAT and GST.</p> |

| Field                          | Explanation  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Tolerance Percentage for Error | <p>Percentage used only for A/R, A/P, and G/L processing (sales order and purchase order processing do not use it). When you enter a VAT or GST amount that differs from the system-calculated tax, the system uses the percentage to determine whether to reject the tax entry.</p> <p>This percentage is used in conjunction with the Tolerance Percentage for Warning field. For example, a 10 tolerance percentage for warning and a 15 tolerance percentage for error works as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accept<br/>difference is 9.99% or less</li> <li>■ Warning<br/>difference is between 10% and 14.99%</li> <li>■ Reject<br/>difference is 15% or more</li> </ul> <p>The default (blank) indicates that no entry is to be rejected.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to VAT or GST.</p>   |
| Tolerance Amount for Warning   | <p>Percentage used only for A/R, A/P, and G/L processing (sales order and purchase order processing do not use it). When you enter a VAT or GST amount that differs from the system-calculated tax, the system uses this percentage to determine whether to display a warning message.</p> <p>Enter the percentage as a whole number. For example, enter 10% as 10. If you enter 10 in this field and there is a difference between the tax amount you entered and the system-calculated tax amount, the system handles it as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accept<br/>difference is 9.99% or less</li> <li>■ Warning<br/>difference is 10% or more</li> </ul> <p>The default (blank) causes a warning message to display if you enter a tax that does not exactly match the system-calculated amount tax.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to VAT and GST.</p> |

| Field                                  | Explanation  |
|--|--|
| Tolerance Amount for Error             | <p>Percentage used only for A/R, A/P, and G/L processing (sales order and purchase order processing do not use it). When you enter a VAT or GST amount that differs from the system-calculated tax, the system uses the percentage to determine whether to reject the tax entry.</p> <p>This percentage is used in conjunction with the Tolerance Percentage for Warning field. For example, a 10 tolerance percentage for warning and a 15 tolerance percentage for error works as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accept<br/>difference is 9.99% or less</li> <li>■ Warning<br/>difference is between 10% and 14.99%</li> <li>■ Reject<br/>difference is 15% or more</li> </ul> <p>The default (blank) indicates that no entry is to be rejected.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to VAT or GST.</p> |
| Allow Understatement of Tax Amount     | <p>Code that indicates whether you can enter a VAT or GST amount on the A/R Invoice Entry screen that is less than the system-calculated tax amount (less than the specified tax rate). Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y Accept amount less than the specified tax rate.</li> <li>■ N Reject amount less than the specified tax rate.</li> <li>■ Blank Defaults to N.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This field applies only to VAT and GST.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>This field appears on the screen only when the System field is 1, and it only applies to A/R.</p>   |
| Calculate Sales Order Taxes on Summary | <p>Code that indicates whether the system calculates taxes and performs rounding for sales orders at the detail or the order level. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Y Calculate taxes and rounding at the order level.</li> <li>■ N Calculate taxes and rounding at the detail level.</li> <li>■ Blank Defaults to N.</li> </ul>  |
| Tax Service Date Selection             | <p>Code which indicates what date will be used as the tax service date for orders entered through the sales order processing system. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 Order date is used as tax service date</li> <li>■ 2 Invoice date is used as tax service date</li> <li>■ 3 Ship date is used as tax service date</li> <li>■ Blank Order date defaults as tax service date</li> </ul> <p>Value can be specified at the ship to address number level or the header branch plant company level. If the ship to address number value is blank, the header branch plant company value will be retrieved. If both values are blank, the order date will default as the tax service date.</p>  |

## 6.2 Setting Up to Update Tax Amounts

In Germany, tax rules are set to calculate tax on the gross amount of a transaction. In this case, the system calculates tax on A/P and A/R invoices as though discounts do not apply. If a discount is applied to a transaction upon cash receipt or payment entry, businesses are allowed to adjust the VAT amount for the transaction.

You can use J.D. Edwards base software to automatically adjust the tax amounts for discounts.

The values that you define in the processing options for the Post General Ledger program determine whether the system updates tax amounts in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018). The processing options also determine whether the system creates adjusting VAT entries for the General Ledger.

If you do not set the processing options correctly, the system will not transfer the applicable tax information to the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file or create adjusting entries for discounts.

### 6.2.1 Before You Begin

- Set up tax rules to specify how you want the system to process tax for discounted transactions. See [Section 6.1, "Setting Up Tax Rules by Company."](#)

### 6.2.2 Updating the Sales/Use/VAT Tax File

Regardless of how you set up your company tax rules, you need to specify whether and how the system updates the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file. To update the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file with tax amounts, set the Tax File Update processing option to either 1, 2, or 3 in the following versions of the post program:

- General Ledger Post - Invoice Entry (Version ZJDE0002)
- General Ledger Post - Voucher Entry (Version ZJDE0003)
- General Ledger Post - Manual/Void Payment (Version ZJDE0004)
- General Ledger Post - Cash Receipts (Version ZJDE0005)
- General Ledger Post - Check Writer (Version ZJDE0006)
- Any other post program that uses the above versions in the base software, such as the Post Recycled Invoices to G/L

### 6.2.3 Creating General Ledger and Tax File Adjustments for VAT

To create the appropriate automatic adjusting entries in the General Ledger and the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file for VAT amounts that you discount, set the Adjust VAT Account for Discount Taken processing option to either 1 or 2 in the following versions of the post program:

- General Ledger Post - Manual/Void Payment (Version ZJDE0004)
- General Ledger Post - Cash Receipts (Version ZJDE0005)
- General Ledger Post - Check Writer (Version ZJDE0006)
- Any other post program that uses the above versions in the base software, such as the Post Auto Debit to G/L

To create the appropriate automatic adjusting entries for cash receipts that you adjust or write-off, set the Adjust VAT Account for Cash Receipt Adjustments and Write Off processing option to either 1 or 2 in the following versions of the post program:

- General Ledger Post - Cash Receipts (Version ZJDE0005)
- General Ledger Post - Check Writer (Version ZJDE0006)
- Any other post program that uses the above version in the base software, such as the Post Auto Debit to G/L

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**Note:** The system creates the adjusting journal entries only if processing option 9 is set in conjunction with procession options 10 and 11. In addition, processing options 10 and 11 apply only to transactions with a tax explanation code for VAT (V).

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## 6.2.4 What You Should Know About

| Journal Entry                               | Explanation  |
|---|--|
| Tax inclusive and exclusive journal entries | <p>When you enter transactions using the Journal Entry with Tax program (P09106), the system automatically updates the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file. If you use the Journal Entry with Tax program, the system ignores the tax processing options that you set up for the post programs because the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file is already updated.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Section 14.1, "Entering Journal Entries with Tax"</a> for more information about the Journal Entry with Tax program.</p> |

## 6.2.5 Processing Options

See [Section 32.11, "General Ledger Post \(P09870\)."](#)

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## Set Up for European Union (EU) Reporting

This chapter contains these topics:

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

### 7.1 Setting Up for European Union (EU) Reporting

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

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

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

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

**See Also:**

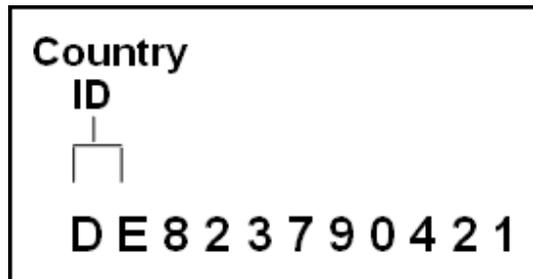
- [Section 15.1, "Printing the EU Sales Listing,"](#)
- [Section 16.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements,"](#)
- [Section 17.1, "Printing VAT Reports."](#)

### 7.2 Entering VAT Registration Numbers

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

## 7.2.1 Example: VAT Registration Number for Germany

Figure 7–1 VAT Registration Number for Germany



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

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

## 7.3 Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas

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

**See Also:**

- Adding Tax Rates & Areas (P4008) in the *JD Edwards World Tax Reference Guide*.

## 7.4 Setting Up User Defined Codes for the European Union

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

- Country of origin (00/CN)
- State and province codes (00/S)
- European Union member codes (74/EC)
- Nature of transaction codes - EU (74/NT)
- Nature of transaction codes - sales orders (41/S1-S5)
- Nature of transaction codes - purchase orders (41/P1-P5)

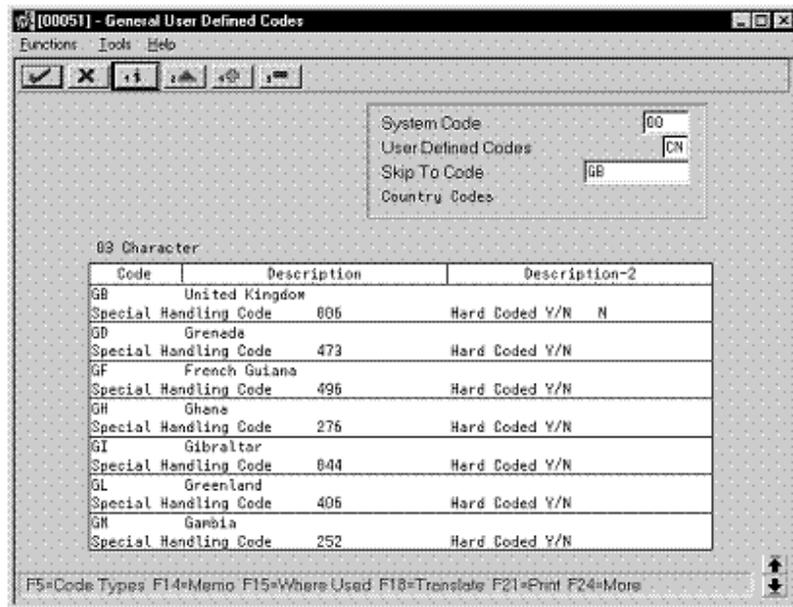
- Commodity codes (41/E)
- Conditions of transport (00/TC)
- Modes of transport (00/TM)
- Freight handling codes (42/FR)

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

### 7.4.1 Country Codes (00/CN)

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

**Figure 7-2 General User Defined Codes (Country Codes 00/CN) screen**



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

Figure 7-3 Item Branch/Plant Information screen

### 7.4.2 State and Province Codes (00/S)

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

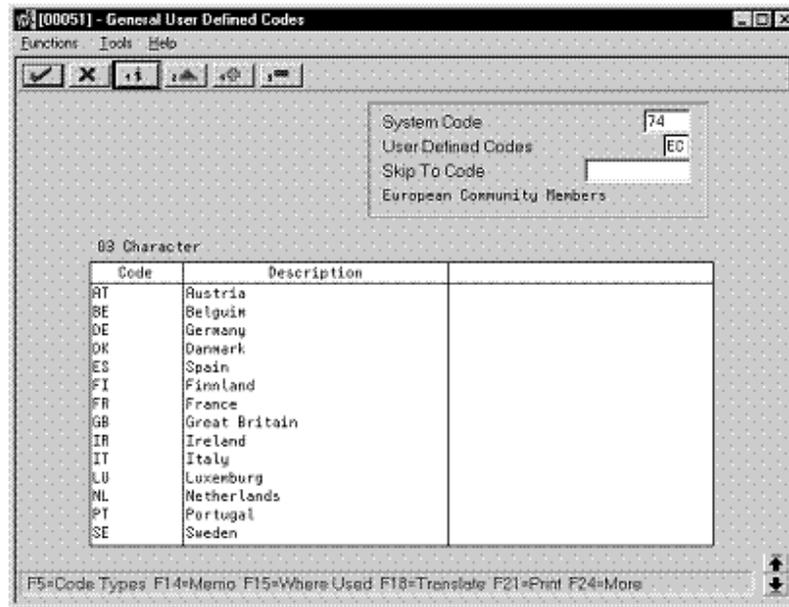
Figure 7-4 General User Defined Codes (State and Province Codes 00/S) screen

| Code                  | Description | Description-2    |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| HE                    | Hessen      |                  |
| Special Handling Code | 05          | Hard Coded Y/N N |
| HI                    | Hawaii      |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |
| IA                    | Iowa        |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |
| ID                    | Idaho       |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |
| IL                    | Illinois    |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |
| IN                    | Indiana     |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |
| KS                    | Kansas      |                  |
| Special Handling Code |             | Hard Coded Y/N   |

### 7.4.3 European Union Member Codes (74/EC)

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

Figure 7-5 General User Defined Codes (EU Member Codes 74/EC) screen

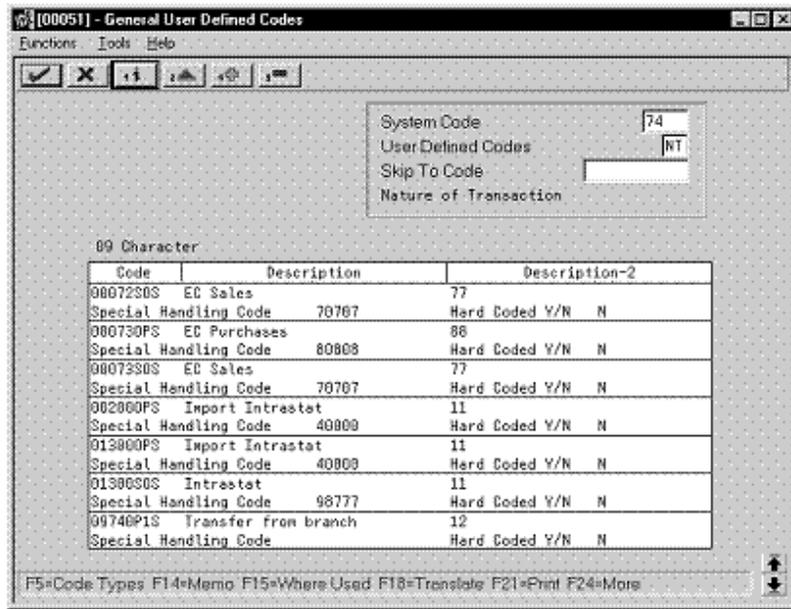


#### 7.4.4 Nature of Transaction Codes - EU (74/NT)

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

- Use the Code field to enter a concatenated value to identify the nature of the transaction. Enter the concatenation as follows:  
Company Number, Line Type, Order Document Type
- Enter the nature of transaction codes in the Description-2 field.  
Set up nature of transaction codes for sales and purchases on user defined code tables 41/S1-S5 and 41/P1-P5.
- Access the detail information. Use the Special Handling Code field to specify the nature of VAT regime (or statistical procedure).

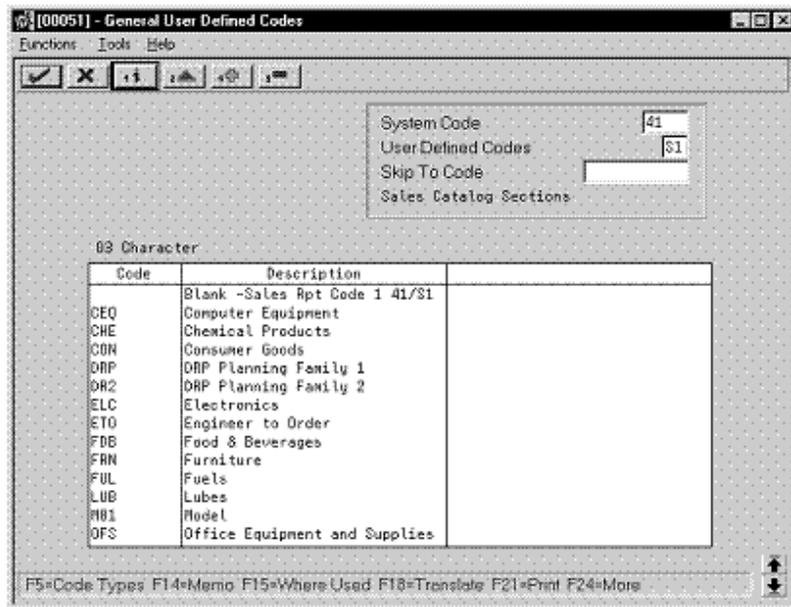
Figure 7-6 General User Defined Codes (EU Transaction Codes 74/NT) screen



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

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

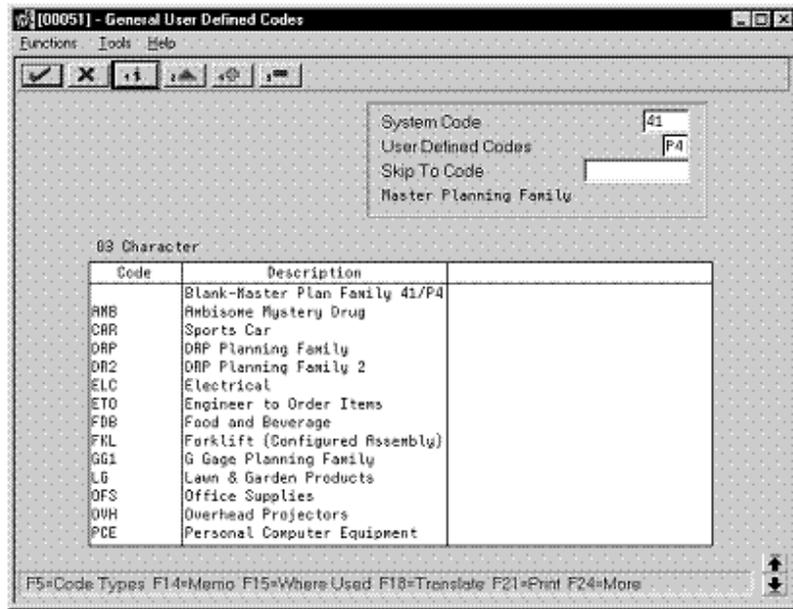
Figure 7-7 General User Defined Codes (Sales Orders (41/S1-S5) screen



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

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

Figure 7-8 General User Defined Codes (Purchase Orders 41/P1-P5) screen

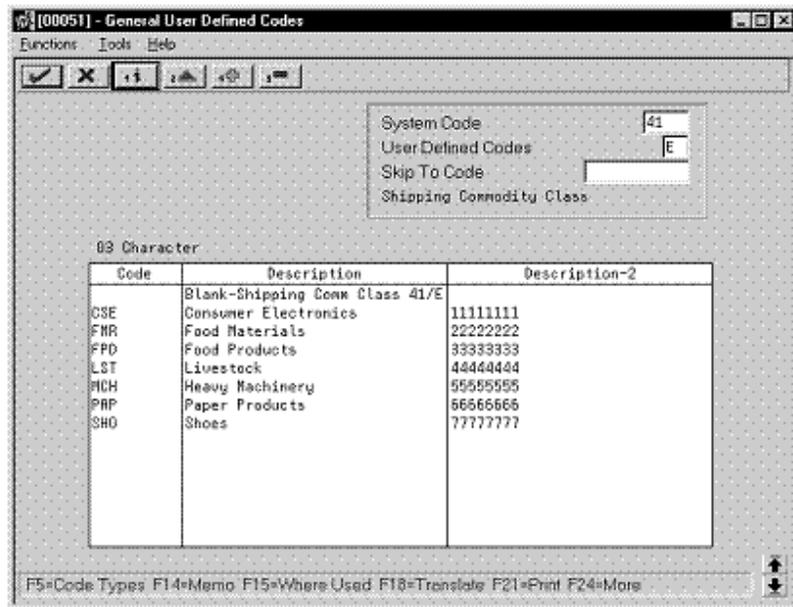


### 7.4.7 Commodity Codes (41/E)

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

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

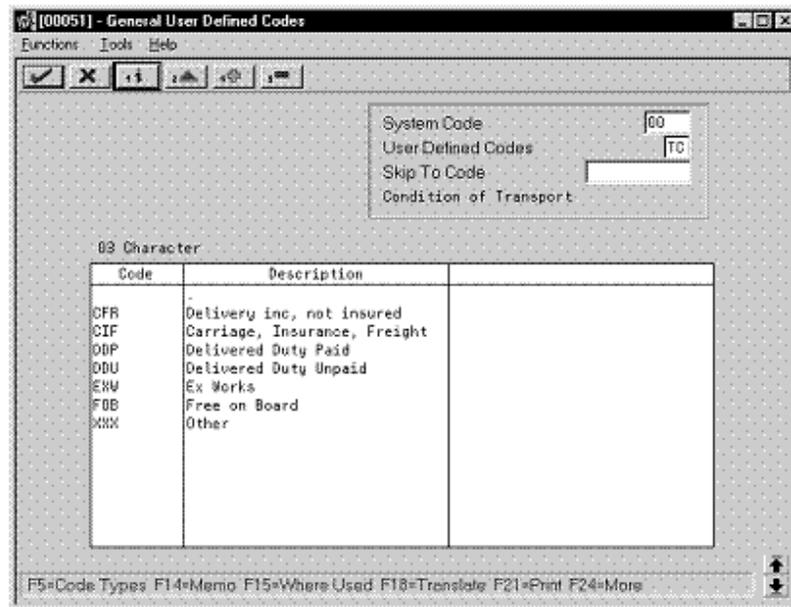
Figure 7-9 General User Defined Codes (Commodity Codes 41/E) screen



### 7.4.8 Conditions of Transport (00/TC)

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

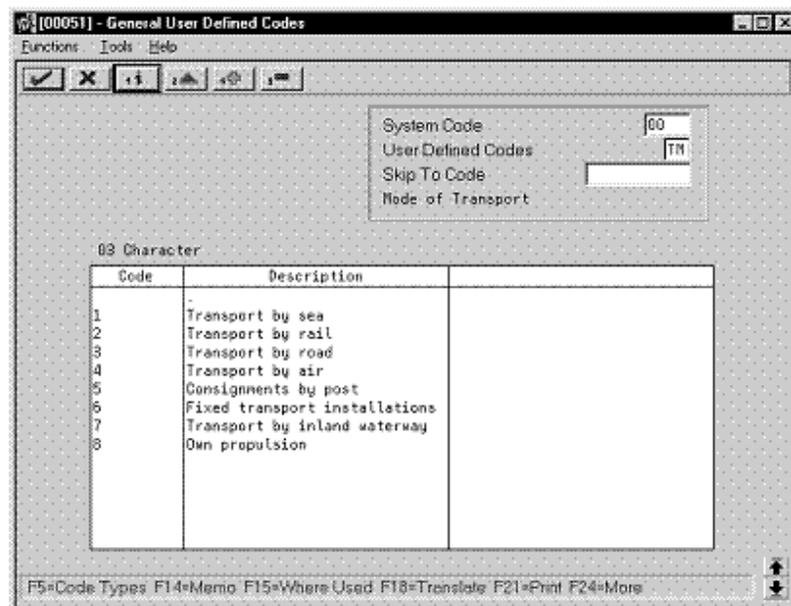
**Figure 7-10 General User Defined Codes (Conditions of Transport 00/TC) screen**



### 7.4.9 Modes of Transport (00/TM)

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

**Figure 7-11 General User Defined Codes (Modes of Transport 00/TM) screen**



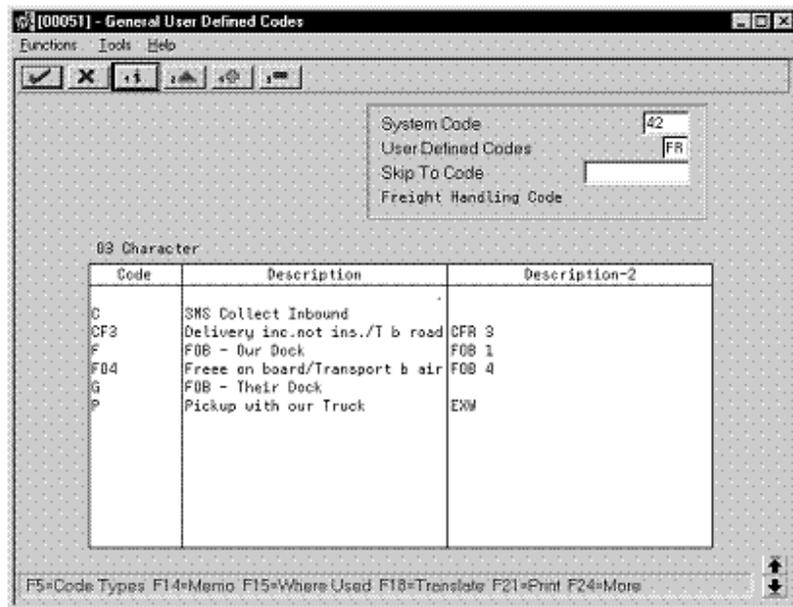
### 7.4.10 Freight Handling Codes (42/FR)

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

The Description 02 field allows up to 15 characters. When you modify freight handling codes, use the first three characters in the field to specify the conditions of transport. Use the fourth character to indicate the COT extension (France only). Enter the code for mode of transport as the fifth character of the second description.

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

**Figure 7–12 General User Defined Codes (Freight Handling Codes 42/FR) screen**



#### 7.4.10.1 What You Should Know About

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

| Condition/Code              | Explanation  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Nature of Transaction codes | You can set up nature of transaction codes specifically for European Union reporting on user defined codes file 74/NT, or you can use the user defined codes tables from the Inventory systems (41/P1-P5, 41/S1-S5). When you update the Intrastat Workfile, you use a processing option to specify which user defined codes file you want the system to use to find the applicable information.<br><br>See <a href="#">Section 16.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements."</a> |

# Part II

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## Fiscal Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 8, "About Fiscal Requirements,"](#)
- [Chapter 9, "Work with Asset Valuation,"](#)
- [Chapter 10, "Work with Depreciation,"](#)
- [Chapter 11, "Print the Transaction Journal,"](#)
- [Chapter 12, "Process Multiple Currencies."](#)



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## About Fiscal Requirements

In Germany, businesses are required to track, categorize, and report assets based on an index published by the statistical authority. The most commonly used depreciation methods are also specific to German business and reporting practices. In addition, businesses are frequently required to process transactions in multiple currencies.

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

- Working with asset valuation
- Working with depreciation
- Printing the transaction journal
- Processing multiple currencies



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## Work with Asset Valuation

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 9.1, "Working with Asset Valuation."](#)

### 9.1 Working with Asset Valuation

Businesses in Germany must report assets at the net value at which the assets are acquired. For example, if a business receives a discount upon the acquisition of an asset, the discounted amount is recorded as the value of the asset. The difference between the discounted amount and actual value of the asset is maintained in an offsetting account.

The insurance values of assets that belong to a business are based on an indexed value. The index is posted yearly by the Germany statistical authority. Businesses in Germany must use the indexed value for the asset as of its purchase date and then calculate forward to the current date to report the asset's actual value.

According to the index, businesses must group assets into different categories, based on the type of asset. For each category, two indices are used to compute the actual acquisition cost. You use the first index to deduct the value of the asset to the base year (currently 1970). You use the second index to compute the current acquisition cost.

You can use J.D. Edwards base software to manage asset valuation. To maintain accurate asset valuation records in Germany, you must:

- Set up category codes to assign the base year index to each asset.
- Set up user defined depreciation rules for the index of each current year. To do this, multiply the asset cost by the base year index multiplied by the current year's index.
- Apply the rules to an insurance ledger.
- Run the User Defined Depreciation program for the insurance ledger.
- Run World Writer reporting to retrieve the current acquisition cost.

#### See Also:

- *Setting Up User Defined Depreciation in the JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for setting up user defined depreciation rules,
- *Verifying Depreciation Information in the JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for applying depreciation rules to a ledger.



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## Work with Depreciation

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 10.1, "Working with Depreciation,"](#)
- [Section 10.2, "Defining Codes for User Defined Depreciation,"](#)
- [Section 10.3, "Defining Formulas for User Defined Depreciation,"](#)
- [Section 10.4, "Defining Depreciation Rules for User Defined Depreciation,"](#)
- [Section 10.5, "Assigning Depreciation Methods to Assets,"](#)
- [Section 10.6, "Running the Compute User Defined Depreciation Program."](#)

### 10.1 Working with Depreciation

In Germany, the most frequently used depreciation methods include:

- No depreciation (keine Abschreibung)
- Straight line depreciation (lineare Abschreibung)
- Declining balance with cross-over (degressive Abschreibung mit Übergang)

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

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

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Working with depreciation for Germany consists of the following tasks:

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

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

**See Also:**

- About User Defined Depreciation in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* for more conceptual information about J.D. Edwards user defined depreciation,
- Setting Up User Defined Depreciation in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for setting up user defined depreciation.

## 10.2 Defining Codes for User Defined Depreciation

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

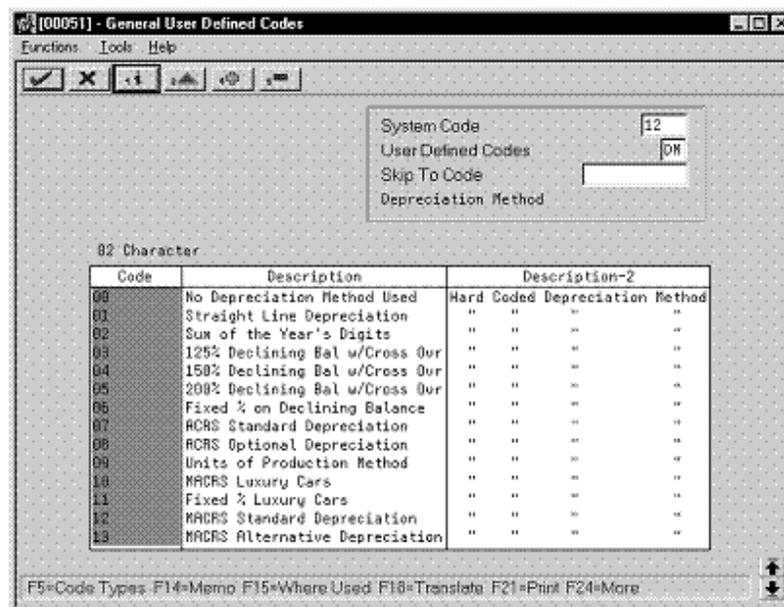
When you set up the Depreciation Method user defined codes file, you must do the following:

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

**To define codes for user defined depreciation**

On any User Defined Codes screen

**Figure 10–1 General User Defined Codes (Depreciation) screen**



1. To access the user defined codes file for Depreciation Method, complete the following fields:
  - System Code
  - User Defined Codes

2. To define depreciation codes, complete the following fields:
  - Character Code
  - Description
  - Description 2
3. Access the detail area.
4. To identify the depreciation method as a user defined method, complete the following fields:
  - Special Handling Code
  - Hard Coded Y/N

| Field                                  | Explanation   |
|--|---|
| System Code                            | <p>A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a J.D. Edwards system.</p> <p>A user defined code that identifies a J.D. Edwards system, such as Accounts Receivable, Address Book, Inventory, and so on.</p> <p>If an object is used by more than one system, select a common system code. Use 00 for an object that is used by General Accounting, Address Book, and Inventory.</p> <p>See UDC 98/SY</p>   |
| User Defined Codes                     | Identifies the file that contains user defined codes. The file is also referred to as a code type.  |
| User Defined Code                      | This column contains a list of valid codes for a specific user defined code list. The number of characters that a code can contain appears in the column title.   |
| Special Handling Code - User Def Codes | <p>A code that indicates special processing requirements for certain user defined code values. The particular value you enter in this field is unique for each user defined code record type.</p> <p>The system uses the special handling code in many ways. For example, special handling codes defined for Language Preference specify if the language is double-byte or if the language does not have uppercase characters. Programming is required to activate this field.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>If a "P" is in the second position, the system identifies that unit of measure as a potent unit of measure.</p> |

**See Also:**

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

## 10.3 Defining Formulas for User Defined Depreciation

**Navigation**

From Fixed Assets (G12), enter 27

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

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

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

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

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

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

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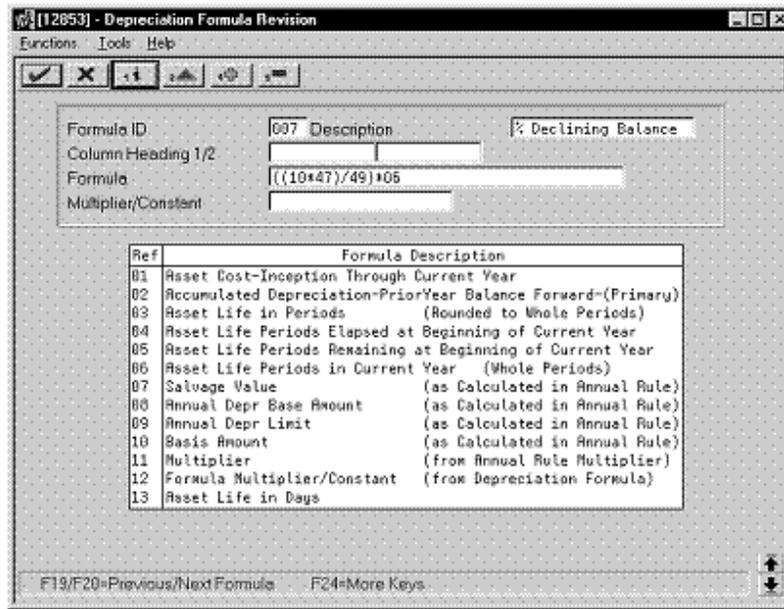
Define the following formulas for German depreciation:

| Formula                                       | Explanation  |
|---|--|
| Salvage Value                                 | The Salvage Value is the amount you expect to recover when you dispose of the asset. The salvage value is a key element in many depreciation methods. Define the Salvage Value formula as a percentage of the asset's acquisition cost.  |
| Base/Limit                                    | The Base/Limit is the total amount that can be depreciated over the life of an asset. Define the Base/Limit formula as the cost of the asset less its salvage value.   |
| Assets acquired during the first half of year | Define a formula for assets that are placed in service in the first half of the company's fiscal year. The initial depreciation for the assets is computed for the entire year.<br><br>For example, the company's fiscal year is January through December and the asset is placed in service in April. The system computes the initial depreciation for the asset based on twelve months (January through December), rather than eight (April through December). |
| Assets acquired in the second half of year    | Define a formula for assets that are placed in service in the second half of the company's fiscal year. The initial depreciation is computed for a half year.<br><br>For example, the company's fiscal year is January through December and the asset is placed in service in November. The system computes the initial depreciation for the asset based on six months (July through December), rather than the entire year.                                     |
| Assets during second and subsequent years     | Define a formula to compute the depreciation for all assets that are in service during the second and subsequent years.  |

**To define formulas for user defined depreciation**

On Depreciation Formula Revision

Figure 10-2 Depreciation Formula Revision screen



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

- Formula ID

Choose the field-sensitive help for Formula ID to review a list of valid formulas or to search for a specific formula by code or description.

2. To define or revise the formula, complete the following fields:

- Description
- Formula
- Multiplier/Constant

| Field                    | Explanation  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Formula - Inquiry Column | <p>A calculation that the system uses to input an amount or quantity in this column. You can use a single predefined value or multiple predefined values in conjunction with mathematical operators to enter a formula. Valid mathematical operators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Add</li> <li>- Subtract</li> <li>* Multiply</li> <li>/ Divide</li> <li>() Left and right parentheses for nesting</li> </ul> <p>For example, you can enter the following formula to have the system calculate on-time percentages:</p> $20/(20+21+22)$ <p>The formula above equals on-time percentages because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 20 is the value for on-time amounts</li> <li>■ 21 is the value for early amounts</li> <li>■ 22 is the value for late amounts</li> </ul> |

| Field                       | Explanation  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Depreciation Formula Amount | A percentage or amount that can be incorporated into a formula as an element to derive depreciation. |

**See Also:**

- [Section B, "Depreciation Examples"](#) to review examples of the depreciation formulas,
- Formula Elements in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review a comprehensive list of the elements that you can use to define formulas.

## 10.4 Defining Depreciation Rules for User Defined Depreciation

**Navigation**

From Fixed Assets (G12), enter 27

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

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

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

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

### 10.4.1 Reference Information

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

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

### 10.4.2 Rule Conventions

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

- Override the business unit destination of the depreciation expense.
- Spread the first and last year of cost apportionment. For example, you can designate a rule to spread depreciation throughout the year, or spread the depreciation proportionate beginning with the depreciation start or end date.

- Allow the utilization of a second annual rule.
- Use the asset's life periods or the fiscal year as the beginning reference point in determining the current life year of an asset.
- Depreciate more cost than exists for an asset.
- Allow negative depreciation amounts to be computed in the formula during the life of an asset.

### 10.4.3 Life Year Rules

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

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

### 10.4.4 Formulas

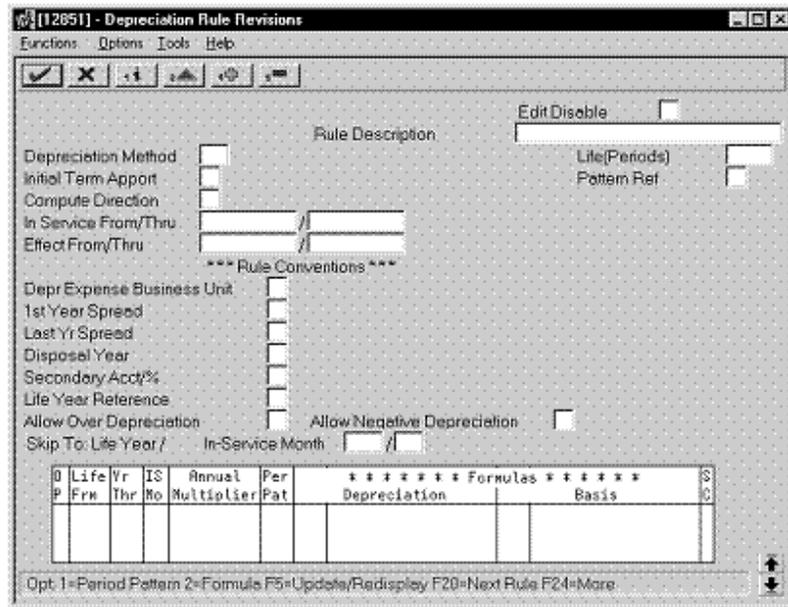
The formulas that are used by the life year rules can be applied to any element in the depreciation equation, such as:

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

#### **To define depreciation rules for German depreciation methods**

On Depreciation Rule Revisions

Figure 10-3 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen



1. To reference the depreciation rule, complete the following fields:

- Depreciation Method
- Life (Periods)
- Initial Term Apportionment
- Compute Direction
- In Service From/Thru
- Effective From/Thru
- Pattern Reference

The Depreciation Method is the code identifier you defined on user defined codes file 12/48.

2. To define the conventions of the depreciation rule, complete any of the following fields:

- Depreciation Expense Business Unit
- First Year Spread
- Last Year Spread
- Disposal Year
- Secondary Account/%
- Life Year Reference
- Allow Over Depreciation
- Allow Negative Depreciation

3. To define the life year rules for the depreciation rule, complete the following fields:

- Life Year-From
- Life Year-Thru

- In Service Month
  - Annual Multiplier
  - Period Pattern
4. Complete the following fields with the codes for the formulas that you want the system to use for each element of the depreciation equation:
- Depreciation Formula-Multiplier
  - Depreciation Formula-Basis
  - Secondary Percentage Continuation
- Use the formulas you defined on the Depreciation Formula Revisions screen as applicable.
5. Access the detail area.
6. Complete any of the following optional fields for additional formula specifications:
- Depreciation Formula-Base
  - Depreciation Formula-Limit
  - Depreciation Formula-Salvage Value

| Field               | Explanation  |
|---------------------|--|
| Depreciation Method | <p>The user defined code (system 12, type DM) that indicates the method of depreciation for the specified book. In addition to any user defined depreciation methods you set up for your company, the following standard depreciation methods are available in the Fixed Assets system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>00 No depreciation method used</li> <li>01 Straight Line Depreciation</li> <li>02 Sum of the Year's Digits</li> <li>03 125% Declining Balance to Cross-Over</li> <li>04 150% Declining Balance to Cross-Over</li> <li>05 Double Declining Balance to Cross-Over</li> <li>06 Fixed % on Declining Balance</li> <li>07 ACRS Standard Depreciation</li> <li>08 ACRS Optional Depreciation</li> <li>09 Units of Production Depreciation</li> <li>10 MACRS Luxury Cars - Domestic</li> <li>11 Fixed % Luxury Cars - Foreign</li> <li>12 MACRS Standard Depreciation</li> <li>13 ACRS Alternative Depreciation</li> <li>14 ACRS Alternate Real Property</li> <li>15 Fixed % of Cost</li> <li>16 Fixed % on Declining Balance to Cross-Over</li> <li>17 AMT Luxury Auto</li> <li>18 ACE Luxury Auto</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Any additional depreciation methods you create for your organization must have an alpha code.</p> |

| Field                    | Explanation   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Life Months              | <p>The life of an asset in months or periods. The system uses months or periods only to express the life of an asset. For example, if your company uses a 12-month calendar, then a five-year ACRS asset has a 60-month life. If your company uses a 13-month calendar, then a five-year ACRS asset has a 65-month life, and so on. You must specify a life month value for all user defined depreciation methods, and for all standard depreciation methods, except the standard methods 00, 06, 09, 11, and 15.</p>   |
| Depreciation Information | <p>A code for additional depreciation information. This code is used for Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and averaging conventions. The system validates the code you enter in this field against user defined code file 12/AC. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 No ITC Taken</li> <li>1 Three Year Method (3 1/3%)</li> <li>2 Five Year Method (6 2/3%)</li> <li>3 Seven Year Method (10%)</li> <li>4 ACRS Method with Basis Reduction (10% ITC)</li> <li>5 ACRS Method without Basis Reduction (2% ITC or No ITC)</li> <li>A Actual Date of Depreciation Start Period</li> <li>M Mid-Month Convention</li> <li>Q Mid-Quarter Convention</li> <li>Y Mid-Year Convention</li> <li>P Middle of Period</li> <li>F First-half/Second-half</li> <li>W Whole Year</li> <li>N First Day of Next Period</li> <li>R First Day of Next Year</li> <li>S Actual Start Date for Primary Rule/First Day of Period for Secondary Rule</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Numeric codes apply to standard depreciation methods only.</p> <p>To determine the date for F (First-half/Second-half), use the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the asset was placed in service in the first half of the year then the adjusted depreciation start date is the first day of the year.</li> <li>■ If the asset was placed in service in the second half of the year then the adjusted depreciation start date is the first day of the succeeding year.</li> <li>■ The first half of the year expires at the close of the last day of the calendar month which is closest to the middle of the tax year.</li> <li>■ The second half of the year begins the day after the expiration of the first half of the tax year.</li> </ul> |

| Field                           | Explanation  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Computation Method - ITD or Rem | <p>A code that indicates the method of computation that the system uses to calculate depreciation based on the depreciation method you specify.</p> <p>Valid codes are:</p> <p>C Current year to date. Calculates only the current year's depreciation.</p> <p>I Inception to date. Recalculates the entire depreciation amount from the start date through the current year. Prior-year depreciation is then subtracted to determine current year depreciation. This method results in a one-time current period correction for any errors in prior period depreciation.</p> <p>F Inception to date. Calculates inception to date for the first rule (if there are two rules) and uses a C for the second rule.</p> <p>P Current period. Calculates depreciation for the current period and then extrapolates the annual amount based on the cumulative percent from the period pattern and year-to-date posting. Any depreciation calculated for the current period is subtracted.</p> <p>R Remaining months. Depreciates the net book value as of the beginning of the current tax year over the remaining life of the asset. This results in the amortization of prior period calculation errors over the remaining life of the asset.</p> |
| Date From                       | <p>The beginning date for which the transaction or code is applicable.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>The date the asset is placed in service or the modified depreciation start date. The system validates this date against the company date patterns. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value of 01/01/00 (January 01, 1900). If only the date differentiates two or more depreciation rules, the system will not allow overlapping dates.</p>   |
| Date Thru                       | <p>The ending date for which the transaction or code is applicable.</p>  |
| Date - Beginning Effective      | <p>The date on which an address, item, transaction, or file becomes active or the date from which you want transactions to display. The system uses this field depending on the program. For example, the date you enter in this field might indicate when a change of address becomes effective, or it could be a lease effective date, a price or cost effective date, a currency effective date, a tax rate effective date, and so on.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>The date from which a depreciation rule is effective. The system validates this date against the company date patterns. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value of 01/01/00 (January 01, 1900). If only the dates differentiate two or more depreciation rules, the system will not allow overlapping dates.</p>   |

| <b>Field</b>                | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Date - Ending Effective     | <p>The date on which the item, transaction, or file becomes inactive or through which you want transactions to display. This field is used generically throughout the system. It could be a lease effective date, a price or cost effective date, a currency effective date, a tax rate effective date, or whatever is appropriate.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>The date through which a depreciation rule is effective. The system validates this date against the company date patterns. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value of 01/01/00 (January 01, 1900). If only the dates differentiate two or more depreciation rules, the system will not allow overlapping dates.</p> |
| Fiscal Date Pattern         | <p>A code that identifies date patterns. You can use one of 15 codes. You must set up special codes (letters A through N) for 4-4-5, 13 period accounting, or any other date pattern unique to your environment. An R, the default, identifies a regular calendar pattern.</p> <p><i>Screen-specific information</i></p> <p>Use this field to reference a date pattern that is specific to the initial term for asset depreciated under the rule. This is particularly useful if the date patterns your company uses now are different from previous years due to mergers or short years. The system refers to this pattern in order to adjust the depreciation start date.</p>   |
| Depreciation Business Unit  | <p>A code that allows an override of the destination of the depreciation expense.</p> <p>Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blank No Override</li> <li>1 Responsible Business Unit</li> <li>2 Location Business Unit</li> <li>3 Work Center Business Unit</li> </ul>   |
| 1st Year Spread Convention  | <p>A code that designates how you want the system to apportion the first year of depreciation for an asset. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blank Modified Depreciation Start Date</li> <li>1 Entire Year</li> <li>2 Actual Depreciation Start Date</li> <li>3 Placed in Service Period</li> </ul>  |
| Last Year Spread Convention | <p>A code that designates how you want the system to apportion the last year of depreciation for an asset. Valid codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blank Modified depreciation end date</li> <li>1 Entire year</li> </ul>   |

| <b>Field</b>                   | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Disposal Convention            | <p>A code that designates how you want the system to apportion depreciation when you dispose of the asset.</p> <p>Valid codes are:</p> <p>Blank To End of Disposal Period</p> <p>A Actual Disposal Date</p> <p>Y Mid-Year</p> <p>Q Mid-Quarter</p> <p>M Mid-Month</p> <p>P Middle of Period</p> <p>F First-Half / Second-Half</p> <p>L Last Day of Previous Period</p> <p>I Inverse of Initial Term Apportionment</p> <p>N None</p>   |
| Secondary Acct/% Convention    | <p>A code that designates how the system uses the amount calculated by the Secondary Account/Percent rule when determining the annual depreciation amount. Valid codes are:</p> <p>Blank No secondary percentage</p> <p>1 Greater of amounts calculated by Rule 1 or Rule 2</p> <p>2 Lesser of amounts calculated by Rule 1 or Rule 2</p> <p>6 Amount from Rule 1 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 1; amount from Rule 2 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 2</p> <p>7 Amount from Rule 1 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 1 plus Depreciation Expense Account 1 equals Rule 1 amount; amount from Rule 2 to Accumulated Depreciation Account 2 plus Depreciation Expense Account 2 equals Rule 2 amount</p> <p>8 Two Amounts - Two A/D Accounts and Three D/E Accounts</p> <p>The system uses this field in conjunction with the Secondary Percent Continuation field.</p>                                  |
| Life Year Reference Convention | <p>A code that designates the beginning reference point from which you want the system to determine the current life year of an asset.</p> <p>Valid codes are:</p> <p>Blank 1st day of depreciation start year</p> <p>1 Depreciation start date (modified)</p>  |
| Over/Under Allowed             | <p>A code that indicates whether you want the system to allow over depreciation for an asset. Use this field when you want the system to allow depreciation in excess of the basis, or when you want to allow depreciation beyond the period you define as the life of the asset, as in the ACRS Luxury Autos depreciation method. Valid values are:</p> <p>Blank Over depreciation NOT allowed during asset life, take remaining basis at end of asset life</p> <p>1 Accumulated depreciation may EXCEED adjusted basis during asset life, take remaining basis at end of asset life</p> <p>2 Over depreciation NOT allowed during asset life, allow depreciation beyond asset life</p> <p>3 Accumulated depreciation may EXCEED adjusted basis during and beyond asset life</p> <p>The default for this field is blank. The system uses this field in conjunction with the Allow Negative Depreciation field.</p> |

| Field                     | Explanation   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Negative Allowed          | <p>A code that indicates whether you want to allow depreciation formulas to calculate negative amounts. Valid codes are:</p> <p>N Negative depreciation not allowed</p> <p>Y Accumulated depreciation may be less than adjusted basis</p> <p>You can enter a 1 for yes (Y) or a 2 for no (N). The default value is N.</p>   |
| Asset Life Year - Start   | <p>The first asset life year to which the rule pertains. You must set up detail annual rules for a depreciation rule, beginning with year 1 and extending through every year in the life of the asset. The system does not allow "gaps" between years.</p> <p>You can set up the detail annual rules beyond the life of the asset. A single record may represent several contiguous years, but the system does not allow duplicate years.</p> <p>Valid values are 1 through 998, and 999. Use 999 only to set up a specific rule for the disposal year of an asset.</p>   |
| Asset Life Year - Through | <p>The last year in the life of an asset to which the rule pertains. You can set up the detail annual rules beyond the life of the asset. Each rule must have a rule for contiguous years beginning with 1. A single record can represent several contiguous years, but the system does not allow duplicate years.</p>  |
| Placed In Service Period  | <p>This field refers to the month the asset is placed in service. You can specify rules by inclusive ranges. When you use the value of blank, the system continues to use the annual rule for the last specified placed in service month until it finds a higher placed in service month value.</p> <p>The system uses the values you enter in this field as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First, the system searches for an exact match. (For example, if an asset is placed in service in month 01, the system looks for a Placed In Service Month value of 01 for that year.)</li> <li>■ If an exact match does not exist, the system searches for a value of blank.</li> <li>■ If a value of blank does not exist, the system continues to use the annual rule for the last specified placed in service month for a range of months until it finds the next highest month you specify.</li> </ul> <p>For example, if you set up annual rules for the Placed In Service Months of 01, 03, 06, and 09, the system uses the rule you specify for 01 during the first and second months, the rule you specify for 03 during the third, fourth, and fifth months, the rule you specify for 06 during the sixth, seventh, and eighth months, and the rule you specify for 09 for the remaining months.</p> <p>Valid values are blank, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, and 12.</p> |
| Annual Multiplier         | <p>A percentage that you can use as an element within a formula, or by itself. The system applies this percentage to the basis of an asset to derive depreciation. If no basis is defined for the asset, then the system applies this percentage to the cost.</p> <p>Enter a value in this field as a decimal. For example, enter 10% as .10 and 150% as 1.5.</p>   |
| Spread Pattern Reference  | <p>The code for a specific depreciation spread pattern. A pattern determines how the annual depreciation amount is to be apportioned to periods within a year. You can designate spread patterns for individual years, or for a group of years.</p>   |

| Field                    | Explanation   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Secondary % Continuation | Use this code to indicate whether an annual depreciation rule is a primary or secondary rule. |

**See Also:**

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

## 10.5 Assigning Depreciation Methods to Assets

You must assign depreciation methods to your assets to calculate depreciation. You do this when you create the master records for your assets.

When you create asset master records, the system automatically assigns depreciation information to each asset. You define the default values that the system assigns to new assets when you set up the constants and depreciation default coding for your system.

After you set up asset master records, you can review both master information and balance information on the Depreciation Information screen. You might want to review the Depreciation Information screen to verify that the depreciation default values that you have set up for the system are correct for individual assets. For example, you might want to verify the following default information:

- Master record information, such as the business unit, object, and subsidiary accounts that the system uses to create journal entries
- All the ledgers assigned to the asset, such as budget and depreciation ledgers
- Depreciation methods for the asset

You can review default depreciation information as you enter master records for individual assets or from the Fixed Assets menu. Access depreciation information when you want to:

- View depreciation information for an asset for any fiscal year
- Override an asset's default depreciation information for current or future fiscal years
- Add new ledger types and depreciation methods to individual assets

**See Also:**

- Creating an Asset Master Record in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for creating an asset master record,
- Verifying Depreciation Information in the *JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide* to review the steps for accessing and revising the depreciation information for assets.

## 10.6 Running the Compute User Defined Depreciation Program

**Navigation**

From Fixed Assets (G12), enter 27

From Advanced Operations (G1231), choose Compute UDD Depreciation

**From Set Up User Defined Depreciation (G1233), choose Compute User Defined Deprec.**

Use the Computer User Defined Depreciation program to calculate depreciation for assets to which you assign user defined depreciation methods. The program refers to the special handling code in the user defined codes for depreciation method to determine whether or not the depreciation method is user defined.

When you run the Compute User Defined Depreciation program, the program calculates and stores the annual depreciation amount for each asset in the Item Balances file (F1202). The program refers to the Spread Pattern file that relates to the depreciation rule and applies the Year-to-Date Percentage to the annual depreciation amount. The resulting calculation is the depreciation amount for the current period.

When you select Compute User Defined Depreciation, the system displays a DREAM Writer versions list. The DREAM Writer versions list includes DEMO versions that you can run or copy and modify to suit your needs. When you run a version, the system displays Processing Options Revisions before submitting the job for processing.

When you run Compute User Defined Depreciation in final mode, the system creates fixed asset and general ledger journal entries. The system automatically posts the fixed asset journal entries and then submits the general ledger journal entries for posting.

You can approve and post the general ledger journal entries, or you can set up your system to automatically post the entries when you run the depreciation program. For the system to automatically post depreciation journal entries to the general ledger, you must:

- Set Management Approval of Input to No (N) in General Accounting Constants
- Indicate a version of the post program in the processing options for the Compute User Defined Depreciation program

**See Also:**

- *About User Defined Depreciation in the JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide,*
- *Calculating User Defined Depreciation in the JD Edwards World Fixed Assets Guide.*

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## Print the Transaction Journal

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 11.1, "Printing the Transaction Journal."](#)

### 11.1 Printing the Transaction Journal

#### **Navigation**

**From General Accounting (G09), choose Reports & Inquiries**

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

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

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

# 11.1.1 Transaction Journal

**Figure 11-1 Transaction Journal report**

| 0921                                      |      | J.D. Edwards & Company |                                       | Page - . . . . . 4       |               |                               |                |                        |
|---|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Company 100 Model Finam/Distrib Co (Mktg) |      | Transaction Journal    |                                       | Date - . . . . . 7/21/98 |               |                               |                |                        |
| Tax ID                                    |      |                        |                                       |                          |               |                               |                |                        |
| From 06/01/98 Thru 06/30/98               |      |                        |                                       |                          |               |                               |                |                        |
| Documents . . .                           |      |                        |                                       |                          |               |                               |                |                        |
| Tr Number                                 | Co   | Account Number         | Description                           | Debit Amount             | Credit Amount | Explanation                   | Address Number | Name                   |
| FV  | 4153 | 00000                  | 100.2060 Furniture & Office Equipment | 2,457.61                 |               |                               | 5830           | Gilpin's Office Supply |
|   |      |                        | 100.2060 Furniture & Office Equipment | 14,978.95                |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 17,466.56     |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4156 | 00000                  | 100.2060 Furniture & Office Equipment | 2,458.91                 |               |                               | 5830           | Gilpin's Office Supply |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 3,458.91      |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4216 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 500.00        |                               | 6000           | Estes, Melvyn          |
|   |      |                        | 152.8155 Training Expenses            | 500.00                   |               | Travel -A/R Training          |                |                        |
| FV  | 4252 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 1,465.61      |                               | 5776           | A T & T Long Distance  |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Telephone Expense            | 1,465.61                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4253 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 846.61        |                               | 5776           | A T & T Long Distance  |
|   |      |                        | 400.0360 Telephone Expense            | 846.61                   |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4254 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 1,006.74      |                               | 5776           | A T & T Long Distance  |
|   |      |                        | 600.8360 Telephone Expense            | 1,006.74                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4267 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 5,255.00      |                               | 4005           | A & D Parts Company    |
|   |      |                        | 529.6110 Tools Expense                | 1,897.00                 |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 529.6120 Prime Cost of Goods          | 4,158.00                 |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 529.6120 Scrap                        | 6,718.00                 |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 529.6140 Freight                      |                          | 18,628.00     |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4277 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 15,967.62     |                               | 5864           | IBM Corporation        |
|   |      |                        | 100.2060 Furniture & Office Equipment | 15,967.62                |               | IBM Main Storage              |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 100.2060 Furniture & Office Equipment | 31,756.48                |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 66,443.28     |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4279 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 755.00        |                               | 5784           | Arkla Gas Company      |
|   |      |                        | 529.8275 Water                        | 485.00                   |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 529.8275 Sanitation                   | 1,245.95                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4297 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 1,245.95      |                               | 5805           | Central Electric       |
|   |      |                        | 210.8360 Telephone Expense            | 1,245.95                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4299 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 500.55        |                               | 4431           | Dynamic Works Incorpor |
|   |      |                        | 210.6170 Purchase Part Variance       | 500.55                   |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4300 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 1,801.00      |                               | 4002           | E. Z. Rentals          |
|   |      |                        | 90.8350 Rent Expense                  | 1,801.00                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4301 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 2,200.00      |                               | 5821           | Fremont Furnishings    |
|   |      |                        | 600.0350 Rent Expense                 | 2,200.00                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4303 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 200.15        |                               | 5856           | Halliburton Services   |
|   |      |                        | 90.8350 Rent Expense                  | 200.15                   |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4381 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 5,581.92      |                               | 1001           | Edwards, J.D. & Compan |
|   |      |                        | 90.8175 Uniforms                      | 5,581.92                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4623 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 11,428.84     |                               | 1001           | Edwards, J.D. & Compan |
|   |      |                        | 90.8175 Uniforms                      | 11,428.84                |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 4914 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 8,909.24      |                               | 1001           | Edwards, J.D. & Compan |
|   |      |                        | 90.8175 Uniforms                      | 8,909.24                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 5447 | 00000                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 5,560.50      |                               | 1001           | Edwards, J.D. & Compan |
|   |      |                        | 90.8350 Insurance - General Liability | 5,560.50                 |               |                               |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 90.8355 Maintenance & Repair          | 5,560.50                 |               |                               |                |                        |
| FV  | 8324 | 00100                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 1,500.00      |                               | 4010           | Gourmet & More         |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Entertainment                | 1,500.00                 |               | China, Silverware & Glassware |                |                        |
| FV  | 8329 | 00100                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 825.00        |                               | 4010           | Gourmet & More         |
|   |      |                        | 90.8665 Entertainment                 | 825.00                   |               | Speciality Items              |                |                        |
| FV  | 8330 | 00100                  | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          | 825.00        |                               | 4010           | Gourmet & More         |
|   |      |                        | 90.8740 Travel, Meals & Lodging       | 825.00                   |               | Travel Advance                |                |                        |
|   |      |                        | 100.4110 Accounts Payable-Trade       |                          |               |                               |                |                        |

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## Process Multiple Currencies

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 12.1, "Processing Multiple Currencies,"](#)
- [Section 12.2, "About Multi-Currency Features."](#)

### 12.1 Processing Multiple Currencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 12.2 About Multi-Currency Features

You can designate a specific currency for the following:

- Company
- Account

- Address book record

### 12.2.1 Data Entry in Foreign or Domestic Currency

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

### 12.2.2 Daily Exchange Rate File

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

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

### 12.2.3 Intercompany Settlements

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

### 12.2.4 Gain and Loss Recognition

Gain and loss recognition features include:

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

### 12.2.5 Detailed Currency Restatement

Detailed currency restatement features enable you to:

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

### 12.2.6 Balance Currency Restatement

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

## 12.2.7 "As If" Currency Repost

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



# Part III

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## Tax Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 13, "About Tax Requirements,"](#)
- [Chapter 14, "Enter Journal Entries with Tax,"](#)
- [Chapter 15, "Print the EU Sales Listing,"](#)
- [Chapter 16, "Work with Intrastat Requirements,"](#)
- [Chapter 17, "Print Value Added Tax \(VAT\) Reports,"](#)
- [Chapter 18, "Work with VAT Reconciliation for Germany."](#)



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## About Tax Requirements

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 13.1, "Overview to German Tax Requirements."](#)

### 13.1 Overview to German Tax Requirements

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

Although day-to-day business activities in Germany are the same as those for businesses in countries that are not EU members, businesses in Germany must adhere to EU requirements. For example, to help monitor the trade among members of the EU, businesses that exceed the limit of intra-union trade must submit the following reports to the customs authorities:

- EU Sales Listing (Zusammen Fassende Meldung or ZM)
- Intrastat Report

There are also significant differences regarding the specifics of how value added tax (VAT) is handled.

J.D. Edwards solutions for tax requirements in Germany consist of the following tasks:

- Entering journal entries with tax
- Printing the EU Sales Listing
- Working with Intrastat requirements
- Printing value added tax (VAT) reports
- Working with VAT reconciliation

#### 13.1.1 About Value Added Taxes (VAT)

Umsatzsteuer or Mehrwertsteuer (also known as value added tax or VAT) is a noncumulative tax that is imposed at each stage of the production and distribution cycle.

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

| <b>Terminology</b>        | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|---------------------------|---|
| Output VAT                | Suppliers of goods and services must add VAT to their net prices. They must record output VAT for goods on the date that they issue invoices and for services on the date that they receive payment.  |
| Input VAT                 | <p>Input VAT is the VAT paid by the purchaser of goods and services to the supplier. If the purchaser is subject to VAT of sales (output VAT), they can offset the input VAT they owe against any output VAT that they owe.</p> <p>Input VAT is generally recovered by offsetting it against output VAT. When input VAT exceeds output VAT, the purchaser can obtain a cash refund.</p>   |
| Non-recoverable Input VAT | <p>Input VAT cannot be recovered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Goods and services that are not necessary for running the business</li> <li>■ Expenses that are related to business entertainment</li> <li>■ Transport of persons</li> <li>■ Oil-based fuels and lubricants that are transformed and then resold</li> <li>■ Goods that are provided free of charge or at a substantially reduced price</li> <li>■ Purchase of cars</li> <li>■ Services related to goods that are normally excluded from the right of recovery</li> </ul> |
| VAT Returns               | <p>VAT returns must be completed for each month by the tenth day of the following month and filed with the local tax office.</p> <p>You must pay any excess output VAT over input VAT at the time of filing.</p>  |
| VAT exemptions            | <p>In Germany, the following transactions are non-taxable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transactions within the same entity</li> <li>■ Transactions for the transfer of business</li> <li>■ Transactions for subsidies, penalty payments, and compensation</li> </ul>   |

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## Enter Journal Entries with Tax

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 14.1, "Entering Journal Entries with Tax,"](#)

### 14.1 Entering Journal Entries with Tax

#### Navigation

From **General Accounting (G09)**, enter 27

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

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

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

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

Entering journal entries with tax consists of the following tasks:

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

#### 14.1.1 Example: Journal Entry with Tax

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

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

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

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

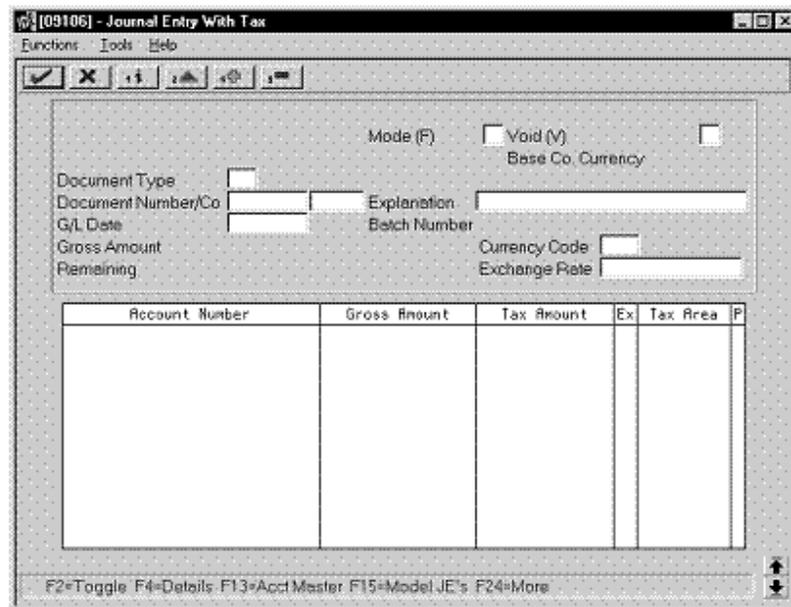
### 14.1.2 What You Should Know About

| Journal Entry            | Explanation  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Tax-only journal entries | To enter a journal entry for tax only, provide a tax amount and a tax explanation code of VT. Do not enter a gross taxable amount. |

#### To enter a tax inclusive journal entry

On Journal Entry With VAT Tax

Figure 14-1 Journal Entry With Tax screen



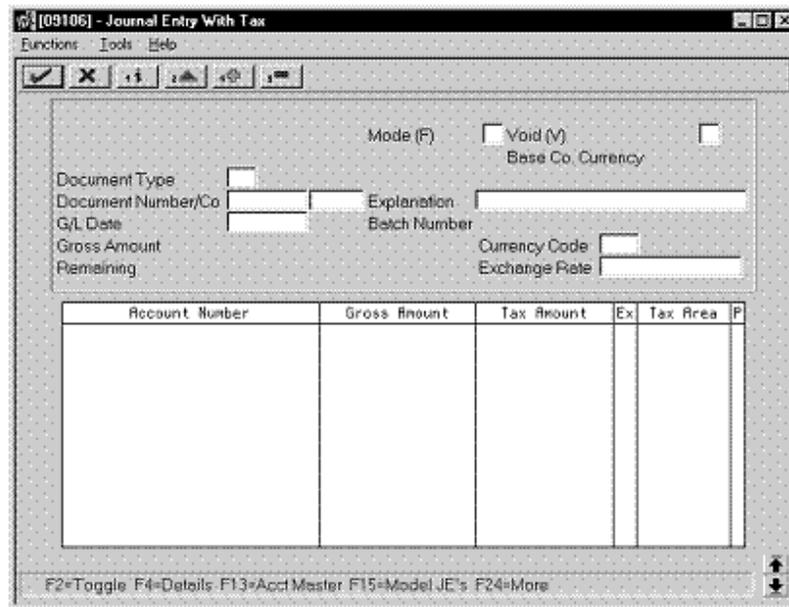
1. Access the gross amount format by pressing F2 if needed.
2. Follow the steps to enter journal identifiers for a basic journal entry.
3. For each G/L distribution, complete the following fields:
  - Account Number
  - Gross Amount
  - Tax Amount
  - Tax Explanation Code
  - Tax Area
4. To add the record, do one of the following:
  - In World Software, press Enter

| Field        | Explanation  |
|--------------|--|
| Gross Amount | The gross amount of the invoice payments. This is a total of the gross amounts of all scheduled payments.  |
| Tax Amount   | This is the amount assessed and payable to tax authorities. It is the total of the VAT, use, and sales taxes (PST).<br><i>Screen-specific information</i><br>Leave this field blank to have the system calculate the tax. Also, leave this field blank on the offsetting entry, where the Amount field includes the amount and the tax amount from the preceding lines. Enter the tax in this field for tax-only journal entries.        |
| Tax Ex Code  | A user defined code (00/EX) that controls how a tax is assessed and distributed to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts. You assign this code to a customer or supplier to set up a default code for their transactions.  |
| Tax Area     | A user-defined code that identifies a tax or geographical area that has common tax rates and tax distribution. The tax rate/area must be defined to include the tax authorities (for example, state, county, city, rapid transit district, or province) and their rates.<br>Typically, the U.S. sales and use taxes require multiple taxing authorities per tax rate/area, whereas value added taxes often require only one simple rate. |

**To enter a tax inclusive journal entry**

On Journal Entry With VAT Tax

**Figure 14–2 Journal Entry With Tax screen**



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

- Tax Amount (optional)
  - Tax Explanation Code
  - Tax Area
4. To add the record, do one of the following:
- In World Software, press Enter

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

### 14.1.3 What You Should Know About

| Option                            | Explanation   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018)    | When you enter transactions using the Journal Entry with Tax program (P09106), the system automatically updates the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file. The system ignores the tax processing options that you set up for the post programs.  |
| Automatic accounting instructions | The AAIs for journal entries with VAT are in the format GTyyyy, where yyyy is the G/L offset for the tax authority.<br><br>If you do not specify a business unit in the AAI, the system uses the business unit of the account number from the first line item of the journal entry. |
| Model journal entries             | Although you cannot create model journal entries on Journal Entry With VAT Tax, you can access Index of Model Journal Entries to select a model. The system displays the model information on Journal Entry With VAT Tax, and you can add the VAT information.                      |

**See Also:**

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

### 14.1.4 Processing Options

See [Section 31.1, "Journal Entry with Tax \(P09106\)."](#)

#### 14.1.4.1 What You Should Know About Processing Options

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

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## Print the EU Sales Listing

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 15.1, "Printing the EU Sales Listing."](#)

### 15.1 Printing the EU Sales Listing

#### Navigation

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

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

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

Businesses in Germany that exceed the limit of intra-union trade must submit the EU Sales Listing (Zusammen Fassende Meldung) to the customs authorities on a quarterly basis if they:

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

The EU Sales Listing provides the following information about customers:

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

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

#### 15.1.1 Before You Begin

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

## 15.1.2 EU Sales Listing Report

**Figure 15-1 EU Sales Listing report**

|                                   |                        |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 00188                             | J.D. Edwards & Company |                                   | Page - 2                       |
|                                   | EC Sales Listing       |                                   | Date - 5/22/97                 |
| VAT Registration Number : 5555555 | Model Italian Company  | Reporting Period From : 01 / 96   |                                |
| Company : 00074                   | Italian22              | To : 12 / 98                      |                                |
|                                   | Italian33              |                                   |                                |
|                                   | Italian44              |                                   |                                |
| Branch ID :                       |                        |                                   |                                |
| Telephone :                       | 39 248-015568          |                                   |                                |
| Telefax :                         |                        |                                   |                                |
| Contact Person :                  |                        |                                   |                                |
| Line Number                       | Country of             | Customers VAT Registration Number | Sales Amount in local Currency |
| -----                             | -----                  | -----                             | -----                          |
| 1                                 | IT                     | 00258987456                       | 110,589.07-                    |
| 2                                 | IT                     |                                   | 741,311.32-                    |
| 3                                 | IT                     |                                   | 30,220.46-                     |
| 4                                 | IT                     | 00021577751                       | 7,689.08-                      |
| 5                                 | IT                     | 00265328975                       | 1,680.67-                      |
| 6                                 | IT                     | 00012548523                       | 5,882.33-                      |
| 7                                 | IT                     |                                   | 149.23-                        |
| 8                                 | IT                     | 00213652359                       | 12,580.43-                     |

## 15.1.3 Processing Options

See [Section 31.2, "EU Sales Listing Report \(P0018S\)."](#)

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## Work with Intrastat Requirements

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 16.1, "Working with Intrastat Requirements,"](#)
- [Section 16.2, "Updating the Intrastat Workfile,"](#)
- [Section 16.3, "Revising the Intrastat Workfile,"](#)
- [Section 16.4, "Printing the Intrastat Report."](#)

### 16.1 Working with Intrastat Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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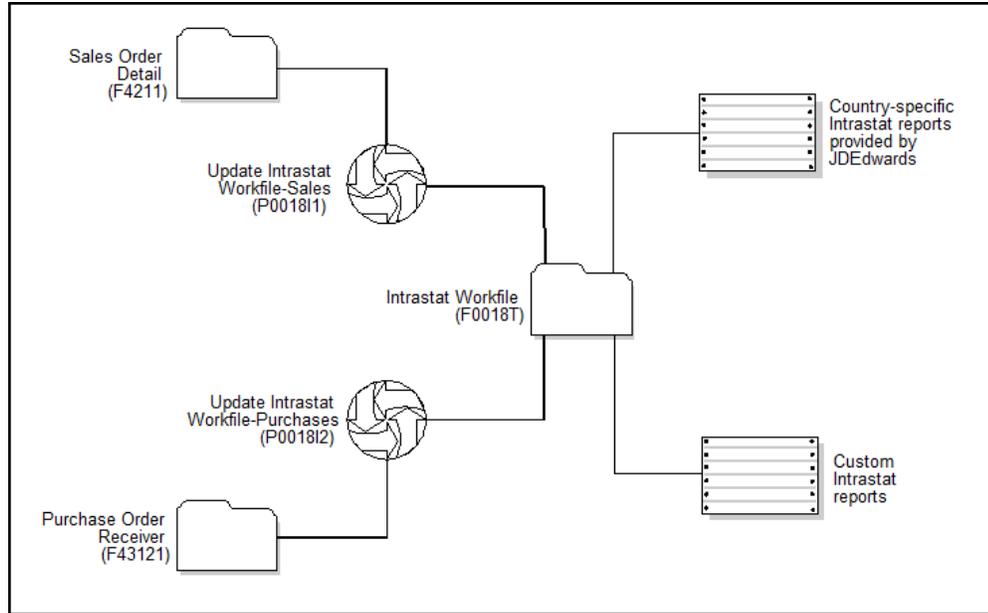
Working with Intrastat requirements consists of the following tasks:

- Updating the Intrastat workfile
- Revising the Intrastat workfile

- Printing the Intrastat Report

The following graphic illustrates the Intrastat reporting process.

**Figure 16–1 Intrastat Reporting Process**



### 16.1.1 Before You Begin

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

## 16.2 Updating the Intrastat Workfile

### Navigation

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

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

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

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

Use the following programs to update the Intrastat Workfile:

| Program                           | Explanation   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Intrastat Workfile Update - Sales | Updates the Intrastat Workfile with sales information based on the following tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sales Order Header (F4201)</li> <li>■ Sales Order Detail (F4211)</li> </ul> |

| Program                           | Explanation   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Update Extra Tax File - Purchases | <p>Updates the Intrastat Tax file with purchase information based on the following tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Purchase Order Header (F4301)</li> <li>■ Purchase Order Detail (F4311)</li> <li>■ Purchase Order Receiver (F43121)</li> </ul> |

In addition, the update programs collect information from the following tables:

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

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

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

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

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

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## 16.2.1 What You Should Know About

| Option                 | Explanation  |
|------------------------|--|
| Interbranch processing | The system writes interbranch records to the Intrastat workfile based on your specifications in the processing options for the update program. Depending on the structure of your company and country-specific reporting requirements, you can specify that records are written at cost, cost plus markup, or at the taxable purchase price. |

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

## 16.3 Revising the Intrastat Workfile

### Navigation

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

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

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

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

### To enter information in the Intrastat Tax file

On Direct Extra Tax File Adjust

Figure 16–2 Direct Tax File Adjust screen

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

| Field                              | Explanation  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Document (Order No, Invoice, etc.) | The number that identifies an original document. This can be a voucher, an order number, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry number, and so on.  |
| Order Type                         | <p>A user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. J.D. Edwards has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.)</p> <p>The following document types are defined by J.D. Edwards and should not be changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P Accounts Payable documents</li> <li>R Accounts Receivable documents</li> <li>T Payroll documents</li> <li>I Inventory documents</li> <li>O Purchase Order Processing documents</li> <li>J General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents</li> <li>S Sales Order Processing documents</li> </ul> |

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

## 16.4 Printing the Intrastat Report

### Navigation

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

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

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

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

- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- United Kingdom
- Austria

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

### 16.4.1 Processing Options

See [Section 31.3, "Intrastat Report - Germany \(P0018IG\)."](#)

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## Print Value Added Tax (VAT) Reports

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 17.1, "Printing VAT Reports."](#)

### 17.1 Printing VAT Reports

#### Navigation

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

**From Tax Processing and Reporting (G0021), choose VAT Journals**

It is a common business practice in Germany and throughout Europe to track and reconcile VAT by revenue and expense account.

You can use J.D. Edwards software to track and reconcile VAT by revenue and expense account by classifying each transaction as taxable or non-taxable. You can also give various reasons for the classification of each transaction. The system stores the tax information for transactions in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018).

Run the VAT Journal program to print a VAT report. The VAT report includes all records in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file that meet your data selections and processing option criteria.

You can customize the tax information that prints on VAT reports by defining up to five columns of tax information from the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file. Each column can represent up to twelve different Tax Rate and Areas. You can also specify whether a column contains taxable or tax amounts.

#### 17.1.1 What You Should Know About

| Option                    | Explanation   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Tax on sales or purchases | You can print VAT reports to review the taxes on sales or the taxes on purchases.<br><br>To specify taxes on sales or purchases, include Document Type in the data selection. For example, to print a VAT report for purchases, specify Document Type PV. |
| Multiple currencies       | If you print a VAT report that includes multiple currencies, the system does not print a grand total. To see grand total amounts, print separate VAT reports for companies that have different currencies.  |

| Option          | Explanation   |
|-----------------|---|
| Report sequence | You can sequence VAT reports by any field in the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file (F0018). The most common report sequence is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="651 300 805 327">■ Company</li><li data-bbox="651 338 867 365">■ Document Type</li><li data-bbox="651 375 906 403">■ Document Number</li></ul> |

**See Also:**

- *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* for more information about running, copying, and changing a DREAM Writer version.

## 17.1.2 Processing Options

See [Section 31.4, "VAT Journals \(P00320\)."](#)

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## Work with VAT Reconciliation for Germany

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 18.1, "Working with VAT Reconciliation for Germany."](#)

### 18.1 Working with VAT Reconciliation for Germany

#### Navigation

From EMEA Localization (G74), choose **Build VAT Reconciliation WF**.

In Germany, businesses are required to reconcile value added tax amounts and rates with original revenue and expense accounts. In J.D. Edwards software, the Tax Reconciliation Workfile (F56911) contains information that links detailed tax records from the Sales/Use/VAT Tax File file (F0018) with their original revenue or expense accounts in the Account Ledger (F0911). You can use this information to report your value added tax against the revenue or expense that originally generated the tax.

You run the VAT Reconciliation Workfile Build program (P74518) to create the Tax Reconciliation Workfile. The system creates records in the workfile that are based on the records that are posted to the Account Ledger and the Sales/Use/VAT Tax file, including:

- Voucher number
- Revenue account
- Revenue amount
- Tax rate or key
- Tax amount
- Nontaxable components of the gross amount
- Taxable amount

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**Note:** To analyze the data in the workfile, you must post the pay items for each voucher individually. Do not post multiple pay items per voucher.

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When you run the VAT Reconciliation Workfile Build program, the system marks the records that are processed for the Tax Reconciliation Workfile with a flag in the 1099-Flag field. (This field is typically reserved for U.S. tax processing.) You can use data selection to indicate which accounts to include in the process. You can select accounts by object and subsidiary or category code.

You can create a custom World Writer report to analyze the data in the Tax Reconciliation Workfile.

# Part IV

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## Banking Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 19, "About Banking Requirements,"
- Chapter 20, "Work with Bank Account Information,"
- Chapter 21, "Work with Payment Terms,"
- Chapter 22, "Work with Automatic Payments,"
- Chapter 23, "Work with Automatic Debits,"
- Chapter 24, "Process Automatic Receipts,"
- Chapter 25, "Process Bank Statements."



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## About Banking Requirements

Businesses in Germany frequently use electronic banking methods, including:

- Automatic payments
- Automatic debits
- Automatic receipts
- Electronic bank statement reconciliation

To process electronic banking transactions in Germany, you must use German payment instruments and file formats.

In addition to electronic banking methods, the use of special payment terms for invoices is also a common business practice.

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

- Working with bank account information
- Working with payment terms
- Working with automatic payments
- Processing automatic debits
- Processing automatic receipts
- Processing bank statements



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## Work with Bank Account Information

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 20.1, "Working with Bank Account Information,"](#)
- [Section 20.2, "Entering Bank Account Information for Your Company,"](#)
- [Section 20.3, "Entering Bank Account Information for Customers and Suppliers."](#)

### 20.1 Working with Bank Account Information

J. D. Edwards software validates account and bank identification information throughout the draft process.

Working with bank account information consists of the following tasks:

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

### 20.2 Entering Bank Account Information for Your Company

#### Navigation

**From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29**

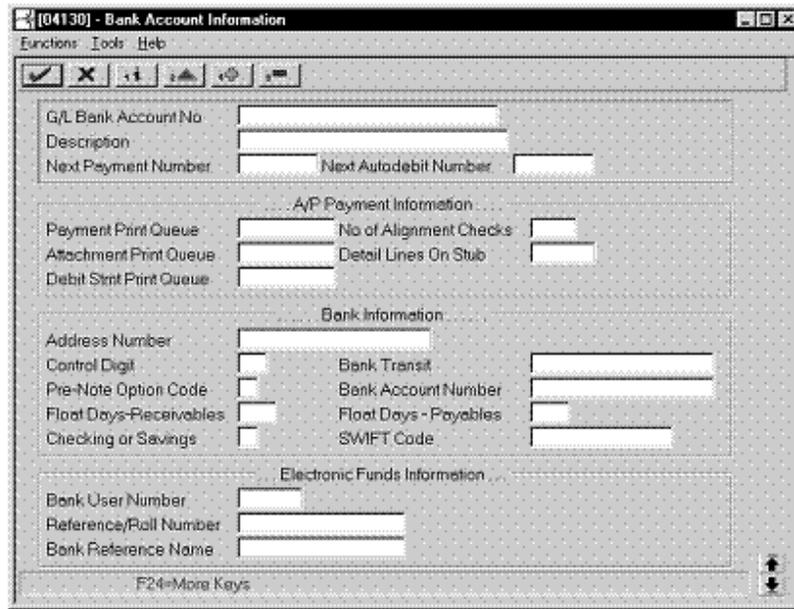
**From Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341), choose Bank Account Information**

Each draft that you remit to the bank should include bank account information. Banks use the account information to process the drafts. You can update this information on an as-needed basis.

#### **To enter bank account information for your company**

On G/L Bank Account Information

**Figure 20-1 Bank Account Information screen**



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

| Field                                 | Explanation  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Account Number                        | <p>A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)</li> <li>■ Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)</li> <li>■ 8-digit short account ID number</li> </ul> <p>The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.</p> |
| Address Number - Input (Mode Unknown) | <p>The address number you want to retrieve. You can use the short format, the long format, or the tax ID (preceded by the indicators listed in the Address Book constants).</p>  |

| <b>Field</b>                        | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Bank Account - Control Digit        | This is an optional field that allows you to enter a check digit for a bank account number. The check digit is not part of the key to the Bank Account file (F0030).  |
| Transit Number - Bank               | The routing and transit number for a particular bank account.<br>The combination of account number and transit number must be unique.   |
| Pre-Note Option Code                | The code used to override the Pre-Note processing for electronic funds transfers. Valid values are:<br>blank Use the Pre-Note code assigned to the supplier.<br>1 Override the Pre-Note code assigned to the supplier and produce a bank tape with no check output even if the Pre-Note code is set to P. |
| Bank Account Number - Customer      | The customer's bank account number, usually found on the bottom of the customer's check.  |
| Float Days for Checks - Receivables | The number of days the check floated. This is defined by subtracting the check date from the bank deposit date.   |
| Checking or Savings Account         | A flag that indicates whether the account is a checking or savings account. This indicator is only meaningful on the G type bank account records and is used during bank tape processing for automatic payments.<br>Valid values:<br>blank checking account<br>0 checking account<br>1 savings account    |
| SWIFT Code                          | The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) code is an international banking identification code used to identify the origin and destination of electronic (or wire) financial transfers.  |

## 20.3 Entering Bank Account Information for Customers and Suppliers

### Navigation

From **Accounts Receivable (G03)**, enter **29**

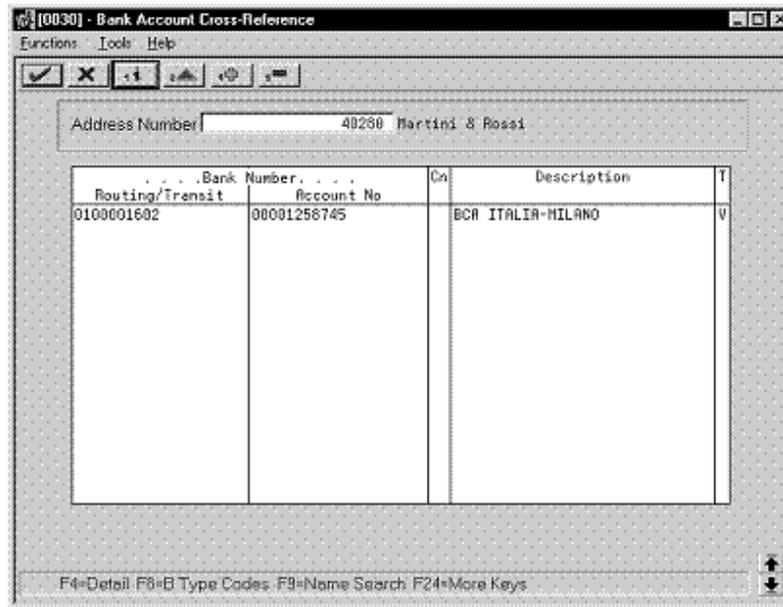
From **Accounts Receivable Setup (G0341)**, choose **Bank Account Cross Reference**

Each draft that you remit to the bank should include bank account information. Banks use the account information to process the drafts. You can update this information on an as-needed basis.

### To enter bank account information for customers and suppliers

On **Bank Account Cross Reference**

Figure 20–2 Bank Account Cross-Reference screen



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

### 20.3.1 What You Should Know About

| Method                  | Explanation   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Alternate entry methods | You can also set up the bank account information for your customer and suppliers from the Customer Master Information (P01053) and Supplier Master Information (P01054) forms. To do this, use the Bank Codes function. |

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## Work with Payment Terms

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 21.1, "Working with Bank Account Information,"](#)
- [Section 21.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules,"](#)
- [Section 21.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars,"](#)
- [Section 21.4, "Setting Up Payment Term Codes,"](#)
- [Section 21.5, "Setting Up Installment Payments,"](#)
- [Section 21.6, "Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts."](#)

### 21.1 Working with Bank Account Information

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

Working with payment terms consists of the following tasks:

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

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

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

- Default payment term code for a customer or supplier

- Payment term code of a specific invoice or voucher

The system stores payment term information in the following tables:

- Advanced Payment Terms (F00141)
- Due Date Rules (F00142)
- Due Date Rules Day Range (F00143)
- Installment Payment Terms (F00144)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)

## 21.2 Setting Up Due Date Rules

### Navigation

**From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The 1st through the 10th, add 5 days
- The 11th through the 31st, use the 31st as the fixed date

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

### To set up due date rules

On Due Date Rule Revisions

**Figure 21-1 Due Date Rule Revisions screen**

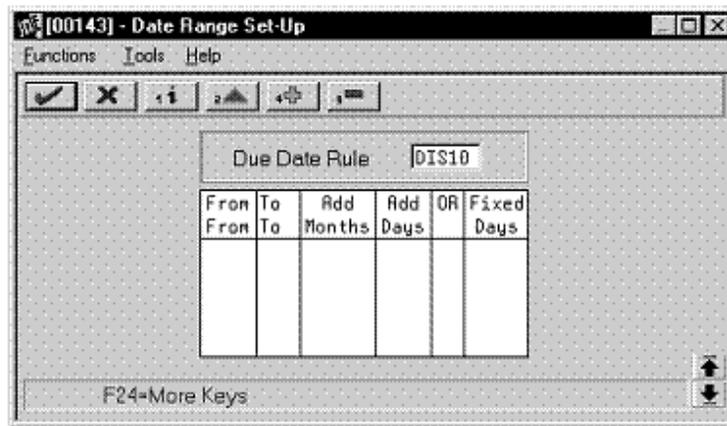
The screenshot shows a window titled "[00146] - Due Date Rule Revisions" with a menu bar (Functions, Options, Tools, Help) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar is a "Skip To Date Rule" field. The main area contains a table with the following data:

| Date Rule | Description                | Base Date | Mth Add | Days Add | Fix Days | Calendar | By Rl | Range Tier |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------|------------|
| .         | last tier for multi-tiered |           |         |          |          |          |       |            |
| DIS10     | 10% discount               | 1         |         | 10       |          |          | 10 2  |            |
| F09M1     | Fix 09 Month 1             |           | 1       |          | 9        |          | 10 3  |            |
| F10M1     | Fix 10 Month 1             |           | 1       |          | 10       |          | 10 1  | R          |
| F11M1     |                            |           | 1       |          | 11       |          |       |            |
| F20TX     | 20 days - tax date         | 3         |         | 30       |          |          |       |            |
| MT        | Multi Tiered Discount      | 1         |         |          |          |          |       | T          |
| NET30     | Due Date net 30            | 1         |         | 30       |          |          | 10 2  |            |
| NTIER     | NET TIER RULE              |           | 10      |          |          |          |       |            |
| RSS1      | text for rss1              |           |         |          |          |          |       | T          |
| RSS2      | text for rss2              |           | 36      |          |          |          |       |            |
| TEST      |                            | 1         |         | 7        |          |          |       |            |
| TIER      | Tiered Due date Rule       |           |         |          |          |          | 10 2  | T          |
| 15DAV     | Fifteen day discount       | 1         |         | 15       |          |          | 10 2  |            |
| SPEOM     | 5th Prev/End of Month      | 1         |         |          |          |          |       | R          |

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text: "Opt1=Date Range 9=Delete F5=Update/Redisplay F15=Payment Terms F24=More Keys".

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

**Figure 21–2 Date Range Set-Up screen**



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

| Field       | Explanation  |
|-------------|--|
| Date Rule   | The due date rule that the system uses to determine the installment due date of an invoice. You define due date rules on the Due Date Rule Revisions screen. |
| Description | A user defined name or remark.   |
| Base Date   | Date to base the due date calculation on (future use).   |
| Mth Add     | This field indicates the number of months to add to the based on date to determine the net due date or the discount due date.                                |
| Days Add    | This field indicates the number of days to add to the based on date to determine the discount or net due date.   |
| Fix Days    | This indicates the fixed day which will be used during the date calculation.   |
| Calendar    | The calendar name to be used in work day calculations. It will be validated against the Work Day file (F0007).   |

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

### 21.2.1 What You Should Know About

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

**See Also:**

- [Section 21.3, "Setting Up Workday Calendars."](#)

## 21.3 Setting Up Workday Calendars

**Navigation**

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

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

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

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

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

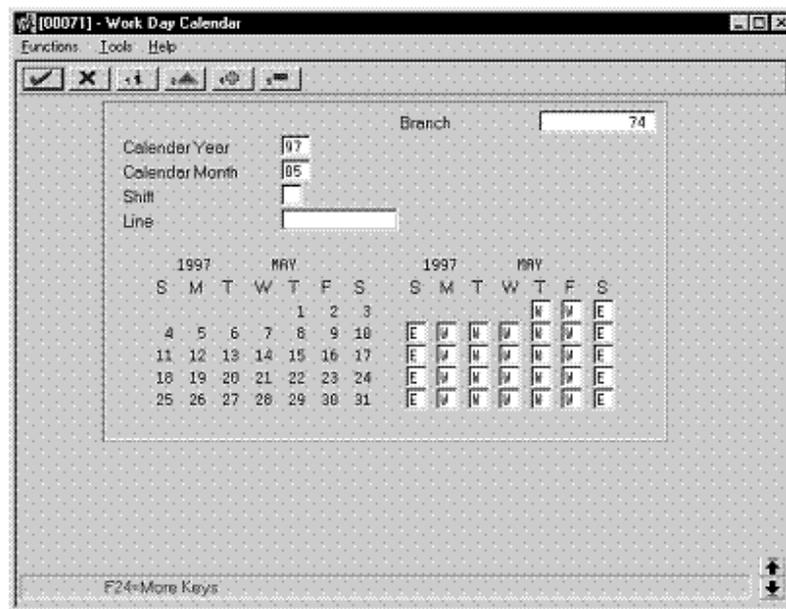
- Ignore non-workdays when counting the days to calculate the due date and not allow the due date to occur on a non-workday.
- Use the workday after the calculated due date as the due date. For example, if the calculated due date occurs on the weekend, the system moves it to the following Monday.
- Use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

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

**To set up work day calendars**

On Work Day Calendar

**Figure 21–3 Work Day Calendar screen**



1. Complete the following fields:

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

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

### 21.3.1 What You Should Know About

| Option                                | Explanation   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Specifying the type of day            | Some examples of the type of day you can specify on the calendar are as follows:<br>W (workday)<br>E (weekend)<br>H (holiday)<br>S (shut-down)  |
| The Workday Calendar program (P00071) | The Workday Calendar program is a Manufacturing program. On the Work Day Calendar screen, the Branch field refers to a Branch/Plan (business unit). You can only set up a workday calendar for a valid business unit. After you add a workday calendar, you can specify the calendar on the Due Date Revisions screen.<br><br>Only valid business units from the Business Unit file (F0006) can be added to the Work Day Calendar file (F0007). |

**See Also:**

- [Section 21.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules"](#) for information about specifying workday rules.

## 21.4 Setting Up Payment Term Codes

### Navigation

**From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29**

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

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

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

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

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

### 21.4.1 Payment Term Codes

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

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

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

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

### 21.4.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up the necessary due date rules that the system uses to calculate net due dates and discount due dates. This enables the system to link the rule to a specific payment term. See [Section 21.2, "Setting Up Due Date Rules."](#)

#### To set up payment term codes

On Advanced Payment Terms

**Figure 21-4 Advanced Payment Terms screen**

| Payment Term | Description                 | Net Due Date Rule | Disc. Due Date Rule | Disc Perc | Inst Present |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| DEM          | 5 15 net 30 terms           | NET30             | 15DRV               | .05000    | N            |
| DML          | Testx advanced terms        | F10M1             | F10M1               |           | Y            |
| D01          | test advanced terms         | F09M1             | F10M1               | .05500    | N            |
| D10          | discount 10 n30             | F09M1             | F10M1               | .05500    | N            |
| GER          | English                     | F10M1             | F10M1               | .99000    | Y            |
| NON          | Monica's Test payment term  | F20TX             | F20TX               | .20000    | N            |
| NT           | multi-tiered                | TEST              | NT                  | .19000    | N            |
| RLY          | test advanced payment terms | TEST              | F20TX               | .20000    | N            |
| RS1          | test tier                   | R3C2              | R3C1                | .50000    | N            |
| SRB          | Common                      | F10M1             | F10M1               | .99000    | N            |
| TIR          | test tier                   | NTIER             | TIER                | .99000    | N            |
| TSA          | test tsa                    | F10M1             | F10M1               |           | N            |
| TSB          | test tsb                    | F10M1             | F10M1               | .75000    | N            |
| TSC          | test tsc                    | F10M1             | F10M1               |           | N            |
| TSD          | test tsd                    | F10M1             | TIER                | .99000    | N            |

1. Complete the following fields:
  - Payment Term
  - Description (optional)
2. To attach a due date rule to the payment term, complete the following fields:
  - Net Due Date Rule
  - Discount Due Date Rule
3. To specify a discount percentage for the invoice, complete the following field:
  - Discount Percentage

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

#### 21.4.1.2 What You Should Know About

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

## 21.5 Setting Up Installment Payments

### Navigation

From **Accounts Receivable (G03)**, enter **29**

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

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

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

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

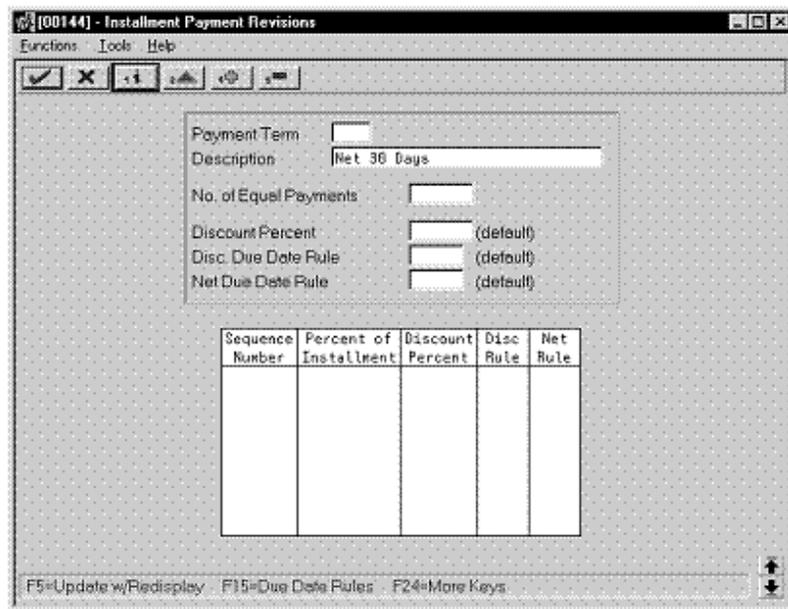
The following describes two examples of installment payment terms:

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

**To set up installment payments**

On Installment Payment Revisions

**Figure 21–5 Installment Payment Revisions screen**



1. Complete the following fields:
  - Payment Terms
  - Description (optional)
2. To set up equal installment payments with the same due date rules, complete the following fields in the header area:
  - Number of Equal Payments

- Discount Percent
  - Discount Due Date Rule
  - Net Due Date Rule
3. To set up unequal installment payments or to apply different due date rules, complete the following fields for each installment in the detail area:
- Sequence Number
  - Percent of Installment
  - Discount Percent
  - Discount Due Date Rule
  - Net Due Date Rule

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

### 21.5.1 What You Should Know About

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

## 21.6 Working with Payment Terms for Multi-Tiered Discounts

You can set up payment terms that allow for multiple discount percentages for invoices or vouchers. For example, you might set up a payment term that allows your

customer to receive a 20 percent discount on their invoice if they remit payment within 10 days, a 10 percent discount if the invoice is paid within 20 days, and no discount with the full amount due in 30 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 21.6.1 Before You Begin

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

### 21.6.2 Setting Up a Multi-Tiered Due Date Rule

#### Navigation

From **Accounts Receivable (G03)**, enter **29**

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

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

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

### To set up a multi-tiered due date rule

On Due Date Rule Revisions

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

**Figure 21–6 Multi-Tiered Due Date Rule screen**

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

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

| Field | Explanation  |
|-------|--|
| From  | This field indicates the lower value of a day range. The allowable values are 1 to 31. This must be lower than the To Day value.     |
| To    | This field indicates the upper value of a day range. The allowable values are 1 to 31. This must be greater than the From Day value. |

| Field     | Explanation  |
|-----------|--|
| Disc Perc | The percent of the total invoice that you will discount if the invoice is paid within the discount period. You enter the discount percent as a decimal, for example, a 2% discount is .02. |

### 21.6.2.1 What You Should Know About

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

## 21.6.3 Updating the Discount Available for Multi-Tiered Terms

### Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), enter 29

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

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

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

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

### 21.6.3.1 What You Should Know About

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

| Option                                     | Explanation   |
|--|---|
| Calculating due and discount dates for A/P | In Accounts Payable, the system uses only one due date (data item DDJ). The system uses data item DDJ to store the discount due date, although on the screen, the field name is Net Due Date. The system does not store the value from the net due date rule in the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411). Even after the last "to day" from the multi-tiered payment term has passed, the system does not update DDJ with the date from the net due date rule. |

### 21.6.3.2 Processing Options

See [Section 32.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R \(P005142\)."](#)



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## Work with Automatic Payments

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 22.1, "Working with Automatic Payments,"](#)
- [Section 22.2, "Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments,"](#)
- [Section 22.3, "Creating a Payment Group,"](#)
- [Section 22.4, "Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments."](#)

### 22.1 Working with Automatic Payments

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

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

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

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

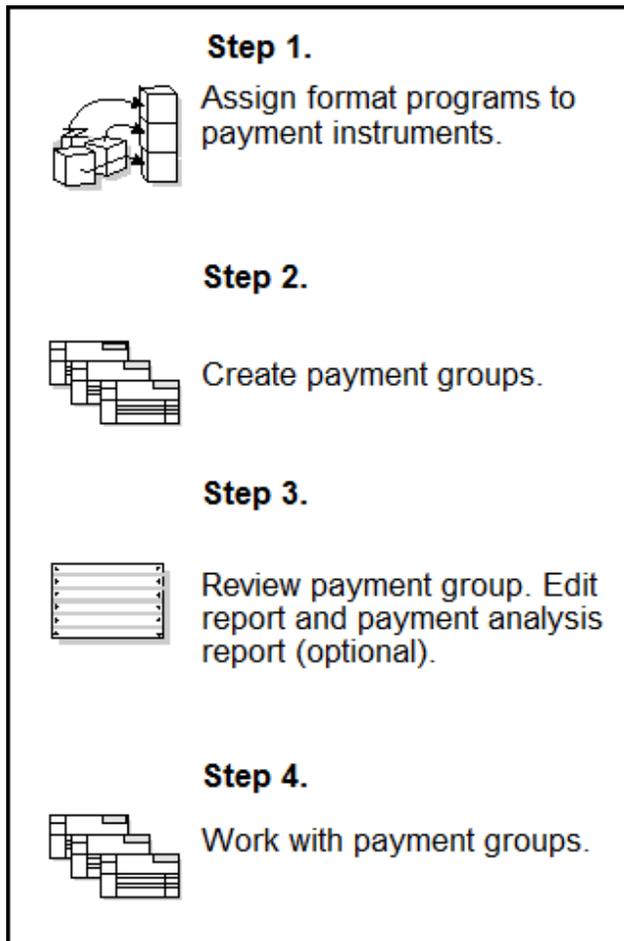
You can also define the specific uses for a payment instrument by assigning a specific bank account to the instrument. For example, you can set up two types of payment instruments for drafts with each type drawn on a different bank account.

Working with automatic payments includes the following tasks:

- Assigning formats to payment instruments
- Creating a payment group
- Working with payment groups for automatic payments

The following graphic illustrates working with automatic payments.

**Figure 22-1 Working With Automatic Payments Process**



**See Also:**

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

## 22.2 Assigning Formats to Payment Instruments

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

Assign the following programs to payment instruments for Germany:

| Program          | Explanation   |
|------------------|---|
| Payment formats  | Specify the following Write Programs to generate payment formats for Germany: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ P04572G1 for bank tape format</li> <li>■ P04572G2 for diskette format</li> <li>■ P04572G3 for check format</li> <li>■ P04572G5 for Z1 diskette format</li> </ul> |
| Registers        | Specify the following Register Programs to generate payment registers for Germany: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ P04576T for bank tape or diskette</li> <li>■ P04576 for checks</li> </ul>   |
| Attachments      | Specify program P04573 as the Attachment Program to generate the attachments for bank tape, diskette and check payments for Germany.  |
| Debit statements | Specify program P04574 as the Debit Statement Program to generate the debit statements for bank tape, diskette and check payments for Germany.  |

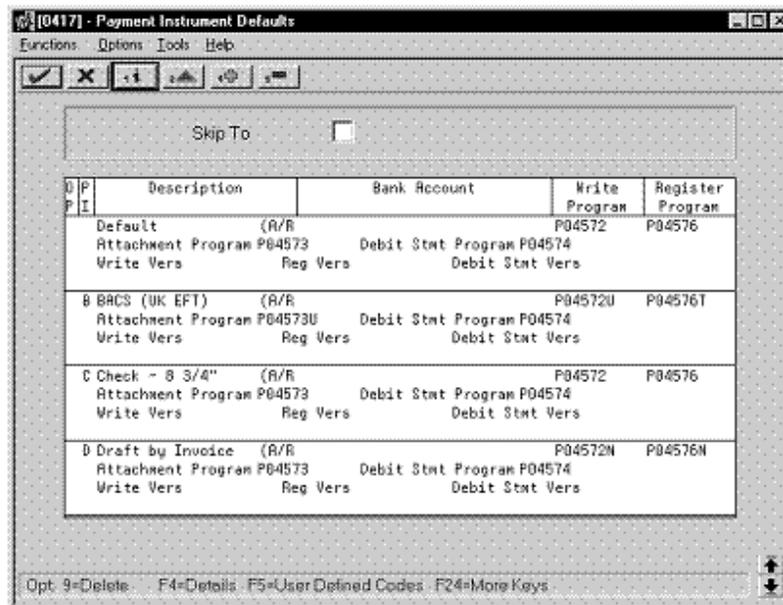
### 22.2.1 Before You Begin

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

#### To assign formats to payment instruments

On Payment Instrument Defaults

**Figure 22–2 Payment Instrument Defaults screen**



1. Complete the following fields:
  - Payment Instrument

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

## 22.2.2 What You Should Know About

| Option                                | Explanation   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Specifying different program versions | You can specify different versions of the Write, Register, Debit Statement and Attachment programs that you assign to your payment instruments. To do this, access the versions list to create a new version of the program. Then, on Payment Instrument Defaults, access the detail area and type the new version name in the appropriate Version field. |
| Printing German checks                | If you print German checks, you must specify the German translation program (X00500D). To do this, access the processing options for the A./P Payments - Print German Checks program (P04572G3). Enter X00500D in processing option 1.  |

## 22.2.3 Processing Options

See [Section 32.2, "A/P Payments - German Bank Tape \(P04572G1\)."](#)

See [Section 32.3, "A/P Payments - German Diskette \(P04572G2\)."](#)

See [Section 32.4, "A/P Payments - German Checks \(P04572G3\)."](#)

See [Section 32.5, "Print Payments - Z1 Diskette Format \(P04572G5\)."](#)

See [Section 32.6, "A/P Payments - German Register \(P04572T\)."](#)

## 22.3 Creating a Payment Group

### Navigation

**From Accounts Payable (G04), choose Automatic Payment Processing**

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

Before you can generate automatic payments, you must create payment groups. When you create payment groups, the system separates vouchers that have similar information, such as the same bank account and payment instrument. This allows the

system to process similar vouchers in the same way. You use the payment groups when you review and write payments.

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

- Bank account
- Payment instrument
- Output queue

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

- Payments
- Registers
- Attachments
- Debit statements

**See Also:**

- [Create Payment Groups \(P04570\) in the \*JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide\*.](#)

### 22.3.1 Processing Options

See [Section 32.7, "Create Payment Groups \(P04570\)."](#)

## 22.4 Working with Payment Groups for Automatic Payments

### Navigation

**From Accounts Payable (G04), choose Automatic Payment Processing**

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

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## 22.4.1 Processing Options

See [Section 32.8, "Work with Payments \(P04257\)."](#)

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## Work with Automatic Debits

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 23.1, "Working with Automatic Debits,"](#)
- [Section 23.2, "Processing Automatic Debits,"](#)
- [Section 23.3, "Reviewing and Approving Automatic Debits,"](#)
- [Section 23.4, "Posting Automatic Debits,"](#)
- [Section 23.5, "Copying Files to Tape or Diskette."](#)

### 23.1 Working with Automatic Debits

You can automatically debit (withdraw funds from) a customer's bank account by creating a tape or diskette file for Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) by the bank.

Working with automatic debits consists of:

- Processing automatic debits
- Reviewing and approving automatic debits
- Posting automatic debits
- Copying files to tape or diskette

#### 23.1.1 Before You Begin

- Contact your bank to determine the transfer format

### 23.2 Processing Automatic Debits

#### Navigation

**From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Customer and Invoice Entry**

**From Customer and Invoice Entry (G0311), choose Other Invoice Entry Methods**

**From Other Invoice and Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose Process Automatic Debits**

You can select A/R invoices that are subject to direct debiting from a customer's bank account by processing automatic debits in proof or final mode.

You can also specify the type of agreement you have with your customer regarding automatic debits. In Germany, businesses can enter into the following automatic debit agreements:

- *Einzugsermaechtigung* - An agreement between the business (supplier) and the customer that allows the customer to dispute the automatic debit charge within six weeks.
- *Abbuchungsvereinbarung* - An agreement between the business (supplier) and the bank. In this case, the customer does not have the right to protest the charges.

| Program                                 | Explanation   |
|---|---|
| Proof mode                              | <p>The program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Validates the selection of invoices that are debited to your customers</li> <li>■ Does not update the A/R Ledger file</li> <li>■ Enables you to exclude invoices from automatic debiting using Speed Status Change</li> </ul>  |
| Final mode                              | <p>The program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Updates invoices as paid and creates matching records when you process batch receipts.</li> <li>■ Creates a batch to post receipts to the Account Ledger file (F0911).</li> <li>■ Creates a tape or diskette file for the bank.</li> <li>■ Prints a customer statement of those invoices that are debited. You control this with a processing option.</li> <li>■ Prints a final report of processed invoices.</li> </ul> |
| After you run the program in final mode | <p>The program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prevents you from rerunning the same version of automatic debiting until you copy the created file to tape. This protects the information from being overwritten by a new version before it is saved.</li> <li>■ Allows you to reverse or delete receipts.</li> </ul>  |

### 23.2.1 Before You Begin

- On Customer Master Information, specify A in the Payment Instrument field and Y in the Auto Cash Algorithm field. See *Entering Customers* in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- On Customer Master Information, verify the customer G/L bank account information. Your customers must have a bank account type D set up for automatic debits. See *Setting Up Customer Bank Information* in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- On A/R Constants, specify Y in the Auto Cash field. See *Set Up A/R Constants* in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- Load the appropriate tape if you are automatically copying to tape or diskette.

### 23.2.2 Processing Options

See [Section 32.9, "Auto Debit - German Disk Format \(P03575DD\)."](#)

See [Section 32.10, "Processing Automatic Debits \(P03575\)."](#)

### 23.2.3 Data Selection for Processing Automatic Debits

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

## 23.3 Reviewing and Approving Automatic Debits

### Navigation

From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Customer and Invoice Entry

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

From Other Invoice and Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose Auto Debit Journal Review

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

### To review and approve automatic debits

On Auto Debit Journal Review

**Figure 23–1 Auto Debit Journal Review screen**

| App No | Batch Number | Batch Ty | Batch Date | Difference Input Total | Documents | Status | User      |
|--------|--------------|----------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
|        | 6069413      | R        | 04/30/96   | 48,930,626-            | 1-        | Approv | CW902004T |
|        | 4124         | R        | 11/04/93   | 400,000                | 1-        | Pendin | DEMO      |
|        | 4327         | R        | 11/19/93   | 196,217-               | 1-        | Pendin | DEMO      |
|        | 76759        | R        | 03/27/95   | 500,000-               | 1-        | Approv | DEMO      |
|        | 01600        | R        | 04/17/95   | 3,500                  | 1-        | Approv | DEMO      |
|        | 6138931      | R        | 06/18/97   |                        | 2-        | Error  | UCISUSER  |
|        | 6139123      | R        | 06/19/97   |                        | 2-        | Error  | UCISUSER  |

1. Display all batches for all users, or complete any of the following fields to limit the information displayed:
  - User ID
  - Batch Number
  - Batch Date From:
  - Batch Date Thru:
  - Batch Status
2. To approve an automatic debit, complete the following field:

- Approval

**See Also:**

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

## 23.4 Posting Automatic Debits

**Navigation**

From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Customer and Invoice Entry

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

From Other Invoice and Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose Post Automatic Debits to G/L

After you review and approve batches of automatic debits, you need to post them to the general ledger. When you post automatic debits, you use the standard Post program, which is also used to post invoices, receipts, and drafts.

### 23.4.1 Processing Options

See [Section 32.11, "General Ledger Post \(P09870\)."](#)

## 23.5 Copying Files to Tape or Diskette

**Navigation**

From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Customer and Invoice Entry

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

From Other Invoice and Receipts Entry Methods (G03111), choose Copy File to tape/Diskette

After you post your automatic debits, you need to send the information to your bank. Use the Copy File to Tape/Diskette program to copy your automatic debits to either a tape or diskette.

If necessary (perhaps for different versions), you can run this program more than once.

### 23.5.1 Processing Options

See [Section 32.12, "Copy Tape File to Tape \(P03579\)."](#)

#### 23.5.1.1 What You Should Know About Processing Options

| Option                       | Explanation  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Automatic debits version (1) | Automatic debit information is stored using the P03575 version.  |
| Copy to tape options (2)     | Use this option to initialize the tape or diskette. If you leave it blank, the contents of the Auto Debit Build are written to diskette. |

---

| <b>Option</b>                           | <b>Explanation</b>   |
|---|--|
| Country specific formatting options (4) | Use this option to specify a customized program. P03579DT produces the variable record length format common to Germany.<br><br>If you specify an RPG program, you might need a specific tape. For example, P03579DT creates the tape file DTAUS if it does not already exist. Any tape file name specified in the first option is ignored. |

---

### **23.5.2 Data Sequence for Copy Files to Tape or Diskette**

Set the auto debit sequence to the copy-to-tape or diskette stage (T).



## Process Automatic Receipts

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 24.1, "Processing Automatic Receipts."](#)

### 24.1 Processing Automatic Receipts

#### Navigation

From **Accounts Receivable (G03)**, choose **Automatic Receipts Processing**

From **Automatic Receipts Processing (G0313)**, choose **Load Bank Tape - Custom**

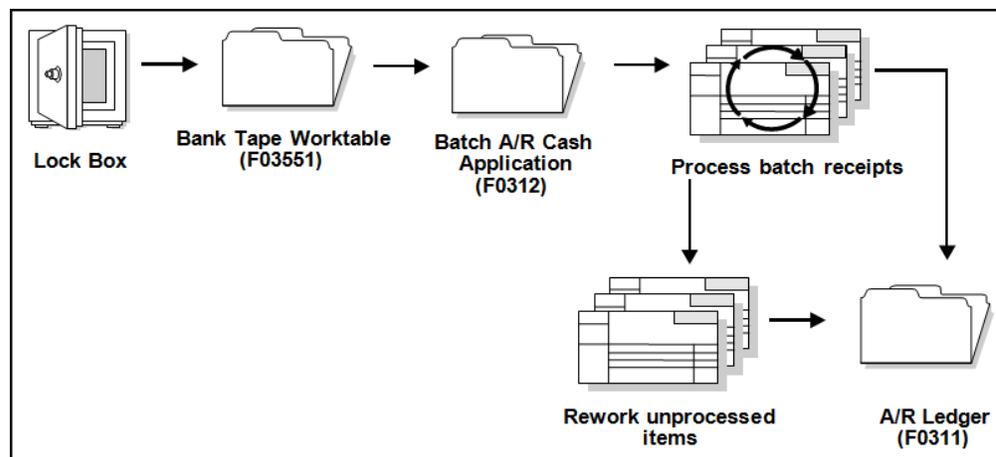
You can process automatic receipts if you receive payments directly from a customer's bank on custom bank tapes (lock box). To automatically process and apply receipts to the customer accounts, you must load the receipt information from the bank tape to the Accounts Receivable system.

When you load the bank tape for receipts, the system:

- Reads the magnetic tape from the bank
- Creates a Bank Tape Worktable (F03551) to store the information from the tape
- Converts the information in the worktable to the Batch A/R Cash Application file (F0312)

The following graphic illustrates how the system processes bank tape information.

**Figure 24–1 Bank Tape Information Processing**



After the system converts the information in the worktable to the Batch A/R Cash Application file, it applies the receipts to the appropriate customer accounts in the A/R Ledger file (F0311). The system stores those items that it cannot process in the Batch A/R Cash Application Worktable until you rework and process them. The system then applies the reworked items to the A/R Ledger file.

### 24.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set the appropriate processing options for the version you want to run. You must access the processing options from the menu before you choose the Load Bank Tape - Custom program. After you choose this program from the menu, you cannot change the processing options.
- Ensure that the bank tape program is customized based on the information that is provided by your bank.
- Activate Auto Cash on accounts receivable constants.
- Ensure that the following information is set up in the customer master record for each customer eligible for bank tape processing:
  - A bank transit account number, as well as an account number
  - An auto receipt value
  - An auto cash algorithm

### 24.1.2 What You Should Know About

| Option                           | Explanation   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Releasing the lock on the system | If you press exit at the <i>Load the tape</i> prompt, you lock the system to prevent further processing. To release the lock, choose 4 in the Option field and press Enter. |

### 24.1.3 Processing Options

See [Section 32.13, "Load Custom Bank Tape \(P03551\)."](#)

#### 24.1.3.1 What You Should Know About Processing Options

| Option                 | Explanation   |
|------------------------|---|
| Journal entry creation | <p>Do not enter detail and summary records in the same batch. Instead, create a separate batch for each type of record. The mode (detail or summary) in which you enter transactions from the bank tape affects later processing.</p> <p>When you process batch receipts, you must use the corresponding version (detail or summary) to process the batch. For example, if you enter receipts from the magnetic tape in summary mode, you must process them in summary mode. If you enter them in summary mode and then try to run the detail version when processing batch receipts for the same receipts, the system cannot process them.</p> |

### 24.1.4 Data Selection for Load Your Custom Bank Tape

The versions for the Load Your Custom Bank Tape program include the correct data selections. Do not change this information.

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## Process Bank Statements

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 25.1, "Processing Bank Statements."](#)

### 25.1 Processing Bank Statements

#### Navigation

**From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation**

**From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing**

**From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose an option**

Banking practices in some countries rely on magnetic media process, electronic fund transfers, and direct bank involvement in settling outstanding debts. For these countries, the bank statement serves as the source document for all banking activity.

When you use J.D. Edwards base software to process your bank statements, the system accepts and clears transactions in the following tables:

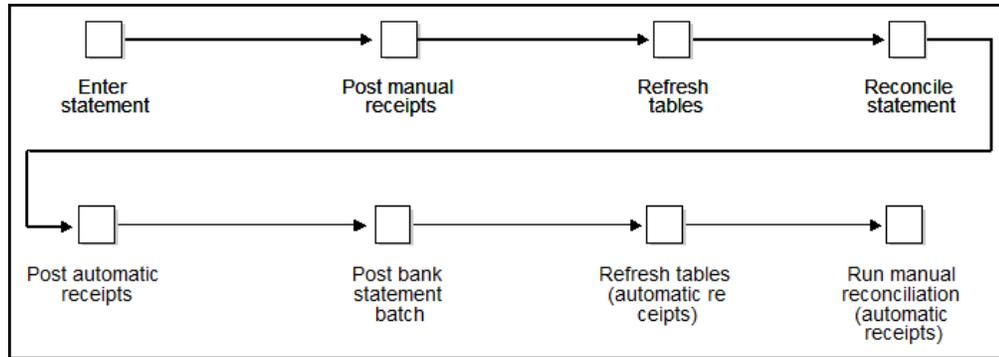
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Account Ledger for Reconciliation (F0911R)

The system also uses the following tables to store bank statement information:

- Bank Statement Header (F0916)
- Bank Statement Detail (F0917)

The following graphic illustrates how you process bank statements using J.D. Edwards based software.

**Figure 25-1 Bank Statements Processing**



The steps for processing bank statements using J.D. Edwards based software include:

| Step                      | Explanation  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Enter statement           | Enter the transactions that appear on your bank statement.   |
| Post manual receipts      | Post manual receipts if you enter a cash receipt (for example, if a customer makes a payment directly to your bank account).                   |
| Refresh tables            | Update the Account Ledger for Reconciliation worktable (F0911R) by refreshing the reconciliation file.   |
| Reconcile statement       | Reconcile the transactions to update tables, create accounting batches, and generate reconciliation reports.                                   |
| Post automatic receipts   | Post automatic receipts in batch mode if you enter a cash receipt (for example, if a customer makes a payment directly to your bank account).  |
| Post bank statement batch | Post general journal batches to update the bank statement batch to the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables.             |
| Refresh and reconcile     | Refresh the reconciliation file and manually reconcile if you have entered automatic receipts <i>and you are not using a transit account</i> . |

### 25.1.1 What You Should Know About

| Option                         | Explanation  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Multi-currency bank statements | You can process multi-currency bank statements. Transactions can include up to three different currencies. The system calculates the gain or loss. |

**See Also:**

- About Bank Statement Processing in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting II Guide* for specific instructions about processing bank statements.

# Part V

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## Additional Business Practices

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 26, "About Additional Business Practices,"](#)
- [Chapter 27, "Work with Encashments,"](#)
- [Chapter 28, "Print Payment Reminders,"](#)
- [Chapter 29, "Print Ledger Reports,"](#)
- [Chapter 30, "Print Open Amount Reports."](#)



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## About Additional Business Practices

Businesses in Germany frequently use encashment methods to process payments. When customers are delinquent in paying, businesses usually send out reminder notices.

J.D. Edwards solutions for other business practices and requirements in Germany consist of the following tasks:

- Working with encashments
- Printing delinquency notices
- Printing payment reminders
- Printing ledger reports
- Printing open amount reports



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## Work with Encashments

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 27.1, "Working with Encashments,"](#)
- [Section 27.2, "Processing Encashments Using the Parent/Child Method,"](#)
- [Section 27.3, "Processing Encashments Using the Factoring Method."](#)

### 27.1 Working with Encashments

Encashment is a common business practice in Germany. Encashment is a process by which a third party receives payments from the customers of a business and then disburses the payment to the business. You can use J.D. Edwards software to process the following types of encashment methods:

| Method       | Explanation   |
|--------------|---|
| Parent/child | The parent business processes customer invoices and cash receipts for all of its subsidiary businesses. |
| Factoring    | The business forwards its customer invoices to an encashment company.                                   |

Working with encashments consists of the following tasks:

- Processing encashments using the parent/child method
- Processing encashments using the factoring method

### 27.2 Processing Encashments Using the Parent/Child Method

When you use the parent/child method to process encashments, a parent company processes all the receipts for its children companies. To use the parent/child encashment method, you must specify the number of the parent company or the special payee for each customer that you set up.

Process parent/child encashment invoices as you would normal cash receipts. You can use the Parent Number or Factor/Special Payee fields on the Customer Ledger Inquiry screen to select only the invoices that the parent company is going to pay.

### 27.3 Processing Encashments Using the Factoring Method

When you use the factoring method to process encashments, your customers remit the payment for their invoices to an encashment company that processes the payments

and invoices. You receive the payment for the invoices, less a predetermined commission, from the encashment company.

To process encashments using the factoring method, you write off the receipts that you know will be paid by the encashment company using the Receipts Entry programs in J.D. Edwards base software.

You must set up a reason code (user defined code 03/AR) and a general ledger account for the receipts that you plan to write off for encashment. The reason code that you associate with the receipts determines which general ledger account the system debits when you post the receipts.

You set up the reason codes in the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). For example, you set up AAI item RAXx (where xx is the 2-character reason code) to associate the reason codes to the general ledger accounts.

**See Also:**

- Entering Receipts with Write-Offs in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

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## Print Payment Reminders

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 28.1, "Printing Payment Reminders."](#)

### 28.1 Printing Payment Reminders

#### Navigation

**From Accounts Receivable (G03), choose Statement/Reminder Processing**

**From Statement/Reminder Processing (G0322), choose Print Payment Reminders**

When customers are delinquent in paying, businesses in Germany are required to send out a reminder notice. Otherwise, the past due amount becomes ineligible for collection. You can print payment reminders to send reminder notices for past due invoices.

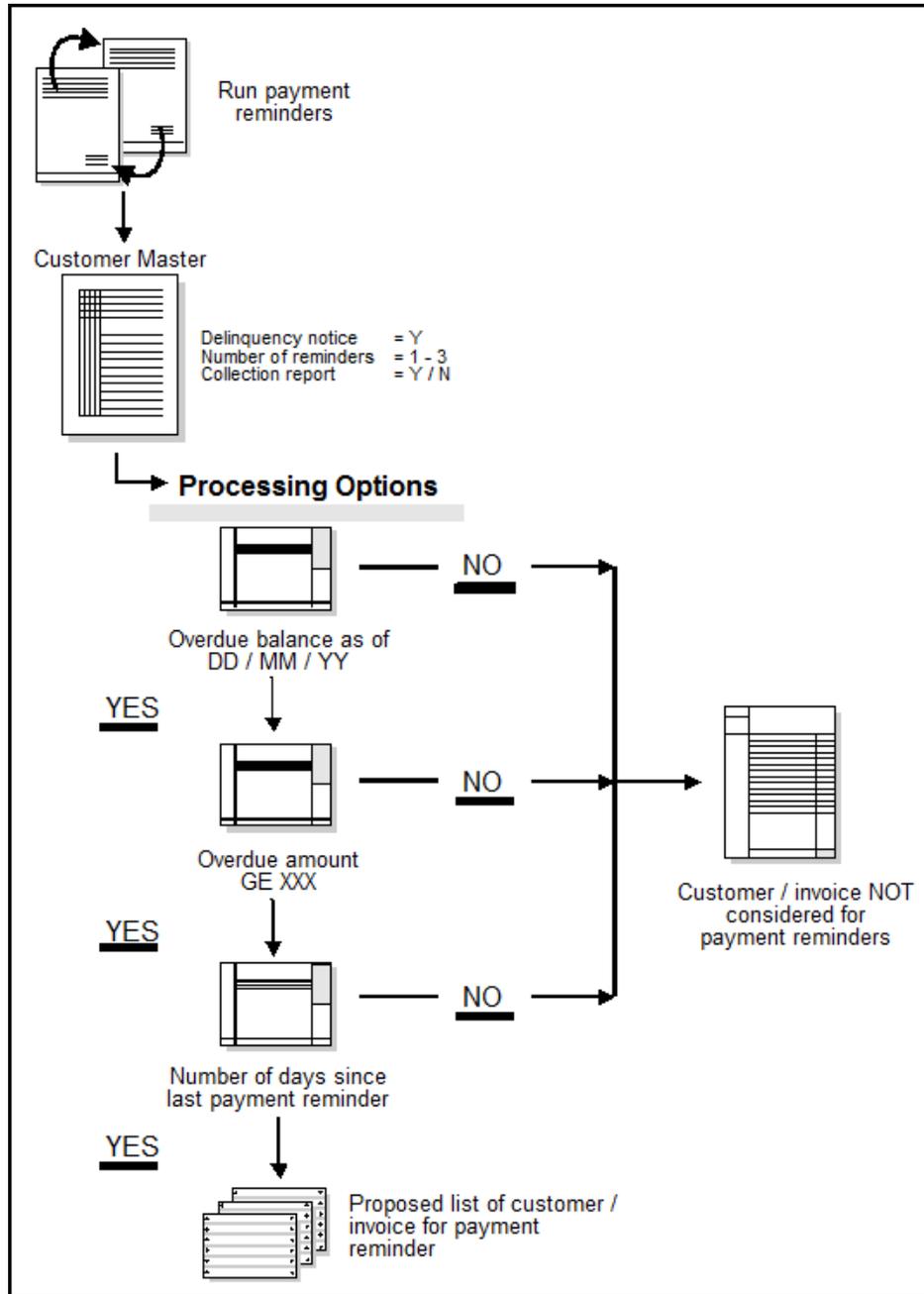
When you use payment reminders you can:

- Create user-defined text
- Customize notice text by company or customer
- Specify three levels of text for the notice, from mild to severe
- Print reminders notices in proof and final mode
- Set up the A/R constants to determine by company whether to send reminder notices
- Specify at the customer level whether to send reminder notices and the number of notices to send
- Associate the recipients with the collections reporting process

You can set up text for payment reminders by company or by customer. In the customer master record, you indicate how many reminders you want the customer to receive. The system generates payment reminders based on information in the A/R Ledger file.

The following graphic illustrates how customers or invoices are selected for payment reminders.

Figure 28-1 Payment Reminders Process



### 28.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that Accounts Receivable system constants are set up for payment reminders
- Verify that the fields in the customer master record are set up properly for payment reminders
- Review the payment reminder messages
- Create any necessary new reminder messages for a customer or company

## 28.1.2 Proof Mode

To review the list of customers eligible to receive payment reminders, print payment reminders in proof mode. This allows you to make changes before you process reminders in final mode. In proof mode, the system:

- Does not update tables
- Lets you run the report as many times as you want
- Does not print actual payment reminders

## 28.1.3 Final Mode

After you print payment reminders in proof mode and verify the information, print them in final mode. You can print payment reminders based on the criteria you established in proof mode. In final mode, the system:

- Updates the A/R Ledger file with the following information:
  - The number of reminders sent for each level.
  - The level of the last reminder that was sent for each invoice. For example, customers or invoices currently at level 2 will be at level 3 the next time you run this program in final mode.
  - The date you ran the program.
- Updates the Customer Master file (F0301) with the level of reminder sent for each invoice.

The system determines which text to print on the reminder notices by checking the outstanding invoices. It prints the highest level message. For example, it prints a level 3 message for a customer with three outstanding invoices even if one is at level 1, one at level 2, and one at level 3.

After all three reminder notices have been sent to a customer with a delinquent account, the customer's invoices continue to appear on the Reminder Report/Update, but do not appear on future reminder notices.

If you do not want the invoices to appear on the Reminder Report/Update, do one of the following:

- Set the Collections Report field on Customer Master Information to N. This removes all invoices for a customer from the Reminder Report/Update.
- Set the Collections Report field on the Collection Management screen to N and enter a reminder stop reason and a collection reason for a specific invoice. This removes the specific invoice from the Reminder Report/Update.

## 28.1.4 Payment Reminder Report

Figure 28–2 Payment Reminder report

| J.D. Edwards & Company |           | Page                  | -    | 3                       | 035301                                   |          |          |          | Payment |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Reminders Final        |           | As Of Date - 06/30/98 |      |                         | A Model Property Management Co 0001S USD |          |          |          |         |
|                        |           |                       |      |                         | Number                                   | Name     | Document | Tran     |         |
| Open                   | Open      | Original              | Open | Inv Date                | Ty                                       | Number   | Due Date | G/L Date | Curr    |
|                        |           |                       |      | Number                  | Level                                    |          |          |          |         |
| -----                  |           |                       |      |                         |  |          |          |          |         |
| 4175 Abernathy & Hitch |           |                       |      |                         |  |          |          |          |         |
| 2,000.00-              | 2,000.00- |                       |      | 02/01/98                | RU                                       | 9005 000 | 02/01/98 | 02/01/98 | USD     |
| 200.00                 | 200.00    |                       |      | 04/20/98                | RN                                       | 1936 001 | 05/01/98 | 04/30/98 | USD     |
| 341.67                 | 341.67    |                       |      | 03/31/98                | RJ                                       | 819 000  | 03/31/98 | 03/31/98 | USD     |
| 695.83                 | 695.83    |                       |      | 05/31/98                | RJ                                       | 827 000  | 05/31/98 | 05/31/98 | USD     |
| 750.00                 | 750.00    |                       |      | 02/28/98                | RJ                                       | 811 000  | 02/28/98 | 02/28/98 | USD     |
| 895.83                 | 895.83    |                       |      | 04/30/98                | RJ                                       | 823 000  | 04/30/98 | 04/30/98 | USD     |
| 1,650.00               | 1,650.00  |                       |      | 04/01/98                | RD                                       | 663 002  | 05/01/98 | 04/01/98 | USD     |
| 3,300.00               | 1,300.00  |                       |      | 04/01/98                | RD                                       | 663 001  | 05/01/98 | 04/01/98 | USD     |
| -----                  |           |                       |      |                         |  |          |          |          |         |
| 5,833.33               | 3,833.33  |                       |      | Currency Code . . . . . |  |          |          |          |         |
| -----                  |           |                       |      |                         |  |          |          |          |         |
| 5,833.33               | 3,833.33  |                       |      | Abernathy & Hitch       |  |          |          |          |         |

## 28.1.5 What You Should Know About

| Option         | Explanation  |
|----------------|--|
| Multi-currency | If you use multiple currencies and you run payment reminders for all companies, you might get incorrect customer totals. You should set up a version of this report for each company or groups of companies with the same base currency. |

## 28.1.6 Processing Options

See [Section 33.1, "Payment Reminders \(P03530\)."](#)

## 28.1.7 Data Selection for Print Payment Reminders

The following data selection is required:

- The open amount cannot equal zero.
- The document type cannot equal RF (to exclude finance charges).

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## Print Ledger Reports

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 29.1, "Printing Ledger Reports,"](#)
- [Section 29.2, "Printing Customer Ledger Reports,"](#)
- [Section 29.3, "Printing Supplier Ledger Reports."](#)

### 29.1 Printing Ledger Reports

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

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

Printing ledger reports consists of the following tasks:

- Printing customer ledger reports
- Printing supplier ledger reports

### 29.2 Printing Customer Ledger Reports

The localized customer ledger report includes the following features:

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

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

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

## 29.2.1 Customer Ledger Report

Figure 29-1 Customer Ledger Report

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

## 29.2.2 Processing Options

See [Section 33.2, "Customer Ledger Report \(P7403013\)."](#)

## 29.3 Printing Supplier Ledger Reports

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

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

The localized supplier ledger report includes the following features:

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

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

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

### 29.3.1 Supplier Ledger Report

Figure 29-2 Supplier Ledger Report

| 7404014            |                         | J.D. Edwards & Company   |          | Date - 5/22/97       |                      |                |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                    |                         | Supplier Ledger Report   |          | Page - 2             |                      |                |
|                    |                         |  |          | From Date - 01/01/96 |                      |                |
|                    |                         |  |          | Thru Date - 12/31/98 |                      |                |
| Supplier . . . . . | 11287                   | Invicta SpA<br>Invicta SpA<br>viale della Stazione, 45<br>Milano<br>20000 Milano |          |                      |                      |                |
| Tax ID . . . . .   | 1211498021              |  |          |                      |                      |                |
| G/L                | Do Document Description | Invoice  | Invoice  | Debit                | Credit               |                |
| Currency           | Exchange                |  |          | Amount               | Amount               |                |
| Date               | Ty Number Operation     | Number   | Date     | Amount               | Balance              |                |
| Amount             | Rate                    |  |          |                      | C Cod                |                |
| -----              |                         |  |          |                      |                      |                |
|                    |                         |  |          | Initial Balance      | 0                    |                |
| 01/01/96           | FV 38 Voucher           | 5  | 01/01/96 |                      |                      |                |
| 01/01/96           | FV 42 Voucher           | 1125   | 01/01/96 | 5,000,000.00         | 5,080,000.00- ITL    |                |
| 01/01/96           | FV 43 Voucher           | 4564   | 01/01/96 | 5,000,000.00         | 10,080,000.00- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/96           | FV 44 Voucher           | 989  | 01/01/96 | 5,000,000.00         | 15,080,000.00- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/96           | FV 37 Voucher           | 87   | 06/01/96 | 30,000.00            | 15,080,000.00- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/97           | PL 5 Voucher Logging    |  | 01/01/98 | 50.00                | 15,080,050.00- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | PL 6 Voucher Logging    |  | 01/01/98 | 44.44                | 15,080,094.44- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | PL 7 Voucher Logging    |  | 01/01/98 | 60.00                | 15,080,154.44- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 68 Voucher           |  | 05/01/97 | 15.00                | 15,080,169.44- USD   |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 69 Voucher           |  | 01/01/97 | 217.50               | 15,080,386.94- USD   |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 70 Voucher           |  | 01/01/97 | 50.00                | 15,080,436.94- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 71 Voucher           |  | 01/01/98 | 87,660.72            | 15,168,097.66- D USD |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 72 Voucher           |  | 01/01/97 | 40.00                | 15,168,137.66- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 73 Voucher           |  | 05/01/97 | 50.00                | 15,168,187.66- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 75 Voucher           | 501  | 01/01/98 | 6,000.00             | 15,174,187.66- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 85 Voucher           | 84   | 01/01/98 | 6,000.00             | 15,180,187.66- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/97           | FV 86 Voucher           | 4  | 06/01/97 | 5,000.00             | 15,185,187.66- ITL   |                |
| 06/01/97           | RN 545 Manual Check     |  |          | 50.00                | 15,185,137.66- D ITL |                |
| 06/01/97           | RN 888 Manual Check     |  |          | 87,660.72            | 15,097,476.94- D USD |                |
| 06/01/97           | PO 1471.0120000         |  |          |                      |                      |                |
| 06/01/97           | PO 545 Void Check       |  |          | 50.00                | 15,097,526.94- D ITL |                |
| 07/01/97           | RR 5 Recurring Voucher  |  | 08/06/96 | 50.00                | 15,097,576.94- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 5 Voucher            |  | 01/01/98 | 5,000.00             | 15,102,576.94- D USD |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 5 Voucher            | 44   | 01/01/98 | 5,000.00             | 15,107,576.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 6 Voucher            | 88   | 01/01/98 | 5,000.00             | 15,112,576.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 7 Voucher            | 75   | 01/01/98 | 500.00               | 15,113,076.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 9 Voucher            | 8787   | 01/01/98 | 50.00                | 15,113,126.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 10 Voucher           | 10   | 01/01/98 | 30.00                | 15,113,156.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 11 Voucher           | 11   | 01/01/98 | 40.00                | 15,113,196.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 21 Voucher           |  | 01/01/98 | 50.00                | 15,113,246.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 30 Voucher           |  | 01/01/98 | 6.00                 | 15,113,252.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 31 Voucher           |  | 01/01/98 | 6.00                 | 15,113,258.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 41 Voucher           | 77   | 01/01/98 | 5,000,000.00         | 20,113,258.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 54 Voucher           | 878  | 01/01/98 | 5,000.00             | 20,118,258.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 117 Voucher          | 28   | 01/01/98 | 50.00                | 20,118,308.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 118 Voucher          | 66   | 01/01/98 | 20.00                | 20,118,328.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 120 Voucher          | 2  | 01/01/98 | 40.00                | 20,118,368.94- D ITL |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 153 Voucher          | 21547  | 01/01/98 | 60.00                | 20,118,388.94- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 154 Voucher          | 21547  | 01/01/98 | 40.00                | 20,118,428.94- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 155 Voucher          | 555  | 01/01/98 | 40.00                | 20,118,468.94- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 247 Voucher          | AK5  | 01/01/98 | 80.00                | 20,118,548.94- ITL   |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 422 Voucher          | 987  | 01/01/98 | 8,000.00             | 20,126,548.94- D USD |                |
| 01/01/98           | FV 423 Voucher          | 654  | 01/01/98 | 5,000.00             | 20,131,548.94- D USD |                |
| Transaction Total  |                         |  |          | 126,316.04           | 38,231,389.66        | 38,100,438.94- |

### 29.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 33.3, "Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014)."



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## Print Open Amount Reports

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 30.1, "Printing Open Amount Reports."](#)

### 30.1 Printing Open Amount Reports

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

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

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

### 30.1.1 Open Amount Report - Supplier

Figure 30-1 Open Amount Report - Supplier

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

#### 30.1.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.4, "A/P Inventory Book (P7404026)."

### 30.1.2 Open Amount Report - Customer

Figure 30-2 Open Amount Report - Customer

| 7403025 J.D. Edwards & Company     |                                 |             |       | Page            | 1               |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Customer Inventory Book - Positive |                                 |             |       | Date            | 5/22/97         |
| Client                             |                                 |             |       |                 |                 |
| Number                             | Name                            | Fiscal ID   | Co    | Open Balance    |                 |
| 25611                              | auto debit test                 |             | 00074 | 3,390,000       |                 |
| 11949                              | fred smith                      | 00124574102 | 00074 | 52,000          |                 |
| 1919877                            | sequential customer             | 02124587451 | 00074 | 393,062         |                 |
| 43060                              | suspended VAT                   |             | 00074 | 4,700,000       |                 |
| 20116                              | test cust                       | 02654258452 | 00074 | 624,000         |                 |
| 36581                              | test Draft                      | 00215452145 | 00074 | 8,000           |                 |
| 38130                              | void customer                   | 00213652359 | 00074 | 1,500,000       |                 |
| 37680                              | Auto Debit Cust                 | 00258526547 | 00074 | 11,758,000      |                 |
| 33013                              | Auto Debits Test Client         |             | 00074 | 5,200,000       |                 |
| 11308                              | Cars Corner                     | 00215632489 | 00074 | 14,121,961,000  |                 |
| 19297                              | Comtech Plc                     | 00021577751 | 00074 | 12,464,000      |                 |
| 24900                              | Customer Test                   | 00265328975 | 00074 | 1,500,000       |                 |
| 24969                              | Customer Test III               | 00012548523 | 00074 | 1,300,000       |                 |
| 30002                              | Customer02                      | 22568945001 | 00074 | 3,300,000       |                 |
| 13637                              | Draft Customer                  | 00214111032 | 00074 | 14,922,000      |                 |
| 32264                              | Duplicate Dafts Customer        | 00115852469 | 00074 | 37,768          |                 |
| 1001                               | Edwards, J.D. & Company         |             | 00074 | 3,200,000       |                 |
| 13629                              | Frank Doberman Ltd              | 00258987456 | 00074 | 41,770,112      |                 |
| 39829                              | French VAT Customer             |             | 00074 | 700,000         |                 |
| 300001                             | Fun-N-Sun Recreational Sports - |             | 00074 | 400,000         |                 |
| 37954                              | German Autodebits Customer from |             | 00074 | 100,200,000     |                 |
| 46025                              | Ingallati, Vera                 |             | 00074 | 2,000           |                 |
| 14779                              | Mark Store who Lives In Croydon |             | 00074 | 110,047,215,064 |                 |
| 37145                              | New Notula Supplier (2)         |             | 00074 | 5,000           |                 |
| 39731                              | Open Customer                   |             | 00074 | 2,500,000       |                 |
| 517                                | Rashpals Test Customer for remi |             | 00074 | 200             |                 |
| 516                                | Rashpals Test Spanish Supplier  |             | 00074 | 500             |                 |
| 11931                              | Telecom Ltd                     |             | 00074 | 35,421,900      |                 |
| 37057                              | Vera's Test Client ILL          |             | 00074 | 9,320           |                 |
| 18964                              | Void Cust                       |             | 00074 | 12,000          |                 |
| 13611                              | Volvo (Tonbridge)               |             | 00074 | 1,822,012       |                 |
| 15288                              | Volvo Supplies                  |             | 00074 | 4,500,000       |                 |
|                                    |                                 |             | 00074 | Italian Company | 124,420,867,938 |

#### 30.1.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 33.5, "A/R Inventory Book (P7403025)."



# Part VI

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## Processing Options

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 31, "Tax Requirements Processing Options,"](#)
- [Chapter 32, "Banking Requirements Processing Options,"](#)
- [Chapter 33, "Additional Business Practices Processing Options."](#)



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## Tax Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 31.1, "Journal Entry with Tax \(P09106\),"](#)
- [Section 31.2, "EU Sales Listing Report \(P0018S\),"](#)
- [Section 31.3, "Intrastat Report - Germany \(P0018IG\),"](#)
- [Section 31.4, "VAT Journals \(P00320\)."](#)

### 31.1 Journal Entry with Tax (P09106)

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

### 31.2 EU Sales Listing Report (P0018S)

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

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

### 31.3 Intrastat Report - Germany (P0018IG)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| IDENTIFICATION:  |   |
| 1. Enter the Branch ID to print on the report.   |   |
| 2. Enter the Region code of the Tax Authority.   |   |
| 3. Enter the Tax Number of the Registrar.  |   |
| If left blank, the Tax Number from the Address Book record for the company will be used. If the registrar is a third party, enter their Tax Number here. |   |
| REPORTING PERIOD:  |   |
| 4. Enter the reporting period to print on the report heading.  |   |
| Period : Year:   |   |
| REPORT TYPE:   |   |
| 5. Enter the record type to be processed:  |   |
| 1 - Arrival of goods (Import)  |   |
| 2 - Expedition of goods (Export)   |   |
| OUTPUT FORMAT:   |   |
| 6. Output format to be created:  |   |
| ' ' = Report format  |   |
| '1' = Diskette file format   |   |
| '2' = Both report and diskette   |   |
| SUMMARIZATION:   |   |
| 7. Enter '1' to output summary records.  |   |
| Leave blank to output in detail.   |   |
| FILE IDENTIFICATION:   |   |
| 8. If the output format is a diskette file, enter the file name and the library name of the file.  |   |
| File name : Library name :   |   |
| <b>Note:</b> Any Existing data in this file will be cleared.   |   |
| MINERAL/OIL IMPOSITION:  |   |
| 9. Enter the Address Book category code (25-30) used to store the Mineral/ Oil Imposition value in the company Address Book record.                      |   |

## 31.4 VAT Journals (P00320)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| SELECTION DATE:  |   |
| 1. Enter the beginning G/L date.<br>This date will select documents greater than or equal to this date.  |   |
| 2. Enter the ending G/L date.<br>This date will select documents less than or equal to this date.  |   |
| AMOUNT DISTRIBUTION:   |   |
| 3. Enter a '1' to distribute the TAXABLE amount into the tax area columns.<br>Leave blank to distribute the actual TAX amount.                                     |   |
| REPORTING COMPANY:   |   |
| 4. Enter the number of the company to use for the heading information and VAT Registration Number.<br><b>Note:</b> Does not affect the information being reported. |   |
| COMMA SUPPRESSION:   |   |
| 5. Enter a '1' to suppress commas (,) in column amounts.<br>Leave blank to print commas.   |   |



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## Banking Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 32.1, "Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142),"
- Section 32.2, "A/P Payments - German Bank Tape (P04572G1),"
- Section 32.3, "A/P Payments - German Diskette (P04572G2),"
- Section 32.4, "A/P Payments - German Checks (P04572G3),"
- Section 32.5, "Print Payments - Z1 Diskette Format (P04572G5),"
- Section 32.6, "A/P Payments - German Register (P04572T),"
- Section 32.7, "Create Payment Groups (P04570),"
- Section 32.8, "Work with Payments (P04257),"
- Section 32.9, "Auto Debit - German Disk Format (P03575DD),"
- Section 32.10, "Processing Automatic Debits (P03575),"
- Section 32.11, "General Ledger Post (P09870),"
- Section 32.12, "Copy Tape File to Tape (P03579),"
- Section 32.13, "Load Custom Bank Tape (P03551)."

### 32.1 Update Multi-Tiered A/R (P005142)

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

## 32.2 A/P Payments - German Bank Tape (P04572G1)

| Processing Option                      | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER:             |   |
| 1. Enter the city of origin.           |   |
| BANK TAPE:                             |   |
| 2. Enter the following default values: |   |
| Device Name                            |   |
| Tape Density                           |   |
| Label Name                             |   |
| New Volume Name                        |   |
| New Owner ID                           |   |
| Tape File Name                         |   |

## 32.3 A/P Payments - German Diskette (P04572G2)

| Processing Option                      | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER:             |   |
| 1. Enter the city of origin.           |   |
| BANK TAPE:                             |   |
| 2. Enter the following default values: |   |
| Device Name                            |   |
| Tape Density                           |   |
| Label Name                             |   |
| New Volume Name                        |   |
| New Owner ID                           |   |
| Tape File Name                         |   |
| Block Size                             |   |

## 32.4 A/P Payments - German Checks (P04572G3)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| TRANSLATION PROGRAM:   |   |
| 1. Enter the program name to translate payment amounts from numbers to words. (See User Defined Codes system code '98', record type 'CT' for program names.) |   |
| If left blank, the translation program associated with the payment currency code will be used.   |   |
| ADDRESS FORMAT:  |   |
| 2. Enter an override address format to use for the payee and/or company addresses.   |   |
| If left blank, the country format will be used.  |   |
| PRINT INFORMATION:   |   |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 3. Enter the Forms Type for the Payments Spool File.<br>If left blank, the default is 'APCHECKS'. |   |

## 32.5 Print Payments - Z1 Diskette Format (P04572G5)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER:   |   |
| 1. Enter the city of origin.   |   |
| WAY BILL INFORMATION:  |   |
| 2. Label Name  |   |
| RECORD 'R' INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Regional Central Bank Area Codes (2 digit)<br>Principals Company Code (5 digit)<br>Principals Industrial Classification (3 digit) |   |
| 4. Enter the LZB file to use, if left the default file 74/LA will be used.<br>System Code.<br>User Defined Codes                     |   |

## 32.6 A/P Payments - German Register (P04572T)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER:  |   |
| 1. Enter the File ID modifier (1 pos.). This is used to distinguish between multiple files created on the same date.<br>Default value is '1'.   |   |
| 2. Enter the tape payment detail (10 pos.) description.<br>For example, you may want to enter EXP REIMB for expense reimbursements. This description may be used by the bank and printed on the supplier's bank account statement.  |   |
| 3. Enter the Company ID number (10 pos.). This is the Identification Code Designator (ICD) followed by a 9 digit identification number. Valid ICD's are:<br>'1' = IRS Employer ID Number<br>'3' = Data Universal Numbering Syst<br>'9' = User Assigned Number<br>If left blank, the Tax ID for the Bank Account's company will be used. Please note that if this field is blank on the tape, the tape will be rejected by the banking clearing house. |   |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 4. Enter a value (20 character alpha) to be placed in the Discretionary Data field on the Company/Batch Header record format.<br>If left blank, the Discretionary Data field will be blank. |   |
| PRINT PROGRAM:  |   |
| 5. Enter the check print program to use if the pre-note status is set to 'P', requiring a check print.  |   |
| BANK TAPE:  |   |
| 6. Enter the following default values:<br>Device Name<br>Tape Density<br>Label Name<br>Blocksize<br>New Volume Name<br>New Owner ID<br>File Name  |   |

## 32.7 Create Payment Groups (P04570)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| PAYMENT SELECTION:  |   |
| 1. Enter in either a Pay Thru date or the number of displacement days from today.<br>Pay Thru Date<br>Displacement Days   |   |
| DISCOUNT DATE:  |   |
| 2. Enter the cutoff date for allowing discounts. Pay items with a due date prior to this date will not take a discount.<br>If left blank, all discounts will be taken.  |   |
| AMOUNT RANGE:   |   |
| 3. Enter the payment amount range to be included in this pre-payment run. Also enter the pay instrument to be assigned to payments outside of the amount range. If currency conversion is turned on, enter the currency code for the amount range. Enter your amount range in whole numbers.<br>Minimum Amount.<br>Min Pay Instrument<br>Maximum Amount<br>Max Pay Instrument.<br>Currency Code |   |
| COMPANY PROCESSING:   |   |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 4. Enter a '1' to create a different payment by company.<br>Leave blank to process multiple companies on each payment.                  |   |
| DUE DATE PROCESSING:  |   |
| 5. Enter a '1' to print a separate payment by due date.<br>If left blank a separate payment by due date will not be printed.            |   |
| <b>Note:</b> If choosing this option, the DREAM Writer sequence should be set to include Due Date after Alternate Payee Address Number. |   |
| PAYEE PROCESSING:   |   |
| 6. Enter a '1' to create one payment per payee regardless of supplier.  |   |
| PRINT CONTROL:  |   |
| 7. Enter a '1' to print a special attachment when payment detail information will not print on the stub.                                |   |
| 8. Enter the sequence ID which will order the payments when printed.  |   |
| 9. Enter a '1' to print the full address for each payee on the Edit report.   |   |
| Leave blank to only print the payee alpha name.   |   |
| 10. Enter a '1' to print contract information on the report.  |   |
| 11. Enter a '1' to print job information on the report.   |   |
| <b>Note:</b> If choosing either option 10 or 11, payments should be sequenced by contract number.                                       |   |
| PAY ITEM SUMMARIZATION:   |   |
| 12. Enter a '1' to summarize pay items within a document on the pay stub and/or the attachment.   |   |
| If left blank, pay items will not be summarized.  |   |
| 13. Enter a '1' to have the summary description on the pay stub default from the first pay item's remark.                               |   |
| If left blank, the description will be retrieved from the vocabulary overrides for this program.  |   |
| BANK ACCOUNT:   |   |
| 14. Enter an override bank account to be used for payment.  |   |
| If left blank the bank account in the Accounts Payable detail record will be used.  |   |
| <b>Note:</b> This must be a Short Acct ID.  |   |
| CURRENCY PROCESSING:  |   |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 15. Enter one of the following values to indicate which currency should be used for payment.<br>' ' - Bank Account Monetary Unit<br>'1' - Voucher Domestic Currency<br>'2' - Voucher Foreign Currency<br>'3' - Current Domestic Amount  |   |
| BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:   |   |
| 16. Enter a '1' to use the business unit as selection criteria in the creation of a Payment Control Group.<br>If left blank, business unit will not be considered and one PCG may include vouchers with different business units.       |   |
| ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER/EDI ONLY:   |   |
| 17. Enter a '1' if you will be using tape output and would like to see tape information on the edit report.<br>If left blank, no tape information will appear on the report.  |   |
| 18. Enter a '1' to issue an error on the edit report if the Payee's EFT/EDI bank information does not exist.  |   |
| 19. Enter a '1' to issue an error on the edit report if a G/L Bank Account's X12 information does not exist.  |   |
| CALCULATE WITHHOLDING:  |   |
| 20. Enter a '1' submit the Calculate Withholding program (P04580) prior to running Pre-Payments.<br>If left blank, Calculate Withholding will not be run.<br><b>Note:</b> The voucher withholding pay items created will not be posted. |   |
| 21. Enter the DREAM Writer version number of the Calculate Withholding program to be run.<br>If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.  |   |
| USER EXIT OPTION:   |   |
| 22. Enter the User Exit program name.<br>If left blank the name 'X04570E' will be used.   |   |

## 32.8 Work with Payments (P04257)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| INTERACTIVE OR BATCH:  |   |
| 1. Enter a '1' to process the payments interactively. Leave blank to submit the write or update in batch mode without a submittal message.<br>1a. Enter Job Queue for Batch Process<br>1b. Enter '1' to submit job on Hold |   |
| BUSINESS UNIT PROCESSING:  |   |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 2. Enter a '1' to display the business unit fields. If left blank, the business unit fields will not display. Note: The selection and display of the business unit would only be applicable if you ran your Payment Control Group using business unit as a control field.   |   |
| PRINT OPTIONS:  |   |
| 3. Enter '1' to use the first voucher's exchange rate (thus ignoring any gains/losses) or an effective date to use to retrieve the exchange rate. If both options are blank, the G/L date assigned to the payment will be used to retrieve the exchange rate.   |   |
| Voucher Exchange Rate.<br>or Effective Date.  |   |
| 4. Enter a '1' to allow Currency Spot rates to be entered when Writing payments. If left blank, no spot rates will be allowed.  |   |
| 5. For BACS, enter a '1' to allow entry of BACS processing dates. If left blank, BACS processing will not function.   |   |
| 6. Enter one of the following options for output:<br>' ' - Each Payment Control Group (PCG) will be output to a separate tape file or spool file.<br>'1' - Group PCGs for the same bank account into one file.<br>'2' - Group all selected PCGs into one file regardless of account.  |   |
| 7. Enter a '1' to request the following:<br>Save Spool File.<br>Hold Spool File   |   |
| 8. Enter the version number for the Write program. If left blank, the Payment Instrument Default version will be used.<br>NOTE: This processing option will override any entry to the Controls Window also.   |   |
| 9. Enter a '1' to force the assignment of payment numbers to be in sequential order. This option is only valid if you have selected to output separate PCGs or those with the same bank account to one spool file. (Option 5 is a blank or '1').<br>Note: This option is only valid for hard-copy payments and reserves the bank account payment number from the bank account file (F0030). This option will not work with tape payments. |   |
| UPDATE OPTIONS:   |   |
| 10. Enter a '1' to bypass clearing the prenote code in Vendor Master.   |   |
| 11. Enter the version number for the register program. If left blank, the Payment Instrument Default version will be used.<br>NOTE: This processing option will override any entry to the Controls Window also.   |   |
| 12. Enter a '1' to submit the A/P payment post after the payments have been updated. If left blank, the post WILL NOT be automatically submitted. This will allow you to review the payment batch and post it at a more convenient time.  |   |

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| 13. Enter a '1' to process void payments through the system (post to G/L, and the bank reconciliation). If left blank, void payments will not be processed.  |   |
| 14. Enter '1' to automatically submit the Positive Pay Workfile Build (P04585) after the payments have been updated. If left blank, the Positive Pay file will not be built.                         |   |
| PRELOADED DATA SELECTIONS:   |   |
| 15. Any values entered into the following options will be loaded upon entry into the program:  |   |
| Bank Account   |   |
| Version  |   |
| Originator.  |   |
| Payment Instrument   |   |
| Print Queue.   |   |
| Currency Code.   |   |
| Business Unit.   |   |
| Write/Update   |   |
| Sequence (Payment Review)  |   |
| DW VERSION FOR BANK TAPE REVIEW:   |   |
| 16. Enter the version number for the Bank Tape Review program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.   |   |
| DW VERSION FOR A/P PAYMENT PROCESSOR:  |   |
| 17. To override standard A/P Payment processing (DREAM Writer XT0413, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup. |   |
| DISPLAY OF ALTERNATE CURRENCY AMOUNTS  |   |
| 18. Enter a '1' to display the payment control group amounts in the alternate currency amount.   |   |
| Exchange rate effective date   |   |
| If blank, default is system date   |   |
| DW VERSION FOR G/L PROCESSOR:  |   |
| 19. To override standard G/L processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.       |   |
| WRITE PAYMENT WINDOW OPTIONS:  |   |
| 20. Enter a '1' to protect the Next Payment Number from change. If left blank, you may change the Next Payment Number.   |   |
| 21. Enter one of the following options for handling the G/L Date:  |   |
| ' ' = No Date Restriction (Default)  |   |
| '1' = Current or Future Date Only  |   |
| '2' = System/Current Date Only   |   |

## 32.9 Auto Debit - German Disk Format (P03575DD)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| ABBUCHUNGEN V. LASTSCHRIFTEN:  |   |
| 1. Enter a '1' if the automatic debits are to be created as Abbuchungen. |   |
| If left blank, Lastschriften records will be created.                    |   |

## 32.10 Processing Automatic Debits (P03575)

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| PROOF OR FINAL MODE PROCESSING:  |   |
| 1. Enter a '1' to create the file to be sent to the bank and to create the Automatic Debit entries against the selected invoices.          |   |
| If left blank, only a proof report will be produced.   |   |
| AS OF DATE:  |   |
| 2. Enter the 'As of' Date to process. All invoices will be processed that have a comparison date on or before the As of Date.              |   |
| If left blank, the system date will default.   |   |
| DATE COMPARISON:   |   |
| 3. Enter the type of date to compare to the As of Date.  |   |
| ' ' = Net Due Date (Default)   |   |
| 'D' = Discount Due Date  |   |
| 'T' = Invoice Date   |   |
| 'G' = G/L Date   |   |
| 'S' = Statement Date   |   |
| MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM OPTIONS:   |   |
| 4. Enter the MINIMUM amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts under this amount will not be selected.      |   |
| 5. Enter the MAXIMUM amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts over this amount will not be selected.       |   |
| <b>Note:</b> The processing options above must be specified in the currency of the Bank Account.   |   |
| BANK INFORMATION:  |   |
| 6. Enter the G/L Bank Account that the invoices are being submitted to. It is MANDATORY to enter a valid account short ID for this option. |   |
| G/L DATE:  |   |
| 7. Enter a G/L Date.   |   |
| If left blank, the system date will be used.   |   |
| DISCOUNT PROCESSING:   |   |

---

| Processing Option | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|-------------------|---|
|-------------------|---|

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8. Enter a '1' if all discounts are to be processed.

If left blank, the cutoff date option will be used.

9. Enter the cutoff date for applying discounts. Discounts will not be taken if the Discount Due Date is prior to this date.

**Note:** These Discount Options also exist in Batch Receipts Processing (P03550). These options should have the same values as specified in your Batch Cash version.

---

COUNTRY SPECIFIC FORMAT SELECTION:

10. Enter the name and DREAM Writer version number of the program to be called to create the formatted file for the bank. (Press F1 for a list of available programs.)

Program Name

Program Version.

---

REMITTANCE PRINT:

11. Enter a '1' if a Customer Statement is to be printed for the Automatic Debits.

If left blank, Customer Statements will only be printed where the number of invoice details exceeds the maximum number that can be included onto the format.

12. Enter a '1' to use the Send Statement To address to retrieve the mailing address to use on the remittance. If left blank, the main mailing address of the customer will be used.

---

COPY TO TAPE/DISKETTE:

13. Enter a '1' if the Copy to Tape or Diskette option should be called automatically following Final Mode processing.

If left blank, the copy option may be run at a later stage. (Leave blank if creating paper forms).

14. Enter the version of the Copy to Tape/Diskette program P03579 to be called.

If left blank, this defaults to version ZJDE0001. Confirm values in P03579 processing options prior to running.

---

BATCH PROCESSING:

15. Enter the version number of the Batch Receipts program to be called to create and match the Automatic Debits to the selected invoice details.

If left blank, one of the two versions will default.  
ZJDE0002 - For Summary JE's. ZJDE0003 - For Detail JE's.

**Note:** verify the processing option values for the Batch Receipts version (P03550).

---

JOURNAL ENTRY CREATION:

16. Select G/L Entries Method:

' ' = Create summary total J.E.'s

'1' = Create detail J.E.'s, which will create one J.E. per deposit item.

---

BATCH CASH RECEIPTS PURGE:

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| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| 17. Enter a '1' to purge the Batch Receipts Workfile (F0312) upon run completion.<br>If left blank, the file will not be purged.   |   |
| 18. Enter the version number of the purge program P00PURGE to be called to clear records from the Batch Receipts work file F0312.<br>If left blank, version ZJDE0009 will be called. |   |
| BACS PROCESSING:   |   |
| 19. Enter a '1' if processing BACS. A report message will be issued if the processing date is a non-workday.   |   |
| 20. Enter the BACS processing date.  |   |
| 21. Enter the number of days to add to the processing date. This is used to calculate the BACS expiration date.  |   |
| 22. Enter the workday calendar to use for validating the processing and expiration dates.  |   |
| MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FOR BACS CREDITS:  |   |
| 23. Enter the MINIMUM CREDIT amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts under this amount will not be selected.  |   |
| 24. Enter the MAXIMUM CREDIT amount which is to be selected for payment via Automatic Debits. Amounts over this amount will not be selected.   |   |
| <b>Note:</b> The processing options above must be specified in the currency of the Bank Account.   |   |

## 32.11 General Ledger Post (P09870)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| BATCH SELECTION:  |   |
| 1. Enter Batch Number<br>or Batch Date<br>or Batch User ID  |   |
| PRINT SELECTION:  |   |
| 2. Identify how to print amount fields on Post Journal:<br>'1' = to Millions (w/ commas)<br>'2' = to Billions (w/o commas)<br>Blank (Default) = No Journal Printed.                 |   |
| 3. Identify which account number to print on report:<br>'1' = Account Number<br>'2' = Short Account ID<br>'3' = Unstructured Account<br>'4' = (Default) Number Entered During Input |   |
| FIXED ASSETS:   |   |

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description  |
|--|--|
| 4. Enter a '1' to post F/A entries to Fixed Assets.  | <p><b>Note:</b> DREAM Writer version ZJDE0001 of Post G/L Entries to Assets (P12800) is executed when this option is selected. All transactions selected from that DREAM Writer will be posted rather than just the current entries being posted to G/L.</p> |
| 5. Enter a 'Y' if you wish to explode parent item time down to the assembly component level. Component billing rates will be used. (This applies to batch type 'T' only.)  |  |
| CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING:   |  |
| 6. Enter a '1' to create and post Cash Basis accounting entries.   |  |
| 7. Enter units ledger type for Cash Basis Accounting entries.  |  |
| Default of blank will use "ZU" ledger type.  |  |
| ACCOUNTING FOR 52 PERIODS:   |  |
| 8. Enter a '1' for 52 Period Post.   | <p><b>Note:</b> DREAM Writer data selection is used for 52 period posting ONLY. It is NOT used for the standard post to the F0902. Additionally, 52 period date patterns must be set up.</p>   |
| TAX FILE UPDATE:   |  |
| 9. Identify when to update the Tax Work file (F0018):  |  |
| <p>'1' = V.A.T. or Use Tax only<br/>                 '2' = for All Tax Amounts<br/>                 '3' = for All Tax Explanation Codes<br/>                 Blank (Default) = No Update to File.</p>                |  |
| <p><b>Note:</b> When using Vertex Taxes the Vertex Tax Register file will be updated instead of the Tax Work file for methods '1', '2', and '3'.</p>   |  |
| 10. Adjust VAT Account for Cash Receipt Adjustments and Write Offs. Tax explanation must be a 'V'.   |  |
| <p>'1' = update VAT amount only<br/>                 '2' = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount</p>  |  |
| 11. Adjust VAT Account for Discount Taken. The Tax Rules file must be set to Calculate Tax on Gross Amount, including Discount and Calculate Discount on Gross Amount, including Tax. Tax explanation must be a 'V'. |  |
| <p>'1' = update VAT amount only<br/>                 '2' = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount</p>  |  |
| PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:   |  |
| 12. Enter DREAM Writer version of Property Management G/L Transaction Creation to be executed.   |  |
| <p>Default is version ZJDE0001. (This applies to batch types '2' and '/'.)</p>   |  |
| UPDATE OPTION:   |  |

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| 13. Enter '1' to update short ID number, company, fiscal year/period number, century, and fiscal quarter in unposted transaction records selected for posting. (May be required for custom input programs.)   |   |
| REPORT FORMAT:  |   |
| 14. Enter a '1' to print the Posting Journal in a 198 character format.<br><br>The default of blank will print the format with 132 characters.  |   |
| DETAILED CURRENCY RESTATEMENT:  |   |
| 15. Enter a '1' to create currency restatement entries. This creates records in the XA, YA, and/or ZA ledgers depending on the version you are running.   |   |
| 16. Enter the version of the Detailed Currency Restatement (P11411) to execute.<br><br>Default of blank will execute ZJDE0001.  |   |
| RECONCILIATION FILE PROCESSING  |   |
| 17. Enter a '1' to update the Cross-Environment Reconciliation file. Blank will not update the reconciliation file.<br><br><b>Note:</b> The Cross-Environment Reconciliation file can also be updated through the stand-alone Cross-Environment File Creation program.  |   |
| REVERSING JOURNAL ENTRIES:  |   |
| 18. When normal number of periods = 12 or 13 and posting a reversing entry into period 12 or 13, enter a '1' to create reversing journal entries to the first period of the following year. This is to avoid posting reversing entries to an adjusting period.<br><br><b>Example:</b><br><br>Normal number of periods = 12.<br>Period 12 ends 12/30/xx and period 13 ends 12/31/xx.<br>Journal Entry date of 12/30/xx will post reversing entry to period 01 of next year if processing option is set to '1'. |   |
| SKIP SUSPENDED TAX POST   |   |
| 19. Enter a '1' to bypass automatic submittal of the Suspended VAT post.  |   |
| BATCH TYPE SELECTION:   |   |
| <b>Note:</b> This option should NOT be changed by User.   |   |

## 32.12 Copy Tape File to Tape (P03579)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| AUTOMATIC DEBITS VERSION:   |   |
| 1. Enter the version number of the Automatic Debits for which the Copy to Tape/Diskette is to be performed. |   |
| COPY TO TAPE OPTIONS:   |   |

| Processing Option  | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|--|---|
| 2. Enter the tape unit to which the Automatic Debits file is to be copied.                                     |   |
| Tape Unit:   |   |
| Tape Density:  |   |
| Tape Volume ID:  |   |
| Tape Owner ID:   |   |
| Tape File Name:  |   |
| PC FILE DOWNLOAD:  |   |
| 3. If generating a PC file, enter the file name to be used and the library name where the file will be placed. |   |
| File Name:   |   |
| Library Name:  |   |
| File Size:   |   |
| Austrian Diskette = 120  |   |
| German Diskette = 128  |   |
| German Tape = 523  |   |
| BACS Tape = 100  |   |
| Swiss Diskette = 128   |   |
| Swiss Tape = 530   |   |
| COUNTRY SPECIFIC FORMATTING OPTIONS  |   |
| 4. Enter the country-specific program that will perform the copy to tape or the creation of the diskette file. |   |
| P03579DT - German Tape (Variable Length)   |   |

### 32.13 Load Custom Bank Tape (P03551)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| TAPE DEVICE AND LIBRARY:  |   |
| 1. Enter the tape device name.<br>(Default is TAP01)  |   |
| 2. Enter the Data File Library to be used for the load of the F03551 file.<br>(Default is *LIBL)  |   |
| JOURNAL ENTRY CREATION:   |   |
| 3. Enter '1' to create a single Journal Entry for each deposit item.<br><br>Leave blank to create a summarized Journal Entry that includes all deposit items. |   |

---

## Additional Business Practices Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 33.1, "Payment Reminders (P03530),"
- Section 33.2, "Customer Ledger Report (P7403013),"
- Section 33.3, "Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014),"
- Section 33.4, "A/P Inventory Book (P7404026),"
- Section 33.5, "A/R Inventory Book (P7403025)."

### 33.1 Payment Reminders (P03530)

| Processing Option   | Processing Option Requiring Further Description |
|---|---|
| PROOF/FINAL MODE:   |   |
| 1. Enter a '1' to print a Final payment reminder.<br>A default value of blank will print a Proof payment reminder.  |   |
| AS OF DATE:   |   |
| 2. Enter the "As Of" Date to be used for invoice selection.<br>If left blank, the current date will be used. The system selects invoices with overdue amounts and invoice dates greater than or equal to this date for payment reminders. |   |
| MINIMUM DAYS:   |   |
| 3. Enter the minimum number of days between payment reminders.  |   |
| MINIMUM AMOUNTS:  |   |
| 4. Enter the total minimum amount open for a customer that is required to send a reminder.<br><b>Note:</b> Please enter Twelve Dollars and Twenty-Five cents as 12.25, One Dollar as 1.00.  |   |
| 5. Enter the currency code that defines the minimum amount open.  |   |
| TEXT MESSAGE:   |   |
| 6. Enter a "Y" to print a text message on the reminder. (Final mode only)   |   |

---

**Processing Option**

---

**Processing Option Requiring Further Description**

---

NUMBER OF REMINDERS:

7. Enter the number of payment reminders to send.

If left blank, the default value is '3'. The system will use the number of reminders specified at the invoice level first, then at the customer level and then in this processing option until a non-blank value is found.

PRINT FORMAT:

8. Enter '1' to print the alternate format which has the address on the left side and prints a remark column and no G/L date column.

---

### 33.2 Customer Ledger Report (P7403013)

---

**Processing Option**

---

**Processing Option Requiring Further Description**

---

DATE RANGE:

1. Specify the "From" Date

2. Specify the "Through" Date

PARENT/CHILD PROCESSING:

3. Enter a "1" to list activity for parent accounts.

Leave blank to list each child account separately.

---

### 33.3 Supplier Ledger Report (P7404014)

---

**Processing Option**

---

**Processing Option Requiring Further Description**

---

DATE RANGE:

1. Specify "From" Date

2. Specify "Through" Date

ITALIAN WITHHOLDING TAX PROCESSING:

3. Enter a "1" to list Italian withholding tax on a separate line.

PARENT/CHILD PROCESSING:

4. Enter a "1" to list activity for parent accounts.

Leave blank to list each child account separately.

---

### 33.4 A/P Inventory Book (P7404026)

---

**Processing Option**

---

**Processing Option Requiring Further Description**

---

NEGATIVES BALANCES:

1. Enter '1' to print only suppliers with negative balances.

Leave blank to only print suppliers with positive balances.

---

## 33.5 A/R Inventory Book (P7403025)

---

**Processing Option****Processing Option Requiring Further Description**

---

NEGATIVES BALANCES:

---

1. Enter '1' to print only customers with negative balances.

Leave blank to print only customers with positive balances.

---



---



---

## Alternate Chart of Accounts

This appendix contains the topic:

- [Section A.1, "Data Integrity."](#)

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

### A.1 Data Integrity

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

#### A.1.1 Example: Account Defined Only in the Account Master File

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### A.1.4 Example: Reorganization of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts

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

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

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

**See Also:**

- [Section 5.1, "Setting Up an Alternate Chart of Accounts."](#)

## Depreciation Examples

This appendix contains these topics:

- [Section B.1, "Depreciation Formulas,"](#)
- [Section B.2, "Depreciation Rules."](#)

### B.1 Depreciation Formulas

Set up the following depreciation formulas for your depreciation rules.

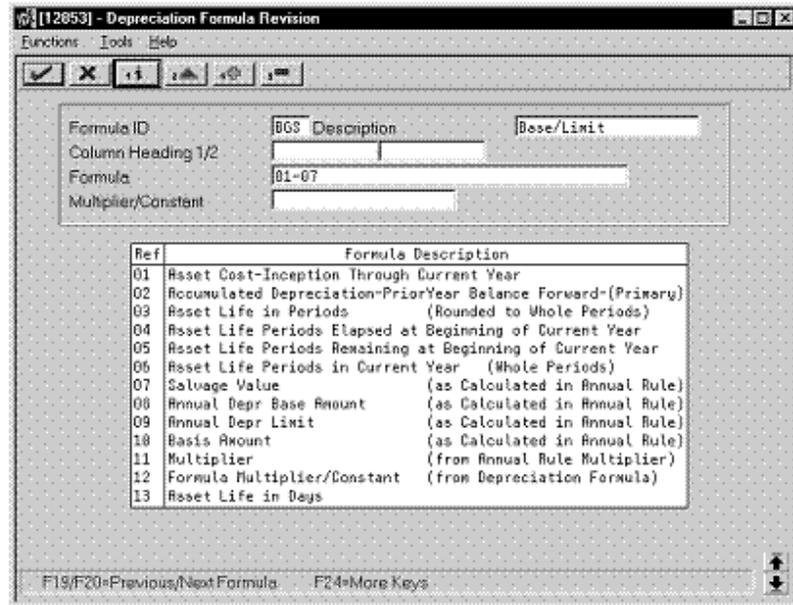
| Rule          | Formula  |
|---------------|--|
| Base/Limit    | The Base/Limit is the total amount that can be depreciated over the life of the asset. Define the Base/Limit as the cost of the asset less its salvage value.<br>Formula ID: BGS<br>Formula: 01-07 |
| Salvage Value | Define the Salvage Value as a percentage of the asset's acquisition cost.<br>Formula ID: SGS<br>Formula: 01*12<br>Multiplier/Constant: 5.0   |

Set up the following depreciation formulas for your assets.

| Asset   | Formula  |
|---|--|
| Assets acquired during the first half of year | Define a formula for assets that are placed in service in the first half of the company's fiscal year. The initial depreciation for the assets is computed for the entire year.<br>Formula ID: FYG<br>Description: Full Year German<br>Column Heading 1/2: Initial/Full Year<br>Formula: 01/03*12<br>Multiplier/Constant: 12 |

| Asset                                      | Formula  |
|--|--|
| Assets acquired in the second half of year | <p>Define a formula for assets that are placed in service in the second half of the company's fiscal year. The initial depreciation is computed for a half year.</p> <p>Formula ID: HYG</p> <p>Description: Half Year German</p> <p>Column Heading 1/2: Initial/Half Year</p> <p>Formula: 01/03*12</p> <p>Multiplier/Constant: 6</p> |
| Assets during second and subsequent years  | <p>Define a formula to compute the depreciation for all assets that are in service during the second and subsequent years.</p> <p>Formula ID: 101</p> <p>Description: Straight Line</p> <p>Formula: 10/03</p>  |

**Figure B-1 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Base/Limit)**



**Figure B-2 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Salvage Value)**

Functions Tools Help

Formula ID: 3G3 Description: Salvage Value

Column Heading 1/2:

Formula: 01\*12

Multiplier/Constant: 5.000000

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula F24=More Keys

**Figure B-3 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Assets During First Half Year)**

Functions Tools Help

Formula ID: FY6 Description: Full Year - Germany

Column Heading 1/2: INITIAL FULL YEAR

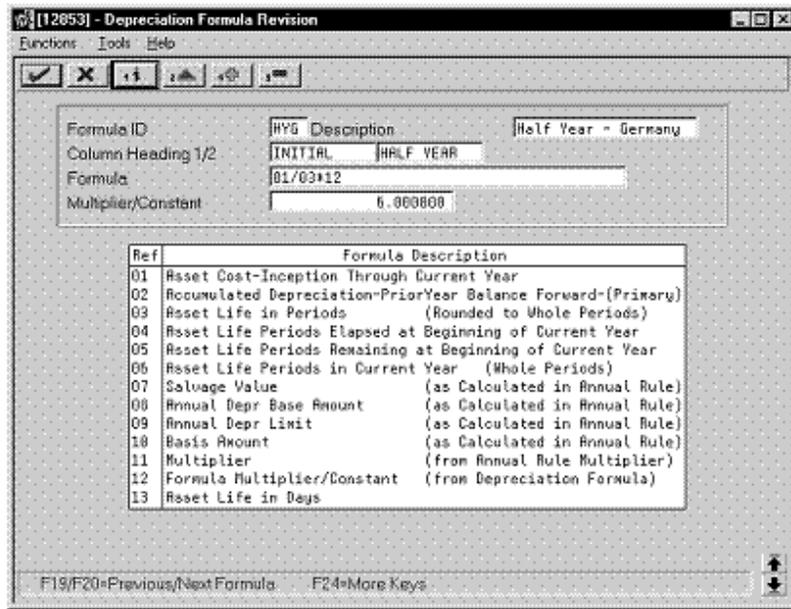
Formula: 01/03\*12

Multiplier/Constant: 12.000000

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula F24=More Keys

**Figure B-4 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Assets During Second Half Year)**



**Figure B-5 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Second and Subsequent Years)**

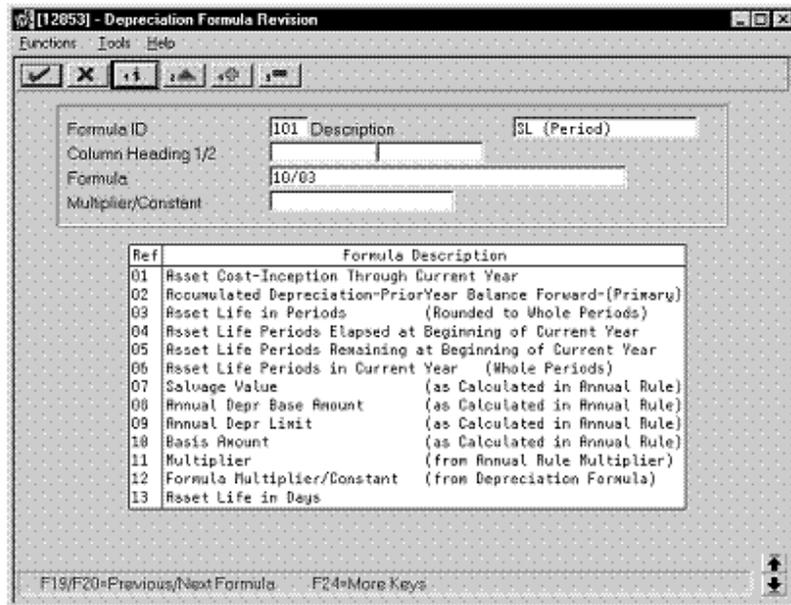


Figure B-6 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Item Balance % of Basis)

The screenshot shows a software window titled "[12653] - Depreciation Formula Revision". It features a menu bar with "Functions", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for checkmark, close, undo, redo, and print. The main area contains a form with the following fields:

- Formula ID: RHD
- Description: [Empty]
- Item Bal % of Basis: [Empty]
- Column Heading 1/2: [Empty]
- Formula:  $(( 10 \times 11 ) * ( 96 / 49 ))$
- Multiplier/Constant: [Empty]

Below the form is a table with the following data:

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

At the bottom of the window, there are navigation instructions: "F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula" and "F24=More Keys".

Figure B-7 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Investment Tax)

The screenshot shows a software window titled "[12653] - Depreciation Formula Revision". It features a menu bar with "Functions", "Tools", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for checkmark, close, undo, redo, and print. The main area contains a form with the following fields:

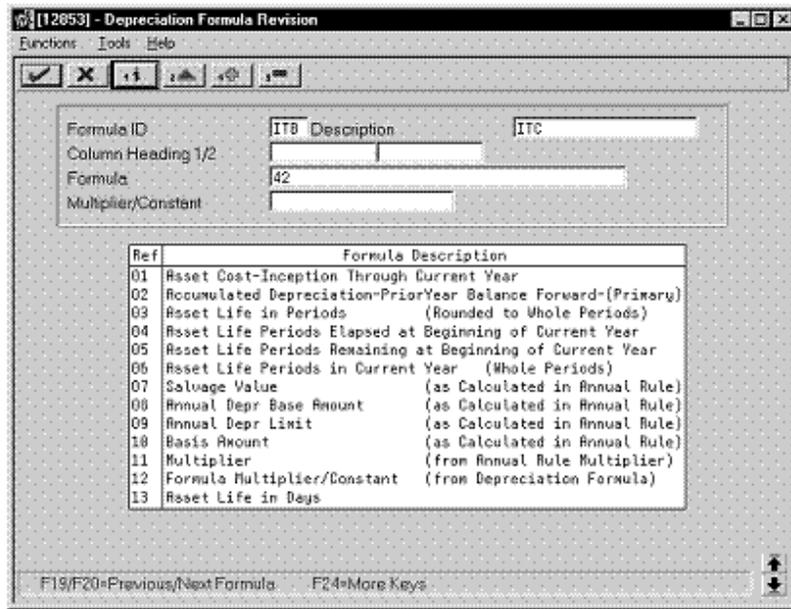
- Formula ID: ITC
- Description: [Empty]
- Investment Tax CR: [Empty]
- Column Heading 1/2: [Empty]
- Formula:  $12-10/05*06$
- Multiplier/Constant: [Empty]

Below the form is a table with the following data:

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

At the bottom of the window, there are navigation instructions: "F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula" and "F24=More Keys".

**Figure B-8 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (ITB Amount)**



**Figure B-9 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Replacement Cost)**

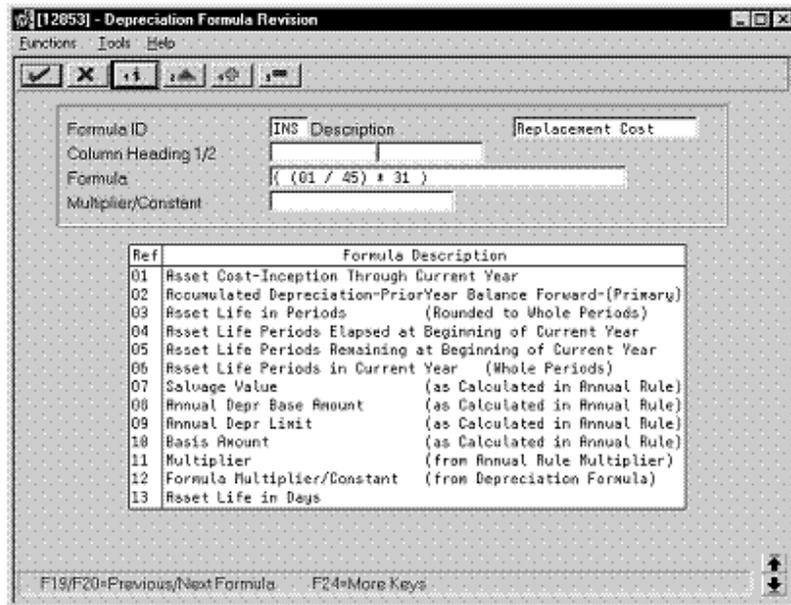


Figure B-10 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Lower Limit 1000)

Functions Tools Help

Formula ID: L10 Description: Lower Limit 1000

Column Heading 1/2:

Formula: 12

Multiplier/Constant: 100000.000000

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula F24=More Keys

Figure B-11 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Upper Limit 2500)

Functions Tools Help

Formula ID: U10 Description: Upper Limit eq 2500

Column Heading 1/2:

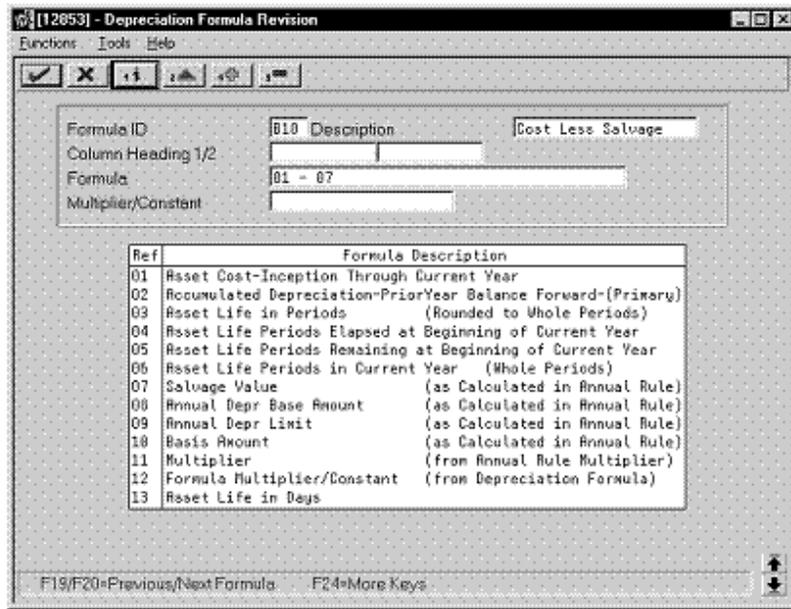
Formula: 12

Multiplier/Constant: 250000.000000

| Ref | Formula Description  |
|-----|--|
| 01  | Asset Cost-Inception Through Current Year                    |
| 02  | Accumulated Depreciation-PriorYear Balance Forward-(Primary) |
| 03  | Asset Life in Periods (Rounded to Whole Periods)             |
| 04  | Asset Life Periods Elapsed at Beginning of Current Year      |
| 05  | Asset Life Periods Remaining at Beginning of Current Year    |
| 06  | Asset Life Periods in Current Year (Whole Periods)           |
| 07  | Salvage Value (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                 |
| 08  | Annual Depr Base Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)       |
| 09  | Annual Depr Limit (as Calculated in Annual Rule)             |
| 10  | Basis Amount (as Calculated in Annual Rule)                  |
| 11  | Multiplier (from Annual Rule Multiplier)                     |
| 12  | Formula Multiplier/Constant (from Depreciation Formula)      |
| 13  | Asset Life in Days   |

F19/F20=Previous/Next Formula F24=More Keys

Figure B-12 Depreciation Formula Revision screen (Cost Less Salvage)



## B.2 Depreciation Rules

Figure B-13 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (Mid-Year Convention)

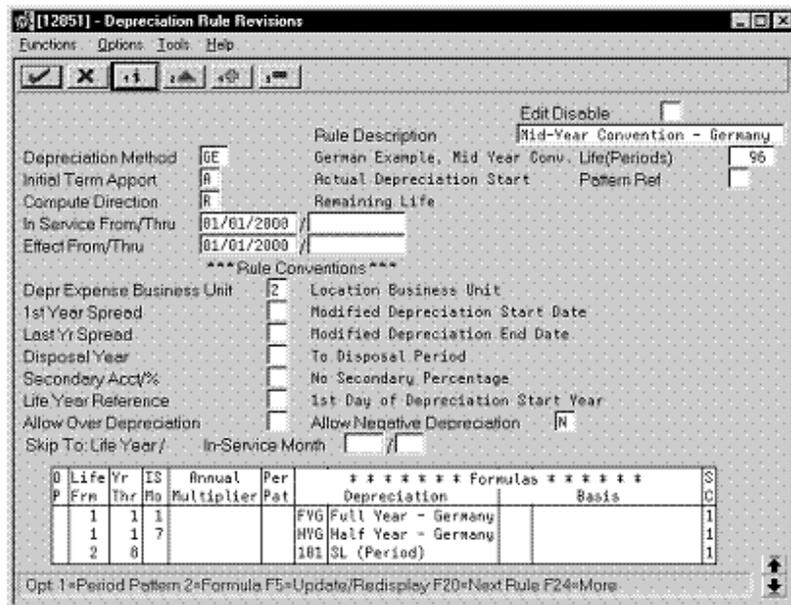


Figure B-14 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (Mid-Year Conventions, Full Year)

\*\*\* Rule Conventions \*\*\*

| 0 | Life | Yr  | IS | Annual     | Per | ***** Formulas *****              | S     |
|---|------|-----|----|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|
| P | Frn  | Thr | No | Multiplier | Pat | Depreciation                      | Basis |
| 1 | 1    | 1   |    |            |     | FVG Full Year - Germany           | 1     |
|   |      |     |    |            |     | Depr. Base / Limit                |       |
|   |      |     |    |            |     | Salvage Value \$G\$ Salvage Value |       |

Figure B-15 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (Mid-Year Conventions, Half Year)

\*\*\* Rule Conventions \*\*\*

| 0 | Life | Yr  | IS | Annual     | Per | ***** Formulas *****    | S     |
|---|------|-----|----|------------|-----|-------------------------|-------|
| P | Frn  | Thr | No | Multiplier | Pat | Depreciation            | Basis |
| 1 | 1    | 7   |    |            |     | HVG Half Year - Germany | 1     |
|   |      |     |    |            |     | Depr. Base / Limit      |       |
|   |      |     |    |            |     | Salvage Value           |       |

**Figure B-16 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (Mid-Year Conventions, Second and Subsequent Years)**

The screenshot shows the 'Depreciation Rule Revisions' window for a 'Mid-Year Convention - Germany' rule. The 'Depreciation Method' is 'GE' and the 'Life(Periods)' is '96'. The 'In Service From/Thru' and 'Effect From/Thru' dates are both '01/01/2000'. The 'Rule Conventions' section includes 'Location Business Unit' set to '2' and 'Allow Negative Depreciation' checked. A table at the bottom shows the depreciation formula: '181 SL (Period)' with a multiplier of '1'.

| Life | Yr  | IS   | Annual | Per        | Formulas    | Formulas |
|------|-----|------|--------|------------|-------------|----------|
| P    | Frm | Thru | Mo     | Multiplier | Pat         | Basis    |
| 2    | 0   |      |        | 181        | SL (Period) | 1        |

**Figure B-17 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (German Buildings)**

The screenshot shows the 'Depreciation Rule Revisions' window for a 'German Buildings' rule. The 'Depreciation Method' is 'GB' and the 'Life(Periods)' is '360'. The 'In Service From/Thru' and 'Effect From/Thru' dates are both '01/01/2000'. The 'Rule Conventions' section includes 'Responsible Business Unit' set to '1' and 'Depreciation Start Date (Modified)' set to '1'. A table at the bottom shows three depreciation items with their respective multipliers and formulas.

| Life | Yr  | IS   | Annual    | Per        | Formulas                | Formulas |
|------|-----|------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| P    | Frm | Thru | Mo        | Multiplier | Pat                     | Basis    |
| 1    | 5   |      | .07000000 |            | KHO Item Bal % of Basis | 502 Cost |
| 6    | 13  |      | .03000000 |            | KHO Item Bal % of Basis | 502 Cost |
| 14   | 30  |      | .02500000 |            | KHO Item Bal % of Basis | 502 Cost |

Figure B-18 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (German Income Tax Credit)

[12051] - Depreciation Rule Revisions

Functions Options Tools Help

Depreciation Method: **GM** Rule Description: **German ITC** Edit Disable:

Initial Term Apport:  German ITC Life(Periods): **60**

Compute Direction: **C** 1st Day of 1st Month:  Pattern Ref:

In Service From/Thru: **01/01/2000** Current Year

Effect From/Thru: **01/01/2000**

\*\*\* Rule Conventions \*\*\*

Depr Expense Business Unit:  No override

1st Year Spread:  Modified Depreciation Start Date

Last Yr Spread:  Modified Depreciation End Date

Disposal Year:  To Disposal Period

Secondary Acct(%): **5** Two Amounts - Two R/D Accounts

Life Year Reference: **1** Depreciation Start Date (Modified)

Allow Over Depreciation:  Allow Negative Depreciation:

Skip To: Life Year/ In-Service Month:  /

| 0 | Life | Yr  | IS | Annual     | Per | ***** Formulas *****  |          | S |
|---|------|-----|----|------------|-----|-----------------------|----------|---|
| P | Frn  | Thr | No | Multiplier | Pat | Depreciation          | Basis    | C |
|   | 1    | 5   |    |            |     | GMR S/L Periods       | 502 Cost | 1 |
|   | 5    | 5   |    |            |     | ITC Investment Tax CR | ITB ITC  | 1 |

Opt 1=Period Pattern 2=Formula F5=Update/Redisplay F20=Next Rule F24=More

Figure B-19 Depreciation Rule Revisions screen (Replacement Cost)

[12051] - Depreciation Rule Revisions

Functions Options Tools Help

Depreciation Method: **IN** Rule Description: **Replacement Cost** Edit Disable:

Initial Term Apport:  Replacement Cost Life(Periods): **60**

Compute Direction: **C** 1st Day of 1st Month:  Pattern Ref:

In Service From/Thru: **01/01/1997** Current Year

Effect From/Thru: **01/01/1997**

\*\*\* Rule Conventions \*\*\*

Depr Expense Business Unit:  No override

1st Year Spread:  Modified Depreciation Start Date

Last Yr Spread:  Modified Depreciation End Date

Disposal Year:  To Disposal Period

Secondary Acct(%):  No Secondary Percentage

Life Year Reference:  1st Day of Depreciation Start Year

Allow Over Depreciation:  Allow Negative Depreciation:

Skip To: Life Year/ In-Service Month:  /

| 0 | Life | Yr  | IS | Annual     | Per | ***** Formulas ***** |          | S |
|---|------|-----|----|------------|-----|----------------------|----------|---|
| P | Frn  | Thr | No | Multiplier | Pat | Depreciation         | Basis    | C |
|   | 1    | 5   |    |            |     | INS Replacement Cost | 502 Cost | 1 |

Opt 1=Period Pattern 2=Formula F5=Update/Redisplay F20=Next Rule F24=More



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## Translation Issues

This appendix contains these topics:

- [Section C.1, "Multi-Language Environments,"](#)
- [Section C.2, "Other Translation Capabilities."](#)

### C.1 Multi-Language Environments

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

**See Also:**

- [Section 3.1, "Setting Up User Display Preferences."](#)

### C.2 Other Translation Capabilities

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

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## C.2.1 Account Descriptions

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## C.2.2 Business Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## C.2.3 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions

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

**See Also:**

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

## C.2.4 Payment Term Descriptions

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

## C.2.5 User Defined Code (UDC) Descriptions

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

### See Also:

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

## C.2.6 Reminder Text

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

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

### See Also:

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



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