

## **Contents**

1 Getting Started SQL Account System				
1.1	How to set Financial Period & System Conversion Date	8		
1.2	Start SST	10		
1	.2.1 Activate SST	10		
1	.2.2 Maintain Tariff	12		
1.3	Setting of Company Profile	13		
2 N	Master Data Creation	14		
2.1	General Ledger (Maintain Chart of Account)	14		
2	2.1.1 Creating a New Account	14		
2	2.1.2 Creating a Sub Account	15		
2.2	Maintain Customer	15		
2	2.2.1 General (Maintenance)	15		
2	2.2.2 Advance Credit Control (*Pro Package Inclusive)	17		
2	2.2.3 Tax	18		
2.3	Maintain Supplier	20		
2.4	Maintain Stock Group	20		
2.5	Maintain Stock Item	21		
3 S	3 Sales & Purchase			
3.1	Purchase Order	23		
3.2	Purchase Goods Received	24		
3.3	Purchase Invoice	25		
3.4	Sales Quotation	26		
3.5	Sales Order	27		
3.6	Sales Delivery Order	27		
3.7	Sales Invoice	28		
3	S.7.1 Show double entry	28		
3.8	Sales Cash Sales	29		
3.9	Sales Credit Note	30		
3.10	Sales Cancelled Note (required partial delivery module)	31		
4 C	Customer & Supplier	32		
4.1	Customer Invoice	32		
4.2	Customer Payment	34		
4	.2.1 Local Bank Payment	34		
4	Post Dated Cheque	35		
4	2.2.3 Bounced Cheque	36		
4.3	Customer Credit Note	37		

9.1

9.15.2

9.15.3

9.15.4

Part A 89

14.2.1

14.2.2

14.2.3

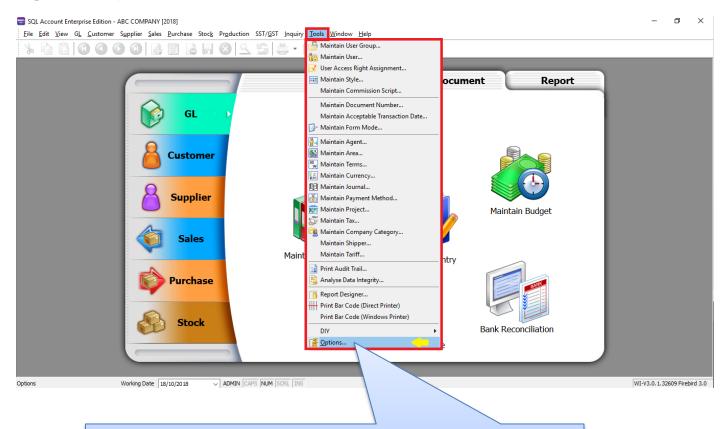
		SQL Account User Guide_SST
19.2.1	Sales Order	136
19.2.2	Production Job Order	137
19.2.3	Stock Item Assembly	138
19.3 Sto	ock Batch	139

# 1 Getting Started SQL Account System

### 1.1 How to set Financial Period & System Conversion Date

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-13\_Financial\_Period.mp4

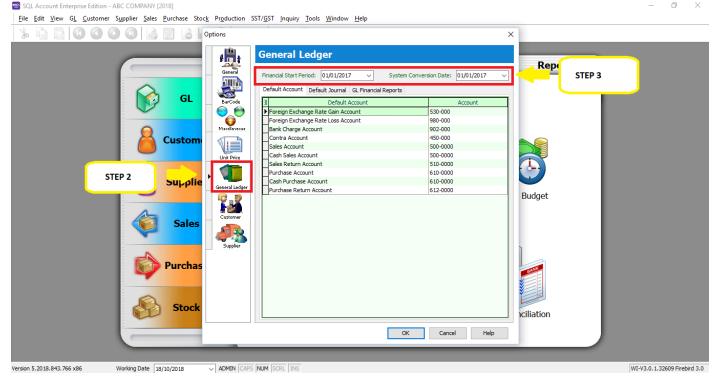
#### Step 1: Tools | Options



Once you setup your Financial Start Period & System Conversion Date it is not easy to change it again. It is set only once when you create a NEW database.

Step 2: Select General Ledger

Step 3: Select Financial Start Period & System Conversion Date



#### **Situation 1:**

My financial period starts on 1st January every year, I start using SQL from 1/1/2015.

Financial Start Period = 1/1/2015 System Conversion Date = 1/1/2015

#### **Situation 2:**

My financial period starts on 1st January every year, I start using SQL from 1/4/2015.

Financial Start Period = 1/1/2015 System Conversion Date = 1/4/2015

### 1.2 Start SST

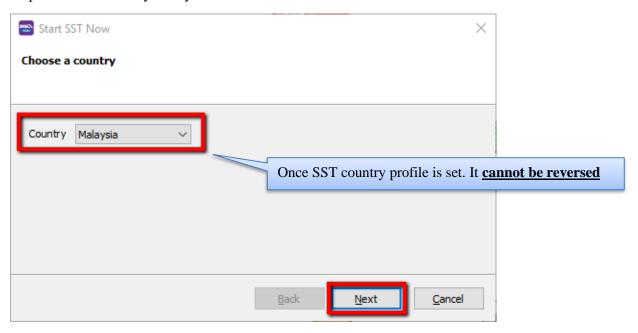
#### 1.2.1 Activate SST

This is initiate setup of SST Malaysia module in SQL Account.

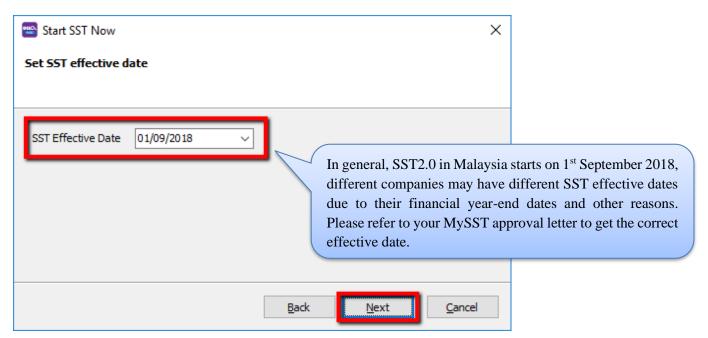
Step 1: go to SST | Start SST Now



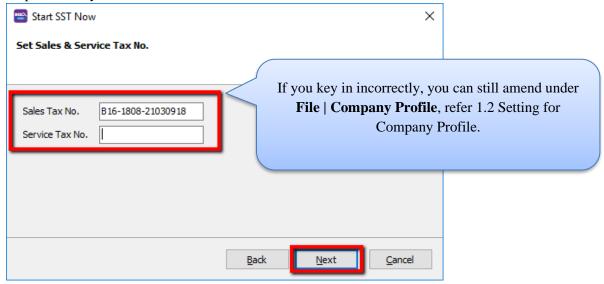
Step 2 : Choose country Malaysia & click next.



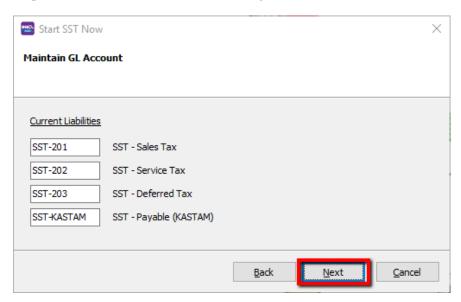
Step 3 : Set your SST Effective Date & click next.



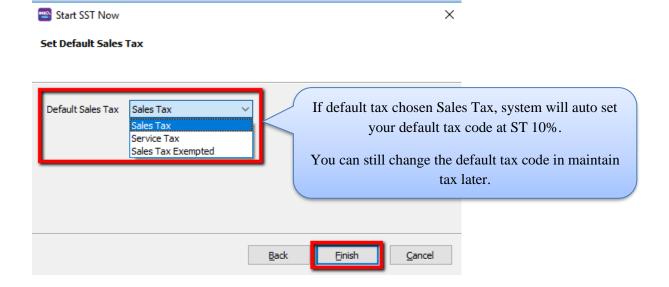
Step 4: Enter your Sales Tax Number / Service Tax Number and click on Next.



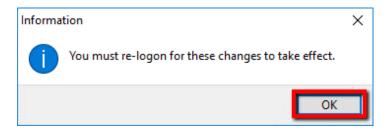
Step 5 : SQL will auto create the following account, click on Next.



Step 6: Choose your default Tax & click on Finish.



Step 7: click on OK, to re-login the system.



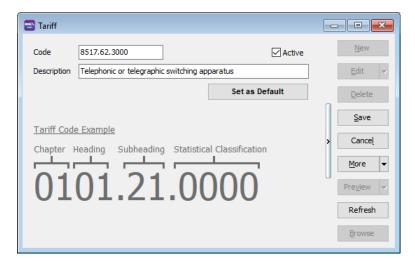
Step 8: After log-in, you will see a new drop down list for SST Functions, the SST setup is now completed.



#### 1.2.2 Maintain Tariff

Step 1: go to Tools | Maintain tariff | New

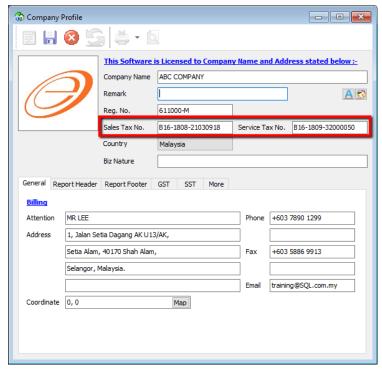
Insert your product tariff code here, you can also find out your product tariff code from <a href="http://mysstext.customs.gov.my/tariff/">http://mysstext.customs.gov.my/tariff/</a>



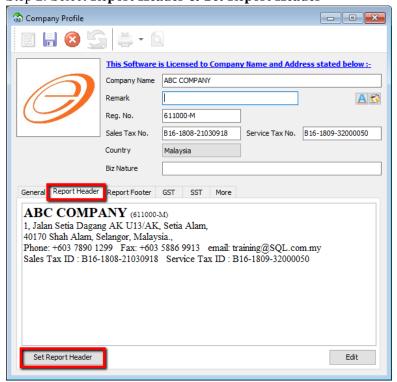
### 1.3 Setting of Company Profile

### Step 1: File | Company Profile

Fill in your company particulars and if this company is subject to both sales and service tax, fill in the Sales Tax number / Service Tax number.



Step 2: Select Report Header & Set Report Header



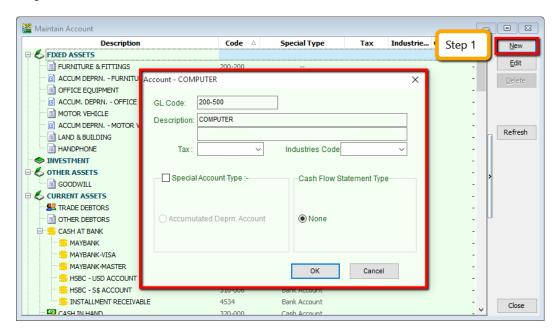
### 2 Master Data Creation

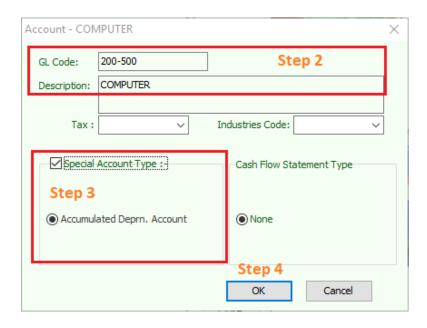
### 2.1 General Ledger (Maintain Chart of Account)

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/03-01\_GL\_Chart\_of\_Account.mp4

#### 2.1.1 Creating a New Account

- Step 1: Select GL | Maintain Account | Select category (e.g. Fixed Assets) | New
- Step 2: Enter the **GL Code** and **Description** (alphanumeric characters are acceptable)
- Step 3: Check the **Special Account Type** if applicable, e.g. the account is belonging to Accumulated Deprn Account (Fixed Assets)
- Step 4: Click OK. Your new account is now created.

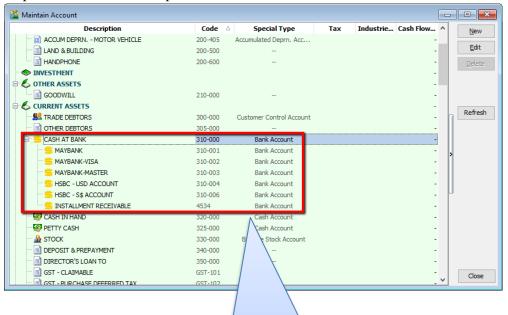




#### 2.1.2 Creating a Sub Account

Step 1: Point to the parent account (e.g. Cash at Bank)

Step 2: Follow the same steps from 2.1.1 Create New Account



You are allow to create an *unlimited level* of sub accounts. Just point to any account, and add a sub or sub-sub account to it.

#### 2.2 Maintain Customer

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/04-01\_Maintain\_Customer.mp4

There are 4 main tabs under Maintain Customer, let's look at them

#### 2.2.1 General (Maintenance)

**Create New Customer** 

- Step 1: Customer | Maintain Customer | New
- Step 2: Enter the customer's name and other information accordingly.
- Step 3: You can categorize your customers into different groups, e.g. Category, agents, area
- Step 4: You can also insert more than one billing / delivery addresses (unlimited)
- Step 5: There are different options for viewing a customer aging and customer statement

#### **Customer Statement**

**Brought Forward: Summary Statement** 

Open Item: Detail Statement

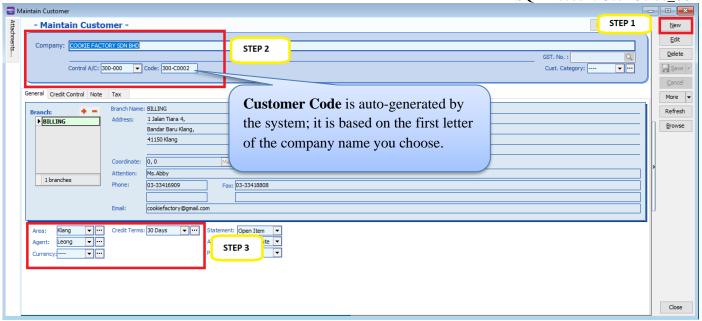
#### **Customer Aging**

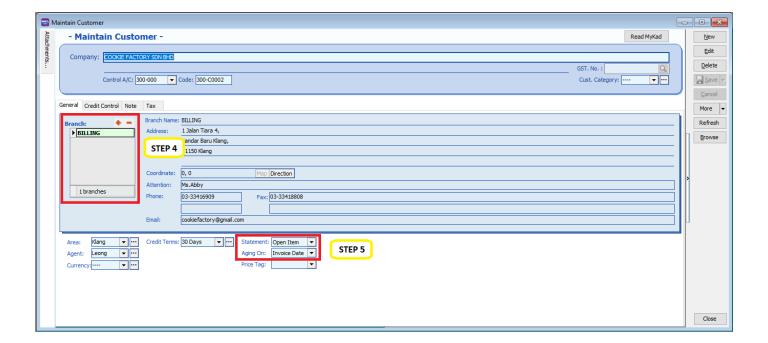
Invoice Date: based on IV Date

Due Date: Based on after due date

(terms)

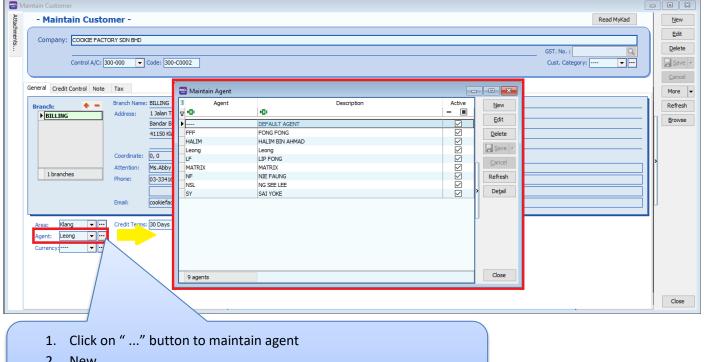
SQL Account User Guide\_SST





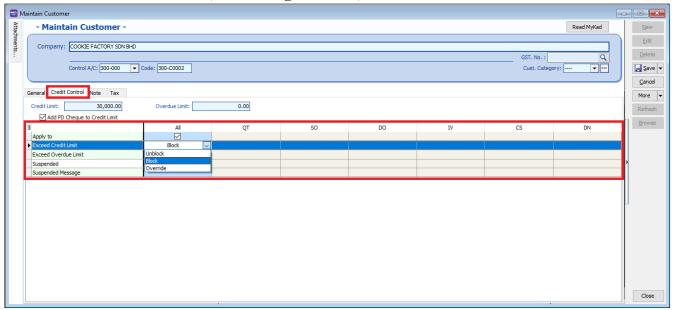
For step 3, how do you create your new agent/ area? Refer to the step below:

SQL Account User Guide\_SST



- New 2.
- 3. Insert Code & Description

#### 2.2.2 **Advance Credit Control (\*Pro Package Inclusive)**



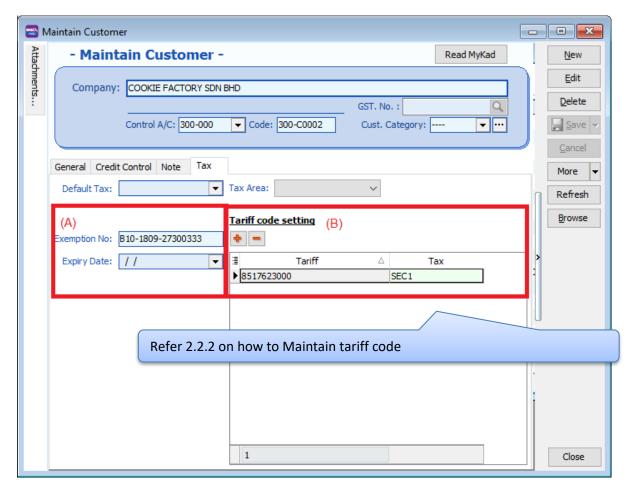
You can set the credit limit and overdue limit amounts as well as blocking a certain transaction entry for specific customers. What does the document include and for the following documents: Quotation(QT), Sales Order(SO), Delivery Order(DO), Invoice (IV), Cash Sales (CS) and Debit Note(DN)

We can also set once exceed limit & overdue limit,

- **Unblock No restrictions** i.
- ii. Block - Blocked for all users
- Override Certain users which have access rights can key in their username & password to override. iii.
- iv. Suspended - Blocked with suspended message

#### 2.2.3 Tax

If the customer provides you with certificate exemption number (refer next page on sample exemption letter), you may fill in part A & B as below.



### **Exemption Tax codes explanation:**

No	PART D	EXPLANATORY NOTES				
18b3	Schedule C (Raw Materials	Packaging / Components)				
i	Item 1 and 2 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material Exempted from Sales Tax)	<u>Item</u>	<u>Persons</u>	Goods Exempted	Tax Code	
		1	Any registered manufacturer	Raw materials, components, packaging materials excluding petroleum.	SEC 1	
		2	Any registered manufacturer of petroleum product	Raw materials, components, packaging materials including petroleum to be used as raw material.	SEC 2	
ii	i Item 3 and 4 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material on behalf of Registered Manufacturer Exempted From Sales Tax)	3	Any person acting on behalf of registered manufacturer	Raw materials, components, packaging materials excluding petroleum.	:SEC 3	
		4	Any person acting on behalf of registered manufacturer of petroleum product	Raw materials, components, packaging materials including petroleum to be used as raw material.	SEC 4	
iii	Item 5 (Value of Work Performed Exempted from Sales Tax)	5	Any registered manufacturer	Semi-finished <b>taxable goods</b> or finished <b>taxable goods</b> for subcontract work and subsequently returned after completion of work. Report as value of work performed.	SEC 5	

Sales Tax Exemption Video guideline: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/SQLEstream/videos/1129056503937602/">https://www.facebook.com/SQLEstream/videos/1129056503937602/</a>

Exemption Certificate Number: B10-1809-27300333



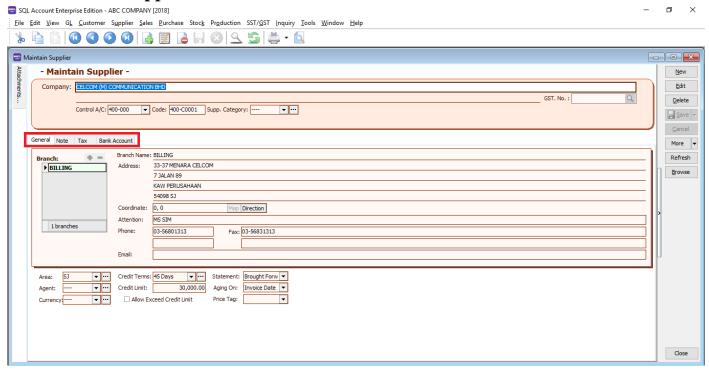
### SALES TAX (PERSONS EXEMPTED FROM PAYMENT OF TAX) ORDER 2018 SALES TAX ACT 2018

CERTIFICATE UNDER THE SALES TAX (PERSONS E ORDER 2018	XEMPTED FROM PAYMENT OF TAX)
TAN ONG ON	G
I(Director, Manager, Secretary or any of	her authorized person)
COOKIE FACTORY SDN BHD	), B10-1808-22000111
(Name of firm or company, Sales Tax 1, Jalan Setia Dagang AK U13/AK, Setia Alag	o, 40170 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
address (Address of place of bu	siness)
I hereby certify that the raw materials, components, pack	aging materials and manufacturing aids
as described in the Appendix are imported/purchased with	h exemption from sales tax under Item 1
Schedule C, Sales Tax (Persons Exempted From Paym	ent of Tax) Order 2018, for use in the
manufacture of goods, subject to the conditions specified	by the Director General.
Signa	dure:
200 110	TAN ONG ONG
	700101-10-0000 ity Card Number
Desig	gnation : DIRECTOR

This document is computer printed and digitally signed. No signature is required

05/09/2018 Date: .....

### 2.3 Maintain Supplier



Maintain Supplier it's just a mirror of Maintain Customer, please refer to 2.2 Maintain Customer.

Additional features: GIRO (beta version)

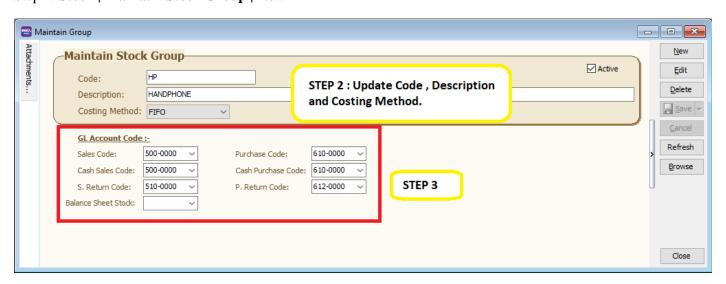
 $\underline{http://www.sql.com.my/document/sqlacc\_docs/PDF/13-05-GIRO\_SupplierPayment.pdf}$ 

### 2.4 Maintain Stock Group

Allows the user to set default account posting for the a particular group of items.

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/08-01\_Maintain\_Stock\_Item.mp4

Step 1: Stock | Maintain Stock Group | New



Step 2: You can enter your **code** and **description**; you can also assign your **costing method** e.g. FIFO, Weighted Average & Fixed Cost.

Step 3: Assign the account accordingly to sales, cash sales, sales return, purchase, cash purchase and purchase return.

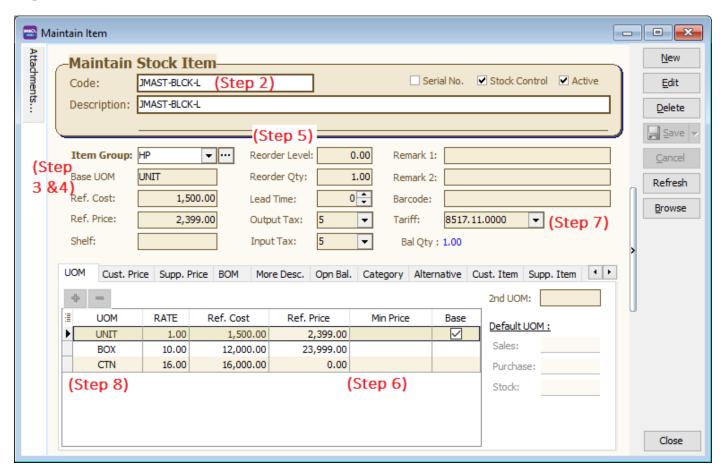
In this case, you can create a different stock group for a different costing method, to apply on a different item code.

#### 2.5 Maintain Stock Item

Allows user to maintain an item or service that you provide for your business.

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/08-01\_Maintain\_Stock\_Item.mp4

Step 1: Stock | Maintain Stock Item | New.



Step 2: You can enter your code and description.

Step 3: You can assign your item to a **group** (see 2.4 Maintain Stock Group to create a new group)

Step 4: You can insert **Base UOM** as default / **smallest unit of measurement. Ref Cost and Ref Price** are used as **default purchase and sales price**.

Step 5: We categorize **Reorder Level, Reorder Qty and Lead Time** as one group. The settings here; allow you to pre-set all these details, so that if the stock quantity drops to the reorder level, report is generated as a reminder to reorder.

**Reorder Level** = When stock balance drops to a certain level, system will be able to prompt you to re-order your stock

**Reorder Qty** = The quantity you wish to reorder when you print reorder advice report

**Lead Time** = The number of days required for your stock item to arrive.

Output Tax = Default output tax code for an item (only need to define if different from the system default output tax in Tools | Option | Customer)

**Input Tax** = Default input tax code for an item (only need to define if different from the system default output tax in **Tools** | **Option** | **Supplier**)

\*\* If you pre-set Tax in Customer & Stock Item, system default will capture Maintain Customer Tax Code only follow by Stock Item \*\*

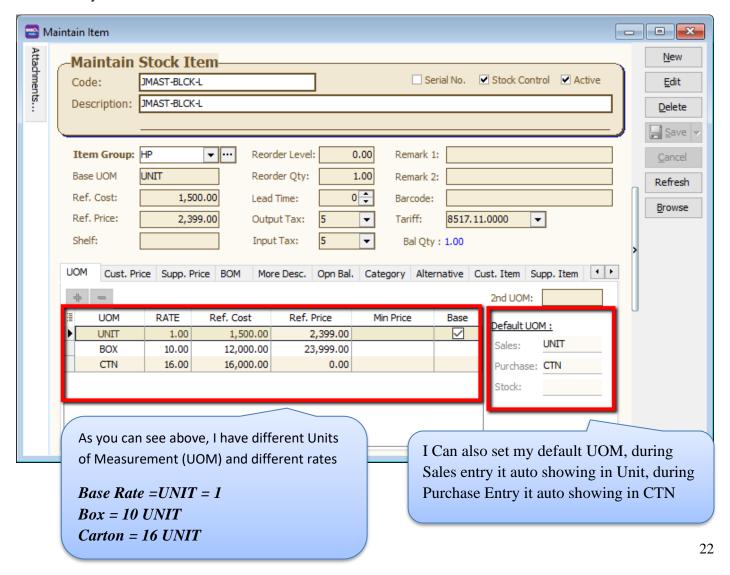
Step 6: You can set MIN PRICE, so that your sales personnel won't sell below min price.

Step 7: assign your product tariff code (refer 2.2.2 on how to maintain tariff code)

#### Step 8: Multiple UOM purpose is useful for different packaging, as illustrated by the scenario below:

#### Scenario A:

The items that i selling having different packaging as below, I can sell by *pcs*, by *box* or by *carton*. Now, I can pre-set them this way:



### 3 Sales & Purchase

#### 3.1 Purchase Order

Step 1: Purchase | Purchase Order | New

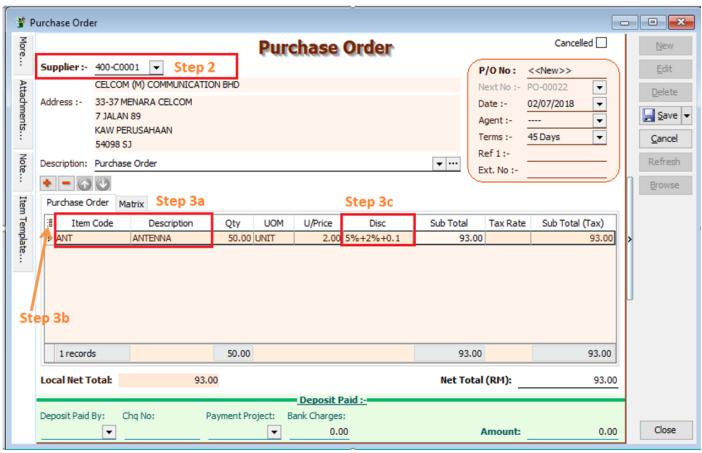
Step 2: Select Supplier

Step 3a: Insert Item Code and details (e.g. Qty, Unit Cost)

Tips: You can navigate the search column by using the "TAB" button on your keyboard. It will apply to all drop down tables.

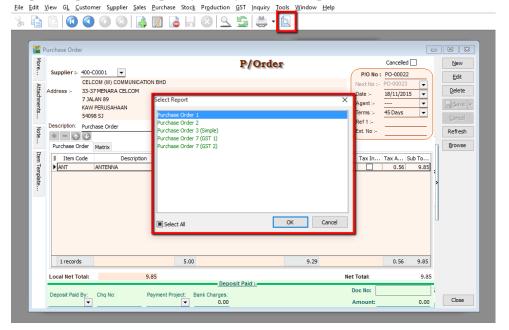
#### Step 3b: Click on the show/hide/move column icon to customize your column layout.

Step 3c: If you want to key in for a discount amount, you may tick the discount field by following step 3b and update the discount field. You can key in multiple levels of discount as shown by the picture attached.



Step 4: After updating, click Save.

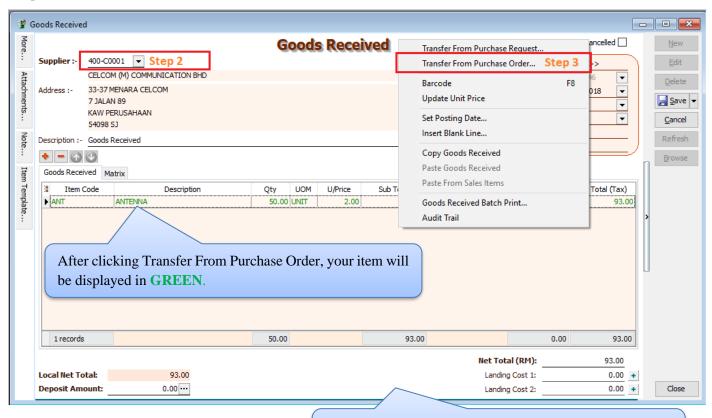
Step 5: To preview the report, you may click on the preview button and select the format you wish to print.



#### 3.2 Purchase Goods Received

- Step 1: Purchase | Goods Received | New
- Step 2: Select Supplier Code
- Step 3: Right Click on G/R Note title, select Transfer from Purchase Order, tick the document that you wish to transfer

Step 4: Save the Goods Received Note

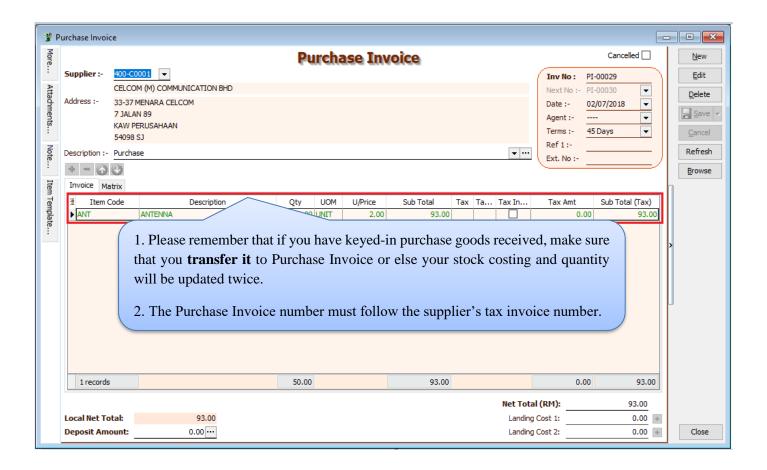


Once you save the Goods Received Note, the system will automatically update the stock quantity and costing.

### 3.3 Purchase Invoice

- Step 1: Purchase | Purchase Invoice | New
- Step 2: Select Supplier Code
- Step 3: Right Click on Purchase Invoice title, select Transfer from Goods Received, tick the document that you wish to transfer

Step 4: Save the Purchase Invoice



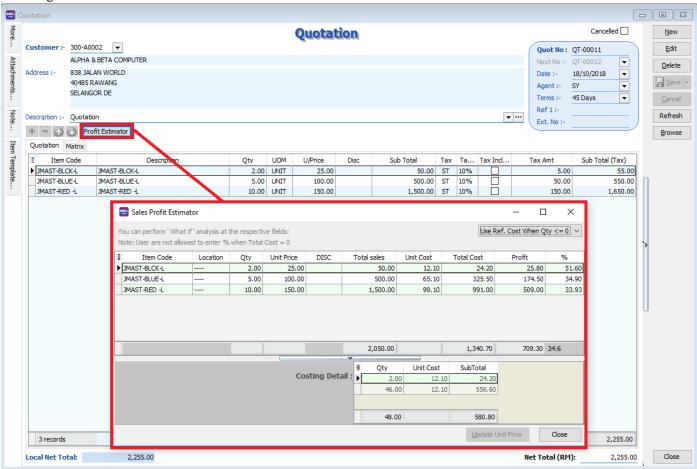
### 3.4 Sales Quotation

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/06-01\_Sales\_Quotation.mp4

#### Step 1: Sales | Quotation | New

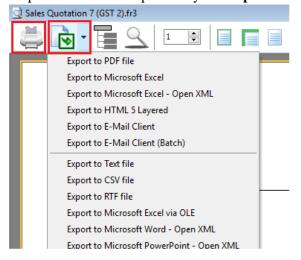
#### Step 2: Select Customer Code

Step 3: Insert the item that is requested by the customer, and you can estimate your profit & loss in this transaction by checking on **Profit Estimator** 



Step 4: After everything is keyed in correctly, save the Sales Quotation

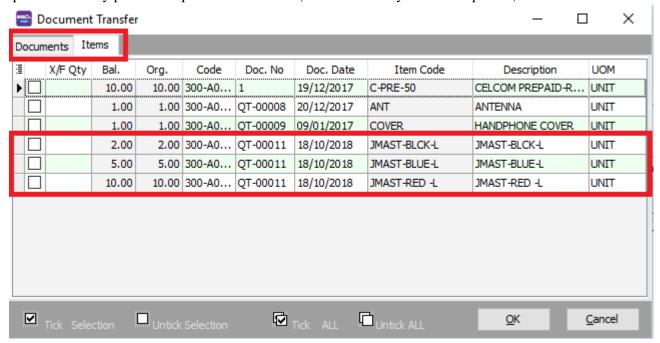
Step 5: Preview the report and you can print or export it into PDF/ Email/ RTF(Microsoft Word)/Excel or others.



#### 3.5 Sales Order

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/06-02\_Sales\_Order.mp4

- Step 1: Sales | Sales Order | New
- Step 2: Select Customer Code
- Step 3: **Right Click on Sales Order title,** select **Transfer from Quotation**. You can either transfer the whole quotation or only part of the quotation document (\*Partial Delivery Module requested)



Step 4: Save the Sales Order.

For additional reports showing outstanding sales orders, you can access **Sales** | **Print Outstanding Sales Document Listing**, and select **Sales Order** to view. This also applies to other sales documents.

#### 3.6 Sales Delivery Order

- Step 1: Sales | Delivery Order | New
- Step 2: Select Customer Code
- Step 3: Right Click on D/Order title, select Transfer from Sales Order.
- Step 4: Save the **Delivery Order.** 
  - 1. Once the delivery order is saved, the stock will be deducted.

### 3.7 Sales Invoice

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/06-04\_Sales\_Invoice.mp4

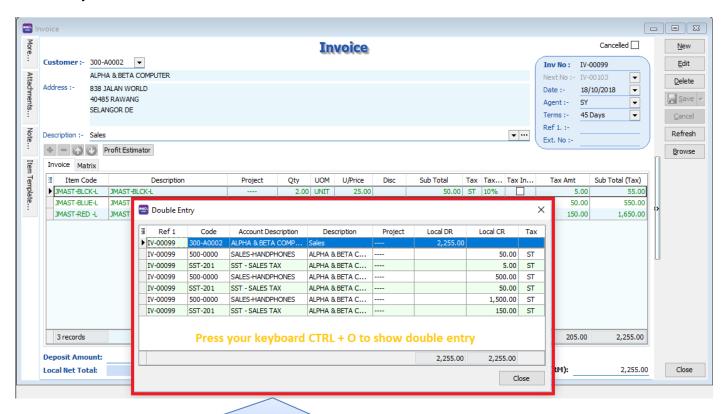
- Step 1: Sales | Invoice | New
- Step 2: Select Customer Code
- Step 3: Right Click on Invoice title, select Transfer from Delivery Order.
- Step 4: Save the Invoice.

#### 3.7.1 Show double entry

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FAKSzjEezjo&t=9s

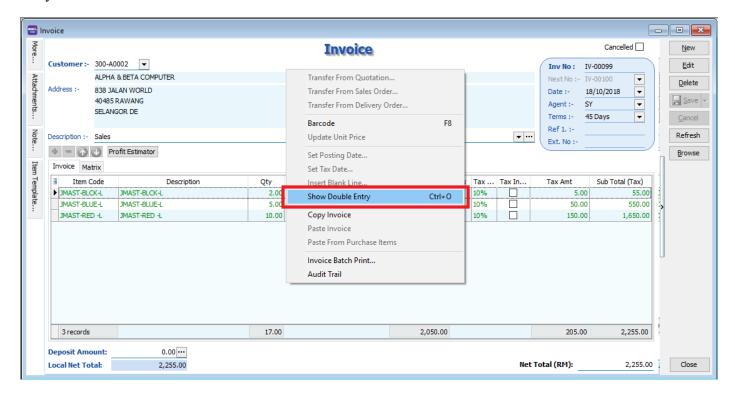
#### There have 2 methods to show double entry of the transactions:

First Method - After you save then invoice then you can press on keyboard short cut key "Ctrl + O" to get the show double entry result.



Tips: Once you save your Sales Invoice, you can press your keyboard CTRL + O to check your double entry of this sales invoice.

Second Method – After you save the invoice, you may right click on the wording of Invoice then select "Show Double Entry".



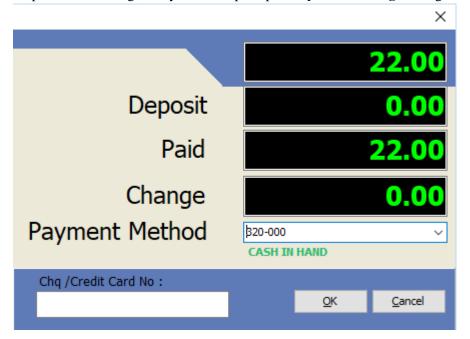
### 3.8 Sales Cash Sales

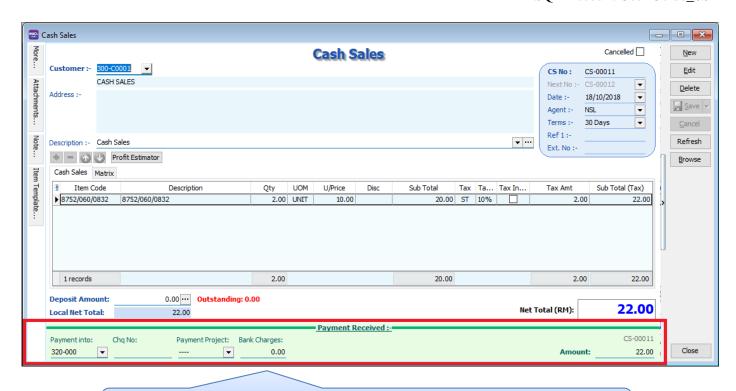
Step 1: Sales | Cash Sales | New

Step 2: Select Customer Code

Step 3: Insert item and Save the Cash Sales.

Step 4: When saving, the system will prompt a Payment/ Change dialog box





Upon Save, the payment received info will update automatically & system will also auto generate an official receipt in customer | Customer Payment.

### 3.9 Sales Credit Note

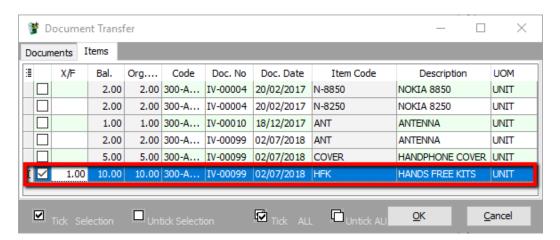
http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/06-07\_Sales\_Credit\_Note.mp4

Step 1: Sales | Credit Note | New

Step 2: Select Customer Code

Step 3: Right Click on Credit Note title, select Transfer from Sales Invoice/ Cash Sales, enter the returned quality in X/F column.

Step 4: Save the Credit Note.

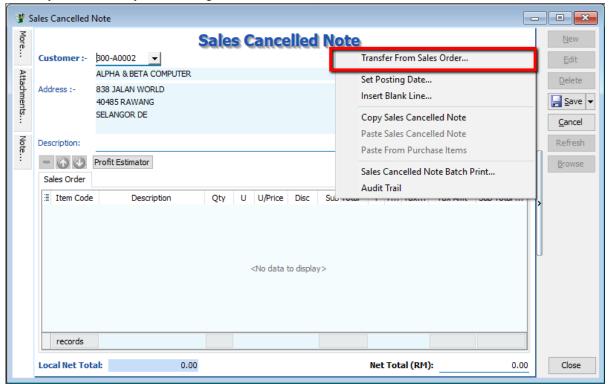


### 3.10 Sales Cancelled Note (required partial delivery module)

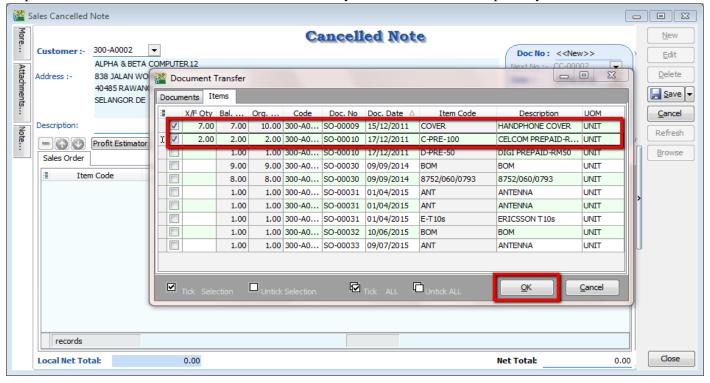
Sales Cancelled Note is used for the cancelling of any outstanding Sales Order.

Step 1: Sales | Sales Cancelled Note | New.

Step 2: **Right Click on the Cancelled Note title**, select **Transfer from Sales Order**; (in Sales Cancelled Note, items can only be inserted by transferring from Sales Order)



Step 3: You can choose to transfer the sales order either by the whole document or partially.



Step 4: Save the Cancelled Note.

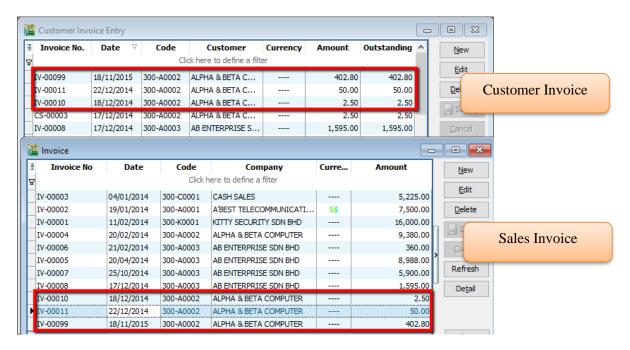
### 4 Customer & Supplier

### 4.1 Customer Invoice

The difference between Customer Invoice and Sales Invoice:

Customer Invoice shows only the accounts code and does not show Qty / Unit Price.

**Sales Invoice** is linked to the stock and account modules. Hence, we advise users who need to key in stock items to use Sales Invoice. Once the information in the Sales Invoice is updated, the information in the Customer Invoice will automatically be updated by the system.



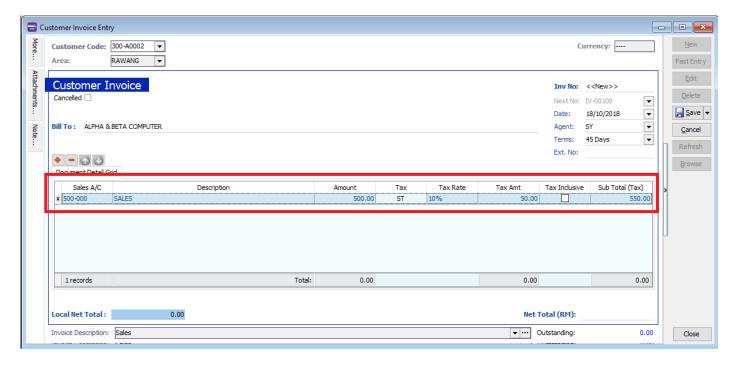
Create a new Customer Invoice?

Step 1: Customer | Customer Invoice | New

Step 2: Select **Customer Code** | insert transaction and amount.

Step 3: Save

### SQL Account User Guide\_SST

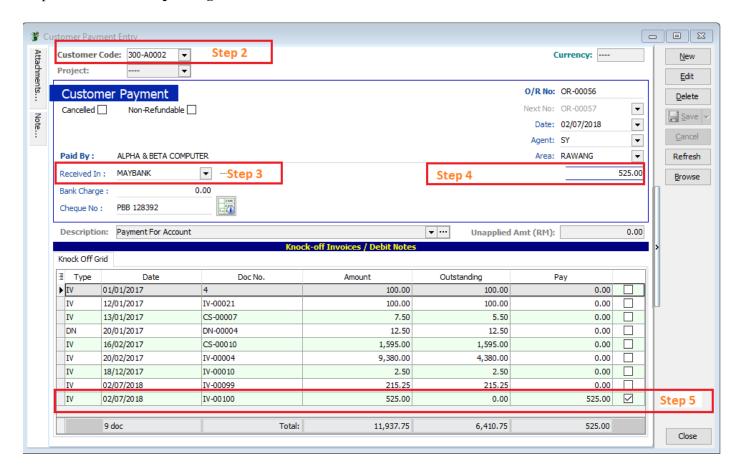


### 4.2 Customer Payment

### 4.2.1 Local Bank Payment

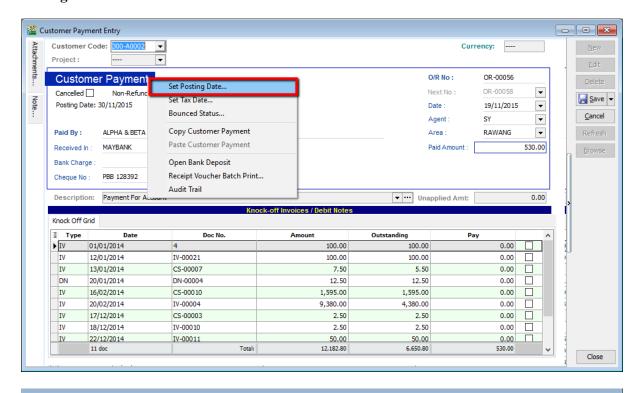
http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/04-03a\_Customer\_Payment\_Local\_Payment.mp4

- Step 1: Customer | Customer Payment | New
- Step 2: Select your Customer
- Step 3: Select the bank for your account and cheque no if applicable
- Step 4: Key in the customer payment amount
- Step 5: Tick the corresponding invoice/debit note to be knocked off



#### 4.2.2 Post Dated Cheque

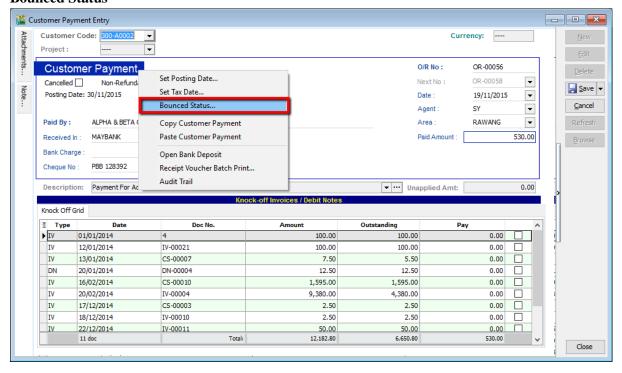
Step 1: Search for the payment that you want to edit, click on **Edit**, right click on Customer Payment, you will see **Set Posting Date** 

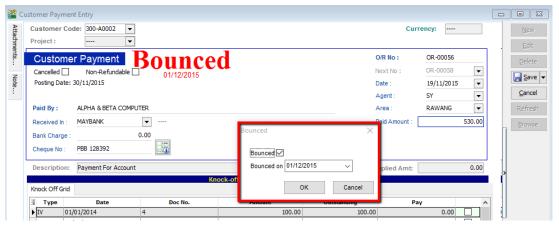




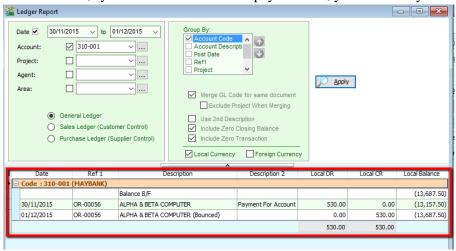
#### 4.2.3 Bounced Cheque

Step 1: Search for the payment that you want to edit, click on **Edit,** right click on Customer Payment, you will see **Bounced Status** 





After bounced, system will auto revert the payment out, you can view your ledger.



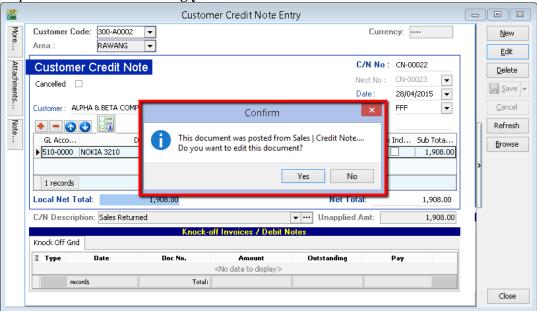
### 4.3 Customer Credit Note

If the situation involves return stock from customer, please do Sales Credit Note and knock off it in Customer Credit Note as below step.

#### Step 1: Customer | Customer Credit Note

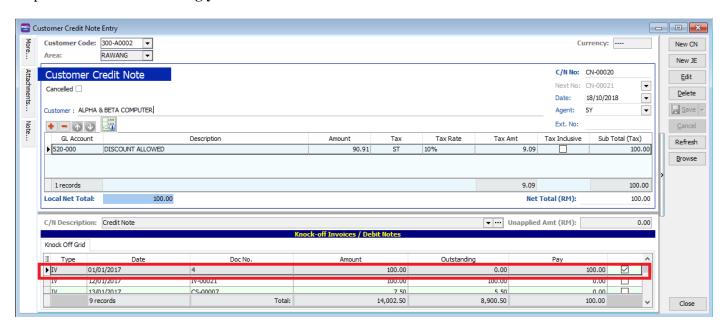
#### Step 2: Edit | Click Yes

Step 3: Knocked off accordingly.



#### If it does not involve with returned stock, e.g. discount given with

- Step 1: Customer | Customer Credit Note | New CN
- Step 2: New | Select Customer | Select GL Account | Amount
- Step 3: Knocked off accordingly.



#### 4.3.1 New JE

For non-GST adjustment purpose, a new Journal (JE) is available in

- A. Customer Debit Note and Credit Note
- B. Supplier Debit Note and Credit Note

#### Step 1: Customer | Customer Credit Note | New JE.

Step 2: New | Select Customer | Select GL Account | Amount.



Step 3: Knocked off accordingly.

#### 4.4 Customer Refund

You can use this document to refund a customer. You can knock off with Customer Payment or Credit Note which have unapplied amounts.

- Step 1: Customer | Customer Refund.
- Step 2: Choose the Customer | Select your Payment Method | Enter your Refund Amount
- Step 3: Knock off the payment or credit note and save.



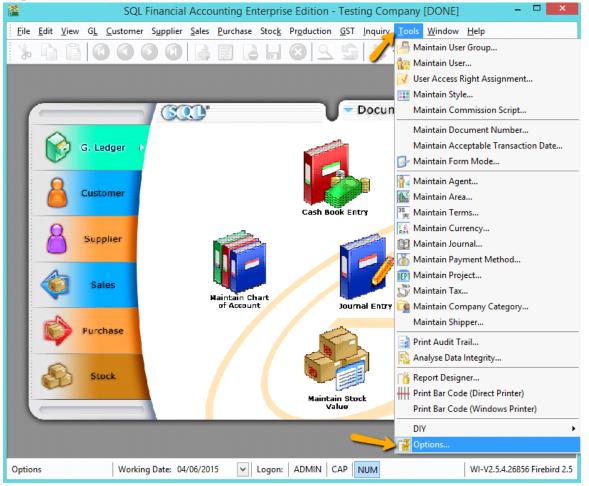
#### 4.5 Customer Contra

If you have a customer who is also a supplier, you may want to offset the outstanding customer and supplier invoices. This is known as a contra entry. You can offset the two invoices by using Customer Contra and Supplier Contra. This means that when you record the invoices as being paid, it will not affect your current bank account balance.

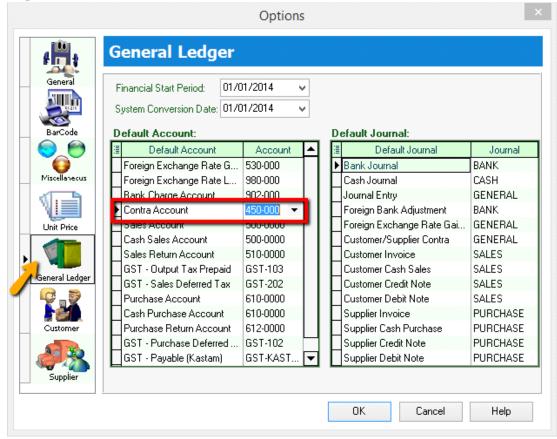
#### **Scenario:**

If you have an outstanding sales invoice for RM200 and a purchase invoice for RM150 for the same customer or company, the actual amount owed to you is RM50 and the contra entry amount is RM150.

Step 1: Tools | Options.

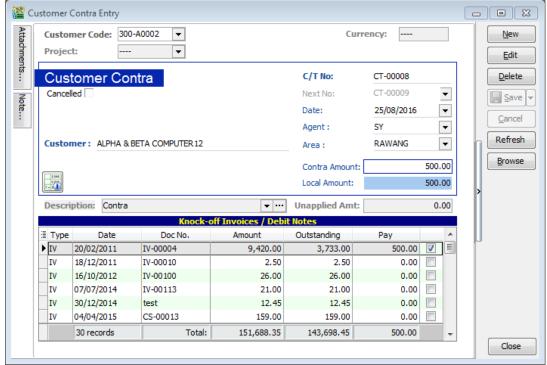


Step 2: General Ledger | Make sure you have assigned a contra account.



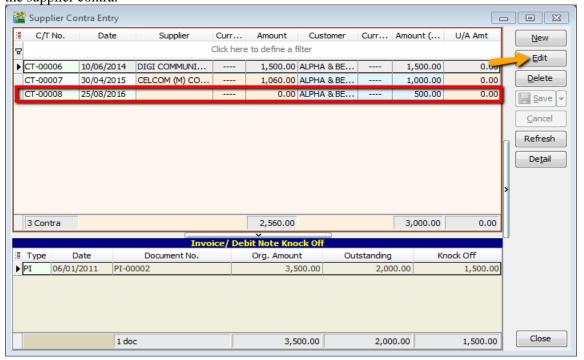
- Step 3: Customer | Customer Contra | Click New.
- Step 4: Select Customer Code and key-in the contra amount.

Step 5: Knock off the corresponding invoice and Save.

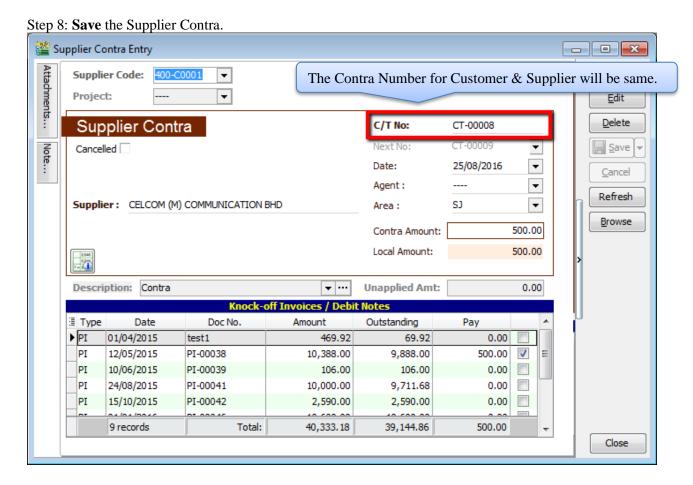


### Step 6: Go to Supplier | Supplier Contra.

Step 7: You will realize that the **SAME transaction will appear at Supplier Contra Screen,** you just have to **EDIT** the supplier contra.



Step 7: After Editing you need to update the supplier contra info accordingly and knock off the outstanding invoices of supplier.



**Supplier module** is the similarly feature with Customer Module. You can repeat the Supplier Module same as Customer guide start from 5.2 Customer Invoice  $\rightarrow$  5.6 Customer Contra.

How to use **InterBank GIRO** for supplier payment? Refer to Interbank GIRO guide start from *11 InterBank GIRO*.

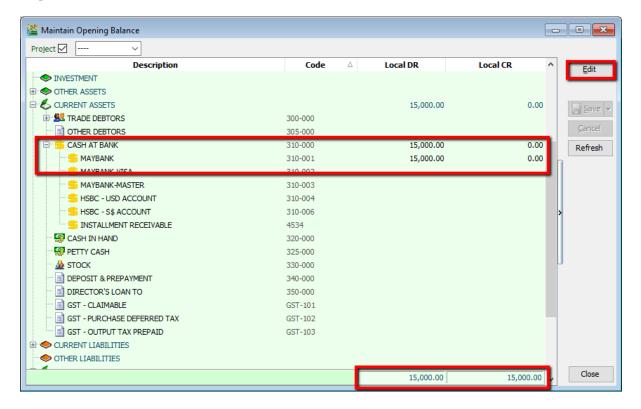
## 5 General Ledger

## 5.1 Opening Balance

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc tutorial/03-04 GL Opening Balance.mp4

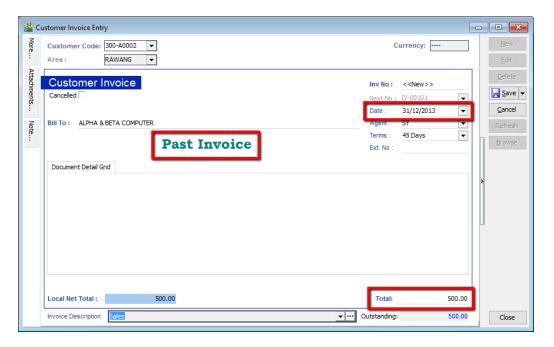
#### 5.1.1 General Ledger

- Step 1: GL | Maintain Opening Balance
- Step 2: Highlight the account that you wish to key in as opening balance, and click Edit.
- Step 3: Insert the figure in local Dr or local Cr. Then Save.
- Step 4: Make sure the Dr and Cr figures tally



## 5.1.2 Customer and Supplier

- Step 1: Customer(Supplier) | New
- Step 2: Set the **Date** (before system conversion date)
- Step 3: Key in only the outstanding amount.
- Step 4: The words "Past Invoice" must appear; (they will not appear if the inserted date is after system conversion date) Click **Save.**

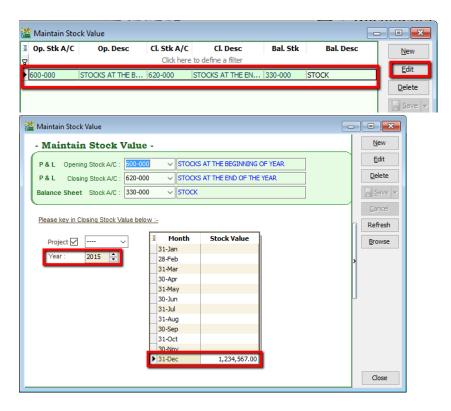


#### 5.1.3 Stock Value

Step 1: GL | Maintain Stock Value | Edit

Step 2: Set the year

**Step 3: Insert the Opening Balance** 

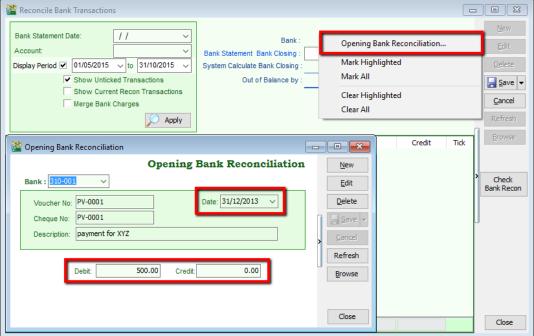


#### 5.1.4 **Bank Reconciliation**

Step 1: GL | Bank Reconciliation | New

## Step 2: Right click, to see Opening Bank Reconciliation

Step 3: **Set the Date** (before System Conversion Date) Reconcile Bank Transactions



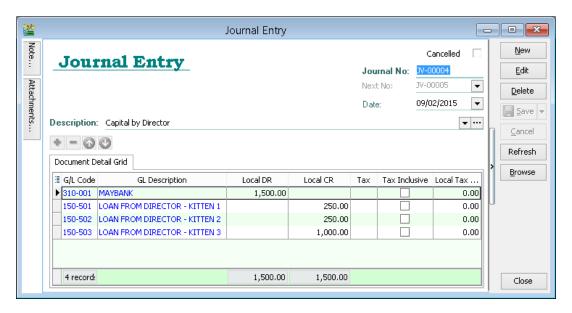
# 5.2 Journal Entry

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/03-03\_JournalEntry.mp4

#### Step 1: GL | Journal Entry

### Step 2: Key in your double entry

Step 3: Click on Save (System will blocked in Dr and Cr are not tally)



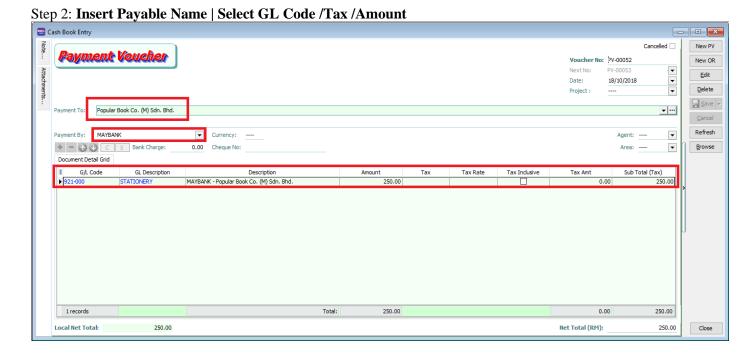
## 5.3 Cash Book Entry

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/03-02\_Cash\_Book.mp4

Cash book entry is normally used for a non-customer/ supplier payment or receipt e.g. payment for salaries, utilities etc.

Step 1: GL | Cash Book Entry | New (choose between Payment Voucher or Official Receipt)



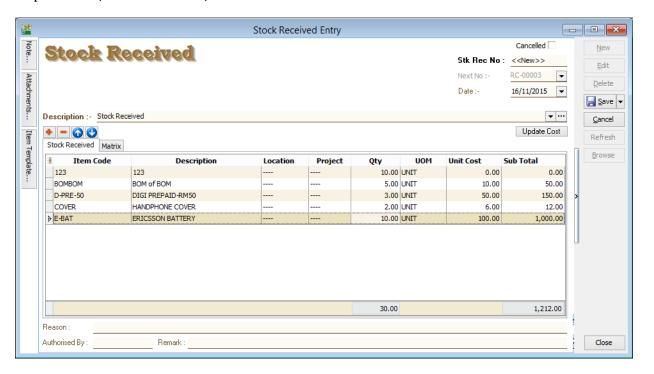


## 6 Inventory

### 6.1 Stock Received:

Allows user to increase stock quantity without purchasing. It is normally used when you have assembled or manufactured finished goods. Just key-in the item code, quantity IN and cost that you want.

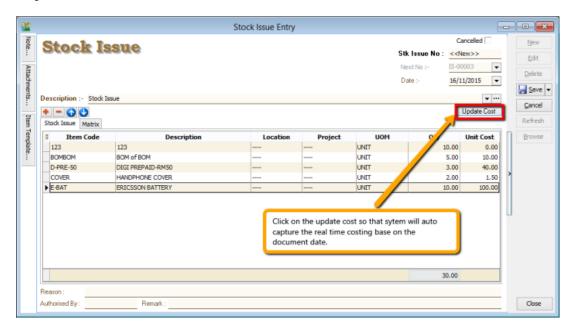
Step 1: Stock | Stock Received | New.



## 6.2 Stock Issue:

Allows user to **decrease stock quantity without selling**. It is normally used when you consume raw material during assembly or when manufacturing finished goods or even sometimes for internal usage. Just key-in the item code, quantity OUT and cost and you may also click on the Update Cost, then the system will auto-detect the actual costing base on your document date.

Step 1: Stock | Stock Issue | New.



## 6.3 Stock Adjustment / Stock Take:

Allows user to key-in quantity in and quantity out from the system, just like a combination of stock received and stock issue. Normally used for stock take purposes. (Stock | Stock Adjustment | New)

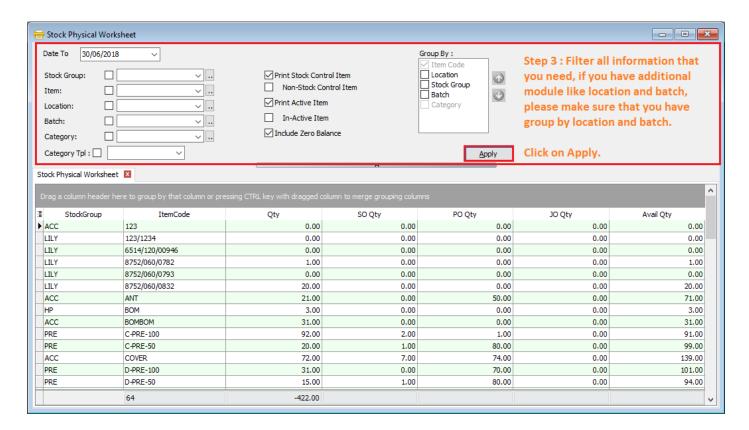
http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/GST-03\_StockTax.mp4

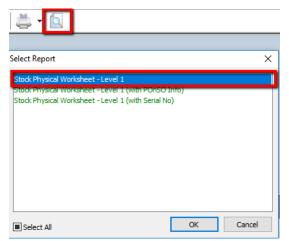
#### How SQL System can help during Stock Take?

Step 1 & 2: Click on Stock then choose Print Stock Physical Worksheet.

Step 3: Filter by date, stock group or others information that you want to do for the stock take, please make sure that you choose the correct location and batch if you have these two modules.

Step 4 : click on Preview & choose your report format.

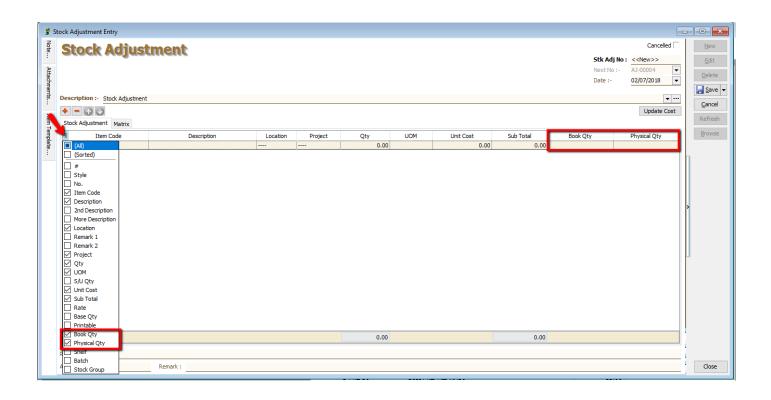




Step 5: Print out the "Stock Take Sheet" for stock keeper. The stock keeper should manually fill in the actual quantity into the "physical qty" column.

	As At	<b>Take Sheet</b> : 30/06/2018				
Training Material-SST					Page 1 of	
Item Code	Description	UOM	Book Qty	Physical Qty	Remark	
123	123	UNIT	0.00			
123/1234	123/1234	UNIT	0.00			
6514/120/00946	6514/120/00946	UNIT	0.00			
8752/060/0782	8752/060/0782	UNIT	1.00			
8752/060/0793	8752/060/0793	UNIT	0.00			
8752/060/0832	8752/060/0832	UNIT	20.00			
ANT	ANTENNA	UNIT	21.00			
ВОМ	ВОМ	UNIT	3.00			
5011	BOM of BOM	UNIT	31.00			
вомвом						
	CELCOM PREPAID-RM100	UNIT	92.00			

Step 6: After complete updating the stock take report by your stock-keeper, do your stock adjustment in system from **Stock | Stock Adjustment | and drag out Book Qty and Physical Qty.** 



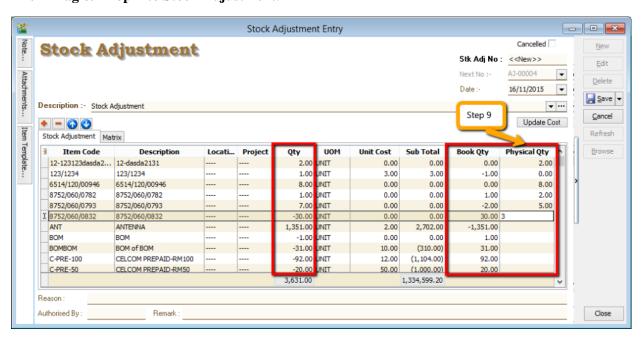
SQL Account User Guide SST - E X Stock Physical Workshee <u>N</u>ew Date To 30/06/2018 Group By: ✓ Print Stock Control Item

Non-Stock Control Item Stk Adj No: <<New>> Edit Stock Group Delete Item: 02/07/2018 • Batch Print Active Item Location П Save ▼ ☐ In-Active Item **~** ... Batch: <u>C</u>ancel ☑ Include Zero Balance Update Cost П Category Tpl : Apply

Hint: to Open both Stock Adjustment & Stock Physical Worksheet simultaneously, you

UOM Unit Cost Sub Total Book Oty Physical

Step 8: Click on the first item in **Stock Physical Worksheet**, press on **Ctrl** + **A** on the keyboard to select all items. **Then Drag & Drop into Stock Adjustment.** 



Step 9: Based on the stock keeper's Stock Take Report, **fill in the actual physical quantity** in your warehouse into the Stock Adjustment **Physical Qty column**, the system will calculate the variance based on the Book Qty and apply a correction to the Qty column.

**Book Qty** = Quantity that is recorded in system.

**Stock Adjustment** 

Drag it & Drop into this Stock Adjustment screen

can press on window | Tile Vertical

Description :- Stock Adjustmen

Stock Adjustment Matrix

• - O O

Item Code

**Physical Qty** = Actual Quantity at your warehouse.

Qty = Variance between Physical and Book Quantity, system will auto-adjust then update accordingly. (Physical Qty – Book Qty)

## 7 Reports

## 7.1 General Ledger Report

#### 7.1.1 Balance Sheet

Go to GL | Print Balance Sheet

Step 1: Select your date

Step 2: Choose your preferred format

Step 3: "Show Up to Level" under Option refer to the depth of sub-accounts in your Maintain Chart of Account, the higher the value, the more level of detail will be shown.

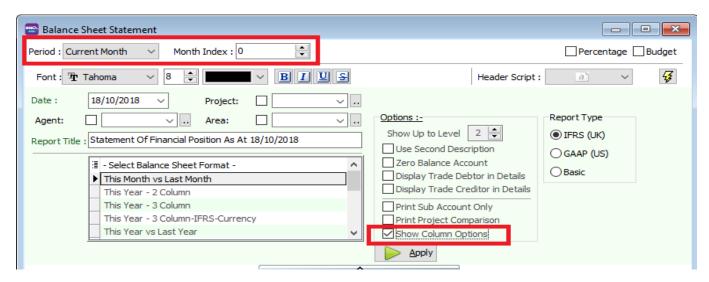
Step 4:

- a. Use second description use second description which is controlled at GL | Maintain Chart of Account
- b. **Zero Balance Account** choose to show accounts in the report even if their amount is 0.
- c. Display Trade Debtor/Creditor in Details show per customer account in detail

#### Step 5:

- a. Print Sub Account Only Select a certain account to view
- b. **Print Project Comparison** you are allowed to view your report by project (project module requested)
- c. Show Column Options you can preset setting as attached

Step 6: Apply



#### 7.1.2 Profit & Loss Statement

### Go to GL | Print Profit and Loss Statement

- Step 1: Select your date
- Step 2: Choose your preferred format

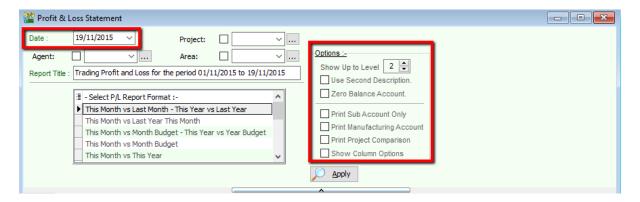
Step 3:

- a. Use second description use second description which is maintained under GL | Maintain Chart of Account
- b. Zero Balance Account choose to show accounts in the report even if their amount is 0

Step 4:

- a. Print Sub Account Only Select a certain account to view
- b. **Print Manufacturing Account** you are only allowed to view manufacturing account if you have set it up under Maintain Chart of Account
- c. **Print Project Comparison** you are allowed to view your report by project (project module requested)
- d. Show Column Options refer Balance Sheet

Step 5: Apply



#### 7.1.3 Trial Balance

#### Go to GL | Print Trial Balance

- Step 1: Select your date
- Step 2: Filter by project, area, agent (optional)
- Step 3: Tick whether you want to view General Ledger, Sales Ledger(Customer) or Purchase Ledger (Supplier)

#### Step 4:

- a. **Use second description** use second description is which maintained under GL | Maintain Chart of Account b. **Zero Balance Account** choose to show accounts in the report even if their amount is 0
- Step 5: Apply Trial Balance 01/01/2016 to 25/08/2016 Date: Sort By: Account Code ▼ ... **(1)** Project: Account Description Agent: ••• ... Show Zero Balance General Ledger **Apply** Use 2nd Description Sales Ledger (Customer) Purchase Ledger (Supplier Month To Date Year To Date DR Code Description CR DR CR ▶ 100-001 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL 883.50 0.00 100-002 5% PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL 0.00 1,003.03 100-500 SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT 0.00 270.00 150-000 RETAINED EARNING 0.00 7,173,131.27

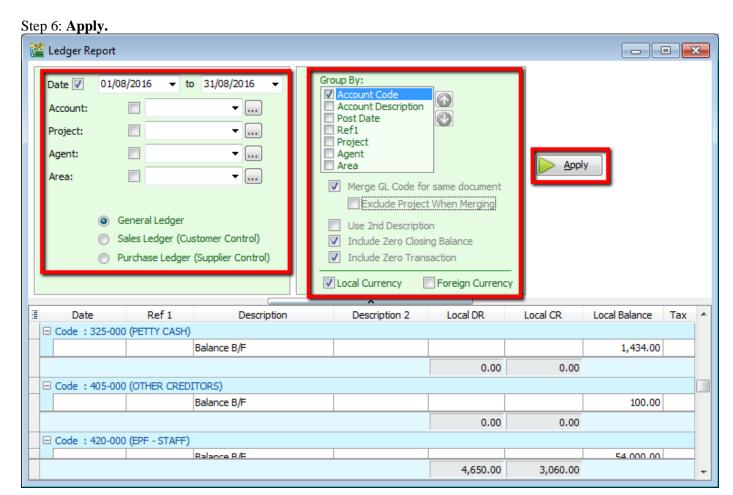
#### 7.1.4 Ledger Report

Go to GL | Print Ledger Report

- Step 1: Select your date
- Step 2: Filter by account, project, area, agent (optional)
- Step 3: Tick whether you want to view General Ledger, Sales Ledger(Customer) or Purchase Ledger (Supplier)
- Step 4: System can generate by group and give you a summary of each group (group/sort by)

#### Step 5:

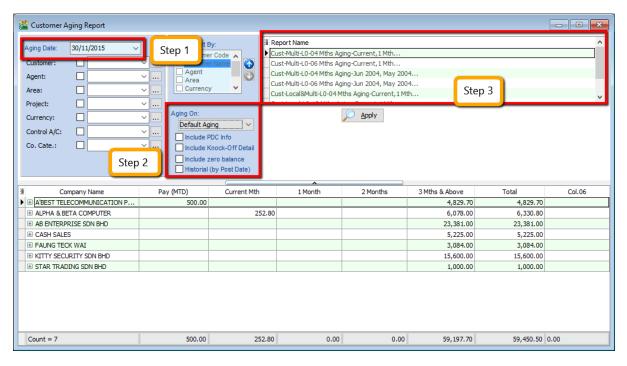
- a. **Merge GL Code for same document** if you have the same account in one single transaction, the system will automatically merge, if you want to separate the account code for the same document, please un-tick.
- b. Exclude Project when merging exclude project when merge GL Account.
- c. Use second description use second description which is maintained under GL | Maintain Chart of Account
- d. Include Zero Closing Balance choose to show accounts in the report even if their amount is 0
- e. **Include Zero Transaction** choose to show accounts in the report even if there are 0 transactions.
- f. **Local Currency & Foreign Currency** If you have foreign currency transactions, you can tick the foreign currency so that the system will show the figures in foreign currency compare versus local currency.



### 7.2 Customer Report

#### 7.2.1 Customer Aging

- Step 1: Customer | Print Customer Aging | Filter Aging Date
- Step 2: Choose your preferred report format options.
- Step 3: You can select either 4 months, 6 months or 12 months aging
- Step 4: Click on Apply



#### 7.2.2 Customer Statement

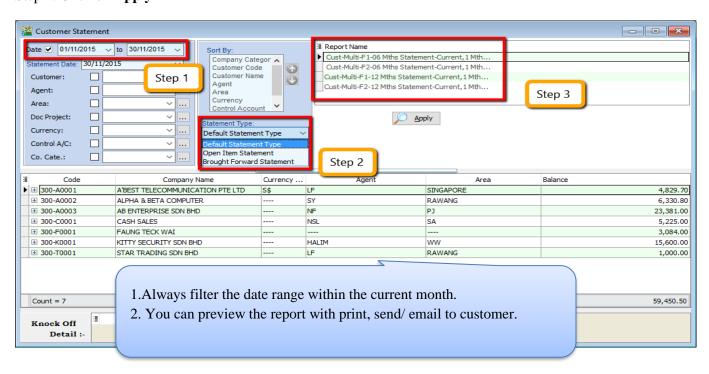
### Step 1: Customer | Print Customer Statement | Set Date Range

Step 2: Choose your preferred options.

- a. Default Statement Type The default Setting preset under Maintain Customer
- b. **Open Item Statement** Show all outstanding transaction row by row
- c. **Brought Forward Statement** Show outstanding amount from previous months as a lump-sum

Step 3: You can select either 6 months or 12 months' statement

Step 4: Click on Apply

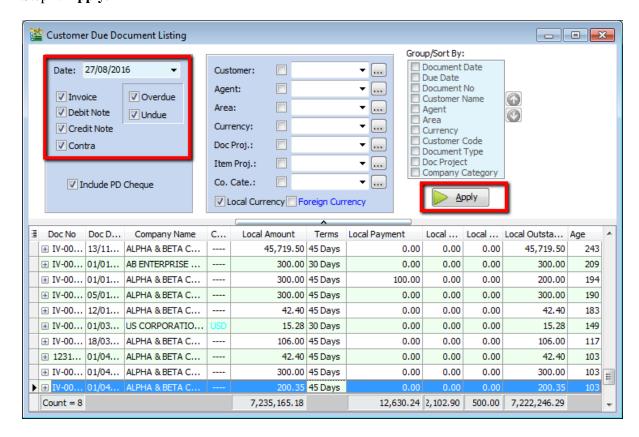


#### 7.2.3 Customer Due Document Listing

In this report, you can print a reminder letter to remind customers of outstanding amounts.

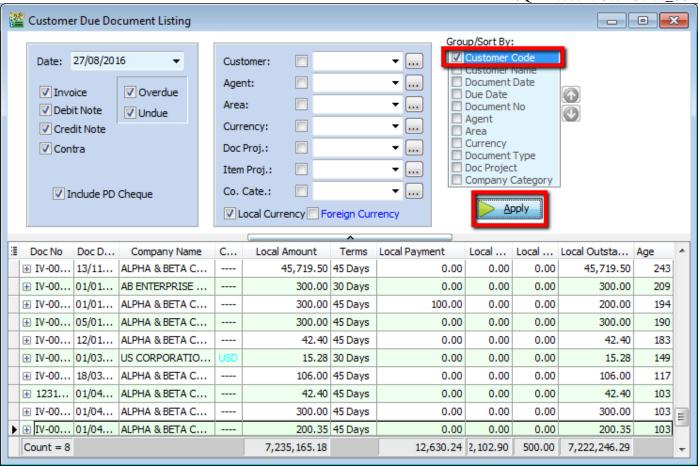
- Step 1: Filter by Date, Document (Invoice, Debit Note, Credit Note, Contra)
- Step 2: Overdue or Undue document.
- Step 3: System can generate by group and give you a summary on each group (group/sort by)

Step 4: Apply.

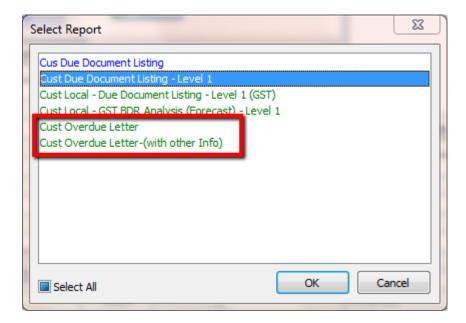


Step 5: If you want to print a reminder letter, make sure you tick the customer code under "group / sort by" and Apply.

SQL Account User Guide SST



Step 6: Preview the report and you will see Cust Overdue Letter, choose your preferred format.



## Testing Company o

Date: 27/08/2016 Page: 1 of 1

To: ALPHA & BETA COMPUTER 838 JALAN WORLD 40485 RAWANG SELANGOR DE

#### RE: OVERDUED ACCOUNT

Our record shows that an amount of RM

10.60 is now overdued. A list of overdued involces is shown as below :

DATE	TYPE	INV/DN NO.	TERMS	DUE DATE	AGE	AMOUNT DUE
13/05/2015	IV	IV-00127	45 Days	27/06/2015	427	10.60

Total Amount:

10.60

We shall be grateful if you could let us have your payment soonest possible.

This is a computer generated document. Please ignore this reminder should you have made the aforesaid payment.

Thank you and best regards,

Yours faithfully,

Account Dept.

-----

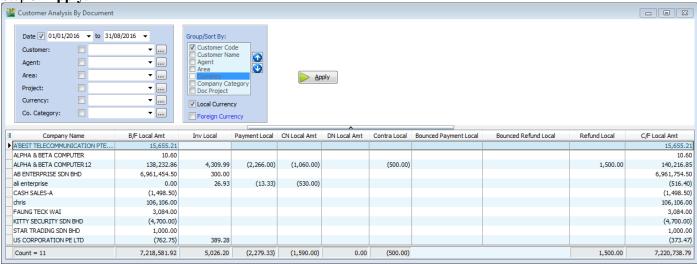
#### 7.2.4 Customer Analysis By Document

This report is used to analyse all customer documents in one report. You can check total Invoice, Credit Note, Debit Note, Payment and the rest of the document amount.

#### Step 1: Customer | Customer Analysis By Document

Step 2: Filter by Document Date and any others optional field to display.

Step 3: **Apply.** 



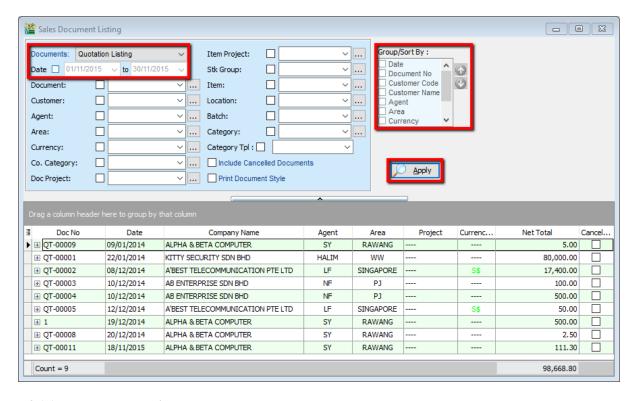
## 7.3 Sales Report

#### 7.3.1 Sales Document Listing

Go to Sales | Print Sales Document Listing

Step 1: You can filter which type of document you want: e.g, Sales Quotation /Sales Order/ Deliver Order/ Invoice Listing

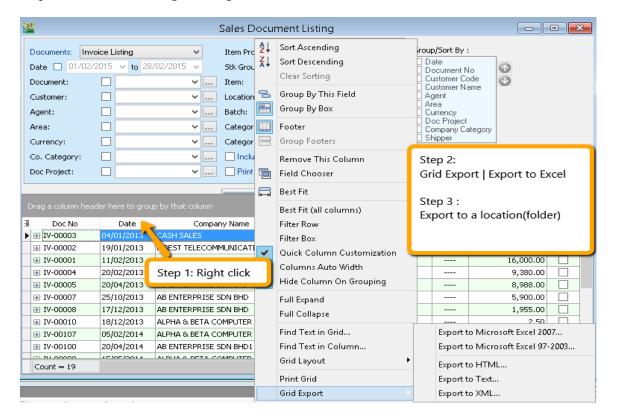
- Step 2: Filter by date, if left untick means all periods will be shown
- Step 3: Filter area by pipelines (It's optional)
- Step 4: System can generate by group and can give you a summary on each diff group (group/sort by)
- Step 5: Click **Apply** to generate, whenever you change any setting under Step 3 or 4, please redo by clicking Apply



#### 7.3.1.1 Export report into Excel

### Step 1: Right click on any title bar

#### Step 2: Click on Grid Export | Export to Excel.

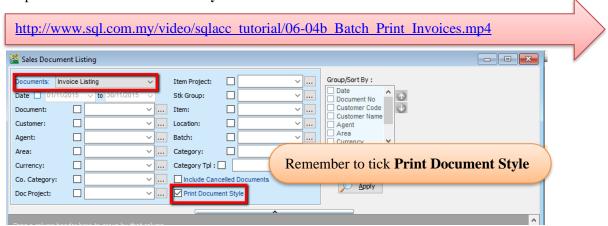


#### 7.3.1.2 Batch Printing Invoices

If you want to print out entire month invoices by batch and into a page-by-page format,

#### Step 1: Sales | Print Sales Document Listing.

#### Step 2: Tick "Print Document Style"



#### 7.3.2 Outstanding Sales Document Listing (Require Partial Delivery Module)

This report can help you check the transfer document's info, such as the amount of outstanding items for the particular document and; which invoices the DO have been transferred to.

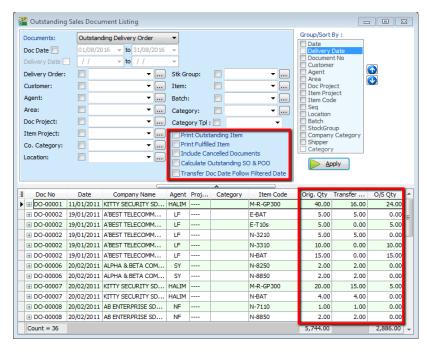
#### Step 1: Sales | Print Outstanding Sales Document Listing.

Step 2: Filter the information that you want and apply.

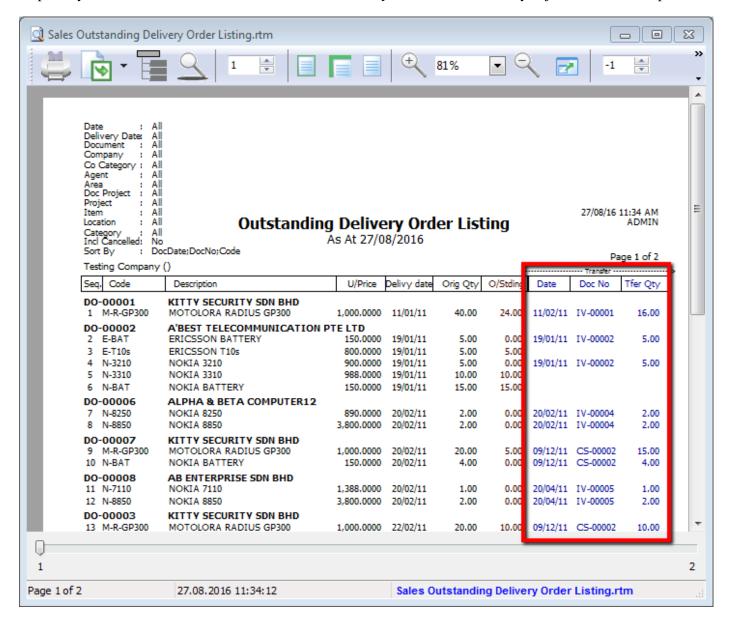
#### Step 3:

- a. **Print Outstanding Item** to check outstanding items which have not yet been transferred.
- b. **Print Fulfilled Item** to check those documents which have been fully transferred and transferred to which document.
- c. **Include cancelled documents** tick to show cancelled documents in the report.
- d. Outstanding SO & PO to check the number of outstanding items from sales order and purchase order
- e. **Transfer Doc Date Follow Filtered Date** tick this if you want the document transfer date (e.g. transfer document Sales Order to Invoice both will followed filtered date.





Step 5: If you want to know where this document has already been transferred to, you just Preview the report.

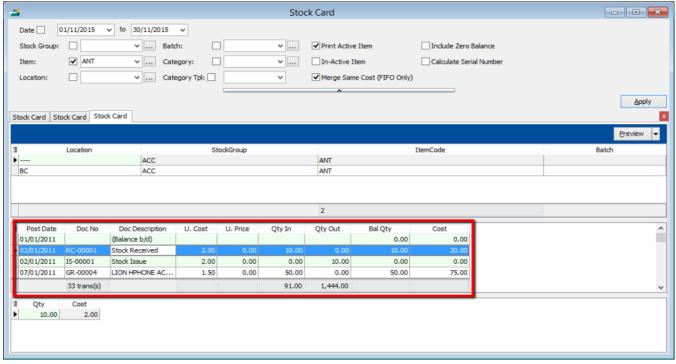


## 7.4 Inventory Report

A subsidiary report where each individual movement of stock is recorded, including stock movements from Purchases, Sales and Returns.

#### 7.4.1 Stock Card:

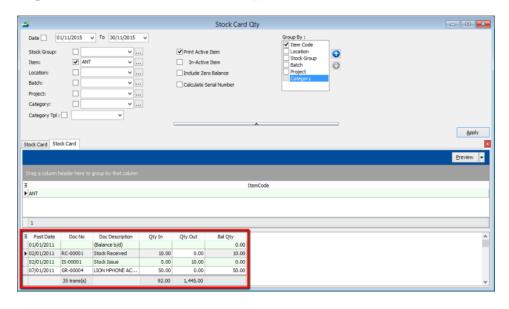
Step: Stock | Print Stock Card | Apply.



#### 7.4.2 Stock Card Qty:

Same purpose with stock card but stock card qty is without costing and pricing, this is useful for customers who want to block specific users from viewing stock costing.

Step: Stock | Print Stock Card Qty | Apply.

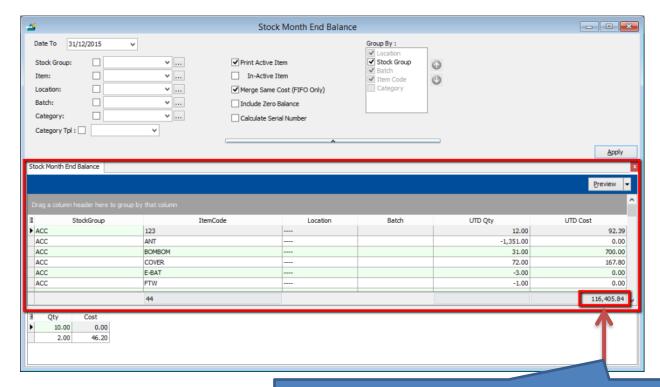


#### 7.4.3 Stock Month End Balance:

The Monthly Stock Balance Report summarizes the stock balances of the participant as of a

calendar month end. The report also shows the monthly custody fee charged for each stock.

## Step: Stock | Print Stock Card Qty | Apply.

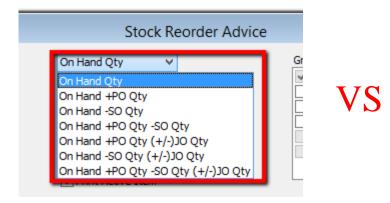


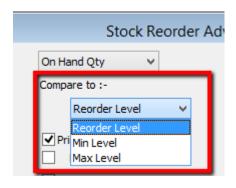
You may get the final figure from here and then update at accounting stock value so that P&L and Balance Sheet Report will capture.

#### 7.4.4 Stock Reorder Advice:

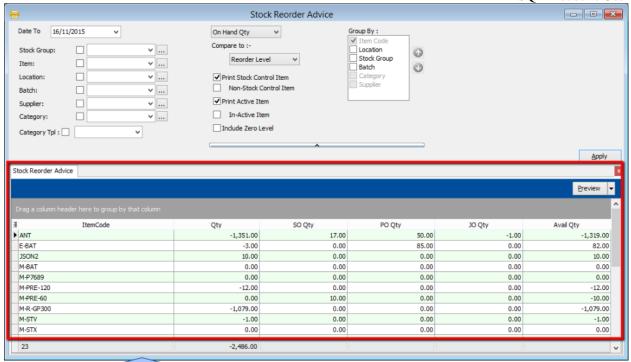
This report is to show reorder advice according to stock level, normally used to trace pending Purchase Orders and Sales Orders. You may compare as seen below:

Step: Stock | Print Stock Reorder Advice | Apply.





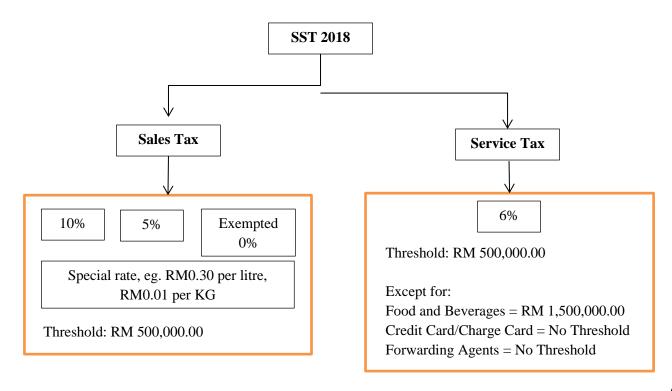
SQL Account User Guide\_SST



P/S: This report item code will only display when a particular item qty reaches the reorder level, otherwise the item will not show in the list.

# 8 Sales and Service Tax 2018 Model and Scope

Sales and Service Tax model are structured as below:



## 9 Sales Tax

## 9.1 Sales Tax Legislation

#### 9.1.1 Act

a) Sales Tax 2018

#### 9.1.2 Regulations

- a) Sales Tax Regulations 2018
- b) Sales Tax (Customs Ruling) Regulatons 2018
- c) Sales Tax (Determination of Sale Value of Taxaable Goods) Regulations 2018
- d) Sales Tax (Compounding of Offences) Regulations 2018

#### 9.1.3 Order

- a) Appointment of Date of Coming into Operation
- b) Sales Tax (Person Exempted From Payment Of Tax) Order 2018
- c) Sales Tax (Imposition Of Tax In Respect Of Designated Area) Order 2018
- d) Sales Tax (Imposition Of Tax In Respect Of Special Area) Order 2018
- e) Sales Tax (Exemption From Registration) Order 2018
- f) Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Tax) Order 2018
- g) Sales Tax (Rates Of Tax) Order 2018
- h) Sales Tax (Total Sale Value Of Taxable Goods) Orders 2018

## 9.2 Scope and Charge

Sales Tax is a tax charged and levied -

- on taxable goods manufactured in Malaysia by a taxable person and sold, used or disposed by him;
- on taxable goods imported into Malaysia

#### **Definition of**

- ♦ Goods means all kind of movable property.
- ◆ **Taxable goods** means goods of a class or kind not exempted from sales tax; i.e goods which are not listed in Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Sales Tax) Order 2018).
- ◆ Sales includes barter, disposal of goods with a right of purchase or on terms providing that the seller retains an interest in the goods, and delivery of goods under any conditions as to future payment.

Sales Tax is not charged on-

- Goods listed under Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Sales Tax) Order 2018;
- Certain manufacturing activities are exempted by Minister of Finance through Sales Tax (Exemption from Registration) Order 2018.

NOTE: Malaysia excludes designated area (DA) and special area (SA).

### 9.3 Sales Tax Mechanism

Overview of Sales Tax flow chart:-



## 9.4 Meaning of Manufacture

Manufacture defines as **a conversion of materials** by manual or mechanical means into a new product by changing the following:-

- a) size
- b) shape
- c) composition
- d) nature
- e) quality

of such materials and includes the assembly of parts into a piece of machinery or other products. However, manufacture does not include the installation of machinery or equipment for the purpose of construction.

In relation to petroleum, any process of:-

- a) separation
- b) purification
- c) conversion
- d) refining
- e) Blending

For goods other than petroleum

a) By conversion



## b) The assembly

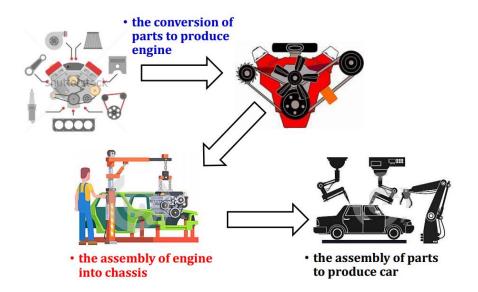
2a. of parts into a piece of machine



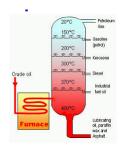
2b. of parts into other product

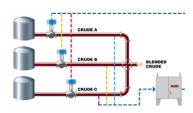
But excludes the installation of machinery or equipment for the purpose of construction





### c) For petroleum





 any process of separation, purification, refining, conversion and blending



## 9.5 Meaning of Taxable Person

Taxable person is a person who manufacturing taxable goods and is:

- Liable to be registered;
  - ✓ Reached sales threshold
    - Manufacturer RM 500,000.00
    - Sub-contractor RM 500,000.00
- Registered under Sales Tax Legislation.
  - ✓ Mandatorily registered
  - ✓ Voluntarily registered

## 9.6 Sales Tax Registration

#### 9.6.1 **Liability To Register**

Taxable goods manufacturers are required / liable to be registered when SALES VALUE OF TAXABLE GOODS has exceeded RM 500,000 for 12 months period.

Manufacturers who carry out sub-contract work on taxable goods where the VALUE of work performed exceeds RM500,000 for 12 months period.

Taxable goods belong to:

- Registered manufacturer;
- Non-registered manufacturer
- Manufacturer in special area (FIZ and LMW)

NOTE: Registered Person will known as Registered Manufacturers.

#### 9.6.2 **Voluntary Registration**

Conditions are:

- Sales value of taxable goods below threshold (ie. < RM 500,000).
- Person who are exempted from registration

#### 9.6.3 **Determination of Turnover**

Manufacturers should calculate the sales value of taxable goods for a period of 12 months using the following methods:

a) Historical Method

The total value of taxable goods in that month and the 11 months immediately preceding the month;

b) Future Method

The total value of taxable goods in that month and the 11 months immediately succeeding the month.

### 9.6.4 Exemption from Registration

- Manufacturer of non taxable goods. (Not eligible for voluntary registration).
- Manufacturer below threshold (ie. < RM 500,000).
- Sub-contractor manufacturer below threshold.
- Manufacturing activities that have been exempted from registration. E.g:
  - Tailoring
  - Installation incorporation of goods into building

### 9.6.5 **Transitional Registration**

Manufacturer who is liable to be registered is required to register before 1 September 2018. Registration commencement date will be on 1 September 2018.

#### a) Automatic Registration

- Manufacturers who are GST Registered Persons which have been identified and fulfilled the required criteria will be registered automatically as Registered Manufacturer under Sales Tax.
- Registered Manufacturer need to charge tax beginning 1 September 2018.

#### b) Person Not Registered Automatically

GST registered person who fulfilled the required criteria to be registered but were not registered by 1 September 2018 need to apply for registration within 30 days from the commencement date.

# 9.7 Taxable vs Exempted Goods

### 9.7.1 Taxable Goods

**Taxable goods** means goods of a class or kind of **not exempted** from sales tax.

In another words, goods which are not listed in Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Sales Tax) Order 2018.

Example of taxable goods are:-

#### **Processed Foods**

- Biscuits
- · Fruit juice
- Dry noodle
- · Processed meat or fish
- Butter, margarine
- Jams

#### Foods & drinks

- Fizzy drinks (Coke, 100+)
- Chocolate
- Ice cream

#### **Petroleum products**

 Eg: Tariff code 27.10 of RON 97 and above

#### **Furniture**

- Sofa
- Mattress

#### Personal items

- Shampoo
- Toothpaste
- · Shower gel

#### **Electrical appliances**

- · Washing machine
- Television
- · Electronic device
- · Smart phones
- Computer devices
- Printer

#### **Tourist favorites**

- Watches
- Cameras
- Spectacles

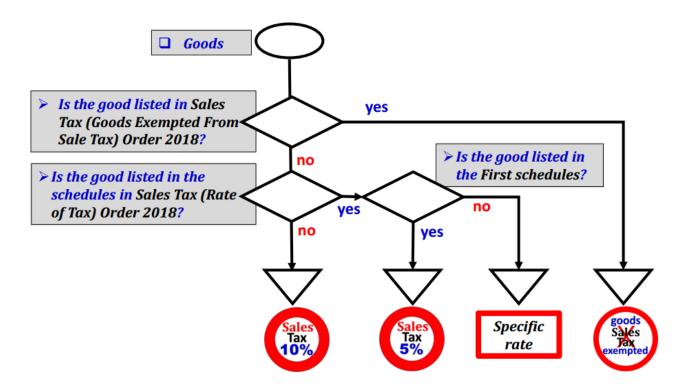
#### Other

- Engine oil for vehicle
- Brake fluid
- Tobacco products

It is chargeable with a tax rate of

- ◆ 10% standard sales tax rate
- ◆ 5% reduced sales tax rate
  - First Schedule in the Sales Tax (Rate of Tax) Order 2018
- ◆ Specific rate for petroleum product (eg. RM0.30 per litre)
  - > Second Schedule in the Sales Tax (Rate of Tax) Order 2018

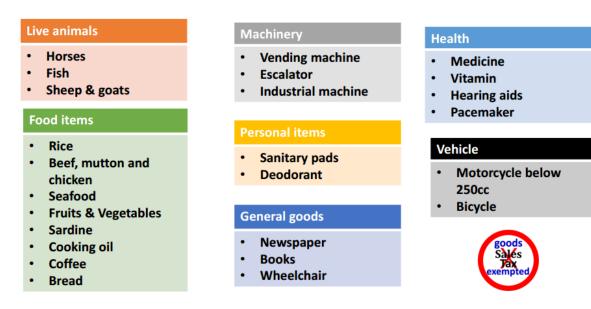
How to determine the rate of sales tax for goods?



## 9.7.2 Exempted Goods

**Exempted goods** means goods of a class or kind of exempted from sales tax which <u>are listed in</u> **Sales Tax** (**Goods Exempted From Sales Tax**) **Order 2018**.

Example of exempted goods are:-



## 9.8 Value of Taxable Goods

Refer to Sales Tax (Rules of Valuation) Regulation 2018, value of taxable goods that:

- sold by taxable person
- > manufactured and used by the manufacturer for other purpose than as materials in manufacturing; or
- disposed by manufacturer.

For goods belongs to another manufacturer is known as sub-contract work.

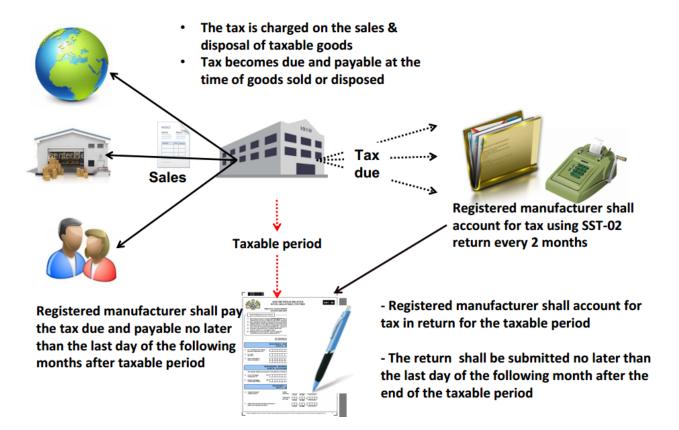
➤ Sale value of the goods = Amount of the work performed and charged by sub-contractor.

The sale value of the goods shall be determined on the basis of the **transactions value of the goods** as the primary basis of valuation.

Transaction value of the goods,

- The **actual price** the goods are sold, without any conditions or restrictions imposed to purchaser.
- > Purchaser is not required to give parts of proceed on subsequent sale to the manufacturer.
- > Purchaser and manufacturer are not related or if related the relationship did not influence the price.

## 9.9 Responsibility of Registered Manufacturer



## 9.10 Exemption and Facilities

#### 9.10.1 Goods Exemption from Sales Tax

**Goods** refer to Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Sales Tax) Order 2018.

E.g. live animals, unprocessed food, vegetables, medicines, machinery, chemicals, etc.

#### 9.10.2 Person Exempted from Sales Tax

Person refer to Sales Tax (Person Exempted From Sales Tax) Order 2018.

- Schedule A: Class of person, e.g. Ruler of States, Federal or State Government Department, Local Authority, Inland Clearance Depot, Duty Free Shop.
- > Schedule B: Manufacturer of specific non-taxable goods, e.g. any manufacturer of
  - a) Controlled goods under Control of Supplies Act 1961
  - b) Pharmaceuticals products
  - c) Solely manufacture milk products
  - d) Solely manufacture of exempted goods for export to import/purchase raw materials, components and packaging materials.
- Schedule C: Registered Manufacturer, exemption of tax on the acquisition of raw materials, components, packaging to be used in manufacturing of taxable goods (previously known as CJ5, CJ5A, CJ5B).

#### 9.10.3 Exemption from Registration

Manufacturing activities exempted from registration regardless of turnover.

E.g. tailor, jeweller, optician, engraving, vanishing table top, etc.

# 9.11 Special Rules

# 9.11.1 Treatment in Designated Area (DA)

Designated Area	Labuan, Langkawi and Tioman	
(not deemed outside Malaysia)		
Manufacturing activities in DA	Sales Tax Act does not apply to DA except for petroleum.	
Importation into DA	Exemption from Sales Tax.	
(World to DA)	Except:	
	a) Langkawi: Importation of marble, petroleum and anchovies	
	b) Tioman: Importation of petroleum and motor vehichles	
	c) Labuan: Importation of petroleum	
Removal of Goods	d) From PCA to DA - deemed export, no sales tax.	
	e) From DA to PCA - deemed import, subject to sales tax.	
	f) To/From DA to DA - no sales tax.	
	g) To/From DA to SA - no sales tax.	

# NOTE:

- a) SA = Special Area, e.g. Free Zone (FZ), Licensed Warehouse, Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse (LMW) and Joint Development Area (JDA).
- b) PCA = Principal Customs Area

# 9.11.2 Treatment in Special Area (SA)

Special Area	Free Zone, Licensed Warehouse, Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse
(not deemed outside Malaysia)	and Joint Development Area (JDA).
Manufacturing activities in SA	Sales Tax Act does not apply to SA.
Importation into SA	Generally not subject to Sales Tax except for goods in the free zone
(World to SA)	which may be subjected to Sales Tax provided in the Sales Tax
	(Imposition of Tax in Respect of Special Area) Order 2018
Removal of Goods	a) From PCA to SA - deemed export, no sales tax.
	b) From SA to PCA - deemed import, subject to sales tax.
	c) To/From SA to SA - no sales tax.
	d) To/From SA to DA - no sales tax.

# 9.12 Accounting of Tax

#### **9.12.1 Invoices**

#### **Issuance of Invoice**

- Mandatory for registered manufacturer who sell taxable goods.
- ➤ Hard copy or electronically.
- > Containing prescribed particulars.
- Bahasa Melayu or English.

#### Prescribed particulars are:

- a) The invoice serial number;
- b) The date of the invoice;
- c) The name, address and identification number of the registered manufacturer (Sales Tax Number);
- d) The name and address of the person to whom the taxable goods is sold;
- e) Description and quantity of the goods;
- f) Any discount offered;
- g) For each description, distinguish the type of goods, quantity and amount payable excluding tax;
- h) The total amount payable excluding tax, the rate of tax and the total tax chargeable shown as a separate amount or total amount payable inclusive of total of tax chargeable;
- i) Any amount expressed in a currency other than ringgit shall also be expressed in ringgit at the selling rate of exchange prevailing in Malaysia at the time of sale.

#### 9.12.2 Credit Note & Debit Note

A credit note is allowed to issue by registered manufacturer under the situation where the goods are returned by the purchaser due to :

- Wrong quantity, poor or defective quality or uncontracted goods, provided that the goods have not been subsequently sold or disposed of by the purchaser.
- Discount given in respect of goods sold and which are freely available to all who are willing to conduct business.

A debit note is allowed to issue by registered manufacturer under the situation where there is an additional of sales tax to be paid for any price adjustment.

Both credit note and debit note shall contains the following particulars:

- ✓ The word "credit note" or "debit note" in a prominent place.
- ✓ The serial number and date of issue.
- ✓ The name, address and Sales Tax identification number of the supplier.
- ✓ The name and address of the customer.
- ✓ The **reason** for issuance.
- ✓ Description which identifies the description of goods, the quantity and amount for which CN or DN is given.
- ✓ The total amount excluding tax.
- ✓ The rate and amount of tax.
- ✓ The number and date of the original invoice.

If changes related to amount of tax payable:

- Adjustment in the return for the taxable period in which the credit note or debit note is issued.
- Adjustment in the return for the last taxable for person who has ceased to be a taxable person.

If deduction for taxable period exceeds the amount of sales tax payable, the balance is to be carried forward to the next taxable period. Refund is not allowed on balance carried forward if taxable person has ceased to carry on business.

# 9.13 Accounting Basis and Taxable Period

#### 9.13.1 Accounting Basis

Sales Tax is based on accrual basis and it is required to be accounted at the time when the goods are sold, disposed or first used.

#### 9.13.2 Taxable Period

Regular interval period where a taxable person accounts and remits sales tax to Government. Default taxable period for the registered manufacturer to be **bimonthly** (2 months) period.

Registered manufacturer may apply for taxable period other than the default taxable period.

#### In summary,

Filling Frequency	Taxable Period
First Taxable Period (Bimonthly)	Sep - Oct 2018
Subsequent Taxable Period	Nov-Dec, Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, May-Jun, Jul-Aug, Sep-Oct,
Specific Basis	Subject to an approval from the Director General.

# 9.14 Furnishing Sales Tax (SST-02) Return & Payment of Tax

Registered manufacturer has to declare SST return every 2 months according to the taxable period.

- > Sales tax return has to be submitted not later than the last day of the following month after the taxable period ended.
- > Sales tax return has to be submitted regardless of whether there is any tax to be paid or not.
- Sales tax return has to be submitted electronically or by cheque, bank draft and posted to SST Processing Centre.

Payment for tax due and payable declared in SST-02. Failure to submit return is an offence.

# 9.15 Miscellaneous (Remission, Refund of Overpaid Tax, Drawback. Penalty)

#### 9.15.1 Remission

Minister may remit the whole or any part of sale tax due and payable.

Director General may remit the whole or any part of:

- Surcharge
- > Penalty
- > Fee
- > Other money payable under the Act

#### 9.15.2 Refund of overpaid tax

Any person who has overpaid or erroneously paid of sales tax, penalty, surcharge, fee; or If any person who has paid sales tax and then exemption or remission of sales tax has granted by Minister.

Claim to be made in form JKDM No. 2 within one year from the date of over payment or erroneously payment; or entitlement of refund.

#### 9.15.3 Drawback

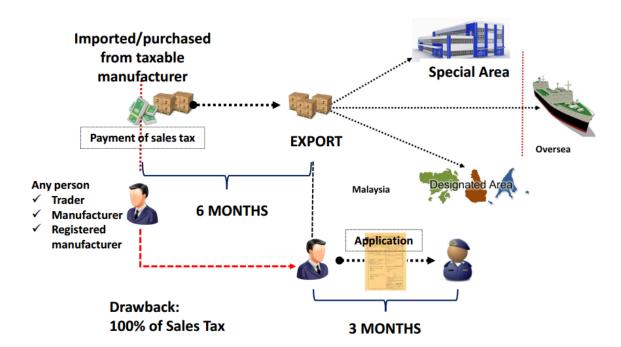
Director General may allow drawback of the full amount of sales tax paid by a person in respect of taxable goods which are subsequently exported. This is not applicable to petroleum.

#### Conditions:

- > Goods must be exported within six months from Sales Tax paid on import or date of invoice issued.
- Application made within three months from the date of export in JKDM Form no. 2
- > Other conditions with regards to documentation and declaration.

Submission to sales tax office at applicants' place of business.

#### Illustration:



#### 9.15.4 Penalty for late payment of tax

Late payment penalty on the amount of sales tax not paid as shown in the table below.

Payment Made	Penalty	Total Penalty
On time or before due date	No penalty	-
1 to 30 days after due date	10%	10%
Additional 1 to 30 days	+15%	25%

Additional 1 to 30 days	+15%	40%
More than 90 days after due date	Prosecution	40%

Penalty: Maximum of 40%

#### 9.15.5 Other penalty for offences

Evasion of sales tax:

- 1st offence either or both
  - > Fine
    - ❖ Minimum 10x Sales Tax Amount
    - ❖ Maximum 20x Sales Tax Amount
  - ➤ Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years
- 2<sup>nd</sup> offence either or both
  - > Fine
    - ❖ Minimum 20x Sales Tax Amount
    - ❖ Maximum 40x Sales Tax Amount
  - > Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years

# 10 Service Tax

# 10.1 Service Tax Legislation

#### 10.1.1 Act

a) Service Tax 2018

### 10.1.2 Regulations

- a) Service Tax Regulations 2018
- b) Service Tax (Customs Ruling) Regulatons 2018
- c) Service Tax (Compounding of Offences) Regulations 2018

#### 10.1.3 Order

- a) Appointment of Date of Coming into Operation
- b) Appointment of Effective Date for Charging and Levying of Service Tax
- c) Service Tax (Imposition Of Tax For Taxable Service in Respect of Designated Areas and Special Areas) Order 2018
- d) Service Tax (Rates Of Tax) Order 2018

# 10.2Scope and Charge

Service tax is charged on:

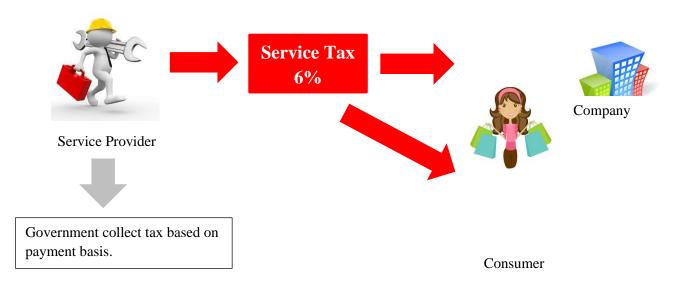
- > any provision of taxable services;
- > made in the course or furtherance of any business;
- by a taxable person; and
- ➤ In Malaysia

Service tax is not chargeable on:

- Imported services
- Exported services

# 10.3 Service Tax Mechanism

Overview of Service Tax flow chart:-



# 10.4 Meaning of Taxable Person

A service provider who is liable to be registered or registered under the Service Tax Act 2018. The service provider provides taxable services in the course or **furtherance of business in Malaysia**.

## 10.5 Taxable Service

Value of taxable service provided by a service provider for a period of 12 months that exceed a threshold of RM 500,000 is liable to be registered. Except the following taxable service group:

- Food and Beverages (exceed RM 1,500,000)
- Credit card / charge card (no threshold)

#### List of taxable services:

Service Type	Group	Taxable Service	Value of	Examples
Code			Taxable	
			Service	
			(Threshold)	
			RM	
9901.01.0650	A	Accommodation		Hotel includes:
				- lodging house
				- service apartment
				- homestay
			500,000.00	- Inn
			300,000.00	- Rest house
				- Boarding house
				Service tax charged on actual value of
				taxable service period.
9902.01.2651	В	Foods and Beverages	1,500,00.00	Service of food and beverage
			1,500,00.00	preparation includes:

SQL Account User Guide\_SST

		<u>,                                      </u>		SQL Account User Guide_SST
				- restaurant
				- cafe
				- catering
				- take-away
				- food truck
				- retail outlet
				- hawkers
				Service tax charged on actual value of taxable service provided.
9903.01.0652	C	Night clubs		
9903.02.0653	]	Dance Halls		
9903.03.0654		Health Centres	<b>7</b> 00 000 00	Service tax charged on actual value of
9903.04.0655		Massage Parlours	500,000.00	taxable service provided.
9903.05.0656		Public Houses		
9903.06.0657		Beer House		
9904.01.1658	D	Private Clubs		Service tax charged on <b>actual</b>
			500,000.00	value of taxable service provided.
			200,000.00	value of taxable service provided.
9905.01.1659	Е	Golf Club and Golf		Service tax charged on <b>actual value</b>
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_	Driving Range	500,000.00	of taxable service provided.
		Diring range	200,000.00	of taxable service provided.
9906.01.1660	F	Betting and Gaming		Gaming includes:
7700.01.1000	1	beams and Samms		- Casino
				- Game of chance
				- Sweepstakes
				- Gaming machines
			500,000.00	_
			300,000.00	- Lottery
				- Betting
				Service tax charged on collection, based on formula.
9907.01.0670	G	Advocate and solicitors,		
	Professional	Syarie Lawyer		
9907.02.0669		Public Accountant		Service tax charged on actual value
9907.03.0673		Licensed/registered		of taxable service provided.
		surveyor, appraisers,		
		estate agents		
9907.04.0671		Professional Engineer	500,000.00	
9907.05.0672	]	Architect		
9907.06.1674		Consultant		
9907.07.1675		Management		
9907.08.1668	]	Employment		
9907.09.1667	]	Private Agency (Guaards		
9907.10.1676	1	IT Providers		
9908.01.0678	Н	Credit Card/Charge Card		Service tax charged at RM25 per
		g, and	No Threshold	cards provided.
9909.01.0661	I	Insurance and Takaful		
9909.02.0662	Other	Telecommunication	500,000.00	For provision of electricity,
9909.08.1679	Service	Paid TV Broad Casting		- B2C; more than 600kWh
9909.03.0663	Providers	Forwarding Agents	No Threshold	1
7707.03.0003		1 of warding Agents	140 THICSHOID	

9909.04.1664	Parking Space	es Operator		Service tax charged on actual value
9909.05.1666	Automotive l	Repair		of taxable service provided.
	Centre			-
9909.06.1665	Courier	5	500,000.00	
9909.07.1676	Hire and Driv	ve		
9909.08.1677	Advertising			
9909.09.1680	Electricity			
9909.10.1681	Air Transpor	t		

#### 10.6 Rate of Services

All taxable services are fixed charged at a rate of 6%, except the provision of credit card/charge card services are charged at a specific rate of tax of RM25 is imposed upo issuance of principal or supplementary card and every subsequent year or part thereof.

# 10.7 Service Tax Registration

#### **10.7.1** Types of Registration list:

Type of Registration	Conditions
Mandatory	Value exceed RM 500,000.00 from 1st day of the month
	following the month of application.
Voluntary	Value below RM 500,000.00.
	Director General may determine.
Branch / Division	In the name of the branch / division.
	Director General may determine.

## 10.7.2 Determination of Taxable Turnover

Service provider should calculate the value of taxable services provided for a period of 12 months using the following method:

#### a) Historical Method

The total value of taxable supplies in that month and the 11 months immediately preceding the month.

#### b) Future Method

The total value of taxable supplies in that month and the 11 months immediately succeeding the month.

#### 10.7.3 Transitional Registration

Any person who liable to register are required to register before 1 September 2018 and registration commencement date will be on 1 September 2018.

#### a) Automatic Registration

Service provider who is a GST Registrant which have been identified and fulfilled the required criteria will be registered automatically as a registered person.

#### b) Person Not Registered Automatically

Service provider who is a GST Registered person that fulfilled the required criteria to be registered but was not registered by 1 September 2018 need to apply for registration within 30 days from the commencement date.

# 10.8 Contra System Facility

Registered person is allowed to deduct service tax in his return for any cancellation and termination of services or any other reasons such as reducing premiums or discounts.

# 10.9 Special rules for specific areas

#### 10.9.1 Treatment in Designated Area (DA)

Designated Area	Labuan, Langkawi and Tioman
(not deemed outside	
Malaysia)	
Service provided between	Not subject to service tax except prescribed by Minister.
and within DA	
Provision of services	a) From PCA to DA - subject to service tax except prescribed by Minister
	b) From DA to PCA - subject to service tax.
	c) To/From DA to SA - no service tax.

#### NOTE:

- c) SA = Special Area, e.g. Free Zone (FZ), Licensed Warehouse, Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse (LMW) and Joint Development Area (JDA).
- d) PCA = Principal Customs Area

## 10.9.2 Treatment in Special Area (SA)

Special Area	Free Zone, Licensed Warehouse, Licensed Manufacturing Warehouse and
(not deemed outside	Joint Development Area (JDA).
Malaysia)	
Services provided between	Not subject to Service Tax except prescribed by Minister.
and within SA	
Provision of services	a) From PCA to SA - subject to service tax except prescribed by Minister.
	b) From SA to PCA - subject to service tax.
	c) To/From SA to DA - no sales tax.
	d) From PCA (other than SA) to FZ or LMW - subject to service tax

# 10.10 Accounting

#### 10.10.1 Issuance of Invoice

- Mandatory for registered person who provides any taxable services...
- > Hard copy or electronically.
- > Containing prescribed particulars.
- > Bahasa Melayu or English.

#### Prescribed particulars are:

- a) The invoice serial number;
- b) The date of the invoice;
- c) The name, address and identification number of the registered person (Service Tax Number);
- d) The name and address of the person to whom the taxable service is provided;
- e) Description of service provided;
- f) Any discount offered;
- g) For each description, distinguish the type of service and amount payable excluding tax;
- h) The total amount payable excluding tax, the rate of tax and the total tax chargeable shown as a separate amount or total amount payable inclusive of total of tax chargeable;
- i) Any amount expressed in a currency other than ringgit shall also be expressed in ringgit at the selling rate of exchange prevailing in Malaysia at the time of sale.

#### 10.10.2 Credit Note & Debit Note

Both credit note and debit note are allowed to issue by registered person. It shall contained the prescribed particular and make an adjustment in his SST-02 return.

# 10.11 Accounting Basis and Taxable Period

#### 10.11.1 Accounting Basis

Service Tax is based on **payment basis** and it is required to be accounted at the time when the payment has received. On the day following period of twelve months when any whole or part of the payment is not received from the date of the invoice for the taxable service provided.

#### 10.11.2 Taxable Period

Regular interval period where a taxable person accounts and remits service tax to Government. Default taxable period for the registered person to be **bimonthly** (2 months) period.

Registered person may apply for taxable period other than the default taxable period.

#### In summary.

Filling Frequency	Taxable Period
First Taxable Period (Bimonthly)	Sep - Oct 2018
Subsequent Taxable Period	Nov-Dec, Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, May-Jun, Jul-Aug, Sep-Oct,
Specific Basis	Subject to an approval from the Director General.

# 10.12 Furnishing Service Tax (SST-02) Return & Payment of Tax

Registered person has to declare service tax return every 2 months according to the taxable period.

- > Service Tax return has to be submitted not later than the last day of the following month after the taxable period ended.
- > Service Tax return has to be submitted regardless of whether there is any tax to be paid or not.

Service Tax return has to be submitted electronically or by cheque, bank draft and posted to SST Processing Centre.

Payment for tax due and payable declared in SST-02. Failure to submit return is an offence.

## 11 Bad Debts

Bad debt refers to outstanding amount of sales tax from a person who is insolvent, and is irrecoverable from the person.

Insolvent person is:

- For individual, adjudged bankrupt.
- For company, ordered by the court to be wound up and a receiver is appointed.  $\triangleright$

Payment deemed to be irrecoverable whole or parts of the payment has been provided in the account as:

- Doubtful debt, or
- Written off in the person's account as bad debt.

#### 11.1.1 Bad Debt Claim

Refund of sales tax in relations to Bad Debts:

- Can be claimed by a registered manufacturer or a person who ceased to be registered manufacturer.
- Shall claim within 6 years from the date the taxable goods is sold.
- Subject to conditions & satisfaction of the Direct General (DG).
- May claim according to the formula below.

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

A - is the payment received in respect of the sale of such taxable goods;

 $\frac{A}{B} \times C$  B - is the value of such taxable goods plus sales tax payable on such taxable goods; and C - is the sales tax payable on taxable goods

### 11.1.2 Bad Debts Recovery

Repayment of sales tax in relation to Bad Debts refunded:

- Has claimed and received the sales tax refund.
- Payment received from the debtor after bad debts claimed.
- Repay to DG in his return.
- d) Repay according to the formula below.

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

A - is the payment received in respect of the sale of such taxable goods;

 $\frac{A}{B} \times C$ B - is the value of such taxable goods plus sales tax payable on such taxable goods; and C - is the sales tax payable on taxable goods

# 12 Record Keeping

Criteria to kept the records are:

- Bahasa Malaysia or English
- 7 years
- ✓ Can be kept in soft or hard copy
- ✓ To be kept in Malaysia

#### Records relating to registration

✓ SSM records - Form A, B, C, 8, 9 and etc.

#### Records relating business activities

- ✓ Invoices, receipts
- ✓ Debit note, credit note
- ✓ Delivery order, purchase order
- ✓ Bank slip, bank statement, voucher
- ✓ Contract, agreement

## Records relating to accounting (hard copy)

- ✓ Financial Statement Profit & Loss, Balance Sheet, Trial Balance.
- ✓ Account Payable, Account Receivable, General Ledger, Sales, Purchase, Stock, Cash and etc.

#### Records relating to taxation

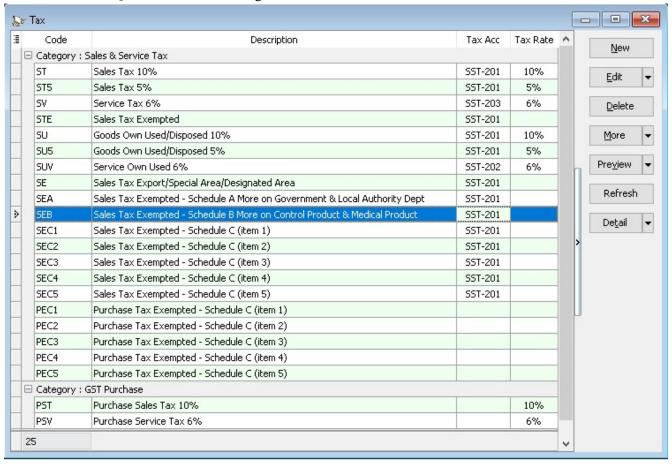
- ✓ Customs forms K1, K2, K9 and etc
- ✓ SST Returns (SST-02), registration and etc.
- ✓ Income Tax declaration

#### Records relating to electronic form

- ✓ Accounting software manual
- ✓ Accounts chart, access code, program documentation
- ✓ Audit trail
- ✓ Purchase, Sales, GL Listing (e.g. standard, exempt)
- ✓ Management Information Report (MIS)
- ✓ Other data / records keep in accounting / business software

# 13 Tax Code

Tax code lists in SQL Financial Accounting:



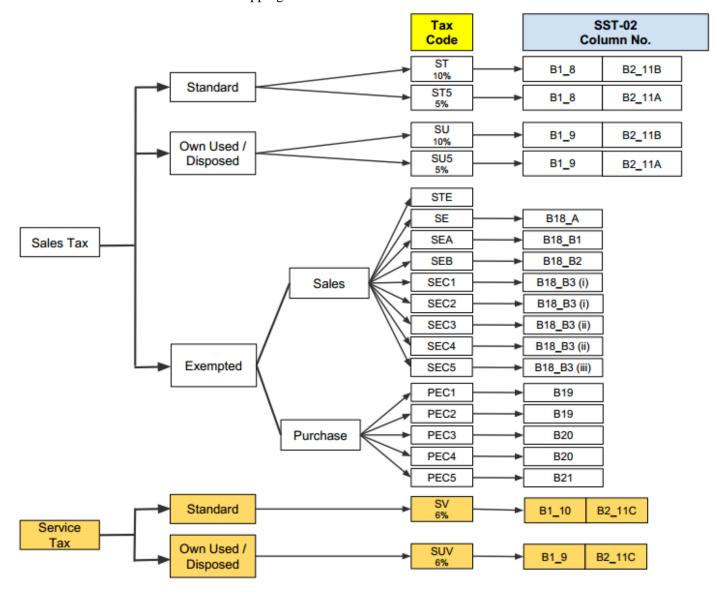
#### Default SST Account generated automatically:

GL Account	Description	Explanation
SST-201	SST - SALES TAX	Account for sales tax. (Accrual basis)
SST-202	SST - SERVICE TAX	Account for service tax after payment. (Payment basis)
SST-203	SST - DEFERRED TAX	Account for pending payment for service tax.
SST- KASTAM	SST - PAYABLE (KASTAM)	Account for outstanding of tax payable to Kastam.

# 14 Sales and Service Tax Returns (SST-02)

# 14.1 Tax code and SST-02 mapping

SST tax code structures and mapping to SST-02:



# 14.2 Example of SST-02

## SQL Account process SST02 step: https://youtu.be/laLjRJWh2j8

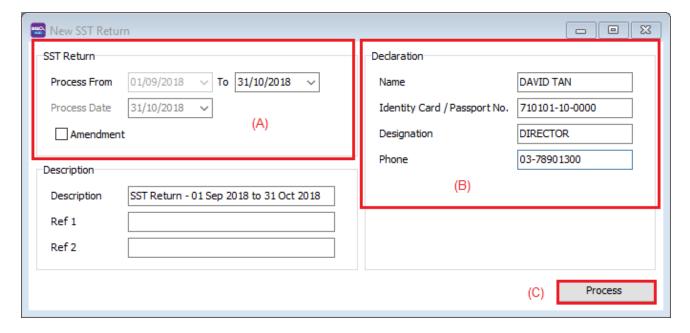
Step 1: Process SST Return from SST | New SST Return



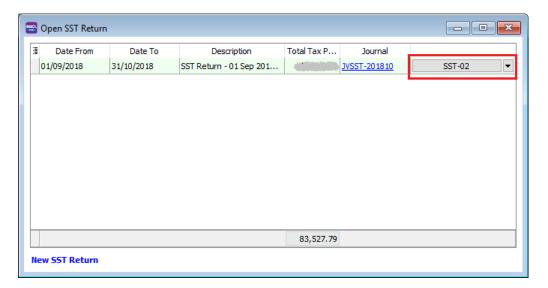
2a: enter your taxable period

2b: key in declaration, this declaration will appear in SST02 form part F, this is required to key in 1 time only, in the following return will automatic show out.

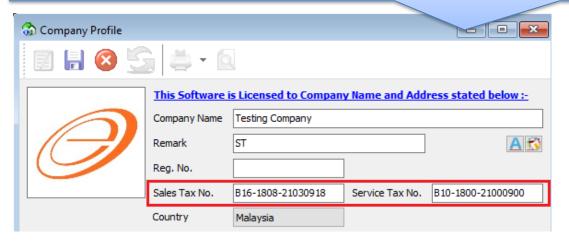
#### 2c: click on Process



Step 3: click on SST-02



If your company is subject to both sales & services tax, make sure you have fill in both sales tax number & service tax number in file | Company profile as below.





If your company is subject to both sales tax & service tax, during process of SST return, SQL Account will auto create two separate form, as SST is required to submit separately for sales tax and service tax.

- (A) SST02 Sales Tax : this is for company subjected to Sales Tax
- (B) SST02 Service Tax: This is for company subjected to Services Tax
- (C) SST-02 Sales & Services Tax: This is for internal checking purpose with combine of both sales & service tax
- (D) Print SST Listing: this report will allow you to check & filter information for the SST taxable period you chosen.

Understand SST02 27 Column: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/SQLEstream/videos/2216806511940307/">https://www.facebook.com/SQLEstream/videos/2216806511940307/</a>

## 14.2.1 Part A

		CUKAI JUALAN / SALES TAX	CUKAI PERKHIDMATAN / SERVICE TAX
1)	No. Pendaftaran SST. SST Registration No.	B10-1000-1000000	
		Company Profile (Sales Tax No)	Company Profile (Service Tax No
2)	Nama Pengilang Berdaftar / Orang Berdaftar . Name of Registered Manufacturer / Registered Person	SQL MANUFACTURING S/B	
		Company Profile (Company Name)	Company Profile (Company Name)
3)	Tempoh Bercukai * Taxable Period *	dari from 0 1 / 0 9 / 1 8	hingga 3 1 / 1 0 / 1 8
		(hari) (bulan) (tahun) (day) (month) (yaar)	(hari) (bulan) (tahun) (day) (month) (year)
4)	Tarikh Akhir Serahan Penyata dan Bayaran * Return and Payment Due Date *		3 0 / 1 1 / 1 8
			(hari) (bulan) (tahun)

# 14.2.2 Part B1

(5) Bil. No.	(6) Maklumat Barang Bercukai / Jenis Perkhidmatan Bercukai Dibekalkan.*  Description of Taxable Goods / Type of Taxable Service Provided. *	Kod Tariff Kastam / Kod Jenis Perkhidmatan. * Customs Tariff Code / Service Type Code. *	(8) Nilai Barang-barang Dijual / Nilai Kerja Yang Dilakukan.* Value of Taxable Goods Sold / Value of Work Performed.*  (RM)	(9) Nilai Barang-barang Yang Dipakai Sendiri / Dilupus Nilai Perkhidmatan Dipakai Sendri.*  Value of Goods For Own Used / Disposed Value of Service For Own Use *  (RM)	(10) Nilai Perkidmatan Bercukai** Value of Taxable Service * (RM)	
1.	MOBILE PHONE	8517.70.2100	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	1
2.	MP3 PLAYER	8519.89.2000	600,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Tariff description	Tariff code	ST5 + ST	SU5 + SU + SUV -	sv —	Value
		JUMLAH.* TOTAL.	1,600,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	
	JUN	NLAH KESELURUHAN.* NET TOTAL.		,	1,700,000.00	

89

#### 14.2.3 Part B2

# BAHAGIAN B2: NILAI CUKAI YANG KENA DIBAYAR ATAS BARANGAN (JUALAN / PELUPUSAN / KEGUNAAN SENDIRI) / PERKHIDMATAN (PERKHIDMATAN DIBERIKAN / KEGUNAAN SENDIRI)

PART B2: VALUE OF TAX PAYABLE FOR GOODS (SALES, DISPOSED, OWN USE) / SERVICES (SERVICES PERFORMED / OWN USE)

	Total Value of Tax Payable as Per Tax Rate		n / Perkhidmatan Bercukai / Bilangan Kad f Taxable Sales / Service /No. of Cards	Kadar Cuk Tax Rate		ii Cukai Kena Bayar lue of Tax Payable	
	<ul> <li>a) Barangan Bercukai Berkadar 5%.</li> <li>Taxable Goods at 5% Rate.</li> </ul>	RM	1,100,000.00	5%	RM	55,000.00	ST5 + SU5
	<ul> <li>b) Barangan Bercukai Berkadar 10%.</li> <li>Taxable Goods at 10% Rate.</li> </ul>	RM	600,000.00	10%	RM	60,000.00	ST + SU
	<ul> <li>c) Perkhidmatan Bercukai selain dari Kumpulan H. Taxable Services other then from Group H.</li> </ul>	RM	0.00	6%	RM	0.00	SV + SUV
	d) Perkhidmatan dari Kumpulan H. Taxable Services from Group H.		0.00 UNI	RM 25	RM	0.00	
12)	Jumlah Nilai Cukai Yang Kena Dibayar.  Total Value of Tax Payable. $(12) = [11(a) + 11(b)] / [11(c) + 11(d)]$		RM			115,000.00	]
13)	Amoun Potongan Cukai Meldui Nota Kredit / Cukai Kontra. * Amount fo Tax Deducted from Credit Note / Contra Tax. *		RM	1		1,000.00	CN tax amt
14)	Jumlah Cukai Yang Kena Dibayar Sebelum Penalti Dikenakan Total Tax Payable Before Penalty Imposed. (14) = (12) - (13)		RM	1		114,000.00	]
15)	Kadar Penalti / Amaun Penalti Penalty Rate / Penalty Amount.		0 % RM			0.00	]
16)	Jumlah Cukai Kena Dibayar Termasuk Penalti Total Tax Payable inclusive Penalty (16) = (14) + (15)		RM			114,000.00	]

#### 14.2.4 Part C

# BAHAGIAN C: BARANG-BARANG DI BAWAH JADUAL KEDUA, PERINTAH CUKAI JUALAN (KADAR CUKAI) 2018

PART C: GOODS UNDER SCHEDULE 2, SALES TAX (RATE OF TAX) ORDER 2018 17) Jumlah Nilai Jualan dan Cukai Yang Kena dibayar mengikut kadar cukai. Total Value of Tax Payable as per rate of tax. Nilai Cukai Kena Bayar Nilai Jualan Bercukai Value of Taxable Sales Value of Tax Payable Berkadar Per Liter.\* RM RM RM 0.00 0.00 0.00 At Rate Per Litre.\* Berkadar Per Kilogram.\* 0.00 RM 0.00 RM 0.00 At Rate Per Kilogram.\* Berkadar ad-volerum.\* RM RM 0 % 0.00 0.00 At Rate ad-volerum.\*

#### 14.2.5 Part D

#### BAHAGIAN D: JUALAN YANG DIKECUALIKAN CUKAI JUALAN PART D: SALES EXEMPTED FROM SALES TAX 18) Jualan Barang-barang Bercukai Yang Dikecualikan Cukai di bawah Perintah Cukai Jualan (Barang-barang Yang Dikecualikan Daripada Cukai) Sales of Taxable Goods Exempted From Tax under Sales Tax (Goods Exempted From Tax) Order 2018.\* a) Export / Kawasan Khas / Kawasan Ditetapkan.\* Export / Special Area / Designated Area.\* 800,000.00 RM SE b) Jualan Tempatan Kepada Orang di bawah Perintah Cukai Jualan (Orang Yang Dikecualikan Daripada Pembayaran Cukai) 2018: Local sales exempted to person under the Sales Tax (Person Exempted From Payment of Tax) Order 2018:-1) Jadual A (Kumpulan Orang).\* 0.00 RM SEA Schedule A (Class of Person).\* Jadual B (Pengilang Spesifik Barangan Tidak Bercukai).\* Schedule B (Manufacturer of spedific non taxable goods).\* SEB RM 0.00 Jadual C (Barang Mentah / Pembungkusan / Komponen).\* Schedule C (Raw Materials / Packaging / Components).\* i) Butiran 1 dan 2 (Pembelian / Pengimportan Bahan Mentah Yang Dikecualikan Cukai Jualan).\* RM SEC1 + SEC2 Item 1 and 2 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material Exempted From Sales Tax).\* ii) Butiran 3 dan 4 (Pembelian / Pengimportan Bahan Mentah Bagi Pihak Pengilang SEC3 + SEC4 RM 0.00 Berdaftar Yang Dikecualikan Cukai Jualan).\* Item 3 and 4 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material on behalf of Registered Manufacturer Exempted From Sales Tax).\* iii) Butiran 5 (Nilai Kerja Dilakukan Yang Dikecualikan Cukai Jualan).\* Item 5 (Value of Work Performed Exempted From Sales Tax).\* 0.00 SEC5 RM

#### 14.2.6 Part E

# BAHAGIAN E : BELIAN DI BAWAH JADUAL C, PERINTAH CUKAI JUALAN (ORANG YANG DIKECUALIKAN DARIPADA PEMBAYARAN CUKAI JUALAN) 2018

PART E : PURCHASE UNDER THE SCHEDU (PERSON EXEMPTED FROM PAYMENT OF T	AX) ORDER 2018		
<ol> <li>Butiran 1 dan 2 (Pembelian / Pengimportan Bahan Mentah Yang Dikecualikan Cuk ai Jualan).*</li> <li>Item 1 and 2 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material Exempted From Sales Tax).*</li> </ol>	RM	0.00	PEC1 + PEC2
20) Butiran 3 dan 4 (Pembelian / Pengimportan Bahan Mentah Bagi Pihak Pengilang Berdaftar Yang Dkecualikan Cukai Jualan).*  Item 3 and 4 (Purchase / Importation of Raw Material on behalf of Registered Manufacturer Exempted From Sales Tax).*	RM	0.00	PEC3 + PEC4
21) Butiran 5 (Nilai Kerja Dilakukan Yang Dikecualikan Cukai Jualan).* Item 5 (Value of Work Performed Exempted From Sales Tax).*	RM	0.00	PEC5

# 14.2.7 Part F

# BAHAGI AN F: AKU AN PART F: DECLAR ATIONS 22) Dengan ini saya sebagai pegawai yang diberi kuasa mengesahkan dan memperakui bahawa butir-butir yang dinyatakan dalam penyata ini adalah benar dan lengkap. I as an authorized officer hereby certify that the particulars stated in this return are true and complete. Tarikh /Date 0 1 0 1 8 (hari) (bulan) (tahun) Tandatangan Pengikrar (day) (month) (year) Declarant Signature 23) Nama Pengikrar. Name of Declarant. **DAVID TAN** 24) No. Kad Pengenalan / Passport. Identity Card / Passport No. 710101-XX-XXXX 25) Jawatan Pengikrar. Designation of Declarant. DIRECTOR

03-XXXX XXXX

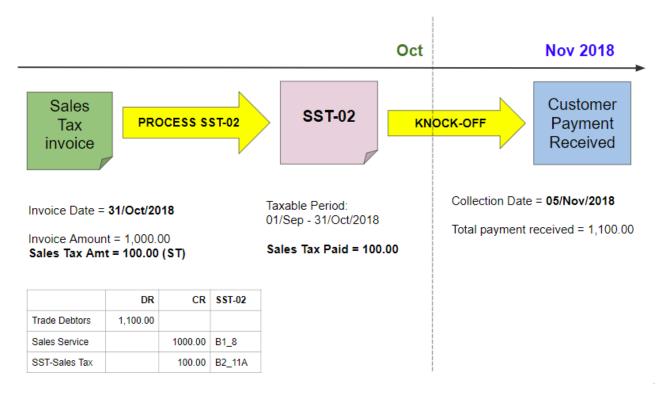
#### 14.2.8 Part G

26) No. Telefon. Telephone No.



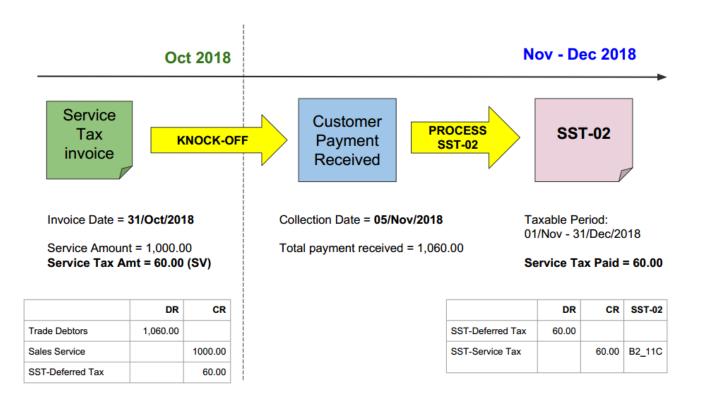
# 15 Double Entry Posting

### 15.1.1 Sales Tax (Accrual Basis)



#### 15.1.2 Service Tax (Payment Basis)

In SST 2.0, the service tax is due and payable when payment is received for any taxable service.



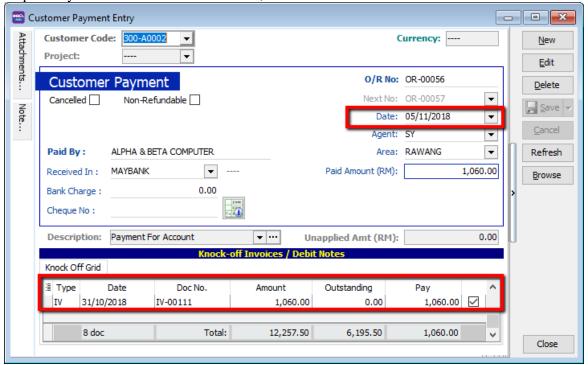
Step 1: Issue sales invoice with service tax 6%, date 31/10/2018, Amount RM 1,000.00 & Tax Amount RM 60.00.



Step 2: Process SST Return from 01/09/2018 to 31/10/2018. Total Tax Payable is RM 0. Due to no payment is receive for the invoices issued.



Step 3: Payment is received on 05/11/2018, knocked-off on IV-00111.



Step 4: Process second cycle of taxable period, the tax payable will be capture as payment is received.



Step 5 : SQL Account will auto Credit to SST- Deferred Tax account during invoice issue but no payment. Once payment is received, a Debit will be auto reversed at SST-Deferred Tax Account.

1	Post Date	Tax Date	Ref 1	Description	Description 2	Local DR	Local CR	Local Balance
•	□ Code : SST-203 (SST - DEFERRED TAX)							
				Balance B/F				0.00
	31/10/2018	31/10/2018	IV-00111	ALPHA & BETA COMPUTER	service	0.00	60.00	(60.00)
	05/11/2018	05/11/2018	IV-00111	ALPHA & BETA COMPUTER	service (OR-00056)	60.00	0.00	0.00
						60.00	60.00	

Step 6: the taxable amount of RM 1,000.00 and Tax Amount of RM 60.00 will also capture in SST-02 Part B2, number 11c.

# BAHAGIAN B2 : NILAI CUKAI YANG KENA DIBAYAR ATAS BARANGAN (JUALAN / PELUPUSAN / KEGUNAAN SENDIRI) / PERKHIDMATAN (PERKHIDMATAN DIBERIKAN / KEGUNAAN SENDIRI)

PART B2 : VALUE OF TAX PAYABLE FOR GOODS (SALES, DISPOSED, OWN USE) / SERVICES (SERVICES PERFORMED / OWN USE)

 Jumlah Nilai Jualan dan Cukai Yang Kena dibayar Mengikut Kadar Cukai. Total Value of Tax Payable as Per Tax Rate. Nilai Jualan / Perkhidmatan Bercukai / Kadar Cukai Nilai Cukai Kena Bayar Bilangan Kad Value of Tax Payable Value of Taxable Sales / Service Tax Rate /No. of Cards a) Barangan Bercukai Berkadar 5%. RM 0.00 RM 0.00 5% Taxable Goods at 5% Rate. b) Barangan Bercukai Berkadar 10%. RM 0.00 10% RM 0.00 Taxable Goods at 10% Rate. c) Perkhidmatan Bercukai selain dari Kumpulan H. 1,000.00 60.00 RM 6% RM Taxable Services other then from Group H.

# 16 Historical of GST

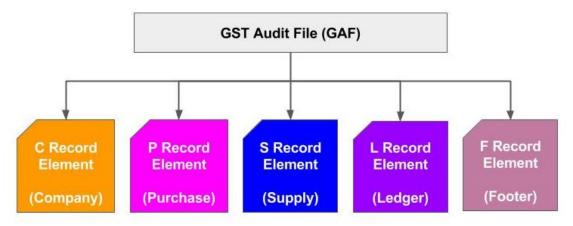
Historical of changes in GST Accounting Guideline.

Sada   IES (Recode)   IES		From 1 April 2015	18/07/2016	20/07/2016	01/08/2016	29/08/2016	02/03/2017	05/02/2018
Guide   Guide   Guide   GST Accounting   Accounting Software (Revised as at O1/08/2016)   ES		First GST	Introduced New	FIRST Amendment	SECOND	Announcement on	Introduce New GST	Guide on Accounting
ES43		Implementation	GST Accounting	New GST Accounting	Amendment New	Removal of Guide	Accounting Guide	Software
ES43			Guide	Guide	GST Accounting	Accounting Software		Enhancement towards GST
ES43					Guide	(Revised as at		Compliance revised as at 05
TX-N43						01/08/2016)		February 201 8
Tax Code:    Tax Code:   Tax Ed3		ES43	IES (Recode)	IES	IES	ES43	IES	IES
Tax Code:    ZDA (New)   IM-CG (New)   IM-CG   IM-CG   IM-CG   IM-CG (Removed)   IM-CG (Reinstate)		TX-N43	TX-ES (Recode)	TX-ES	TX-ES	TX-N43	TX-ES	TX-ES
M-CG (New)   M-CG   M-CG   M-CG   M-CG   M-CG   M-CG (Removed)   M-CG (Reinstate)   M-C		TX-E43	TX-IES ( Recode)	TX-IES	TX-IES	TX-E43	TX-IES	TX-IES
NTX (New) OS-TXM	Tax Code:		ZDA (New)	ZDA	ZDA		ZDA	ZDA
Guide: Petrol RON 95> ZP RP RP RP RP EP EP EP EP EP EP EP EP EP AP			IM-CG (New)	IM-CG	IM-CG		IM-CG (Removed)	IM-CG (Reinstate)
Guide: Petrol RON 95> ZP RP RP RP RP EP ZP			1	!		!	NTX (New)	NTX
EP			į	į		į	OS-TXM (New)	OS-TXM
EP			i	į		į	į	
GP GP GP GP GP GP GP ZP	Guide:	Petrol RON 95> ZP	RP	RP	RP	Petrol RON 95> ZP	RP	RP> ZP
ZP Z		EP	EP	EP	EP	EP	EP	EP> ZP
GST-03: Field 10: ZRL		GP	GP	GP	GP	GP	GP	GP> ZP
Field 11: ZRE Field 13: RS Field 13:		ZP	ZP	ZP	ZP	ZP	ZP	ZP> ZP
Field 11: ZRE Field 13: RS Field 13:				<u> </u>	! !	¦	<u> </u>	
Field 13: RS Field 13: RS Field 13: RS, GS Field 13: RS, GS Field 13: RS Field 13:	GST-03:	Field 10: ZRL	Field 10: ZRL, ZDA	Field 10: ZRL, ZDA	Field 10: ZRL, ZDA	Field 10: ZRL	Field 10: ZRL, NTX	Field 10: ZRL
Field 15: OS, OS-TXM, GS,		Field 11: ZRE	Field 11: ZRE	Field 11: ZRE	Field 11: ZRE	Field 11: ZRE	Field 11: ZRE, ZDA	Field 11: ZRE, ZDA
		Field 13: RS	Field 13: RS	Field 13: RS, GS	Field 13: <b>RS, GS</b>	Field 13: RS	Field 13: RS	Field 13: RS
Field 15: IS x 6% Field 15: IS		¦		<b>:</b>	] 	¦		Field 15: OS, OS-TXM, GS,
		Field 15 : IS x 6%	Field 15 : IS x 6%	Field 15 : IS x 6%	NTX, SR-JWS			
		į	į	į	į	į	į	
TAP: 124 columns 124 columns 124 columns 124 columns 124 columns 125 columns	TAP:	24 columns	24 columns	24 columns	24 columns	24 columns	24 columns	25 columns
				¦		¦	¦	

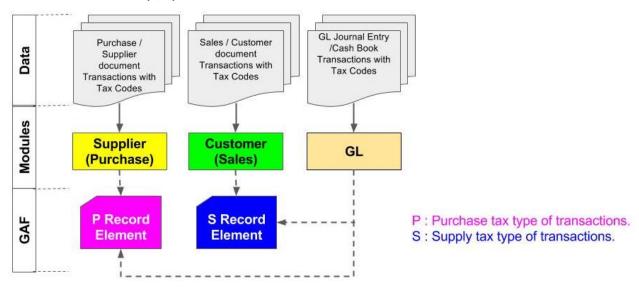
Starting point to change

# 16.1 GST Audit File (GAF)

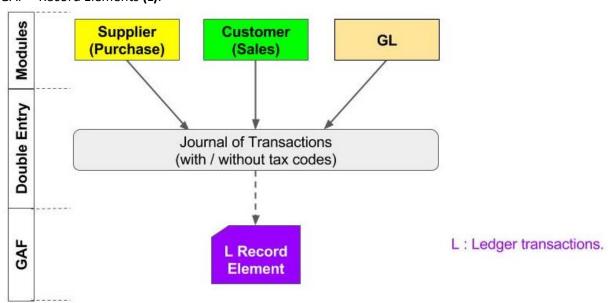
1. GAF is constructed from 5 records elements.



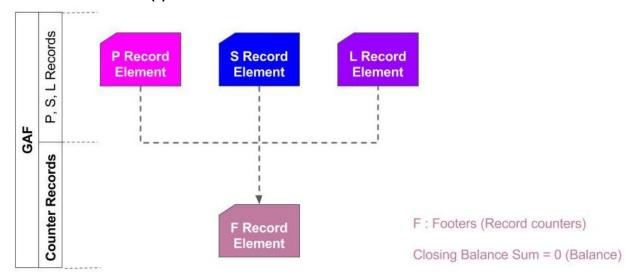
2. GAF – Record Elements (P, S).



3. GAF – Record Elements (L).



#### 4. GAF – Record Elements (F).



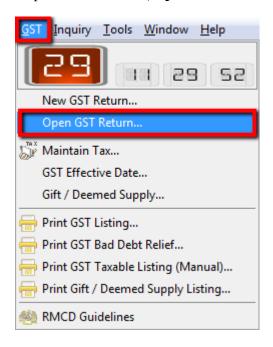
## 16.2 Generate GAF



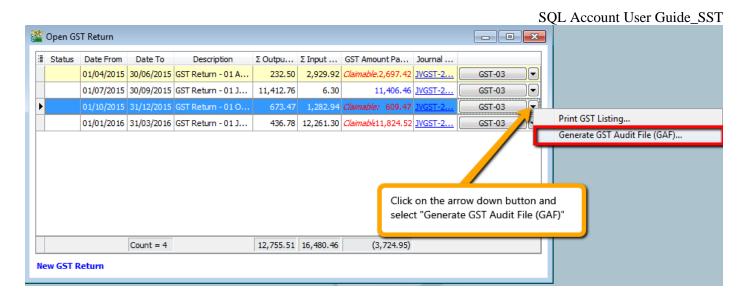
GAF = GST Audit File.

The purpose of a GAF is for Customs to audit the accuracy of your GST Return but GAF submission is only required upon request. It is not required to be submitted with GST-03.

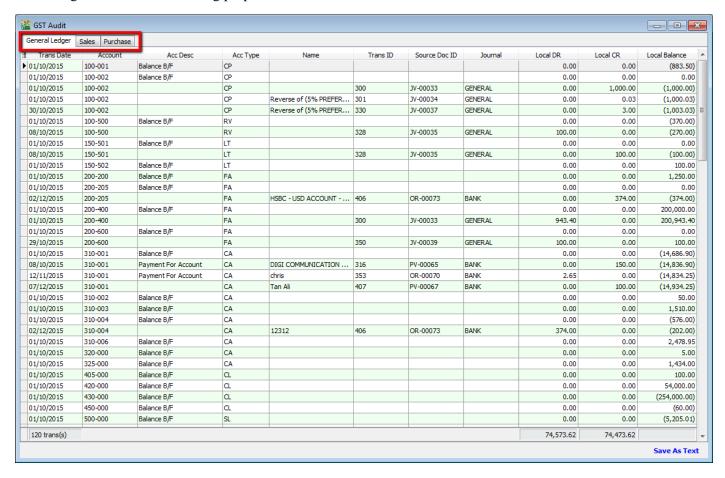
Step 1: Click on GST | Open GST Return.



Step 2: Select the cycle for the GAF that you want to generate. Then click on the **arrow down button** and select **Generate GST Audit File(GAF).** 



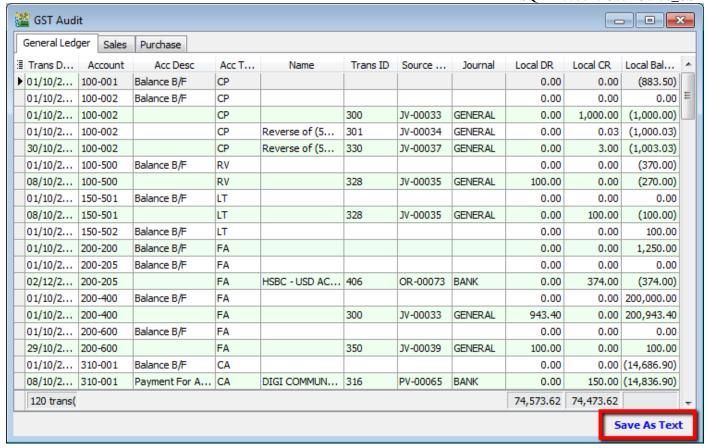
Step 3: The result is generated based on **General, Sales & Purchase Ledger** for you to check your transactions before submitting to Customs for auditing purposes.



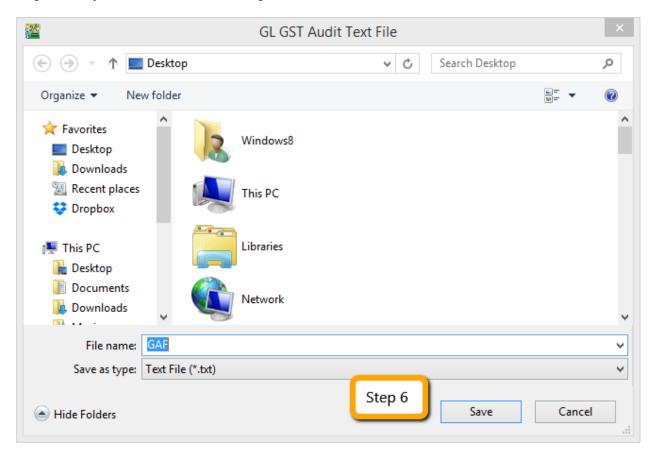
Step 4: You may check the report.

Step 5: Click on Save as Text.

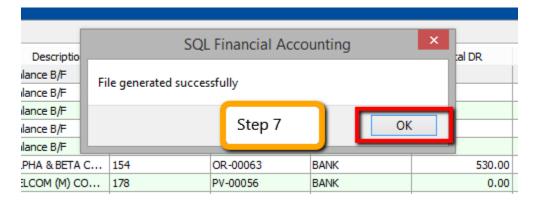
SQL Account User Guide SST



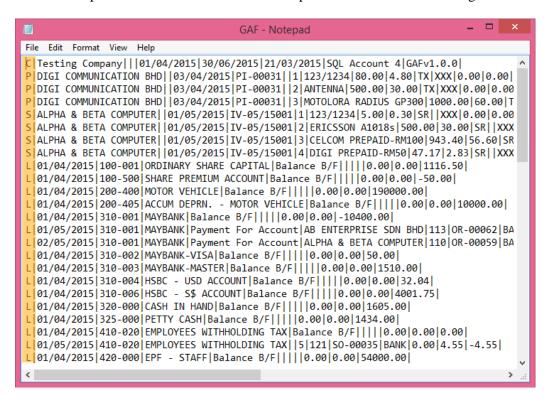
Step 6: Save your GAF text file to desktop.



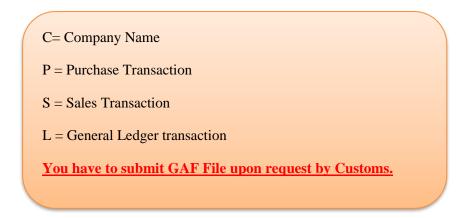
Step 7: After saving, the message "File generated successfully" will automatically pop-up, just click **OK**.



Go to desktop to select the GAF.txt file. The output will be similar to the image below:



The above is the exported file that has fulfilled all requirements by Customs, you may submit to (https://gst.customs.gov.my/TAP):



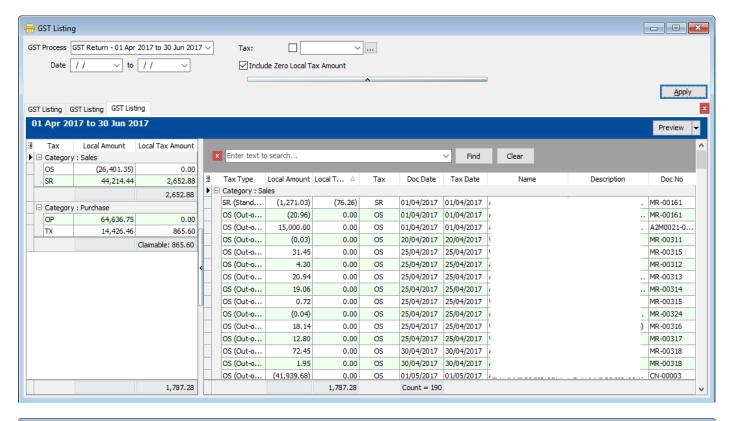
# 16.3 GST Listing Report

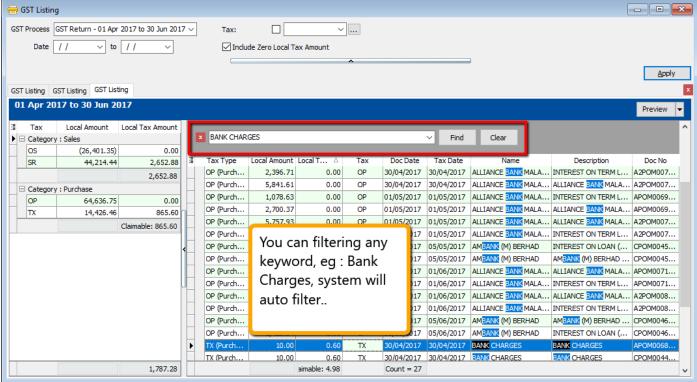
This report is to analyse the detail of GST transactions grouped by tax type. It can be used to check against GST-03.

#### Step 1: GST | Print GST Listing.

Step 2: Filter the date range that you want to apply or you can filter by GST Process, tax code.

Step 3: Click Apply.



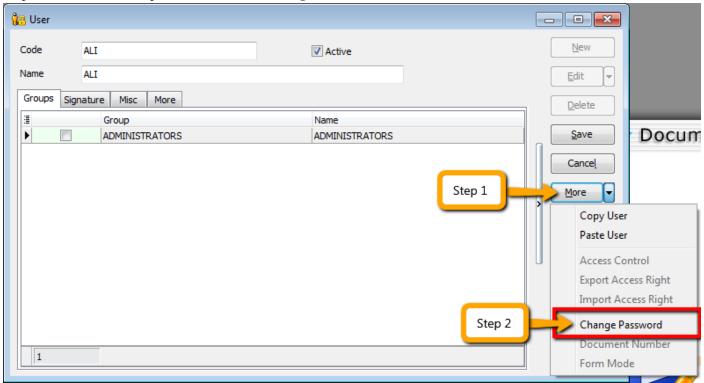


# 17 Tools

#### 17.1 Maintain User

- Step 1: Select Tools | Maintain User | New
- Step 2: Enter the Code and Name (both can be the same e.g. Code = ALI, Name = ALI)

Step 3: Click on More Options and look for Change Password.



Step 4: Click Save. Your new user account is now created.

SQL User license is per concurrent basis (i.e. how many users can login to the system at the same time). This mean that if you have 5 staffs in the office who can access SQL but you only 3 license for 3 concurrent users, you can still maintain all 5 users in the system but only 3 users can login and access at the same time.

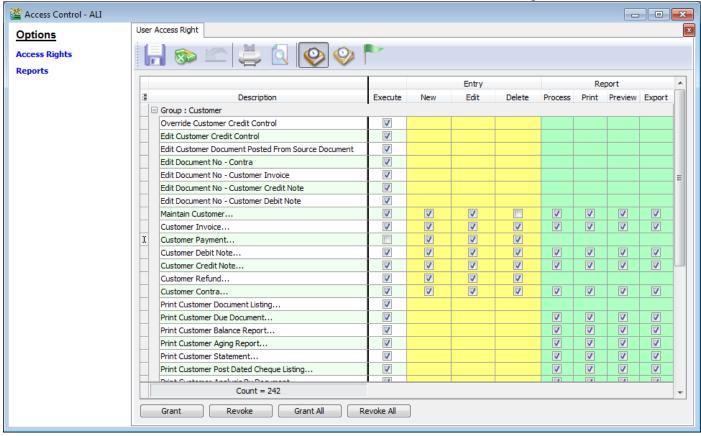
#### 17.1.1 User Access Right

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-01\_AccessRight01.mp4

Not every user is going to have the same access rights as ADMIN, and ADMIN user might want to set security control settings in system.

- Step 1: Select Tools | Maintain User | Edit for the user that you want to set the access right fors.
- Step 2: Click on More Options and look for Access Right.
- Step 4: You need to check the transactions / functions (row), compare with the user (column) and **tick = Allowed** or **untick = Disallowed**, the action for a particular user for particular transactions. For example, base on the setting in the following images, the user is not allowed to delete Customers or to view Customer Payments.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST



# 17.2 Maintain Document Number

You can maintain document number format and next number.

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-03\_Multiple\_Document\_Number.mp4

Step 1: Tools | Maintain Document Number.

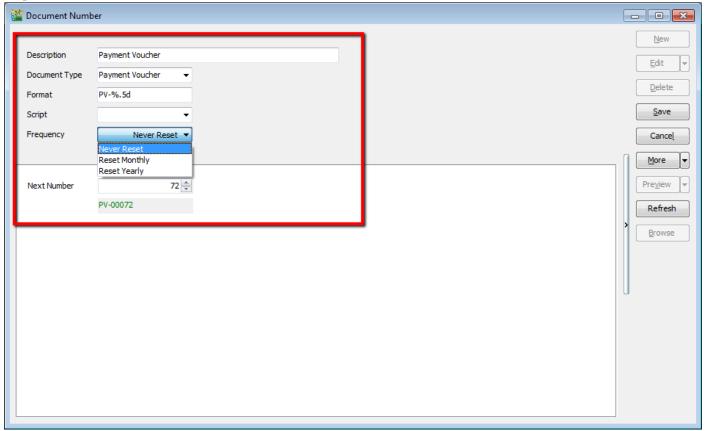
Step 2: Insert description for the particular set of document and select a document type (e.g. Payment Voucher)

Step 3: The system's defaults is the **Format** %.5d, where "%" is the formula which allows the function to auto-run for the document number while 5d stands for 5 digits.

%.nd	n is the numeric value (i.e. the number of character to
	be shown e.g. $\%.5d = 5$ character
{@dd/mm/yyyy}	This will follow the document date.
	E.g. If the document date is 15 Jan 2016 then it wil
	show as 15//01/2016 followed by the running forma
	eg <u>{@dd/mm/yyyy}-%.5d</u> , next number is 1234
	then output will be 15/01/2016-12345

Step 4: You can select the **Frequency** option as Never Reset or others.

Step 5: Set the **Next Number** for this document.



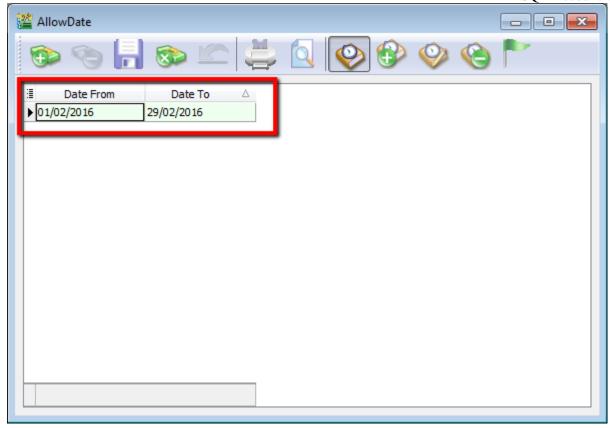
# 17.3 Maintain Acceptable Transaction Date

Maintain Acceptable Transaction Date allows you to control which documents you are allowed to maintain (New, Edit) based on their dates.

Brief – Any document which date falls within the allowed transaction dates. CAN be edited vice-versa, any document which date falls outside the allowed transaction dated CANNOT be edited/created.

## Step 1: Tools | Maintain Acceptable Transaction Date

- Step 2: Click on **Append** (Icon with + symbol)
- Step 3: Choose the period which you want to allow transactions
- Step 4: Save.



Example: Date From (01/02/2016) & Date To (29/02/2016) allows an Invoice with date (08/02/2016) to be edited/created.

If a user tries to enter the date of an Invoice as (01/01/2016) which falls outside the allowed period, it will be blocked. An error message of "Transaction date {dd/mm/yyyy} falls outside acceptable transaction date. Do you want to save it?" If the user click "Yes" a dialogue box will request override permission by ID/PW with rights to override it.

#### Friendly reminder:

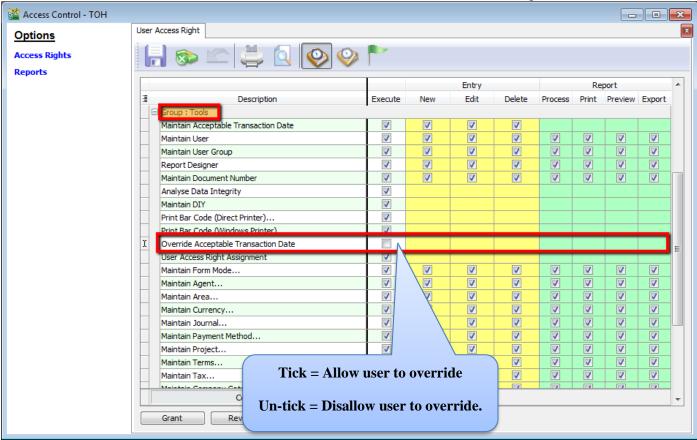
Please maintain access rights before allowing any user to override the acceptable transaction date.

#### 17.3.1 Override Acceptable Transaction Date

To override i.e. save a document that falls outside the acceptable transaction dates, you will need to be logged-in as a user with the right to override acceptable transactions dates.

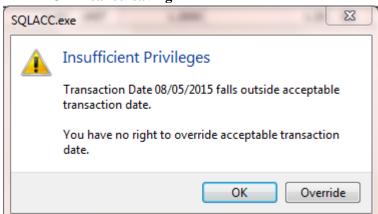
- Step 1: **Tool** | **Maintain User**. Double click on the user that you want to **edit**.
- Step 2: Click on More | Access Control
- Step 3: Under **Group Tools**, tick or untick the option of **Override Acceptable Transaction Date** to allow or deny the user from having the overriding right to save a document out of the acceptable transaction period.
- Step 4: Save the access right.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST

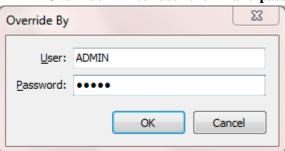


If the user Is not permitted to override, the system will prompt with an option and you can choose either

#### $\triangleright$ OK = cancel saving



> Override = Enter user the ID and password of a user who can override then save the transaction.



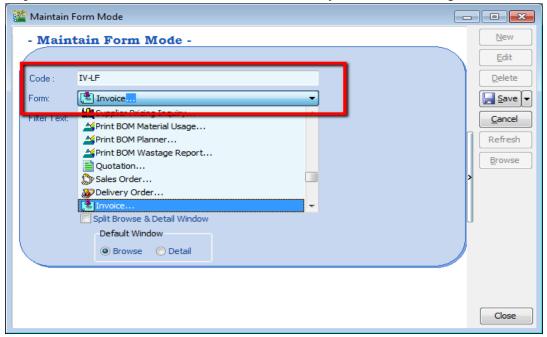
### 17.4 Maintain Form Mode

Form Mode helps to filter data based on defined criteria. It is used to restrict users to view only specific sets of data for a certain document. For example, agent **Lip Fong'** can view and access the sales invoices belonging to his agent code LF ONLY.

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-14b\_FormMode\_byAgent.mp4

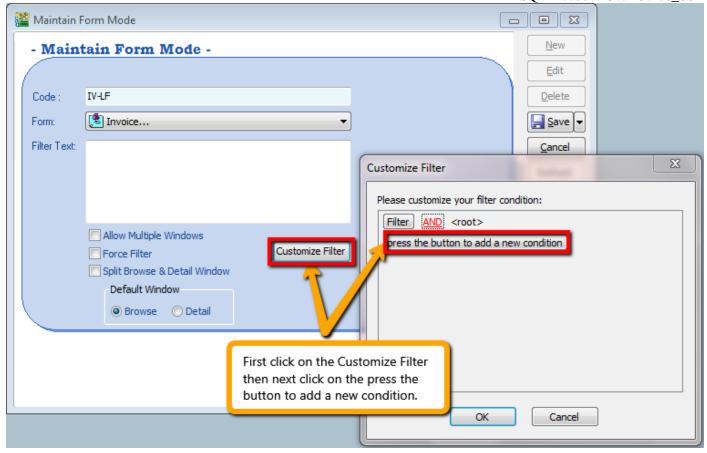
Step 1: Tools | Maintain Form Mode | New.

Step 2: Enter Code & Select the document form that you want to filter, e.g. Invoice

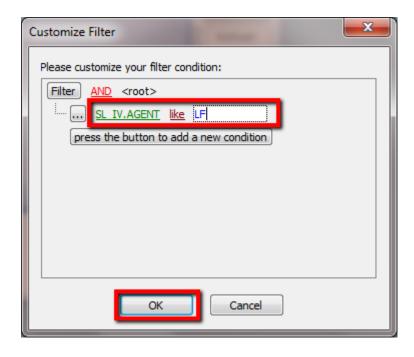


Step 4: Click on the Customize Filter and then click on the press the button to add a new condition.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST

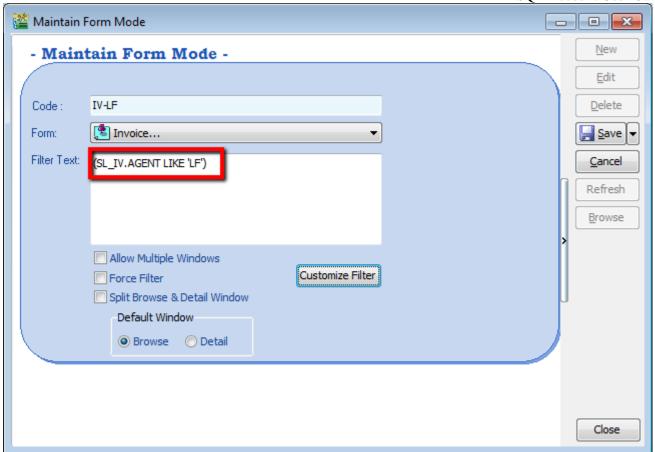


Step 5: Change the "SL\_IV.DOCKEY" to "SL\_IV.Agent" because right now I need to filter based on sales invoice agent field, then change the "= equals" to "like" after that enter the agent code that you want to filter and click on OK.

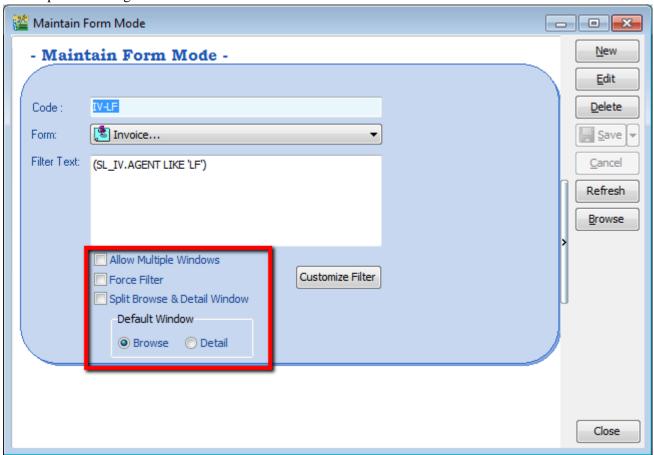


Step 6: Make sure the info is updated correctly then you can Save.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST

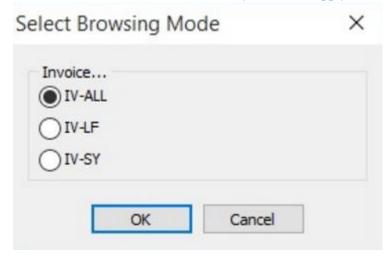


Other optional setting:



Options	Explanation
Allow Multiple Windows	To allow duplicate Windows screen by click from the menu list.
Force Filter	Force filter.
Split Browse & Detail Windows	Enable to split the Windows when click on Browse and Detail button.
Default Windows  * Browse  * Detail	To set the default mode.

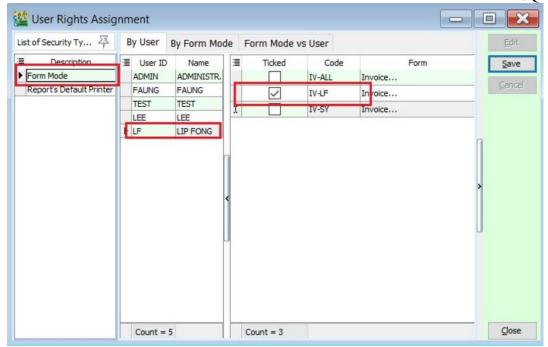
Step 10: If you have set **more than 1 form mode**, once you click Sales | Invoice | you will get the prompt browse mode to choose which form mode that you want to apply.



#### 17.4.1 Form Mode VS User

How do I apply the format mode on a specific user?

- Step 1: Tools | User Access Right Assignment...
- Step 2: Under the list of security, click on **form mode**
- Step 3: Select the user, eg: user code: LF (Lip Fong)
- Step 4: Tick to apply the form mode, e.g. tick form mode: IV-LF and click Save

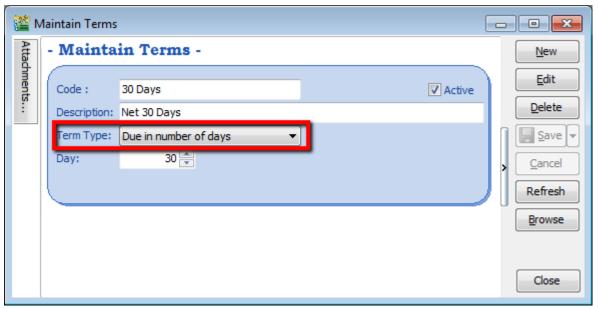


#### 17.5 Maintain Terms

Maintain Terms allows the user to maintain their Customer and Supplier terms. In SQL there are 3 types of different terms for you to assign.

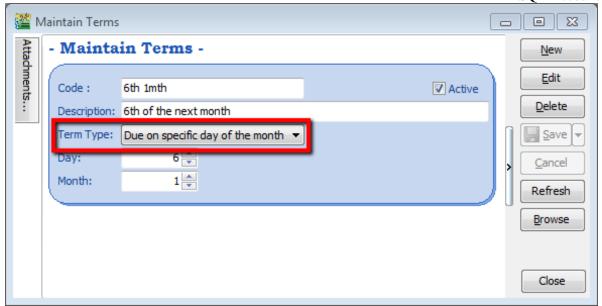
#### Step 1: Tools | Maintain Terms | New

Step 2: Insert Code, Description and allocated Term Type.

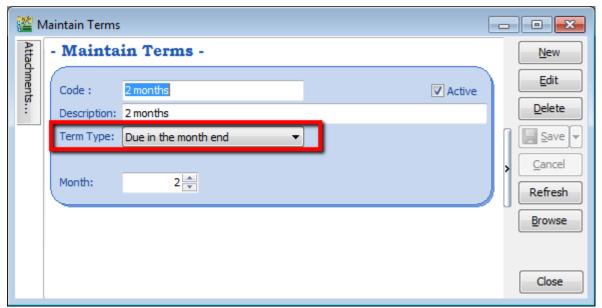


➤ **Due in number of days** – Means how many days until document is due, e.g. if you set 30 days then the document will be due on the 30<sup>th</sup> day from the document date.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST



**Due on specific day of the month** – Means how many months and which day the document is due, e.g. if you set it as 1 Month 6 Days the document will be due on the  $6^{th}$  of the next month.



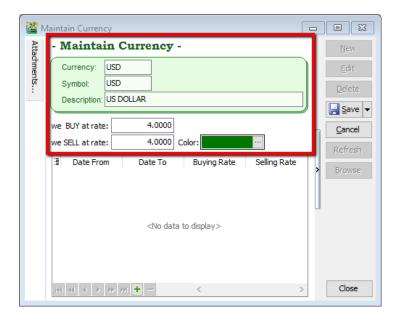
**Due in the month end** – Means how many months until the document is due at the end of the final month, e.g. if you set it as 2 months, the document will be due at the end of  $2^{nd}$  month.

## 17.6 Maintain Currency

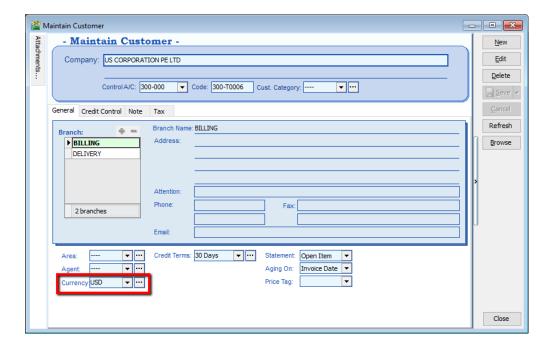
http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-07\_Maintain\_Currency.mp4

You can bill overseas customers & suppliers in foreign currencies e.g. USD, SGD, Euro & etc. (**Prof Package Inclusive**)

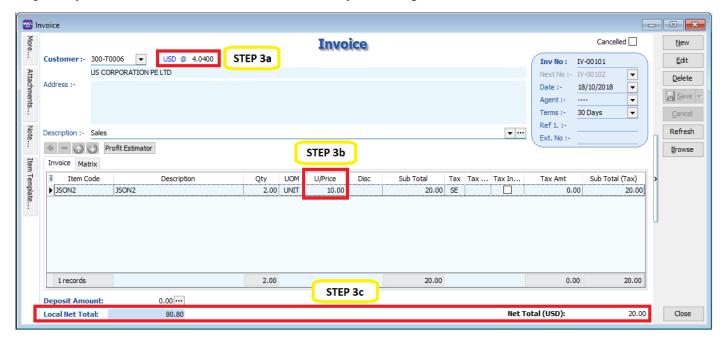
Step 1: Tools | Maintain Currency | New



Step 2: Maintain Customer / Supplier to assign the currency



- Step 3: Sales document, select the customer, sample as below:
- Step 3a: Currency Rate will be follow your setting from Tools | Maintain Currency, but it is still changeable in this invoice.
- Step 3b: Unit Price entered is in based on Customer's currency eg this customer is in USD.
- Step 3c: system will auto converted into default currency RM on right bottom Local Net Total column.



## 17.6.1 Payment for Foreign Customer Customer | Customer Payment | New

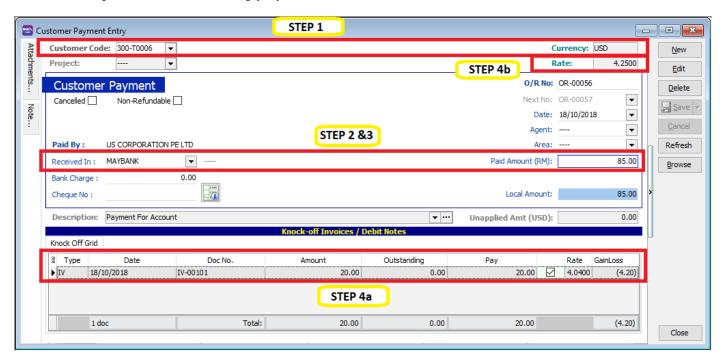
#### 17.6.1.1 Customer invoice billing in USD, but payment paid in your local RM bank

Step 1 : Select your Customer

Step 2: Choose your RM Bank

Step 3: Enter your RM Amount

Step 4a & 4b: knock off the invoice and the rate will be update automatically by system. Foreign gain loss will be auto calculated and post to account accordingly. (you can call out Rate & Gain Loss column from the hidden field).



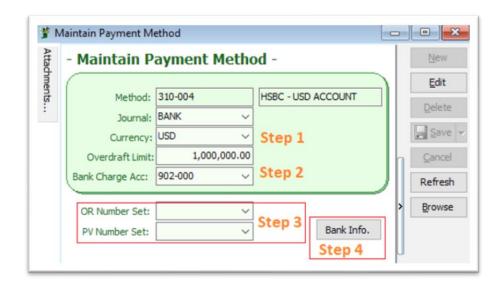
17.6.1.2 Customer Invoice **billing in USD**, **Payment paid in your Foreign USD Bank** (Advance Currency modules required) Go to Tools | Maintain Payment | edit your USD Bank

Step 1 Currency: You can assign the currency for the particular payment method, so that the payment method will be in foreign currency payment.

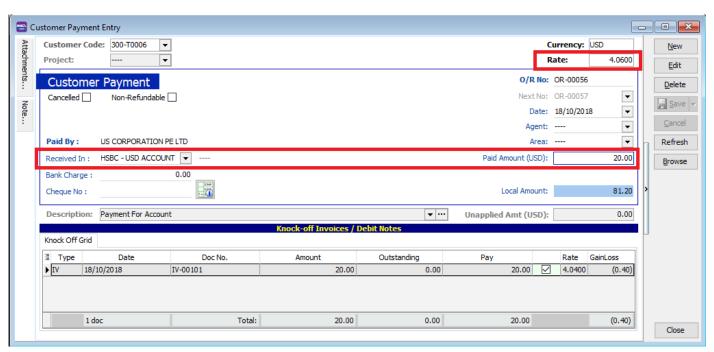
Step 2 Bank Charge Acc: You can pre-set bank charges account to the payment method accordingly.

Step 3 OR & PV Number Set: Set default running document number for the particular payment method (optional)

Step 4 Bank Info: able to set Giro info & make payment thru Giro (refer Interbank Giro Topic for more detail)



Select your payment received in your **Foreign USD Bank**, enter your **paid Amount in USD**, **Enter your USD Rate** & Knock off the invoice, foreign gain loss will be auto calculated by system.

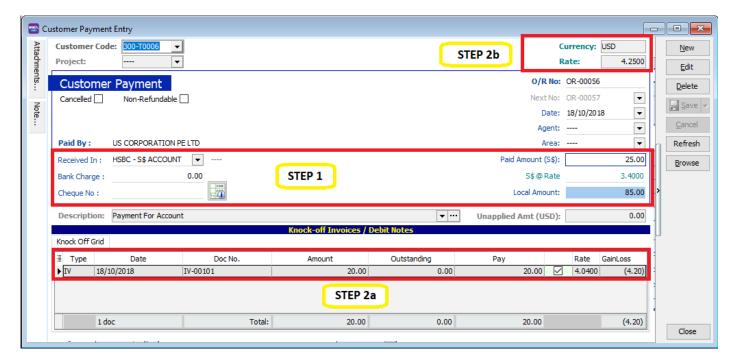


17.6.1.3 Customer Invoice billing in USD, but payment in others currency eg SGD / RMB / EURO

Step 1: Select your Bank eg you received in SGD Bank, enter your SGD Amount & SGD Rate.

Step 2a: Knock off your USD Invoice.

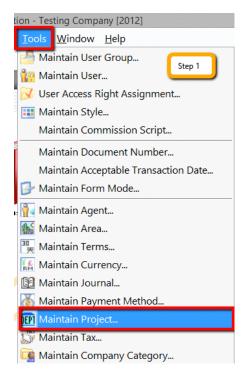
Step 2b: USD rate will be auto calculated & foreign gain loss will auto calculated and posting to account accordingly.



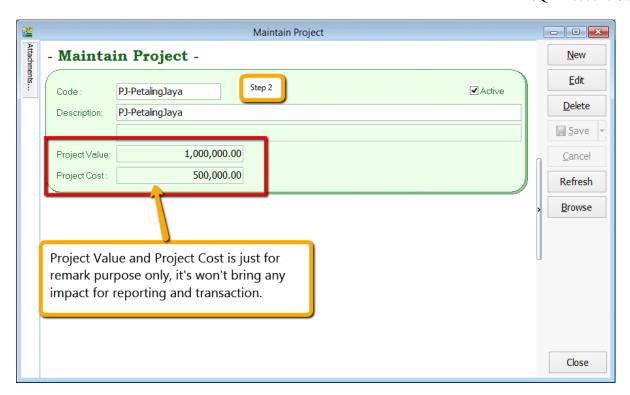
#### 17.7 Maintain Project (Required Project Module)

This module allows the user to maintain the project accounting on a branch or departmental basis, the user can use this module for simple construction business as they get to view Profit and Loss / Balance Sheet by Project.

Step 1: Click on Tools | Maintain Project.

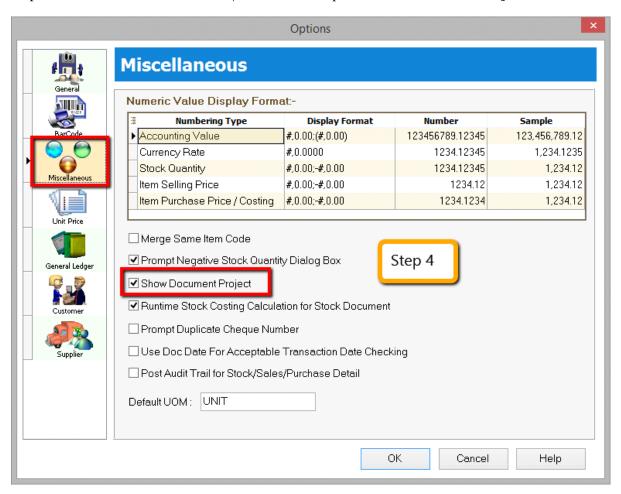


Step 2: Insert **Project Code & Description**. Project Value and Project Cost is not compulsory fields to fill in, if you have filled in then it is for remark purpose.

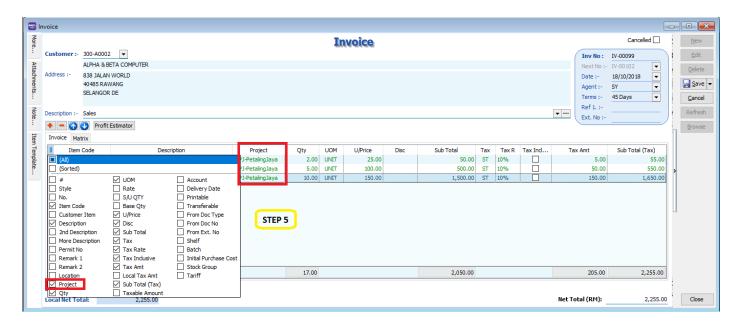


Step 3: Click on Tools | Options.

Step 4: Then look for Miscellaneous | Make sure the option "Show Document Project" is ticked.

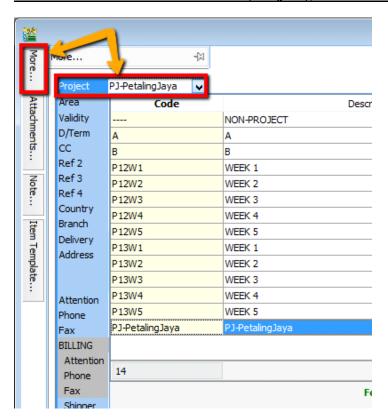


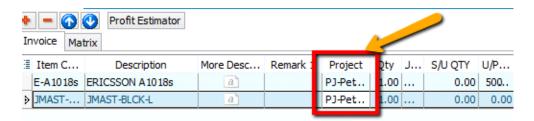
Step 5: During sales and purchase transactions, make sure you can the project column, then update accordingly.

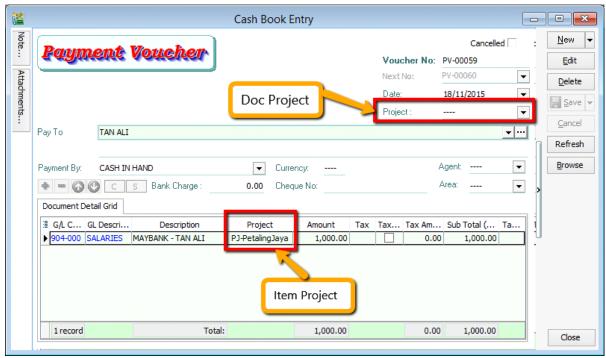


When keying-in a transaction, some users will ask why is there a project at item detail and another beside the Customer | More tab?

#### What is the difference between More | Project | (Document Project) and Item Detail | Project (Item Project)?



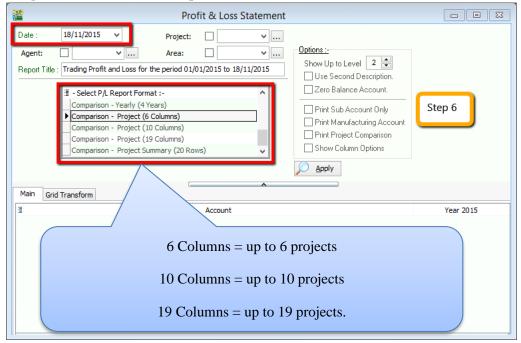




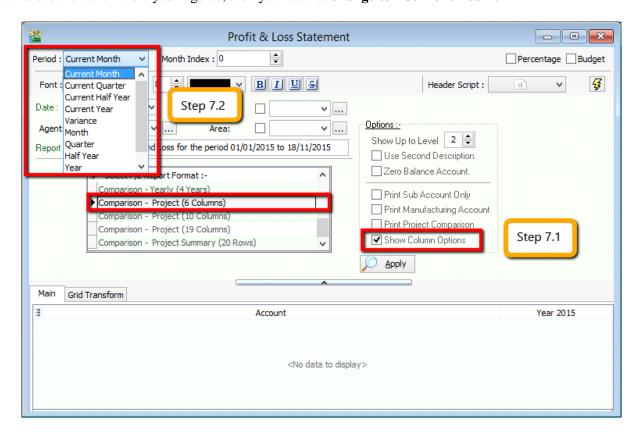
The project feature is also available for GL | Cash Book Entry.

After updating the document with project, how to view report with project and compare by project? For example: GL | Print Profit & Loss Statement.

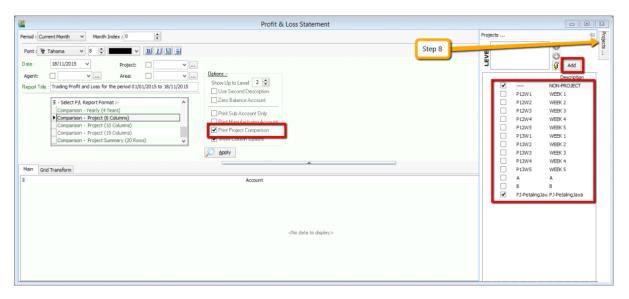
Step 6: Filter by the date that you want to view for the P&L report, then if you want to perform a project-to-project comparison then choose "Comparison – Project (6 columns)"



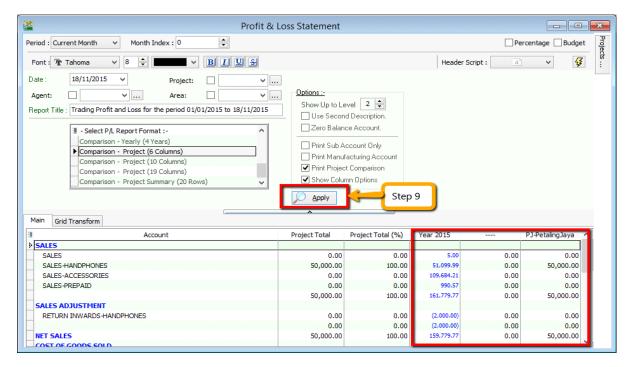
- Step 7.1: After selecting the report that you need, make sure to tick the "Show Column Options", then the top of the report will show column options.
- Step 7.2: You may change the period that you want to view, e.g. by default it will be "Current Month". If you want to view the whole year figures, then you have to change to "Current Year".



Step 8: After changing the column options, you have to **tick the "Print Project Comparison"**, then the project tab will appear on the **right hand site**, you can select which project that you want to view then click on **Add**.



Step 9: Click on Apply and you will see the result. The P&L report will compare each project that you select.



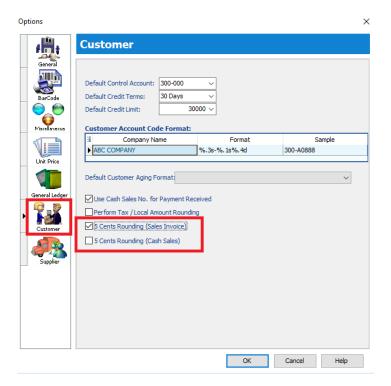
#### 17.8 5 Cents Rounding

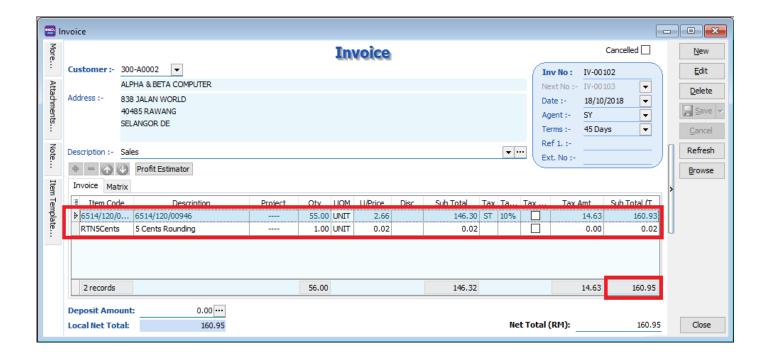
We can pre-set the system to automatically round your invoice or cash sales amounts to the nearest 5 cents.

http://www.sql.com.my/video/sqlacc\_tutorial/09-15\_Activate\_5\_Cents\_Rounding.mp4

Step 1: Tools | Options | Customer

Step 2: Tick 5 Cents Rounding for Sales Invoice/ Cash Sales





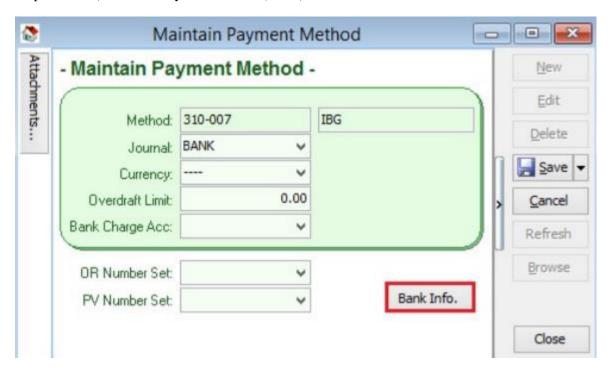
## 18 Interbank GIRO (IBG)

## 18.1 Bank credit - Supplier Payment IBG

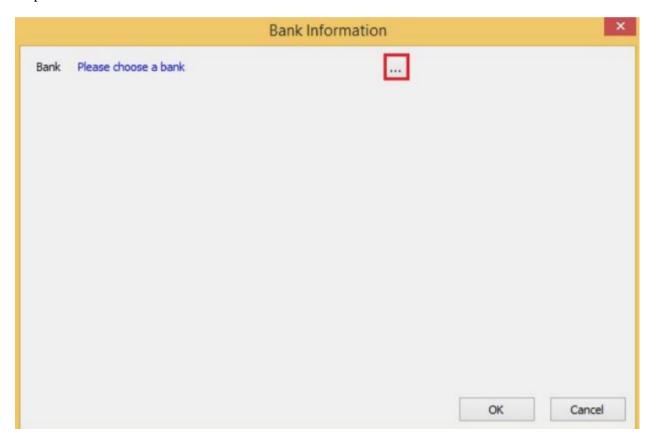
The following shows list of banks file format that are currently supported.

No.	Bank	File Format	Intrabank Transfer	Interbank Transfer
1	Alliance Bank	BizSmart Bulk Payment	Y	Υ
2	AmBank	Upload P2	Y	Υ
3	Bank Simpanan Nasional	AutoCredit	Y	-
4	CIMB Bank	Bulk Payment	Y	Υ
5	Citibank	CitiDirect	Y	Υ
6	HSBC	HUB ACH	Υ	Υ
	-	HVP	Y	Υ
7	Maybank	Ancillary Pay	Y	Υ
	-	AutoCredit System	Y	Υ
8	OCBC Bank	Easi-GIRO	Y	Υ
9	Public Bank	Electronic Credit Payment	Y	Υ
10	RHB Bank	AutoCredit System	Y	-
		Reflex (20.3.4.2 RHB Account Excel File Format)	Y	-
11	UOB	IBG Bulk Payment Services	Y	Υ
		IBG Notification	Y	Υ

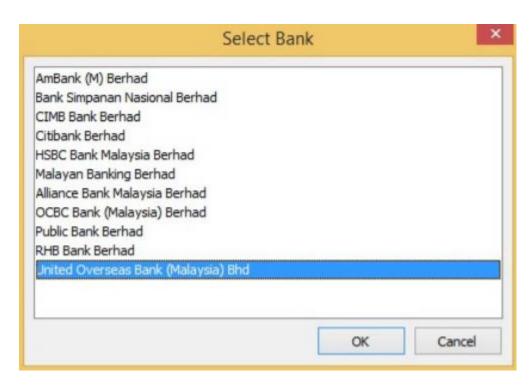
Step 1: Tools | Maintain Payment Method | Edit | Click on the Bank Info.



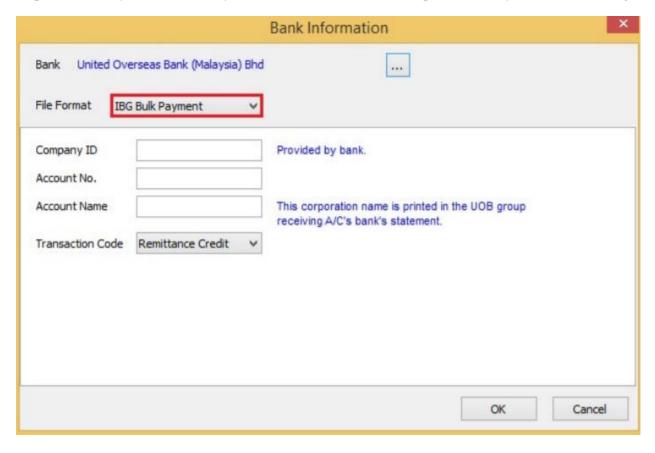
Step 2: Choose a Bank.



Step 3: Click Ok.

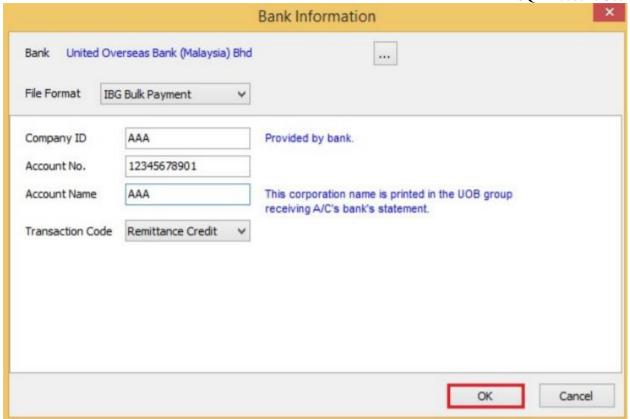


Step 4: The bank you've choose may have more than one file format, please ensure you've chosen the right file format.



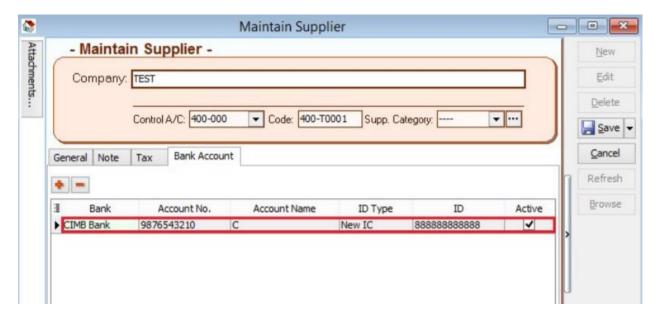
Step 5: Enter bank information | Click OK button | Save.

SQL Account User Guide\_SST



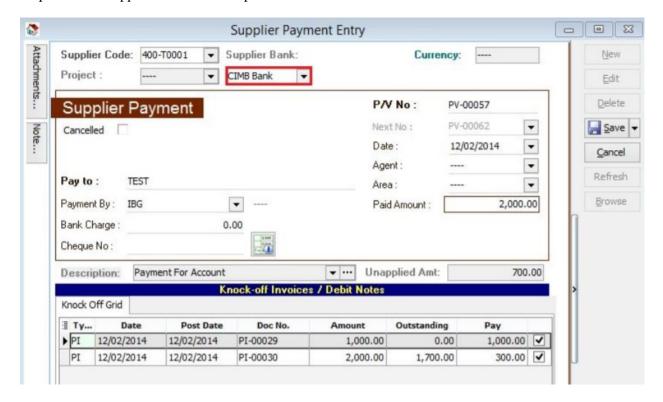
## 18.2 Supplier Bank Account

Step 1: Add Bank Account and Save.

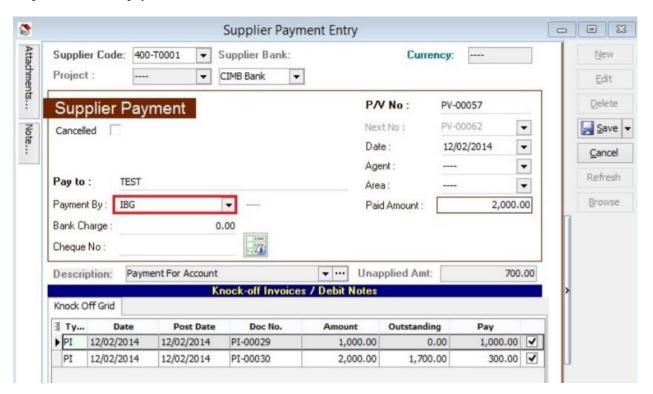


#### 18.3 Supplier Payment Method

Step 1: Select Supplier Bank from drop down list.

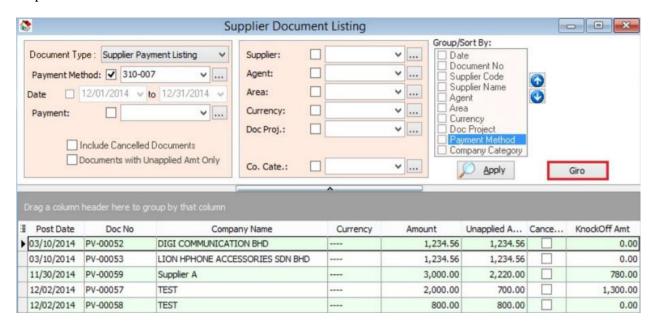


Step 2: Choose the payment method that contains bank information then Save.

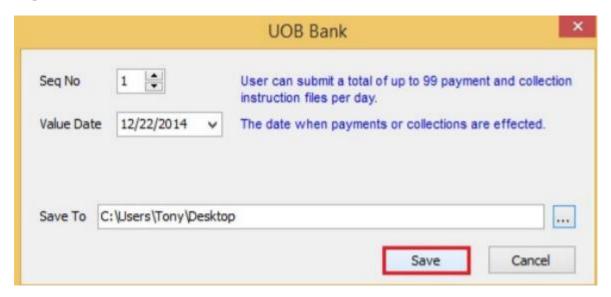


## 18.4 Print Supplier Document (Interbank GIRO) Listing

Step 1: Click on the Giro button.



Step 2: Enter additional information and click on Save.



Step 3: You can now upload bank instruction file to bank host.

## 19 Production Job Order

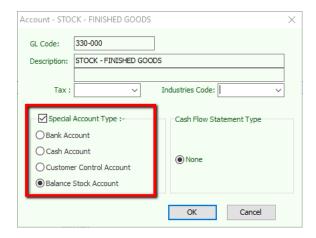


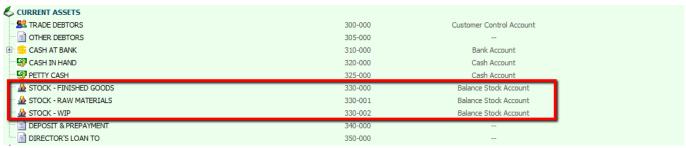
## 19.1 Setup on production accounts and stock items

#### 19.1.1 Chart of Account

GL | Maintain Account

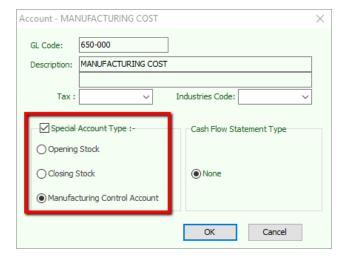
Step 1: Create finished good, raw material, WIP's closing stock account in your balance sheet current asset account as below.



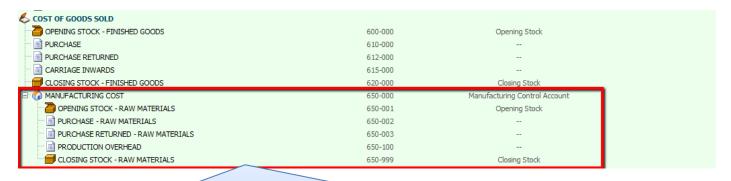


Step 2: Create Manufacturing Account under Cost of Goods Sold (Profit & Loss)

Step 2a: Highlight on Cost of Goods Sold and click on NEW Button, Insert GL Code, Description and make sure tick on special Account type Manufacturing Control Account.



Step 2b: Create all your raw materials opening stock, closing stock, production overhead charges group into Manufacturing cost account under Cost of Goods Sold.



#### Hint:

- 1) point on Manufacturing Cost account | New | to create all your raw material accounts.
- 2) for Opening Stock & Closing Stock make sure ticked on the special a/c type.

#### 19.1.2 Setup Stock Group

Stock | Maintain Stock Group

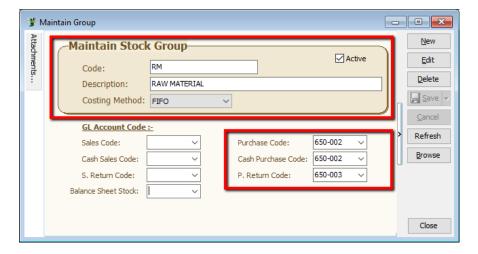
Use to differentiate the types of stocks and the costing method use for the stock, eg. raw materials, finished goods, etc.

To produce a chemical products, the costing calculation based on stock group:-

1) Raw Materials

Assign your Raw Material Purchase code, Cash Purchase code, Purchase Return code.

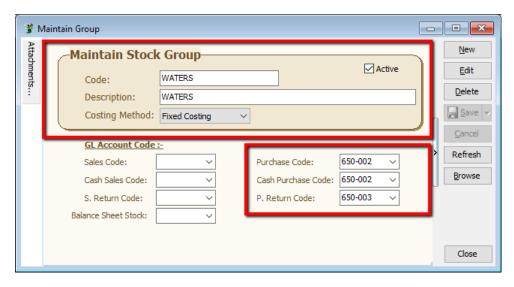
- Costing Method : FIFO



#### 2) Water

Assigned your Raw Material Purchase code, Cash Purchase code, Purchase Return code.

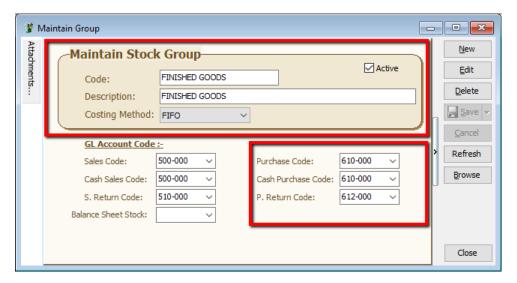
- Costing Method : Fixed Costing



#### 3) Finished Goods

Assigned your Finished Goods Purchase code, Cash Purchase code, Purchase Return code.

- Costing Method : FIFO



#### 19.1.3 Setup Stock Item

Stock | Maintain Stock Item

Setup the stock item master data for all types of stock. Eg. raw materials, end products, trading products, etc.

Step 1: Create all your raw materials items and assigned stock group respectively.



Step 2: Create your finished goods item and assign raw materials.

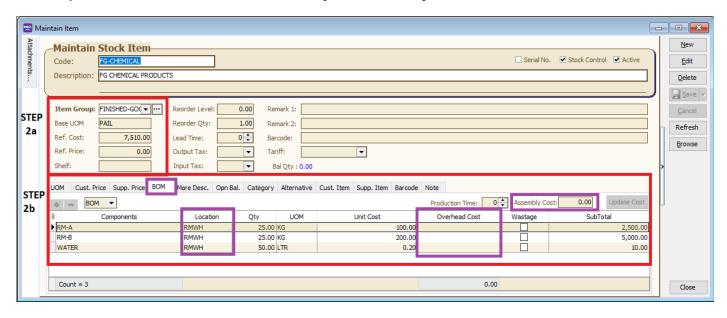
Step 2a: assigned stock group, enter based UOM, ref cost and ref price.

Step 2b: go to **BOM** tab, choose this product it a **BOM** item, and assigned all the raw materials, quantity needed.

Location is the Raw Materials keep and deducted from which warehouse.

Overhead Cost is a fixed additional cost to the material cost incurred during to each material process.

**Assembly Cost** is a fixed cost incurred to the entire process for final products.

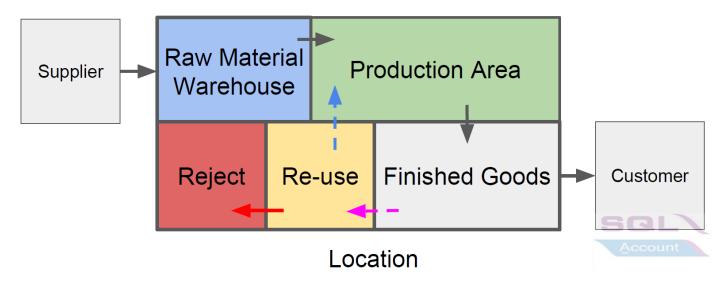


#### 19.1.4 Location (Warehouse)

Stock | Maintain Location

Define the warehouse code to identify the stock movement between the locations.

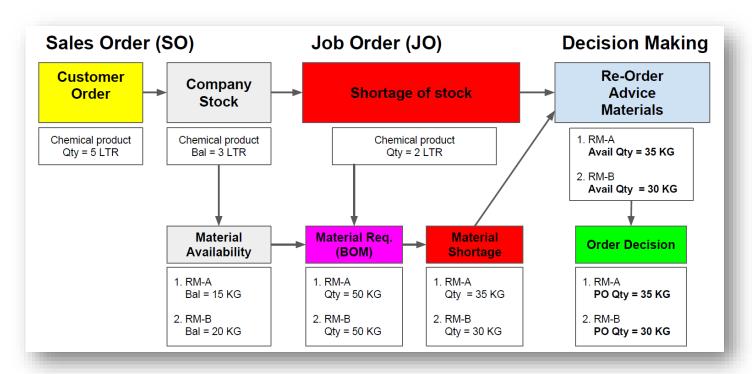
- 1. Receive raw materials from purchase and keep at **Raw Materials Warehouse**.
- 2. Production use the materials to produce the final products. Raw materials must deduct from the **Raw Materials Warehouse**.
- 3. Final products will be kept at **Finished Goods Warehouse**.
- 4. Work in progress stock kept in **WIP Warehouse**.

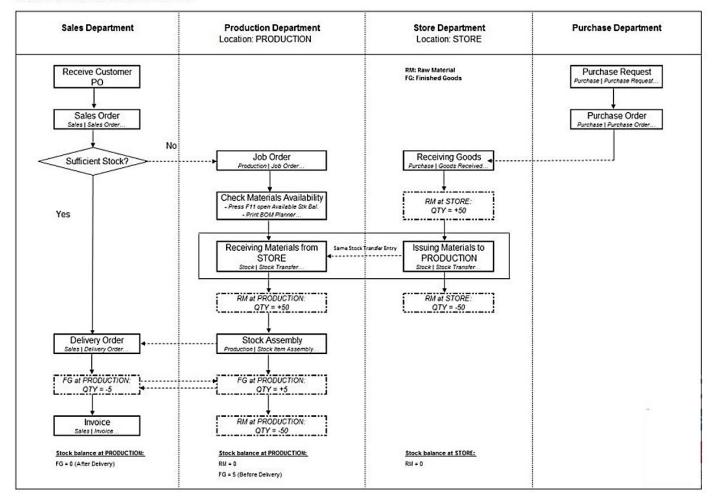


#### 19.2 Overview of Manufacturing Business Flow

Sales coordinator usually will input the Sales Order (SO) based on the customer PO received. The stock products will be updated into the system as ordered qty. If the stock are purchased from supplier, then the purchaser has to transfer from SO to PO. Unless the stock is manufactured, then you have to proceed to Job Order process. How much of the materials/components required to meet the products ordered by customer? This question raised by the Material Planning department. Therefore, the Job Order takes place as the order to be input after Sales Order. It will planned the materials/components required based on the qty ordered from Sales Order.

When products produce out, you have to transfer the Job Order to Stock Assembly to commit on the stock on hand.

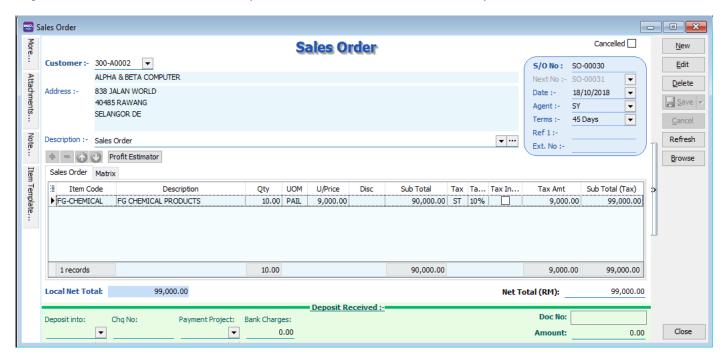




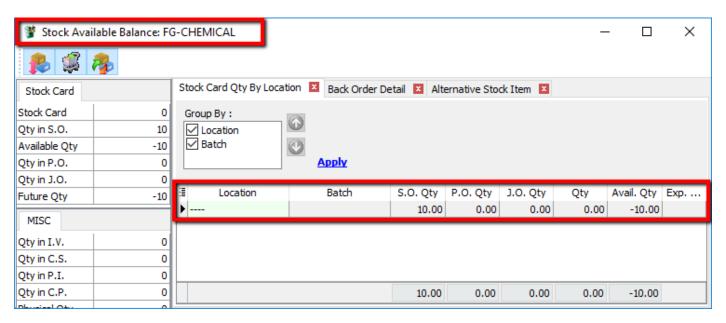
#### 19.2.1 Sales Order

Customer order will be enter via Sales Order by Sales Coordinator.

Step 1: Sales | Sales Order | New | choose your customer | enter the items orders from your customer | save.



Step 2 : You can also press on **CTRL** + **F11** to check Available Stock Balance, if there is sufficient stock on hand you may directly proceed to delivery, but there is short of stock you may need to proceed to Job Order on the planning to manufacturer the items.



#### 19.2.2 Production Job Order

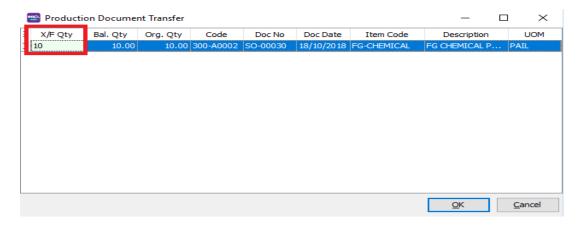
A Job Order is a document that contains the requirements and instruction to produce a particular of goods.

#### Step 1: Production | Job Order | New

#### Step 2: Select Customer Code

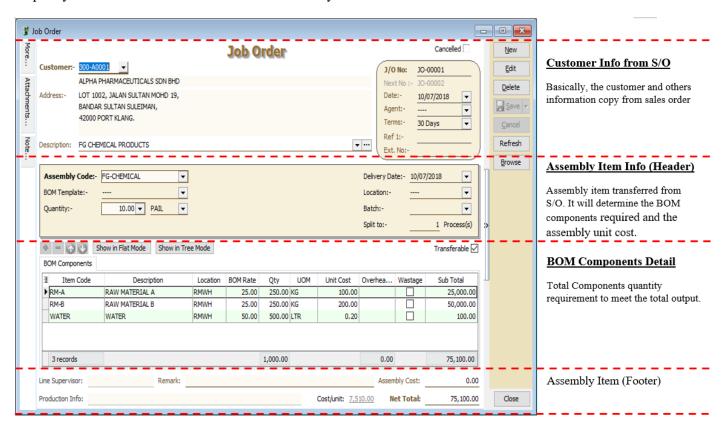
#### Step 3: Right Click on Job Order title, select Transfer from Sales Order.

Step 4: enter the **X/F Qty** for the quantity you want to produce.



Step 5: Save the Job Order.

Step 6: you can also click CTRL + F11 to check all your raw material stock available balance.



#### 19.2.3 Stock Item Assembly

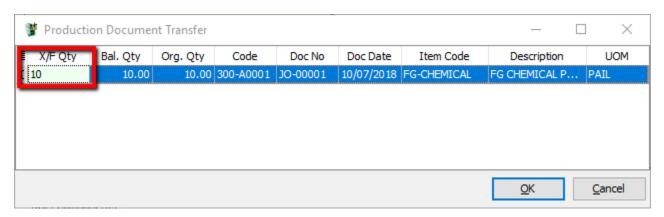
Stock Item Assembly is an entry form to record the actual components (materials) usage to convert/produce the final product based on the actual output. Unit cost will be used to revalue the stock balance.

Actual components (materials) used will be deduct out from the stock balance. However, the final products will be replenished the stock balance. You can always check the stock movement from the stock card report.

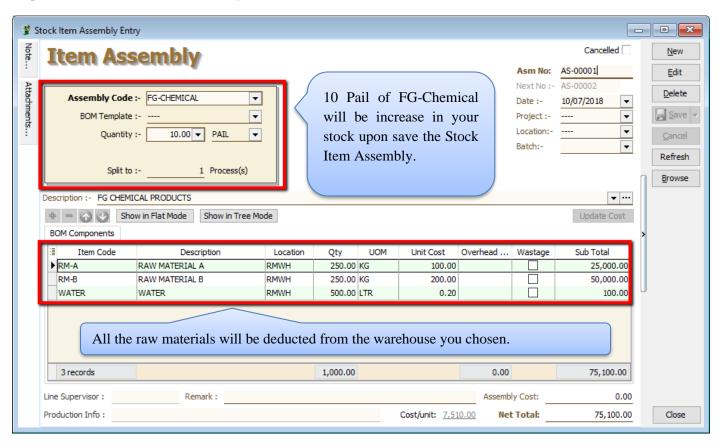
#### Step 1: Production | Stock Item Assembly | New

#### Step 2: Right Click, select Transfer from Job Order.

Step 3: enter the **X/F Qty** for the quantity produced.



Step 5: Save the Stock Item Assembly.



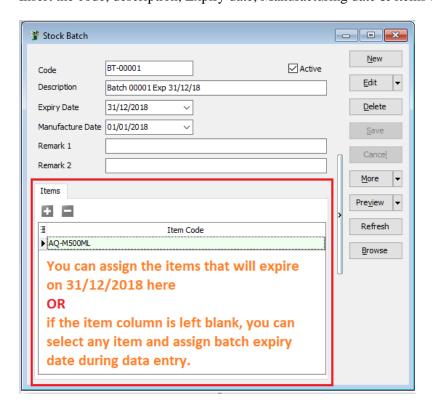
#### 19.3 Stock Batch

# https://youtu.be/QUlp-Js\_cnk

This module commonly used in food manufacturing, pharmaceutical, cosmetic/skin care product. It helps to trace the expiry date of the products. It can set the manufacturing date for label print purposes and easy to identify the stock expired to write off using stock adjustment.

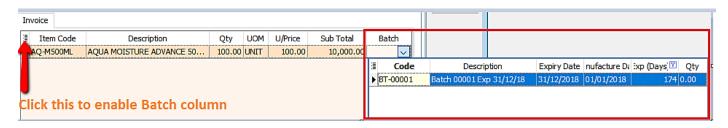
#### Step 1 : Stock | Maintain Batch | New

Insert the code, description, Expiry date, Manufacturing date & items that will expire on this expiry date.



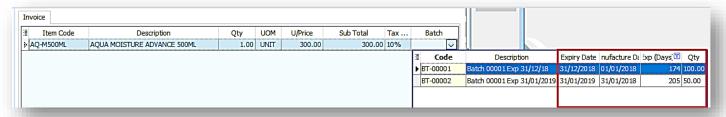
#### Step 2 : Purchase | Purchase Invoice | New

You can enable Batch column from the hidden bar and assign your stock batch during purchase for every individual item.



#### Step 3 : Sales | Sales Invoice | New

In Sales Invoice, you can select the item issue out from which batch (expiry date), system will also show the expiry day & quantity available.



#### Step 4 : Stock | Print Stock Batch Expiry

You can also check the listing of your product that will be expire soon as well as you can trace the product manufacture date.

