

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Localizations for Australia and Singapore Implementation Guide

9.2

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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation.

Documentation Accessibility

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

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

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.
<i>Italics</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 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.

1 Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Localizations for Australia and Singapore

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Localizations for Australia and Singapore Overview

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

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

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 Australia and Singapore 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. 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 at one time.

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.

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	<p>You can translate the descriptions of the business units that you set up for the system.</p> <p>The system stores translation information for business units in the Business Unit Alternate Description Master table (F0006D).</p> <p>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.</p>
Account descriptions	<p>You can translate the descriptions of the accounts into languages other than the base language.</p> <p>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.</p>
Automatic accounting instruction (AAI) descriptions	<p>You can translate the descriptions of the AAIs that you set up for the system.</p>
UDC descriptions	<p>You can translate the descriptions of the UDCs that you set up for the system.</p>
Delinquency notice text	<p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p>

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 numerical 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.

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 Runtime 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.

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.

2 Understanding Localizations for Australia

Australia-Specific Setup and Processes

This table lists the country-specific setup and functionality for Australia.

Setup or Process	Description
UDCs (user-defined codes)	There is no country-specific setup for UDCs for Australia.
AAIs (automatic accounting instructions)	Set up AAIs to account for GST (goods and service tax). See <i>Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for GST</i> .
Goods and service tax setup	To work with GST in Australia, set up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax authorities • Tax rates and areas • Tax explanation codes • Tax rules • General ledger accounts • AAIs See <i>Setting Up Australian Goods and Services Tax</i> . See <i>Setting Processing Options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Systems</i> . See <i>Setting Processing Options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable Systems</i> .
Goods and service tax setup (continued)	Before processing GST for Australia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the overview of GST. See <i>Understanding Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST)</i>. • Set up customer master and supplier master records to include required information for GST processing. See <i>Adding GST Information to Customer and Supplier Records</i>. • Add item/branch information for GST. See <i>Adding Item Branch/Plant Information for GST</i>. • Add order line types for nonstock items. See <i>Adding Order Line Types (Nonstock Only) for GST</i>.

Setup or Process	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set processing options for these programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enter Purchase Orders (P4310) ○ Print Purchase Orders (R43500). ○ Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047). ○ Post Vouchers to GL (R09801). ○ Post Manual Payments to GL (R09801). ○ Post Payments to GL (R09801). ○ Invoice Print (R42565). ○ Speed Invoice Entry (P03B11SI). ○ Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11). ○ Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011).
Goods and service tax (processing)	<p>When working with GST, you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note program (R75A0210) to print tax invoices or adjustments to tax invoices that you send to the customers. • Use the Print Withholding Tax Summary Report (R75A0220) to print a summary of tax withhold from a supplier who has not provided an ABN number. • You use the Print Recipient Created Tax Invoice program (R75A0230) to print recipient-created tax invoice (RCTIs) for suppliers. This customer-produced tax invoice is considered a legal document that complies with the Australian Tax Reform requirements. • You use the Print RCTI Adjustment Notes program (R75A0240) to print RCTI adjustment notes for suppliers. You must create an adjustment note to reflect changes to RCTIs. <p>See Using Additional Reports for Australia.</p> <p>Use these inquiry programs to view information about the reports run previously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquire Tax/Adjustment Print Control (R75A0200). • Enquire RTCI Print Control (R75A0201). • Enquire RTCI Adjustments Print Control (R75A0202). <p>See Locating Report Information.</p>
Payment formats	<p>Use the Create Australia EFT Payment File program (R045720Z) to generate EFT files for Australia in the standardized format.</p> <p>See Setting Up Payment Formats for Australia.</p>
Oracle Business Accelerator	<p>The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Oracle Business Accelerator solution is available for Australia, as well as other countries. The preconfigured data that is part of the Oracle Business Accelerator solution is based on business processes that have been designed according to the best business practices for a specific country and industry.</p> <p>See http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24705_01/index.htm</p>
Payroll	<p>See JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Australia / New Zealand Payroll Implementation Guide .</p>

3 Setting Up Localizations for Australia

Setting Up AAIs for Australia

This section discusses how to set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for GST.

Set up these financial AAIs in connection with the recommended general ledger accounts:

GST Output (Sales)

This table shows the recommended values for the GST output (sales) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
RTTXX	03B	1.1610.GSTSALES

GST Input (Purchases and Vouchers)

This table displays the recommended values for the GST input (purchases and vouchers) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
PTTXX	04	1.1610.GSTPURCH

GST Input (GL Transactions)

This table displays the recommended values for the GST input (GL transactions) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
GTTXX	09	1.1610.GSTPURCH

Accounts Payable

This table displays the recommended values for the AAI for a voucher offset to facilitate GST clearing using payments:

Item Number	System	Account Code
PCGST	04	1.1610.GSTPURCH

Accounts Receivable

This table displays the recommended values for the AAI for a voucher offset to facilitate GST clearing using receipts:

Item Number	System	Account Code
RCGST	03B	1.1240

Note: Your account numbers might be different if you have set up the chart of accounts differently.

Setting Up Payment Formats for Australia

This section provides an overview of payment formats for Australia and discusses how to set processing options for the payment format for Australia.

Understanding Payment Formats for Australia

The Australian Payment Clearing Association (APCA) established a standardized electronic funds transfer (EFT) format for all Australian banks. You use the Create Australia EFT Payment File program (R04572OZ) to generate EFT files for Australia in the standardized format.

The Create Australia EFT Payment File program (R04572OZ) writes only credit transactions; it does not write debit transactions.

Required Setup for EFT Payments

Processing EFT payments in Australia involves these additional setup tasks:

- Verify that the value P04572OZ exists in the Produce Bank File UDC table (04/PP).

- Use the Payment Instrument Defaults program (P0417) to assign P04572OZ to a payment instrument.
 - Assign this payment instrument to the suppliers that use EFT.
- Set up supplier bank information.

Enter the bank/state/branch (BSB) number in the Bank Transit Number field and the reference number that is requested by your supplier in the Reference/Roll Number field. The system writes the value from the Reference/Roll Number field to the Lodgement Reference field in the flat file. If you do not complete the Reference/Roll Number field, the system writes the document number of the payment as the value for the Lodgement Reference.

Note: When you write payments that use the EFT format for Australia, the system generates the EFT flat file in the format that is required by the Australian Payment Clearing Association (APCA) and stores the data in the Text Processor Header (F007101) and Text Processor Detail (F007111) tables.

Setting Processing Options for Create Australia EFT Payment File (R04572OZ)

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

EFT

1. Financial Institution

Specify the value for the financial institution. The system writes the value that you enter to positions 21 through 23 of the EFT header record (Record Type 0). The Australian Payments Clearing Association (APCA) provides approved financial institution abbreviations in its publications.

2. File Description

Enter the text that the system writes to positions 63 through 74 of the EFT header record (Record Type 0). The text that you enter should accurately describe the contents of the file.

3. Indicator

Enter the one-character code that the system writes to position 18 of the EFT detail record (Record Type 1). The APCA standards specify valid values for this code. Values are:

Blank: New or varied BSB (bank/state/branch) number or name details.

T: A drawing under a Transaction Negotiation Authority.

W: Dividend paid to a resident of a country where a double tax agreement is in force.

X: Dividend paid to a resident of any other country.

Y: Interest paid to all nonresidents.

4. Remitter Name

Specify the name of the person or company that sends the EFT file. The system writes the value that you enter to positions 97 through 112 of the EFT detail record (Record Type 1). The APCA standards state that you must provide this information.

Print

1. Payment Print Program

Specify the payment print program that the system uses when the payee prenote status is set to **P**. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the Auto Payment Write/Reset payment print program (P04572).

4 Setting Up Australian Goods and Services Tax

Setting Up Tax Authorities for GST

You must create an address book record for the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The search type is typically V (suppliers), but using this search type is not mandatory.

To create vouchers to remit outstanding tax to the ATO, you must set up the GL distribution and tax information in the supplier master record as:

- Specify GST as the GL class.
- Specify a default expense account.
- Specify E (GST Free) for the Tax Explanation Code 2 field.

To claim a Goods and Services Tax (GST) refund from the ATO for net creditable inputs, you must set up the GL distribution and tax information in the customer master record as:

- Specify GST as the GL class.
- Specify an account number.
- Specify E (GST Free) for the Tax Explanation Code field.

Setting Up Tax Rates and Areas for GST

Set up tax rates and areas for the tax rates that you commonly use in compliance with GST. At a minimum, set up a tax rate and area code for taxable supplies at 10 percent. Specify a GL offset that links to AAls to identify the GST input, GST output, and GST adjustment accounts in the chart of accounts. The tax rate is 10.000.

Setting Up Tax Explanation Codes for GST

Tax Explanation codes control how GST is assessed and how it is distributed to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts. A code of V (value-added tax) is used for GST transactions (both taxable supplies, and zero-rated goods or services), and a code of E (value-added tax exempt) can be used for GST-free transactions. (Alternatively, you can set up a GSTFREE tax rate or area, or both.)

Setting Up Tax Rules for GST

Tax rules determine how the tax is calculated with respect to discounts and how variations in tax amounts are handled. Variations in tax amounts occur when rounding occurs (for example, on foreign currency purchase orders) or when the GST amount on the supplier tax invoice differs from the amount calculated in the software.

Accounts Receivable Rule

Set up the Accounts Receivable rule with these options:

- Select the percent option as the method for determining tolerance.
- Select the Tax on Gross Including Discount option.
- Select the Discount on Gross Including Tax option.
- Select the Sales Order Taxes at Order Level option.

Accounts Payable Rule

Set up the Accounts Payable rule with these options:

- Select the Amt option as the method for determining tolerance, specifying 2.00 as the amount at which a warning is issued and 10.00 as the amount at which an error is issued.
- Select the Tax on Gross Including Discount option.
- Select the Discount on Gross Including Tax option.

General Accounting Rule

Set up the General Accounting rule by selecting percent as the method for determining tolerance.

Note: "Setting Up Tax Rules by Company" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Tax Processing Implementation Guide*

Setting Up General Ledger Accounts for GST

Use the example in this table to set up general ledger accounts:

Business Unit	Object Account	Subsidiary	Account Description	Posting Edit Code	Level of Detail
1	1600	.	Goods and Services Tax	N	5
1	1610	.	GST Return Clearing	.	6
1	1610	GSTADJ	GST Tax Adjustments	.	6
1	1610	GSTPURCH	GST Taxes Input Credits	M	6
1	1610	GSTSALES	GST Taxes Output Debits	M	6

Note the M posting edit code (machine-only postings). To allow for payments to the ATO and to allow manual journal adjustments, you must create additional accounts without the M posting edit code.

Reconcile the rolled-up net GST amount at level of detail 5 to the amounts that are reported on the Business Activity Statement.

The rolled-up balance is transferred to this GST payable account in the balance sheet:

Business Unit	Object Account	Subsidiary	Account Description	Posting Edit Code	Level of Detail
1	4431	.	GST Payable	M	6

If the rolled-up balance indicates a net claim for GST credits, an AR invoice transfers the rolled-up net credit total to this GST Credits Receivable account in the balance sheet:

Business Unit	Object Account	Subsidiary	Account Description	Posting Edit Code	Level of Detail
1	1240	.	GST Recoverable	M	6

Note:

- *"Setting Up Accounts" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide*

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for GST

Set up these financial AAIs in connection with the recommended general ledger accounts:

GST Output (Sales)

This table displays the recommended values for the GST output (sales) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
RTTXX	03B	1.1610.GSTSALES

GST Input (Purchases and Vouchers)

This table displays the recommended values for the GST input (purchases and vouchers) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
PTTXX	04	1.1610.GSTPURCH

GST Input (GL Transactions)

This table displays the recommended values for the GST input (GL transactions) AAI:

Item Number	System	Account Code
GTTXX	09	1.1610.GSTPURCH

Accounts Payable

This table displays the recommended values for the AAI for a voucher offset to facilitate GST clearing using payments:

Item Number	System	Account Code
PCGST	04	11610.GSTPURCH

Accounts Receivable

This table displays the recommended values for the AAI for a voucher offset to facilitate GST clearing using receipts:

Item Number	System	Account Code
RCGST	03B	11240

Note: Your account numbers might be different if you have set up the chart of accounts differently.

5 Entering Customer, Supplier, and Item Information for Australian GST

Understanding Australian Goods and Services Tax (GST)

As of July 1, 2000, Australia adopted a new tax system, the central piece of which is the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The requirements for GST compliance are included in The New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act of 1999.

GST applies to goods and services supplied in Australia and to goods imported into Australia. Some goods, such as certain foods; and some services, such as certain health, education, and financial fees, are not subject to GST.

GST is levied at 10 percent of the value of the supply at each stage of the supply as a value-added tax. You add GST to the price of the goods or services that you sell so that the price that the consumer pays includes the tax. The supplier is liable for the tax and is required to pay GST at the earlier of the time of invoice or payment. Suppliers remit the amount of the tax due minus any credits for GST already paid to the Commissioner of Taxation.

Generally, you can select whether to remit GST monthly or quarterly; in some situations, the government might require you to pay monthly. You must file GST returns for each tax period (monthly or quarterly) by the 21st day of the month following the end of the period. The return must display the net amount of GST, which is the GST charged on sales, and outputs reduced by the GST input credits (matched to tax invoices) and corrected for adjustments (matched to adjustment notes).

To obtain the benefit of a GST credit for purchases, you need to have supporting documentation in the form of a tax invoice. You can request tax invoices from the suppliers; you must give invoices to the customers on request.

When the use of an input-taxed supply changes or when the price of a sale or purchase changes, you need to adjust the GST that you charged or the GST credits that you claimed. These adjustments must be documented by an adjustment note. Either the customer or the supplier can issue an adjustment note.

Adding GST Information to Customer and Supplier Records

This section discusses how to:

- Add GST information to customer master records.
- Add GST information to supplier master records.

Forms Used to Set Up Customers and Suppliers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Customer Master Revision	W03013B	Customer Invoice Entry (G03B11), Customer Master Information On the Work With Customer Master form, select a record and click Select.	Add GST information to customer master records.
Supplier Master Revision	W04012A	Supplier and Voucher Entry (G0411), Supplier Master Information On the Work With Supplier Master form, select a record and click Select.	Add GST information to supplier master records.

Adding GST Information to Customer Master Records

Access the Customer Master Revision form. Select the Tax Information tab.

Tax Expl Code (tax explanation code)

Enter **E** (value-added tax exempt) for GST exempt suppliers, such as hospitals and suppliers of exports. For suppliers and purchasers of domestic goods, specify **V** (value-added tax) to indicate supplies that are subject to GST.

Tax Rate/Area

Enter the appropriate GST tax rate or area code, or both.

Tax ID

Enter the Australian Business Number (ABN) for registered organizations.

Adding GST Information to Supplier Master Records

Access the Supplier Master Revision form. Select the Tax Information tab.

Tax Expl Code 2 (tax explanation code 2)

Enter **E** (value-added tax exempt) for GST exempt suppliers, such as hospitals and suppliers of exports. For suppliers and purchasers of domestic goods, specify **V** (value-added tax) to indicate supplies that are subject to GST.

Tax Rate/Area

Enter the appropriate GST tax rate or area code, or both.

Tax ID

Enter the ABN for registered organizations.

Adding Item Branch/Plant Information for GST

Use the Sales Taxable (TAX1) and Purchasing Taxable (TX) fields on the Item/Branch Plant Info. form to indicate whether the inventory item is subject to GST outputs when sold and GST inputs when purchased. The system calculates GST on the item only if the customer and supplier are also taxable.

Note: Customers and suppliers are identified as taxable if their tax area is GST and their tax explanation code is **V** (GST applies).

Form Used to Enter Item Branch/Plant Information for GST

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Item/Branch Plant Info	W41026A	Item Revisions (G4112), Item Branch/Plant On the Work With Item Branch form, select a record and click Select.	Add GST information to an existing Item Branch/Plant record.

Adding Order Line Types (Nonstock Only) for GST

For nonstock orders, enter the appropriate GST taxable value in the Include in Tax 1 field (TX01) on the Line Type Constants Revision form.

Form Used to Add Order Line Types for GST

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Line Type Constants Revision	W40205B	Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), Order Line Types On the Work With Line Types form, select a record and then click Select.	Add GST information to an existing Item Branch/Plant record.

Setting Processing Options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Systems

The processing options for these programs that are related to tax processing must be set correctly for Australian GST compliance:

- Enter Purchase Orders (P4310).
 On the Defaults tab, leave the Default Tax Rate/Area processing option blank to indicate supplier.
- Print Purchase Orders (R43500).
 On the Tax Information tab, set the Print Tax processing option to **2** (By Area).
- Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047).
 On the Defaults tab, the Service/Tax Date processing option determines which date the system uses as the effective date for the tax area. This date is normally the date of the invoice (value **1**).
 On the Currency tab, set the Value Added Tax Allowed for Multicurrency Items processing option to **1** (allow value-added tax).
- Post Vouchers to GL (R09801).
 On the Taxes tab, set the Update Tax File option to **3** (For all Tax Explanation Codes) if tax processing is to be tracked in the F0018 table.
 Set the Update VAT Receipts and W/O option to **2** (Update VAT, Ext Price and Taxable) to apportion GST between the invoice taxable amount and the discount amount taken up during payment (to claim the correct amount of creditable inputs).
- Post Manual Payments to GL (R09801).
 The processing options on the Taxes tab should be activated for tax (GST) processing because the Payment Without Voucher Match program (P0411) creates taxable vouchers that generate GST entries during the post process. You must also activate these processing options to allow for the apportionment of GST settlement discounts during auto-payment runs.

Set up the processing options on the Taxes tab as:

Processing Option	Value
1. Update Tax File	3 (For all Tax Explanation Codes)
2. Update VAT Discounts (Update valued-added tax Discounts)	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price and Taxable)
3. Update VAT Receipts and W/O	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price, and Taxable)

Processing Option	Value

- Post Payments to GL (R09801).

You must activate the processing options on the Taxes tab for GST processing to allow for the apportionment of GST settlement discounts during auto-payment runs.

Set up the processing options on the Taxes tab as:

Processing Option	Value
1. Update Tax File	3 (For all Tax Explanation Codes)
2. Update VAT Discounts	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price and Taxable)
3. Update VAT Receipts and W/O	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price, and Taxable)

Setting Processing Options for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable Systems

The processing options for these programs that are related to tax processing must be set correctly for Australian GST compliance:

- Invoice Print (R42565).

On the Print tab, set the Print Tax Summary processing option to **2** (Summarize taxes by area) to print GST information on the sales invoice to comply with GST requirements.

- Speed Invoice Entry (P03B11SI)

On the Display tab, set the Sales/Use/VAT Tax Processing and Service/Tax Date Entry options to **1** to activate GST processing.

- Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11)

On the Display tab, leave the Tax Information option blank to activate GST processing.

- Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011)

On the Defaults tab, the Service/Tax Date Option processing option determines which date the system uses as the effective date for the tax area. This date is normally the date of the invoice (value **1**).

On the Taxes tab, set the VAT on Foreign Transactions processing option to **1** (Allow VAT on foreign transactions).

- Post Invoices to GL (R09801)

On the Taxes tab, set the processing options as follows to track GST in the F0018 table that is apportioned between the invoice amount and any discounts given.

Processing Option	Value
1. Update Tax File	3 (For all Tax Explanation Codes)
2. Update VAT Discounts	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price and Taxable)
3. Update VAT Receipts and W/O	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price, and Taxable)

- Post Receipts to GL (R09801)

The processing options on the Taxes tab should be activated for tax (GST) processing because the cash receipts programs can create taxable adjustments or written-off debts that generate GST entries during the post process. Also, these processing options must be activated to allow for apportionment of Output GST upon recognition of settlement discounts.

Set up the processing options on the Taxes tab as:

Processing Option	Value
1. Update Tax File	3 (For all Tax Explanation Codes)
2. Update VAT Discounts	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price and Taxable)
3. Update VAT Receipts and W/O	2 (Update VAT, Ext Price, and Taxable)

Locating Report Information

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software provides reports and inquiry programs for GST. You can use the inquiry programs to view information about the reports run previously.

Note: When you reprint an adjustment note, you must specify the print control number of the original adjustment note. The print control number of the original adjustment note appears in the Print Ref. field on the Find/Browse Adjustment Note Print Control form of the Enquire Tax/Adjustment Print Control (P75A0200) program.

Forms Used to Inquire on Reports

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Find/Browse Adjustment Note Print Control	W75A0200A	Australian GST (G75A031), Enquire Tax/Adjustment Print Control	Use this program to locate the print control number of previously printed adjustment notes.
Work With RCTI Print Control File	W75A0201A	Australian GST (G75A031), Enquire RCTI Print Control	Use this program to determine whether an RCTI has been created for a specific transaction, and to locate the print control number of a previously printed RCTI.
Work With RCTI Adjustments Print Control Table	W75A0201A	Australian GST (G75A031), Enquire RCTI Adjustments Print Control	Use this program to determine whether an RCTI adjustment note has been created for a specific transaction and to locate the print control number of a previously printed RCTI adjustment note.

6 Using Additional Reports for Australia

Reports for Australia

In addition to the reports specified as part of a process in other sections of this implementation guide, these reports exist for Australia.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R75A0210 Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note	Use this program to print a tax invoice in the approved format that corresponds to a customer's purchase, or a statement of adjustments made to the payment of an invoice (such as discounts).	Australian GST (G75A031), Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note
R75A0220 Print Withholding Tax Summary Report	Use this program to print a summary of tax withheld from a supplier who has not provided an ABN number.	Australian GST (G75A031), Print Withholding Tax Summary Report
R75A0230 Print Recipient Created Tax Invoice	Use this program to print a tax invoice in the approved format that is produced by the recipient of goods or services, rather than by the supplier, as the result of an agreement between the customer and the supplier.	Australian GST (G75A031), Print Recipient Created Tax Invoice
R75A0240 Print RCTI Adjustment Notes	Use this program to print statement of adjustments made to the payment of a recipient-created tax invoice (such as short-supply).	Australian GST (G75A031), Print RCTI Adjustment Notes

R75A0210 - Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note

Use the Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note program (R75A0210) to print tax invoices or adjustments to tax invoices that you send to the customers.

When you adjust an original tax invoice that you have sent to a customer, you must create an adjustment note to reflect the change. You might adjust invoices because the customer has underpaid the invoice, or has claimed a discount when paying the invoice, or has some similar event. You must assign a unique identifier to each adjustment note that you produce.

The program prints adjustment notes for changes to invoices that arise from discounts, minor adjustments, or write-offs. These adjustments arise from AR cash receipts transactions with batch type RB and include:

- Settlement discounts taken (matching document type RC).
- Adjustments and minor amounts written off (matching document type RC).

The program excludes adjustments that were entered as either sales orders or credit orders in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system.

The report includes this, as required by the Australian Tax Office:

- Australian Business Number (ABN) of issuer (supplier).
- The words adjustment note and tax invoice.
- The name of the supplier.
- The name of the recipient.
- The address or ABN of the recipient.
- The issue date of the adjustment note.
- The difference between the price of the supply before the adjustment event and the new price of the supply.
- A brief explanation of the discount.
- The amount of the adjustment to the GST payable amount.

You run the Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note program after you process customer receipts. The Tax Invoice / Adjustment Note program can produce either tax invoices or tax invoice adjustment notes. These two output forms cannot be produced concurrently.

You use the processing options to indicate whether you are printing a proof copy, a final (update) copy, or reprinting tax invoices or adjustment notes. To reprint specific adjustments, you must specify the print control number from the original adjustment note. You can use the Enquire Tax/Adjustment Print Control program (P75A0200) to locate the print control number of previously printed adjustment notes. To print a tax invoice, you must specify a document type in at least one of the processing option fields for document type, and enter blank or zero in the Adjustments processing option field.

The Print Tax Invoice/Adjustment Note program retrieves information from the F03B11 table and the F03B14 table. The program retrieves only posted invoices and receipts.

Note: When you reprint an adjustment note, you must specify the print control number of the original adjustment note. The print control number of the original adjustment note appears in the Print Ref. field on the Find/Browse Adjustment Note Print Control form of the Enquire Tax/Adjustment Print Control program (P75A0200).

Processing Options for Tax Invoice / Adjustment Note (R75A0210)

Use these processing options to specify how the system prints and reprints tax invoices and adjustment notes. The processing options that you complete determine the information that you print.

To print tax invoices in proof or update mode:

- Set processing option 1 (Report Mode) to blank or **1**.

- Complete processing option 3 (Invoice Selection) and as many of processing options 4 through 8 (Document Types) as necessary.

To reprint tax invoices:

- Set processing option 1 (Report Mode) to **2**.
- Complete processing option 3 (Invoice Selection) and as many of processing options 4 through 8 (Document Types) as necessary.
- Use data selection to specify the tax invoices to be reprinted.

To print adjustment notes in proof or update mode:

- Set processing option 1 (Report Mode) to blank or **1**.
- Set processing option 9 (Adjustments) to **1**.

To reprint adjustment notes:

- Set processing option 1 (Report Mode) to blank or **1**.
- Complete processing option 2 (Print Control Reference).
- Set processing option 9 (Adjustments) to **1**.

Note: Completing any combination of the mutually exclusive processing options (for example, processing options 2 and 3) produces a blank report.

Default

Use these processing options to specify how the system prints and reprints tax invoices and adjustment notes.

1. Report Mode

Specify whether you want to run the report in proof mode, update mode, or reprint mode. Running the report in proof mode does not update the F75A200 table. Values are:

Blank: Run the report in proof mode.

1: Update mode.

2: Reprint mode.

Note: When you run the report in reprint mode, you must enter the print control reference number of the original adjustment note in the Print Control Reference processing option.

2. Print Control Reference.

Specify the print control reference number of the original GST tax invoice or adjustment note that you are reprinting if you are reprinting an adjustment note.

3. Invoice Selection

Specify the types of invoices that you want to create. Values are:

1: Create sales invoices and AR invoices.

2: Create AR invoices only.

4. Document Type 1, 5. Document Type 2, 6. Document Type 3, 7. Document Type 4, and 8. Document Type 5

Specify the document type that you want to use to select the transactions for which you are creating GST tax invoices.

9. Adjustments

Specify whether to create adjustment notes for tax invoices. When you pay an invoice, you should create an adjustment record if a discount is taken or if the invoice is underpaid. These adjustments necessitate a write-off and must be reported to the Australian Tax Office (ATO) as adjustments to the original invoice.

Values are:

Blank: Do not create.

1: Create.

Processing Options for Print Withholding Tax Summary Report (R75A0220)

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

Defaults

Payment Summary

Enter **1** to print payment summary forms.

R75A0230 - Print Recipient-Created Tax Invoices

A recipient-created tax invoice (RCTI) is required when an arrangement exists between the customer and the supplier, specifying that the customer will produce the tax invoice when the goods or services are received. This customer-produced tax invoice is considered a legal document that complies with the Australian Tax Reform requirements. A copy of the RCTI must be sent to the supplier. The customer retains a copy of the RCTI, which must be available on request to validate tax input credits.

You use the Print Recipient-Created Tax Invoices program (R75A0230) to print RCTIs for the suppliers.

You can match RCTIs to purchase orders based on any of these scenarios:

- Purchase order, inventory, and voucher (three-way match).
- Purchase order (nonstock) and voucher (two-way match).
- Voucher only.

The Recipient Created Tax Invoice program retrieves information from the F0411 table. The program retrieves only posted vouchers.

Processing Options for Recipient Created Tax Invoice (R75A0230)

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

Defaults

Specify whether to run the report in proof mode, update mode, or reprint mode.

1. Report Mode.

Specify whether to run the report in proof mode, update mode, or reprint mode. Running the report in proof mode does not update the F75A0201 table. Values are:

Blank: Run the report in proof mode.

1: Update mode.

2: Reprint mode.

R75A0240 - Print RCTI Adjustment Notes

When you adjust an original receipt-created tax invoice (RCTI) that you have sent to a supplier, you must create an adjustment note to reflect the change. For example, you might adjust an RCTI when a shipping note indicates that goods have been short-supplied. The Australian Tax Office requires an adjustment note to document the invoice process.

You use the Print RCTI Adjustment Notes program (R75A0240) to print RCTI adjustment notes for the suppliers.

The Print RCTI Adjustment Notes program retrieves information from the F0414 table. The program retrieves only posted payments.

Processing Options for Print RCTI Adjustment Notes (R75A0240)

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

Defaults

Specify whether to run the report in proof mode, update mode, or reprint mode.

1. Report Mode.

Specify whether to run the report in proof mode, update mode, or reprint mode. Running the report in proof mode does not update the F75A0202 table. Values are:

Blank: Run the report in proof mode.

1: Update mode.

2: Reprint mode.

7 Setting Up Localizations for Singapore

Setting Up the Payment Format for Singapore

This section provides an overview of the payment format for Singapore and discusses how to set up processing options for Print Singapore CTS Cheque (R04572SG).

Understanding the Payment Format for Singapore

The Association of Banks in Singapore established a standardized cheque format so that it could implement a Cheque Truncation System (CTS). You use the Print Singapore CTS Cheque program (R04572SG) to generate cheques in the standardized format.

Considerations for Using the Print Singapore CTS Cheque Program (R04572SG)

Before you use the Print Singapore CTS Cheque program (R04572SG), consider this information:

- The cheques contain a numerical representation of the amount as well as an English-language representation of the amount in words. For example, the system writes the amount 123.45 USD as one hundred twenty-three dollars and forty-five cents. When you set the Literal Amount Lines processing option for the Print Singapore CTS Cheque program to use three lines, the system prints up to 150 characters. When you set the Literal Amount Lines processing option to use two lines, the system prints up to 100 characters. If the amount in words exceeds the allowed character count, the system prints the amount in its numerical representation.
- You must customize the placement of remittance information to suit the fields on your cheque stock.
- Street address information is not included on the printed cheque; the address is printed on the remittance advice.
- The system prints a maximum of 14 characters for the numerical value (999,999,999.99), and includes leading fill characters (*) if the value is less than 14 characters. For example, the system writes 1,234,567.00 as **1,234,567.00.
- The Professional Title (ATTL) field in the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111) is not controlled by the Payee Control function.

This table describes how the system prints the payee name, based on the type code of the record in the Address Book Who's Who table, the type code that you specify in the Type Code processing option, and the value that you specify for the Format Payee Name processing option:

Format Payee Name Processing Option	Type Code Processing Option	How the Payee Name is printed
Enter 1 or leave the option blank.	Enter a valid value from the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table.	The system prints one line of text that consists of a concatenation of a Mailing Name (MLNM) and Professional Title (ATTL) for the type code that you specified. The system prints the first 60 characters of the concatenated value.

Format Payee Name Processing Option	Type Code Processing Option	How the Payee Name is printed
Enter 1 or leave the option blank.	Leave the option blank or enter a value that does not exist in the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table.	The system prints one line of text that consists of the Mailing Name (MLNM) for record 0 in table F0111.
Enter 2 .	Enter a valid value from the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table.	The system prints two lines of text that consist of a Mailing Name (MLNM) on one line and a Professional Title (ATTL) on the second line for the type code that you specified. The system prints up to 40 characters for each line.
Enter 2 .	Leave the option blank or enter a value that does not exist in the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table.	The system prints one line of text that consists of the Mailing Name (MLNM) for record 0 in table F0111.

Setting Processing Options for Print Singapore CTS Cheque (R04572SG)

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

Print Format

1. Format Payee Name

Specify whether the system prints the payee name on one or two lines of the cheque. Values are:

Blank or 1: If you complete the Type Code processing option with a valid value from the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table, the system prints one line of text that consists of a concatenation of a mailing name (data item MLNM) and professional title (data item ATTL) for the type code that you specified. The system prints the first 60 characters of the concatenated value. If you leave the Type Code processing option blank or enter a value that does not exist in the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table, the system prints one line of text that consists of the first 60 characters of the mailing name for record 0 in the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111).

2: If you complete the Type Code processing option with a valid value from the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table, the system prints two lines of text that consist of a mailing name on one line and a professional title on the second line for the type code that you specified. The system prints up to 40 characters for each line. If you leave the Type Code processing option blank or enter a value that does not exist in the Type Code (01/W0) UDC table, the system prints one line of text that consists of the first 60 characters of the mailing name for record 0 in the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111).

2. Type Code

Specify whether the system uses the default value for the mailing name or uses a mailing name that consists of a combination of the mailing name and professional title that is based on the type code of the record. If more than one record for the payee exists in the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111), the system uses the type code from the record with the lowest value in the Line Number (LNID) field. If no type code exists for the payee, the system uses the

mailing name for record 0 in table (F0111). You must enter a value other than Blank to make the system merge the mailing name and professional title fields. Values are hard-coded.

3. Literal Amount Lines

Specify whether the system prints the literal amount on two or three lines, if needed. The literal amount is an English-language representation of the payment amount in words. When you set this processing option to use three lines, the system prints up to 150 characters. When you set this processing option to use two lines, the system prints up to 100 characters. If the amount in words exceeds the allowed character count, the system prints the amount in its numerical representation. Values are:

Blank or a value other than 3: The system prints the literal amount on two lines.

3: The system prints the literal amount on three lines.

8 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, as well as 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

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.

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 not the same as 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.

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.

Subsidiary

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

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 not the same as entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

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