JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Localizations for Austria Implementation Guide

9.2

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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation.

Documentation Accessibility

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Access to Oracle Support

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Related Information

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

http://learnjde.com

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
Bold	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action or terms defined in text or the glossary.
Italics	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`Monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code examples, text that appears on a screen, or text that you enter.
> Oracle by Example	Indicates a link to an Oracle by Example (OBE). OBEs provide hands-on, step- by-step instructions, including screen captures that guide you through a process using your own environment. Access to OBEs requires a valid Oracle account.

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1 Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Localizations for Austria

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Localizations for Austria Overview

This guide includes information about setting up and using the country-specific software for Austria.

Before you can use county-specific software in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system you must enable access to the country-specific forms and processing. his introduction chapter describes the setup to enable country-specific functionality.

In addition to the setup described in this guide, you must set up the base software for the particular process you implement. For example, you must follow the steps to set up the base software JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system in addition to performing the setup for any country-specific functionality for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Localizations for Austria Implementation

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant (*https://updatecenter.oracle.com/res/deploy/GA/ChangeAssistant.jnlp*). EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs simultaneously.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Software Updates Guide* .

Understanding Translation Considerations for Multilingual Environments

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

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In addition to the standard menus, forms, and reports, you might want to translate other parts of the software. For example, you might want to translate the names of the accounts that you set up for the company or translate the values in some user-defined codes (UDCs).

This table illustrates common software elements that you might want to translate if you use the software in a multinational environment:

Common Software Elements	Translation Considerations
Business unit descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the business units that you set up for the system. The system stores translation information for business units in the Business Unit Alternate Description Master table (F0006D). Print the Business Unit Translation report (R00067) to review the description translations in the base language and one or all of the additional languages that the business uses.
Account descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the accounts into languages other than the base language. After you translate the chart of accounts, you can print the Account Translation report. You can set a processing option to show account descriptions in both the base language and one or all of the additional languages that the business uses.
Automatic accounting instruction (AAI) descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the AAIs that you set up for the system.
UDC descriptions	You can translate the descriptions of the UDCs that you set up for the system.
Delinquency notice text	Specify a language preference for each customer when you create customer master records. The language preference field on the Address Book - Additional Information form determines the language in which the delinquency notice and the text on the notice should appear when you use final mode. (In proof mode, the statements print in the language preference that is assigned to the client in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system.) The base software includes the delinquency notice translated into German, French, and Italian. You should translate any text that you add to the bottom of the notice. To do this translation, follow the instructions for setting up text for delinquency notices, and verify that you have completed the Language field on the Letter Text Identification form.

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

Understanding Translation Routines

The system provides several translation routines to convert amounts to words. These translation routines are generally used by payment formats, draft formats, and check-writing programs that produce output in both numeric and text form. You specify the translation routine that you want to use in the processing options for these programs.

The system provides these translation routines:

- X00500 - English.
- X00500BR - Brazilian Portuguese.
- X00500C - Including cents.
- X00500CH - Chinese.
- X00500D - German (mark).
- X00500ED - German (euro).
- X00500FR - French (franc).
- X00500EF - French (euro).
- X00500I - Italian (lira).
- X00500EI - Italian (euro).
- X00500S1 - Spanish (female).
- X00500S2 - Spanish (male).
- X00500S3 - Spanish (female, no decimal).
- X00500S4 - Spanish (male, no decimal).
- X00500S5 - Spanish (euro).
- X00500U - United Kingdom.
- X00500U1 - United Kingdom (words in boxes).

In some cases, the translation routine that you use depends on the currency that you are using. For example, if you are converting euro amounts to words, you should use a translation routine that has been set up to handle euro currencies. In Spanish, the gender of the currency determines the translation routine that you choose.

Setting Up User Display Preferences

This section provides an overview of user display preferences and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the User Profiles program (P0092).
- Set up user display preferences.

Understanding User Display Preferences

Some JD Edwards EnterpriseOne localized software uses country server technology to isolate country-specific features from the base software. For example, if during normal transaction processing, you record additional information about a supplier or validate a tax identification number to meet country-specific requirements, you enter the additional information by using a localized program; the tax validation is performed by a localized program instead of by the base software. The country server indicates that this localized program should be included in the process.

To take full advantage of localized solutions for the business, you must set up the user display preferences to specify the country in which you are working. The country server uses this information to determine which localized programs should be run for the specified country.

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You use localization country codes to specify the country in which you are working. The system supplies localization country codes in UDC table 00/LC. This table stores both two-digit and three-digit localization country codes.

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

> **Note:**   *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration Guide*

Form Used to Set Up User Display Preferences

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
User Profile Revisions	W0092A	From the list for your user ID in the Oracle JD Edwards banner, select My System Options, and then User Profile Revisions.	Set display preferences.

Setting Processing Options for User Profile Revisions (P0092)

Processing options enable you to set default values for processing.

A/B Validation

Address Book Number

Enter **1** to enable editing on address book number against the Address Book Master table (F0101).

PIM Server Setup

PIM Server

Enter D if you use an IBM Domino Server. Enter X if you use a Microsoft Exchange Server.

Setting Up User Display Preferences

Access the User Profile Revisions form.

Localization Country Code

Enter a UDC (00/LC) that identifies a localization country. It is possible to attach country-specific functionality based on this code by using the country server methodology in the base product.

Language

Enter a UDC (01/LP) that specifies the language to use on forms and printed reports. Before you specify a language, a code for that language must exist at either the system level or in the user preferences. Additionally, you must have the language CD installed.

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Date Format

Enter the format of a date as it is stored in the database.

If you leave this field blank, the system displays dates based on the settings of the operating system on the workstation. With NT, the Regional Settings in the Control Panel control the settings for the operating system of the workstation. Values are:

Blank: Use the system date format.

DME: Day, month, four-digit year

DMY: Day, month, year (DDMMYY)

EMD: Four-digit year, month, day

MDE: Month, day, four-digit year

MDY: Month, day, year (MMDDYY)

YMD: Year, month, day (YYMMDD)

Date Separator Character

Enter the character to use when separating the month, day, and year of a given date. If you enter an asterisk (*****), the system uses a blank for the date separator. If you leave the field blank, the system uses the system value for the date separator.

Decimal Format Character

Enter the number of positions to the right of the decimal that you want to use. If you leave this field blank, the system value is used as the default.

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2 Understanding Localizations for Austria

Austria-Specific Setup and Processes

This table lists the country-specific setup and functionality for Austria:

Setup or Process	Description
Payment formats	To process payments for Austria, set up these payment formats: • Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian EFT (R04572A). • Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian V3 PAYMUL (R04572A3). See *Setting Up Payment Formats for Austria*.
Automatic debit formats	In addition to the standard setup for debit processing for Austria, set up these automatic debit formats: • R03B575AD (Austrian Bank Diskette Format and Statement). • R03B575AD1 (Austrian Format Diskette Cover Page Auto Debit). See *Setting Up Automatic Debit Formats for Austria*.
User-defined codes (UDCs)	In addition to the base software UDCs: • Set up UDCs for European Union reporting. See *"Setting Up UDCs for Intrastat Reporting" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* . • Set up UDCs to print invoices with an attached International Payment Instruction (IPI). See *"Setting Up UDCs for International Payment Instructions" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* . • Set up these UDCs for companies: o Affiliated Companies (74/AC) o Code Number (74/30) See *"Setting Up UDCs for European Companies" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* .
Bank accounts	When setting up bank accounts for Austria, review the overview about using international bank account numbers (IBAN). See *"Understanding International Bank Account Numbers" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* .
Invoice processing	In addition to standard invoice processing, you can print invoices with an attached IPI. To print these invoices and attachments:

Setup or Process	Description
	• Set up UDCs for IPIs. See *"Setting Up UDCs for International Payment Instructions" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* . • Set processing options for the Print Invoice program (R42565). • Print invoices with attached IPIs. See *"Printing Invoices with an Attached International Payment Instruction" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* .
Intrastat reporting (setup)	See *"Setting Up European Union (EU) and SEPA Functionality in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* .
Intrastat and other European Union reporting (using)	See *"Using European Union Functionality" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide* .
OECD SAF-T Generic Extractor Report	You can generate the SAF-T XML report in version 2.0 for exporting the accounting information of a company to the tax authorities. For more information, see the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications OECD Standard Audit File for Tax Purposes (SAF-T) Localizations Implementation Guide*

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3 Setting Up Localizations for Austria

Setting Up Payment Formats for Austria

> **Note:**
> - *"Setting Up European Union (EU) Functionality and SEPA Functionality" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Localizations for European Reporting and SEPA Processing Implementation Guide .*

This section provides an overview of payment formats for Austria, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to set processing options for:

- Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian EFT (R04572A).
- Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian V3 PAYMUL (R04572A3).

Understanding Payment Formats for Austria

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software provides these payment formats for Austria:

Format	Description
R04572A	Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian EFT.
R04572A3	Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian V3 PAYMUL.

V3 Payment Format for Austria

Austrian banks use the V3 payment format to implement the U.N. EDIFACT standard. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software provides the V3 payment format so that the banks can use this Austrian-specific version of the EDIFACT PAYMUL (MULtiple PAYments) message.

The V3 PAYMUL file that you create using the Create A/P Bank Diskette - Austrian V3 PAYMUL program can include two optional segments. Generally, you include these segments if your bank does not provide an alternative method of including the information in the segments.

You specify in the processing options whether the system includes the UNB (header) and UNZ (trailer) segments. When you specify that the system include these segments, the UNB segment becomes the first segment in the flat file and the UNZ segment becomes the last segment in the flat file.

The UNB segment includes fixed text (UNB+UNOC:3+) followed by the sender identifier, the recipient identifier, the date of preparation, the time of preparation, and an interchange control number. The sender and recipient identifiers are determined by agreement between the sender and recipient. You specify the sender identifier and the recipient identifier in processing options. The system generates the date, time, and interchange control number.

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The UNZ segment includes fixed text (UNZ+) followed by the number of messages and the interchange control reference. The number of messages is always 1 because the system sends only one PAYMUL message per file. The system generates the interchange control reference.

The V3 version of the PAYMUL format enables these domestic payment options:

Option	Description
Transfers to a Beneficiary Account Held by a Domestic Bank	Use the European Monetary Union euro (EUR) denomination for transfer amounts. When you transfer a payment that is in a currency other than the transfer currency of the account, the amount of the payment is automatically converted into the account currency. For example, if the payment is denominated in EUR and the recipient's account is denominated in JPY, the transfer is converted to JPY automatically.
Instructions for PostBar	The beneficiary is paid in cash by the postal service. **Note:** JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software does not support PostBar payment.
Priority Payments	Priority payments are credited to the beneficiary account as soon as possible and prioritized by the assigned bank using the multibank standard (MBS). **Note:** JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software does not support priority payments.

Note: In Austria, the PAYMUL might also direct the postal service to delivery payments directly to customers, a practice known as *payment with allonge.* To take advantage of *allonge,* an additional document must be automatically created and used to collect a signature when the payment is delivered to the customer. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software does not support payment with *allonge.*

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Enter a bank type code in the processing options for the Create A/P Bank Diskette-Austrian V3 PAYMUL (R04572A3) program.

- Enter an address book type code in the processing options for the Create A/P Bank Diskette-Austrian V3 PAYMUL (R04572A3) program.

- Set up a unique bank type code in the 00/BT user-defined code (UDC) table, which the program uses to determine banking information.

- Set up address book type codes in the 01/W0 UDC table, which the program uses to determine contact information.

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Setting Processing Options for Create A/P Bank Diskette – Austrian EFT (R04572A)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Transfer

Tape Payment Detail

Enter the tape payment detail (10 positions) description. For example, you might enter **EXP REIMB** for expense reimbursements. This description may be used by the bank and printed on the supplier's bank account statement.

Tape

Use these processing options to specify the default values for the bank tape.

Devise Name

Enter the devise name.

Tape Density

Enter the tape density.

Label Name

Enter the label name.

Block Size

Enter the block size.

New Volume

Enter the new volume.

New Owner ID

Enter the new owner ID.

File Name

Enter the file name.

Setting Processing Options for Create A/P Bank Diskette – Austrian V3 PAYMUL (R04572A3)

Processing options enable you to specify default values for processing.

Process

1. Tape Payment Detail

Specify the tape payment detail description (10 characters). This description may be used by the bank and printed on the supplier's bank account statement. For example, you might enter **EXP REIMB** for expense reimbursements.

2. Address Book Type Code

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Specify the address book type code that the system uses to process the payment. Values exist in the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table.

Print

1. Print Report (Y/N)

Enter **Y** to print a report.

Bank Tape

Use these processing options to specify the default values for the bank tape.

Device Name

Specify the name of the tape drive.

Tape Density

Specify the density of the tape to be created.

Label Name

Specify the label name to be used when copying data to tape.

Block Size

Specify the block length to be used when copying data to tape.

New Volume

Specify the new volume name to be used when copying data to tape.

New Owner ID

Specify the new owner ID to be used when copying data to tape.

File Name

Specify the file name for the bank tape.

Interchange

Insert UNB and UNZ Segments

Enter Y to insert the UNB and UNZ segments into the F04572OW table. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not insert the segments into the table or the flat file.

Sender Identifier

Enter the code that identifies the sender of the file. You can enter up to 35 characters. The system inserts the code that you enter into the UNB segment of the flat file.

Recipient Identifier

Enter the code that identifies the recipient of the file. You can enter up to 35 characters. The system inserts the code that you enter into the UNB segment of the flat file.

Setting Up Automatic Debit Formats for Austria

This section provides an overview of automatic debits for Austria and discusses how to set processing options for Austrian Bank Diskette Format and Statement (R03B575AD).

> **Note:**
> - *"Processing Automatic Debits" in the   JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Receivable Implementation Guide*   .

Understanding Automatic Debit Formats for Austria

In addition to the standard software setup and process, you must set processing options for the Austrian debit format.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system provides these Austrian automatic debit formats:

- R03B575AD (Austrian Bank Diskette Format and Statement).
- R03B575AD1 (Austrian Format Diskette Cover Page Auto Debit).

These programs generate a bank table that adheres to the banking standards for automatic debits in Austria.

> **Note:** The Austrian Bank Diskette Format and Statement program calls the Austrian Format Diskette Cover Page Auto Debit program automatically.

Setting Processing Options for Austrian Bank Diskette Format and Statement (R03B575AD)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Statement Print

Specify whether the system prints invoices that are included in the automatic debits batch as customer statements. Values are:

Blank: Print customer statements only when the number of invoice detail lines exceeds the maximum number that is allowed by the format.

1: Print statements for automatic debits.

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4 Glossary

2nd Item Number, 3rd Item Number, and Item Number

Enter a number that identifies the item. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to alternative item numbers. The three types of item numbers are:

Item Number (short). An 8-digit, computer-assigned item number.

2nd Item Number. A 25-digit, user defined, alphanumeric item number.

3rd Item Number. A 25-digit, user defined, alphanumeric item number.

In addition to these three basic item numbers, the system provides an extensive cross-reference search capability. You can define numerous cross-references to alternative part numbers. For example, you can define substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, or supplier numbers.

You can enter ***ALL** in the **Item Number** field to indicate that all items for the supplier come from the specified country of origin and original country of origin.

Fixed Asset Number

Enter an 8-digit number that uniquely identifies an asset.

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter a date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction will be posted. You define financial periods for a date pattern code that you assign to the company record. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number, and to perform date validations.

Main Fixed Asset Number

Enter an identification code for an asset in one of these formats:

Asset number (a computer-assigned, 8-digit, numeric control number)

Unit number (a 12-character alphanumeric field)

Serial number (a 25-character alphanumeric field)

Every asset has an asset number. You can use unit number and serial number to further identify assets as needed. If this is a data entry field, the first character you enter indicates whether you are entering the primary (default) format that is

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defined for the system, or one of the other two formats. A special character (such as / or *) in the first position of this field indicates which asset number format you are using. You assign special characters to asset number formats on the Fixed Assets system constants form.

Object Account

Enter the portion of a general ledger account that refers to the division of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories. For example, you can divide the Cost Code for labor into regular time, premium time, and burden.

Subledger

Enter a code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Note: If you use a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to 6 digits, it is recommended that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is different from entering 456 because if you enter 456 the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.

Subledger Type

Enter a user-defined code (00/ST) that is used with the **Subledger** field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User-Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user-defined. Values include:

A: Alphanumeric field, do not edit.

N: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill.

C: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill.

Subsidiary

Enter a subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note: If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is different from entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

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