

**JD Edwards World**

Global Solutions: Argentina Guide

Release A9.4

**E68209-01**

January 2016

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

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# Preface

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

## Audience

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

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**Note:** This documentation does not include a description of all functionality for the JD Edwards World localizations for Argentina.

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## Related Information

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

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## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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Convention	Meaning
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

Convention	Meaning
<i>italic</i>	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 in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

# Part I

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## Setup Requirements

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 1, "Set Up User Display Preferences"](#)
- [Chapter 2, "Set Up User Defined Codes for Argentina"](#)
- [Chapter 3, "Set Up Taxes And Withholding"](#)



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# Set Up User Display Preferences

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 1.1, "Setting up User Display Preferences"](#)

## 1.1 Setting up User Display Preferences

**Navigation:**

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

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

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

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

Much of JD Edwards World country-specific software functionality utilizes country server technology. Country-server technology was developed to isolate country-specific functionality from the base software. For example, if during normal transaction processing, you need to capture additional information about a supplier or validate a tax identification number to meet country-specific requirements, a country server performs that additional function, not the base software.

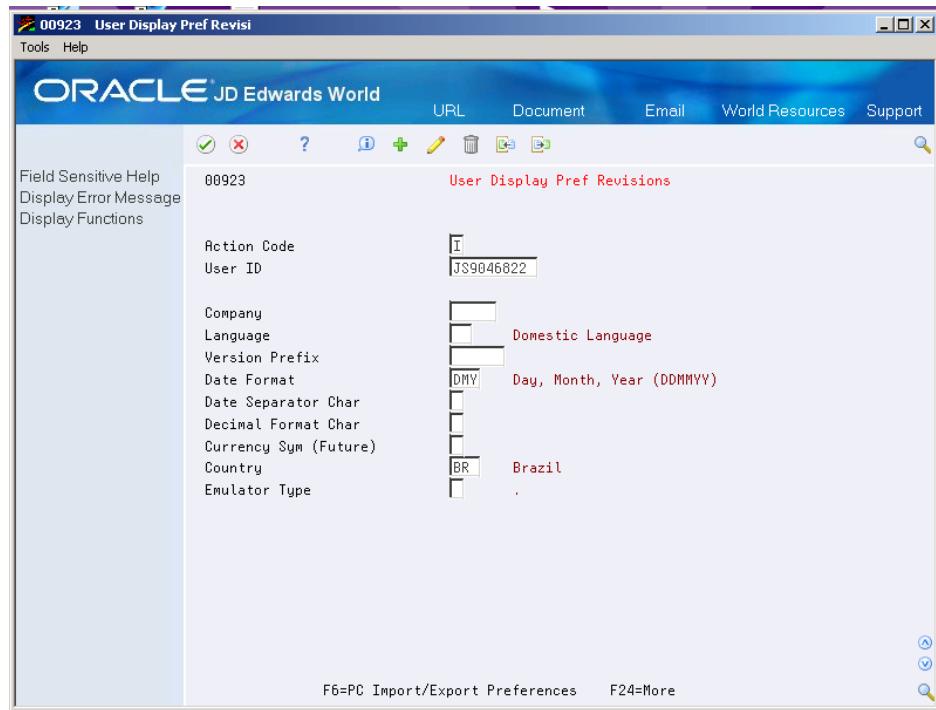
To take full advantage of JD Edwards World localized solutions for your business, you must set up your user display preferences to use the appropriate country server. To do this, specify a country code in your user display preference. The country code that you designate for a user indicates to the system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

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

**To set up user display preferences**

On User Display Preferences

Figure 1–1 User Display Preferences screen



To locate the preferences for a specific user

1. Access the User Display Preference screen.
2. Enter a value in the User ID field.
3. Use the Inquire action to display the preferences for the specified user.
4. Specify the country code in the Country field.
5. Complete the following optional fields as needed:
  - Company
  - Language
  - Version Prefix
  - Date Format
  - Date Separator Char
  - Decimal Format Char

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

Field	Explanation
Company	<p>A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.</p>
	<p>Note: You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries.</p>
	<p>Screen-specific information</p>
	<p>Complete the Company field to default the selected companies within transaction processing.</p>
Language	<p>A user defined code (system 01/type LP) that specifies a language to use in forms and printed reports.</p>
	<p>If you leave the Language field blank, the system uses the language that you specify in your user preferences. If you do not specify a language in your user preferences, the system uses the default language for the system.</p>
	<p>Before any translations can become effective, a language code must exist at either the system level or in your user preferences.</p>
	<p>Screen-specific information</p>
	<p>A user defined code for a language. The system uses the language code you type on this screen as your default language. To view a translated screen or report, a record for that translated screen or report must exist in the Vocabulary Overrides table. When you access a screen, the translated screen appears. When you run a report, the system prints the report in your base language.</p>
Version Prefix	<p>Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with additional characters.</p>
	<p>Screen-specific information:</p>
	<p>Identifies a default prefix to assign when creating DREAM Writer versions. Versions can then be suffixed with an alpha-numeric character up to 6 positions in length.</p>
Date Format	<p>This is the format of a date as stored in the database. If you leave this value blank, the value will display according to the settings of the operating system on the workstation. With NT, the settings for the operating system of the workstation are controlled by the Regional Settings in the Control Panel.</p>
Date Separator Char	<p>The character entered in this field is used to separate the month, day, and year of a given date.</p>
	<p>Note:</p>
	<p>If an asterisk is entered (*), a blank is used for the date separator.</p>
	<p>If left blank, the system value is used for the date separator.</p>

Field	Explanation
Decimal Format Char	The character entered in this field is used to signify the fractions from whole numbers - the positions to the left of the decimal. If left blank, the system value is used as the default.

**See Also:**

- [Appendix A, "Translation Issues"](#)for information about using JD Edwards World software in a multi-language environment

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## Set Up User Defined Codes for Argentina

This chapter contains the topic:

- [Section 2.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina."](#)

### 2.1 Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina

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

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

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

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

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

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

User Defined Code	Explanation
Tax/Withholding Codes (system 70, type BT)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify the country-specific taxes and withholdings. For example, you might set up codes to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corporate ledger</li> <li>▪ Local ledger</li> <li>▪ Foreign currency ledger</li> </ul>
Concepts (system 70, type CO)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify the concepts to which the system applies specific taxes and withholdings.</p> <p>Set up user defined codes to identify the country-specific taxes and withholdings. For example, you might set up codes to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SUSS Professional</li> <li>▪ Royalties</li> <li>▪ SUSS General</li> <li>▪ Cleaning Services</li> </ul>
Jurisdictions (system 70, type JR)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify the jurisdictions or fiscal authorities. For example, you might set up codes to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Buenos Aires</li> <li>▪ Santa Fe</li> <li>▪ Mendoza</li> </ul>
Legal Concepts (system 70, type LG)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify legal categories to which the system must apply specific legal or fiscal regimes. For example, you might set up codes to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Services</li> <li>▪ Goods</li> <li>▪ Small contributors</li> </ul>
Allowed Values (system 70, type xx)	<p>Set up user defined codes to list the values established by the fiscal authority in RG 615 for possible supplier types.</p> <p>Note: The type ID digits must match the category code that you use for supplier types.</p>
Payment instrument (system 00, type PY)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify each payment instrument that you use. You can associate payment instruments with documents so that you can process similar documents together. For example, you might set up payment instruments for automatic debits and automatic receipts.</p>
Ledger types - ETAFI interface (system 74, type FI)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify any ledger types in addition to the AA ledger type that you want to process using the ETAFI interface.</p>
Ledger types (system 74, type LT)	<p>Set up user defined codes to identify each ledger that you use. You can use the codes to specify a ledger type when you run General Ledger and Trial Balance reports. For example, you might set up codes to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corporate ledger</li> <li>▪ Local ledger</li> <li>▪ Foreign currency ledger</li> </ul>

User Defined Code	Explanation
VAT on receipt/payment (system 74, type TX)	Set up user defined codes to identify the tax rates codes that are applicable to VAT on receipts and VAT on payments. You can use these codes to associate different VAT rates with transactions that are subject to the VAT Payable on Payment and VAT Receivable on Receipt regimes.



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## Set Up Taxes And Withholding

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Section 3.1, "Overview of Withholdings Setup"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "Understanding VAT Withholding in Argentina"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Before You Begin"](#)
- [Section 3.4, "Set Up Withholding Constants"](#)
- [Section 3.5, "Set Up Tax Code"](#)
- [Section 3.6, "Set Up Tax Code Definition"](#)
- [Section 3.7, "Set Up and Maintain AFIP File Information"](#)

### 3.1 Overview of Withholdings Setup

You must set up withholding information in the JD Edwards World software before the system can calculate withholdings on Argentinean transactions.

- VAT withholding concepts
- Legal VAT withholding concepts
- RG 726 and RG 615 setup
  - Withholding constants
  - Allowed values
  - Supplier fiscal situation check
  - Replies from the tax authority
  - AFIP information manual maintenance
  - Localized supplier information
- VAT tax codes
- VAT withholding percentages
- Base reduction
- Limit amount
- Supplier reduction

The system uses the Argentine withholding functionality when you process payments in the base software system.

## 3.2 Understanding VAT Withholding in Argentina

The *Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos* (AFIP, the Federal Administration of Public Income) is the fiscal authority in Argentina and it establishes VAT withholdings in the General Resolution 18.

Also, R.G. 726/99 stipulates that VAT withholdings for payments must be calculated every month based on the classification that is published by AFIP for each supplier.

Depending on the classification that AFIP assigns the supplier, you must apply either the general percentage for RG 18 or a substitute percentage.

AFIP's General Resolution 3732 defines rates for specific cases and determines how VAT withholding must be calculated:

- The calculation base for VAT withholding is the VAT amount *specified in the voucher*. You define the VAT Calculation Basis in the Tax Code Definition program. See \*\*\*.
- For *vouchers where VAT is not identified* (that is a Tax Rate/Area record set up with a 0% rate and a tax explanation code different from E), VAT withholding must be calculated on the estimated VAT amount. In this case, the system obtains that VAT amount by calculating the voucher gross amount, minus the non-taxable amounts minus any discounts; and multiplying the result by the number obtained from dividing the applicable VAT rate by the sum of 100 plus the VAT rate. The formula is the following:

$$\text{VAT Amount} = (\text{Voucher Gross Amount} - \text{Non Taxable Amounts} - \text{Discounts}) * \text{VAT Rate} / (100 + \text{VAT Rate})$$

The system retrieves the VAT rate to use in the preceding formula according to the following logic:

1. From the field VAT Rate Not Identified in the Numeric tab of the Additional Tax Rate Information program (P704008A)
2. If the Additional Tax Rate Information is blank, the system retrieves the rate from the processing options for the PO - PCG process - ARG program (P76A570) in the VAT Unidentified tab
3. If the information on both fields is blank, then the system does not calculate the withholding.

When you work with the Create Payment Control Group program (R04570), the system saves the calculation basis amount in the User Amount field (URAT) in the temporary PCG Detail Information Tag Table (F760473A) file. You can review the payment amount and corresponding tax withholdings in the Print PCG Detail - ARG report (R760476A) that the process generates.

JD Edwards Localizations for Argentina only saves the calculation base to a final table (in the URAT field of the A/P Ledger Tag Table - ARG table - F760411A) and uses it to calculate and apply VAT Withholdings, when you work with these programs and processes:

- V.A.T Withholding Certificate – ARG (R7604522A)
- Reprint V.A.T. Withholding Certificate - ARG (R7604521A)

The following reports retrieve and display the information about the calculation basis saved:

- Withholdings ledger report
- SICORE report.

### 3.2.1 Understanding VAT Withholding Setup for RG 726

You can also set up your system to calculate VAT withholding according to the RG 615 for companies that export products following these steps:

#### 1 - Set up Withholding Constants

The system uses the withholding solution from the base software together with the country-specific functionality in specific cases. It uses the supplier type listed in the RG 726 and the option to apply the RG 615 in the specific Address Book Category Codes set up by the user.

#### 2 - Set up Allowed Values

Set up the allowed values in the user defined code table that matches the Address Book Category Code for RG 615. A single value in this UDC table is enough to indicate the withholding percentage.

See [Section 2.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina"](#)

#### 3 - Formatting AFIP Inquiry

Every month, the AFIP publishes on its website the fiscal situation of every taxpayer using a 4-values code. Companies can check the fiscal situation of their suppliers by submitting a text file with the tax ID of the supplier and the tax ID of the inquiring company.

When you use the option Formatting AFIP Inquiry in the Withholding Setup menu for Argentina (G76A041), the system generates the plain text file F76A8013 in the server data library. You then transfer this information to a file using FTP so you can submit it to AFIP's website.

This process does not generate any listings or reports. You can define the data selection criteria. Oracle recommends running the process for all the suppliers.

See [Section 4.1, "Processing Options for Shipment Supplier Information to AFIP \(P76A8013\)"](#).

#### 4 - Formatting AFIP Answer

After submitting the inquiry to AFIP, the fiscal authority replies by sending a plain text file to the inquiring company with the fiscal situation of the suppliers listed and additional information. You must use FTP to upload the file to the F76A8010 file in the server data library. The process generates the matching records in the F76A8011 file and adds additional data that the system uses later in the process.

The output file F76A8011 maintains history records of the replies received from AFIP for every month. You can run the process as often as desired. To run it, use the option Formatting AFIP Answer in the Withholding Setup menu for Argentina (G76A041).

---

**Note:** When you receive the information from AFIP you can choose to get the reply with or without the company name of the suppliers. JD Edwards only processes files without the supplier company name.

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#### 5 - AFIP File Entry

Use the option AFIP File Entry in the Withholding Setup menu for Argentina (G76A041) to manually maintain and revise information in the AFIP files.

See [Section 3.7, "Set Up and Maintain AFIP File Information"](#).

### 3.3 Before You Begin

- Verify that the following user defined codes tables are set up:
  - Tax/Withholding Codes (system 70, type BT)
  - Concepts (system 70, type CO)
  - Jurisdictions (system 70, type JR)
  - Legal Concepts (system 70, type LG)

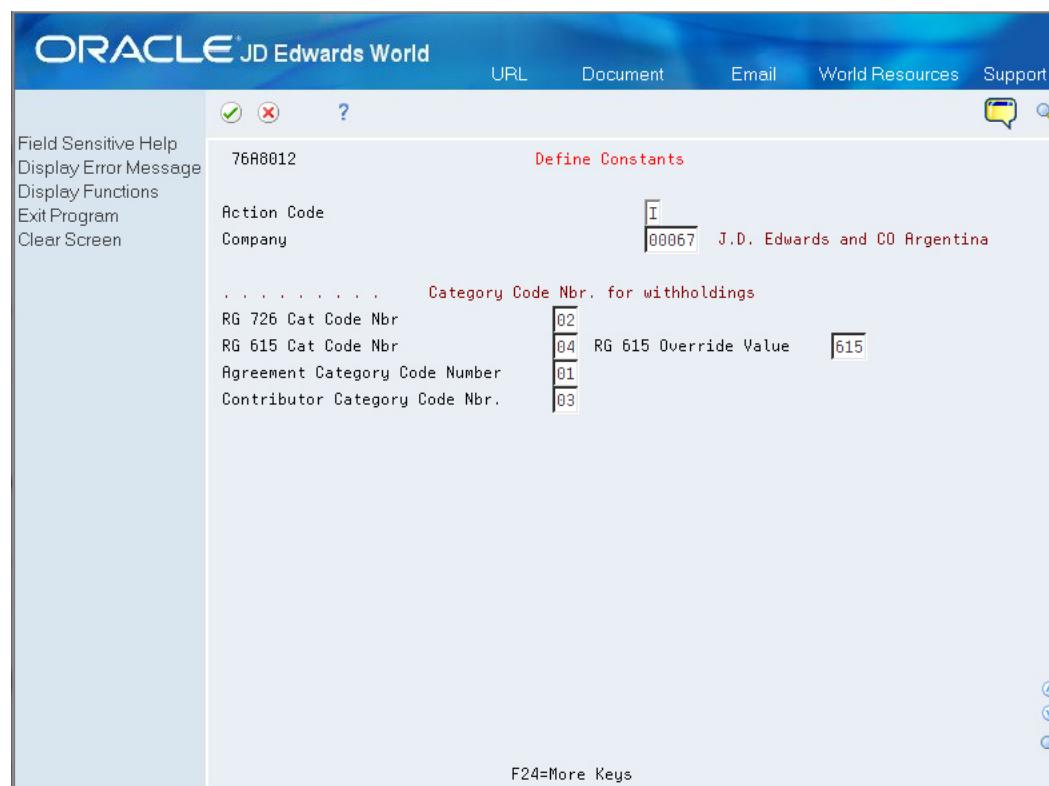
See [Section 2.1, "Setting Up User Defined Codes for Argentina"](#)

### 3.4 Set Up Withholding Constants

#### Navigation:

From Withholding Setup (G76A041), choose Define Constants

**Figure 3–1 Withholding Setup - Define Constants screen**



For each company, use this program to specify the category code number that the system uses to retrieve information for different purposes.

---

**Note:** To apply the withholding percentages for RG 615, you must specify the Address Book category code number for the RG and also the value used in the UDC that the RG 615 specifies.

---

## 3.5 Set Up Tax Code

**Navigation:**

From Tax/Withholding Setup (G7004), choose Tax Code Definition

Use the tax codes program to specify the date type that the system uses when processing and calculating withholdings.

## 3.6 Set Up Tax Code Definition

**Navigation:**

From Tax/Withholding Setup (G7004), choose Tax Code Definition

Use the tax codes definition program to set up every tax code and how the system calculates and operates with the selected tax or withholding. Some characteristics that you specify in this program are the calculation basis, if the tax code uses accrued amounts from previous payments, if it works with the supplier category codes, and so on.

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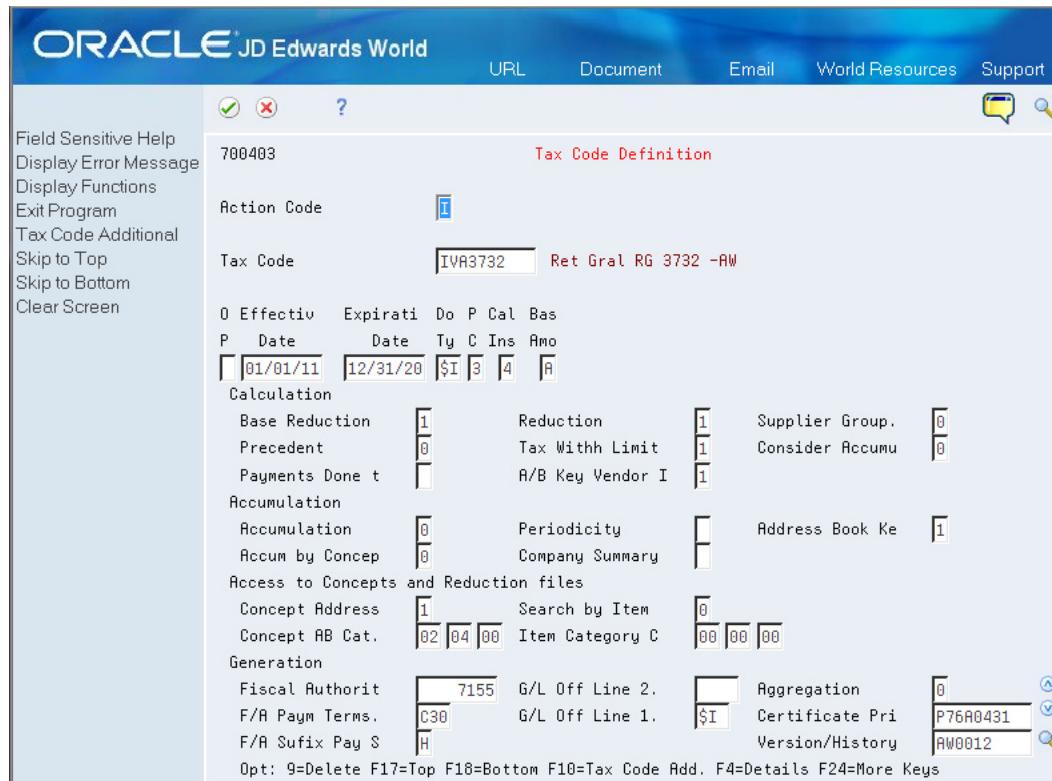
**Note:** If the RG 726 or 615 are applicable to your company, you must set up the system to use the country-specific Address Book category codes. If the regulations are not applicable, do not specify an address book category code number in this program.

---

**To set up Tax Code Definitions**

On Tax Code Definition

Figure 3–2 Tax Code Definition screen



For every tax code concept, complete the following fields:

Field	Explanation
Tax Code	A value from the Tax Withholding Codes UDC table (system 70, type BT) that identifies a legal concept for a tax or withholding.
Effective Date	Enter the first day on which the tax or withholding term is effective.
Expiration Date	Enter the expiration date of the tax or withholding terms.
Document type	A value from the UDC table Document Type - All Documents (system 00, type DT) that identifies the document type used for the tax or withholding.
Person or Corporation Code	<p>A code that designates the type of taxpayer.</p> <p>Valid values for non-U.S. clients are (used with the 20-digit Company field and Individual field):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 - Individual</li> <li>■ 2 - Corporate entity</li> <li>■ 3 - Both an individual and a corporate entity</li> <li>■ 4 - Non-corporate entity</li> <li>■ 5 - Customs authority</li> <li>■ Blank - Corporate entity</li> </ul>
Calculation Instance	A code that specifies if the Tax/Withholding is calculated at Voucher Entry or voucher Payment event. It also indicates if the calculation shall be done on entire voucher amount, per voucher suffix amount or on payment amount.

Field	Explanation
Base Amount	A code that specifies the voucher amount that the system uses as base amount for calculations.
Base Reduction	When setting up a tax code definition to use when calculating withholding according to RG 3732, use code A when the calculation base for VAT withholding is the VAT amount specified in the voucher, and use code B when the amount is discounted.
Base Reduction	A code that indicates the processing order of the amounts that make the Base Amount before applying a Base Reduction: Voucher Base Amount (B), Precedents Amount (P), Supplier Reduction Amount (RS), Payments to other companies (POC). Valid values are:
1: B	
2: B + P	
3: B + RS.	
4: B + POC	
5: B + P + RS	
6: B + P + POC.	
7: B + RS + POC	
8: B + P + RS + POC.	
Base Reduction	A code that indicates if the Base and/or Tax/Withholding amount have a reduction on the corresponding calculated amount by Voucher Supplier.
Supplier Group	An option that specifies whether the system verifies if there is a Supplier group for a tax code that composes proportionally the Supplier Voucher. If enabled, the system checks the Supplier Group File in tax or withholding calculations and divides the Tax/ Withholding amount proportionally.
Precedent	An option that specifies if the system must consider another tax code before working with the Tax Code being set up. Valid values are:
0: The Tax Code doesn't have precedents.	
1: The Tax Code has precedents.	
Tax Withholding Limit	A code that indicates the existence of a Limit Amount for the calculated Tax/Withholding amount. Valid values are:
0: There is no limit amount for the Tax/Withholding calculated.	
1: There is a limit amount for the Tax/Withholding calculated. In this case, the system accesses the Tax/Withholding Limit Amount file when working with the tax code.	
Consider Accumulated Amount	An option that indicates whether the system considers the accumulated amounts of the Tax Code in the Base and Tax/Withholding calculations.
Payments Made to Other Companies	A code that indicates if supplier payments made to other companies exist and how to consider them when calculating Tax/Withholding amounts.

## 3.7 Set Up and Maintain AFIP File Information

### To maintain AFIP file information

On AFIP File Entry

**Figure 3–3 AFIP File Entry screen**

76A8011 AFIP file Entry

Action Code

Company   
Address Number   
Month informed   
Year informed

Company Tax ID   
Supplier Tax ID   
Supplier kind   
Inquire Date   
Reference

Complete the information for the inquiring company and the supplier. Use the program to enter, modify or delete records.

# **Part II**

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## **Processing Options**

This part contains these chapters:

- [Chapter 4, "Setup Requirements Processing Options"](#)



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## Setup Requirements Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Processing Options for Shipment Supplier Information to AFIP \(P76A8013\)](#)

### 4.1 Processing Options for Shipment Supplier Information to AFIP (P76A8013)

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Processing Option	Processing Option Requiring Further Description
1. Enter inquiry month	
2. Enter inquiry year	
3. Enter the tax ID (CUIT) for the inquiring company.	
4. Enter 1 to delete the Exit File before the process ends.	

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# **Part III**

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## **Appendices**

This part contains these chapters:

- [Appendix A, "Translation Issues"](#)



# A

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## Translation Issues

This appendix contains these topics:

- [Section A.1, "Multi-Language Environments"](#)
- [Section A.2, "Other Translation Capabilities"](#)
- [Section A.3, "Account Descriptions"](#)
- [Section A.4, "Business Unit Descriptions"](#)
- [Section A.5, "Automatic Accounting Instruction \(AAI\) Descriptions"](#)
- [Section A.6, "Payment Terms Descriptions"](#)
- [Section A.7, "User Defined Code \(UDC\) Descriptions"](#)
- [Section A.8, "Delinquency Notice Text"](#)

### A.1 Multi-Language Environments

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

**See Also:**

Setting Up User Display Preferences in the *JD Edwards World Technical Tools Guide*.

### A.2 Other Translation Capabilities

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

- Business unit descriptions
- Account descriptions
- Descriptions for automatic accounting instructions (AAIs)
- Payment terms

- Reminder text
- User defined codes
- Custom menus
- Vocabulary overrides
- DREAM Writers
- Data dictionary
- Function key definitions

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

**See Also:**

*JD Edwards World Common Foundation Guide*

## A.3 Account Descriptions

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## A.4 Business Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

**See Also:**

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

## A.5 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the automatic accounting instructions that you set up for your system. From the General Accounting System Setup (G0941) menu, choose Translate AAIs.

**See Also:**

Translating AAIs in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

## A.6 Payment Terms Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the payment terms that you set up for your system. To do this, access the Payment Term Revisions screen and select the Language Translation function. The system displays the Translate Payment Terms screen.

## A.7 User Defined Code (UDC) Descriptions

You can translate the descriptions of the user defined codes that you set up for your system. To do this, access any user defined codes table. The translation functionality is field sensitive. Select the field with the information that you want to translate and choose Translate. The system displays the Translate User Defined Codes screen. After you access the screen, you can translate the description for the field into many different languages.

**See Also:**

Translating User Defined Codes in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

## A.8 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 screen determines the language in which the delinquency notice and the text on the notice should print when you use final mode. (In proof mode, the statements print in the language preference of the user that generates the notices.)

JD Edwards World base software includes the delinquency notice translated into German, French and Italian. You should translate any text that you are adding to print at the bottom of the notice. To do this, follow the instructions for setting up text for delinquency notices and verify that you have completed the language preference field on Delinquency Letter Text (P03B2801).

**See Also:**

Setting Up Text for Delinquency Notices in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.

