Budget

- Oracle's budgeting software centralizes financial data, enabling finance teams to manage budgeting activities more efficiently.
- Oracle ensuring that spending does not exceed allocated funds .
- Oracle Financials Cloud offers advanced budget preparation and spending control. It integrates budgeting with encumbrance accounting to prevent overspending and ensure compliance with financial regulations .
- Budgeting in Oracle helps organizations control spending, allocate resources effectively, and ensure compliance with financial policies
- This budget focuses on operating and administrative expenses for the accounting period (**2025**) to control over spending .

Steps of the budget:

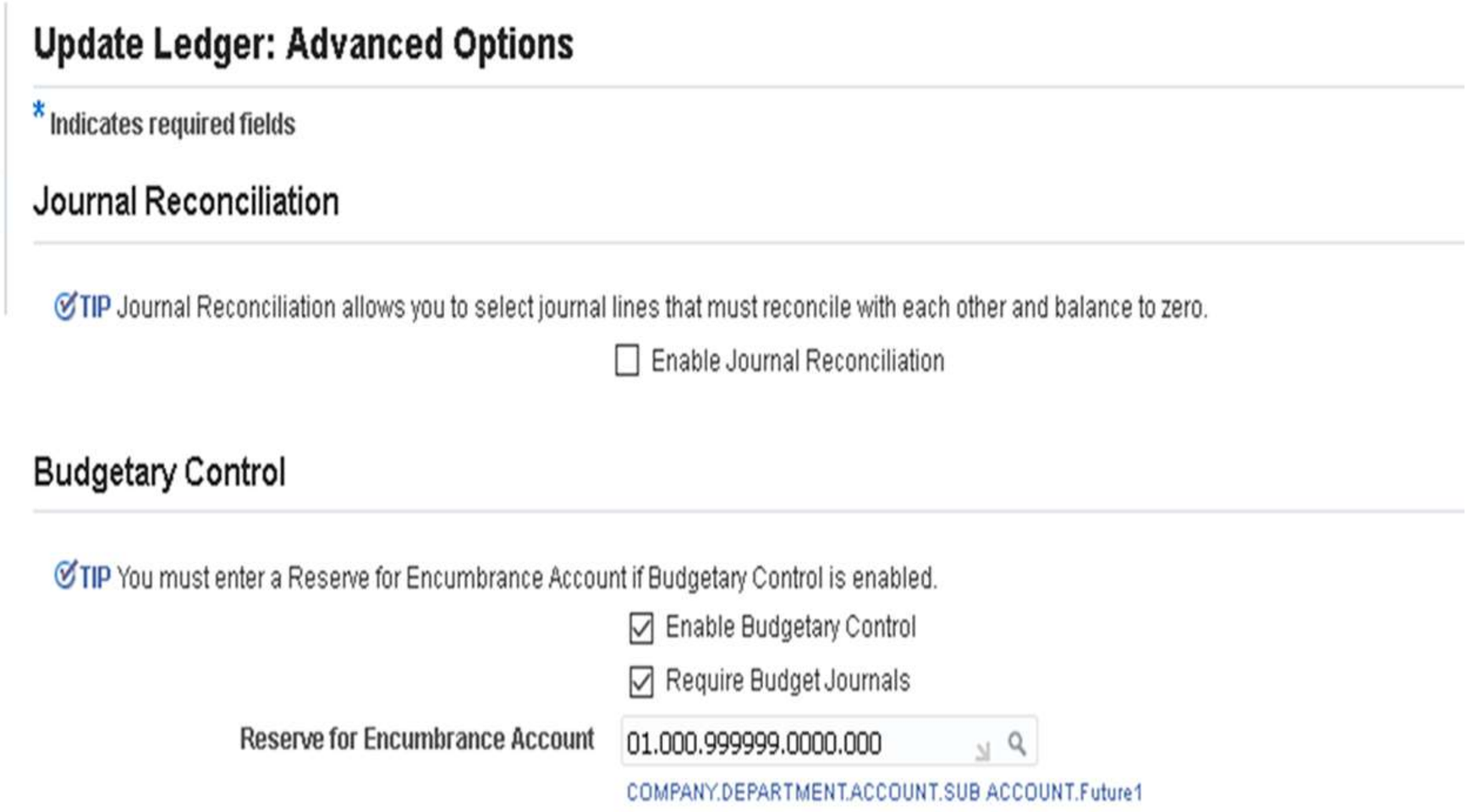
1. **Accounting setup for encumbrance account.**
2. **Define budget**
3. **Define budget organization**
4. **entering the ranges of the budget organization:**
5. **Enter budget journals**
6. **Inquiry funds available**
7. **Enter encumbrances**

Accounting setup for encumbrance account

- Setup -> Financials -> Accounting Setup Manager -> Accounting Setups

1. Search by ledger name : CARFOUR_LEDGER01
2. Update advanced options
3. In the Budgetary control section :

I will add the encumbrance account segment (01-000-999999-0000-000) Reserve for encumbrance account ,Then click finish .



2.Define budget:

1. we **define a budget** to set financial limits and track actual expenditures against planned allocations.

- From tab Budget >Define > Budget
- Enter name :CARFOUR-BUDGET-
- Status: current
- Budget periods :year 2025

Define budget organization:

a **Budget Organization** is defined to control and manage budgetary accounts efficiently within an organization. It is a grouping of accounts that share common characteristics and budgetary control rules.

Steps:

Budgets> define>organization

I defined the name &sequence

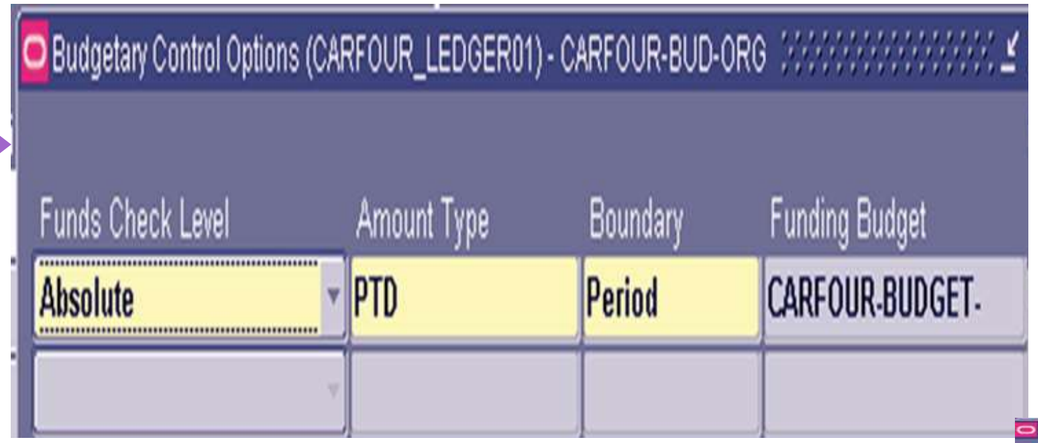
Entering the ranges of the budget organization:

Budget organization ranges determine which accounts a budget organization is responsible for.
Here I will add the range of operating expenses in this budget .

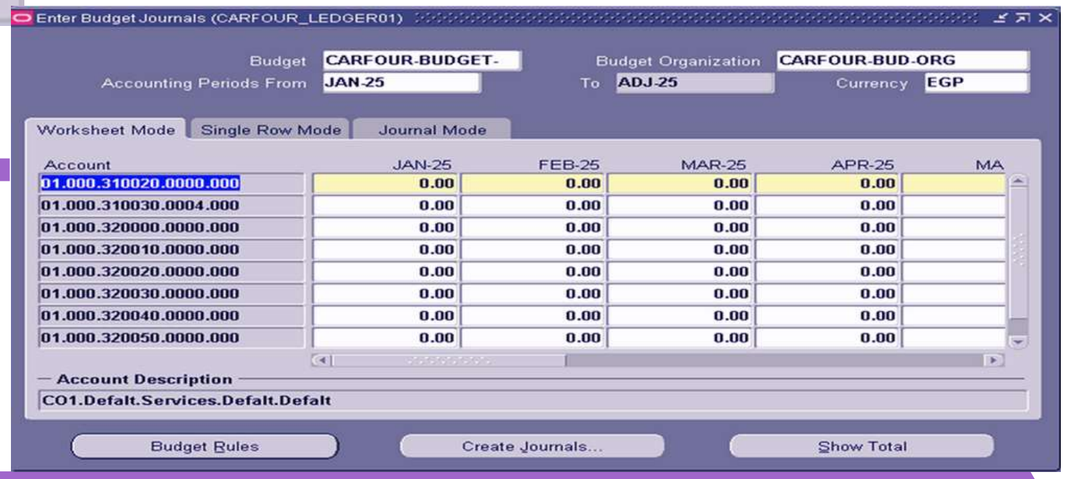
Assignments:

Here I will add the range of operating expenses (services-advertising &promotion-general &administrative expenses-rent-electricity-telephone-freight expenses-bank charges-depreciation expenses) in this budget.

In Budgetary Control button :
Select :
the Funds Check Level as „Absolute ".
The amount type Boundary
Funding budget
A concurrent Program is generated
of the budget enabled .

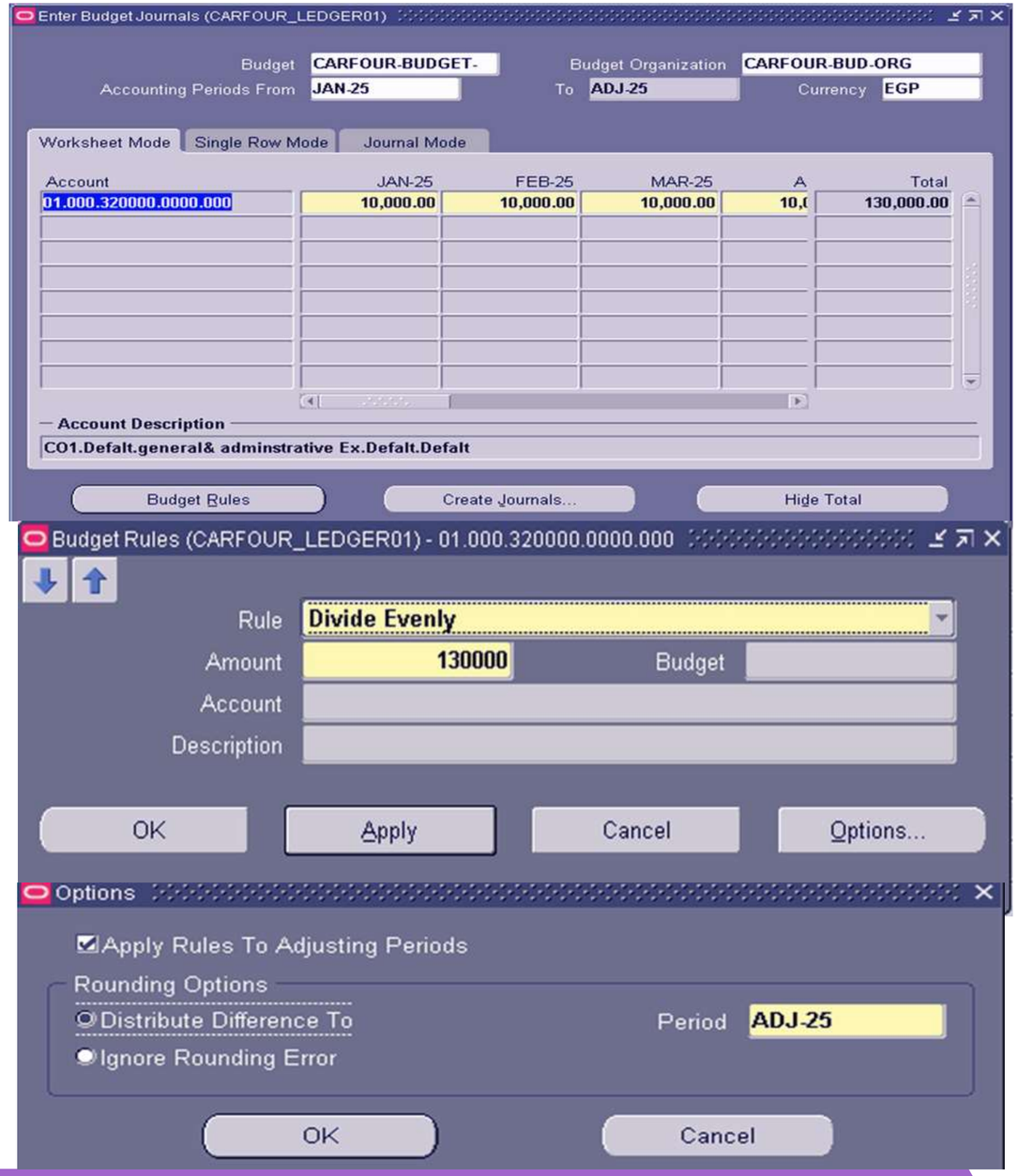


Budget -> Enter -> Journals
Enter :
Budget
Budget Organization
Accounting Periods
enter the ranges defined Before



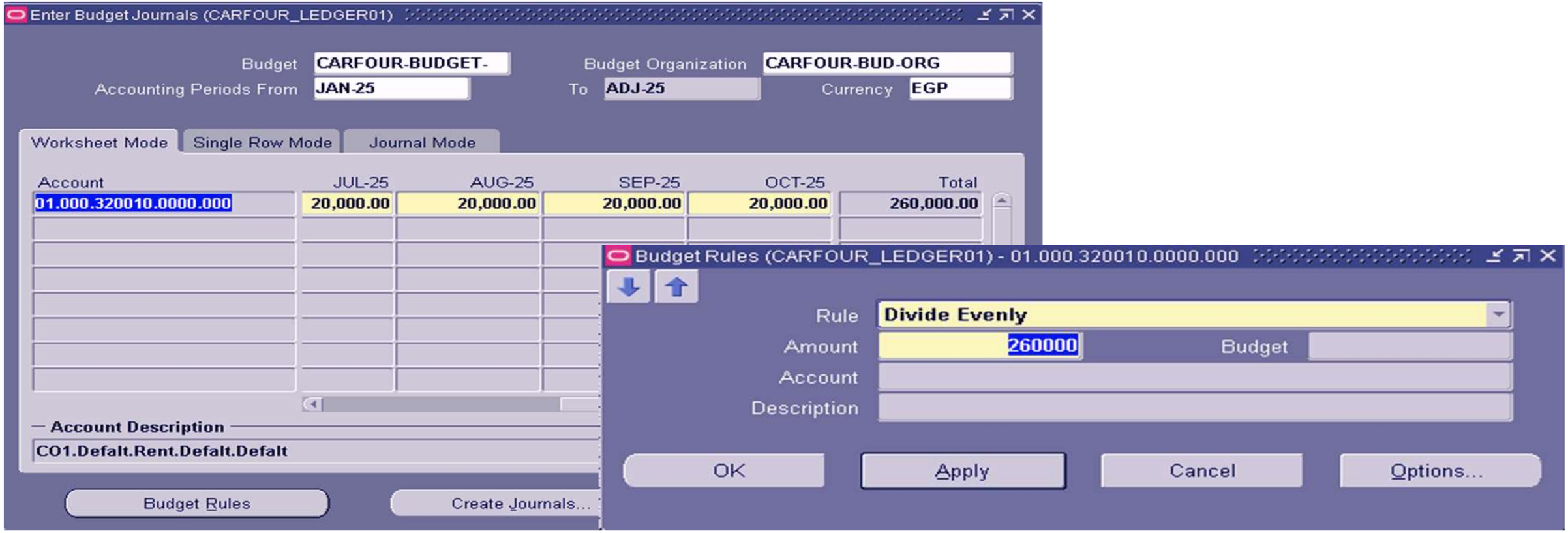
Enter budget rule on general& administrative expenses

Select the general &administrative expenses
Click on Budget Rules button
Enter the Budget rule
 type: Divide evenly
Amount:130,000
Will apply budget rule on adjusting period
 will also divide on 13 months (12month + adjusting period) each month 10,000$.
The difference will be distributed to adjusting period 2025.
Click options and select distribute difference to adjusting period .



Enter budget rule for rent expense

- Repeat the same steps for the rent expense to enter a budget rule
- Amount 260,000$ will be divided evenly on 13 (12months+adjusting period)
- Each month will take 20,000$.



Budget journal batch

- Enter:
- batch name ,Category, Funds status
- Then press check fund , the status will change to **in process**.
- Then press reserve fund , the status will be **passed**
- A Concurrent request for Create Journals is generated .

Budget journal batch

Review budget journals for Administrative expenses

- Journal -> Enter
- Select the Category as ,, Budget " and Click on Find Select the Category as ,, Budget " and Click on Find.
- Budget Journals for 12 months entries is generated by the system , review batch, then click post.

Enter Journals (CARFOUR_LEDGER01)

Batch Status	Source	Category	Period	Batch Name	Journal Name	Currency	Journal Debit	Journal Credit
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	ADJ-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	APR-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	AUG-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	DEC-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	FEB-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	JAN-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	JUL-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	JUN-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	MAR-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	MAY-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	NOV-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	OCT-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00
Unposted	Budget Journa	Budget	SEP-25	CJE: CAR-operating-	CJE: Budget EGP 49€	EGP	10,000.00	0.00

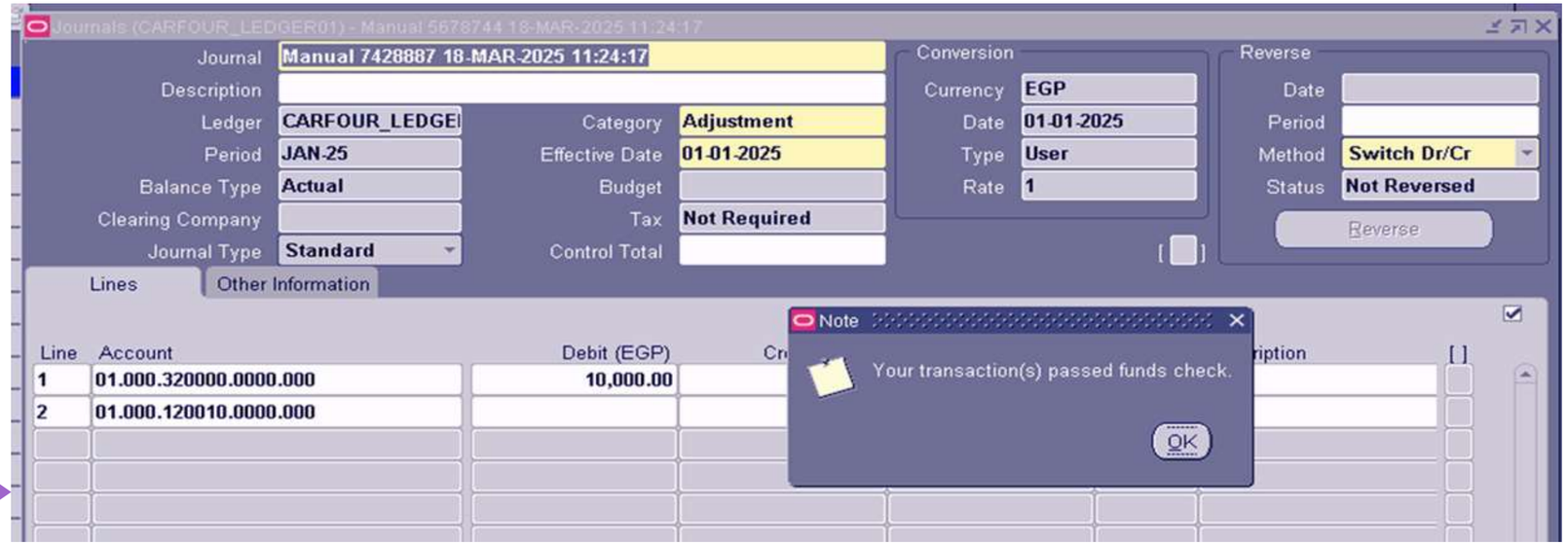
Review Journal | Review Batch | Post | Reverse Batch | Requery

New Journal | New Batch | Tax Batch | Approve | AutoCopy...

Entering Actual Journals with budget allocated

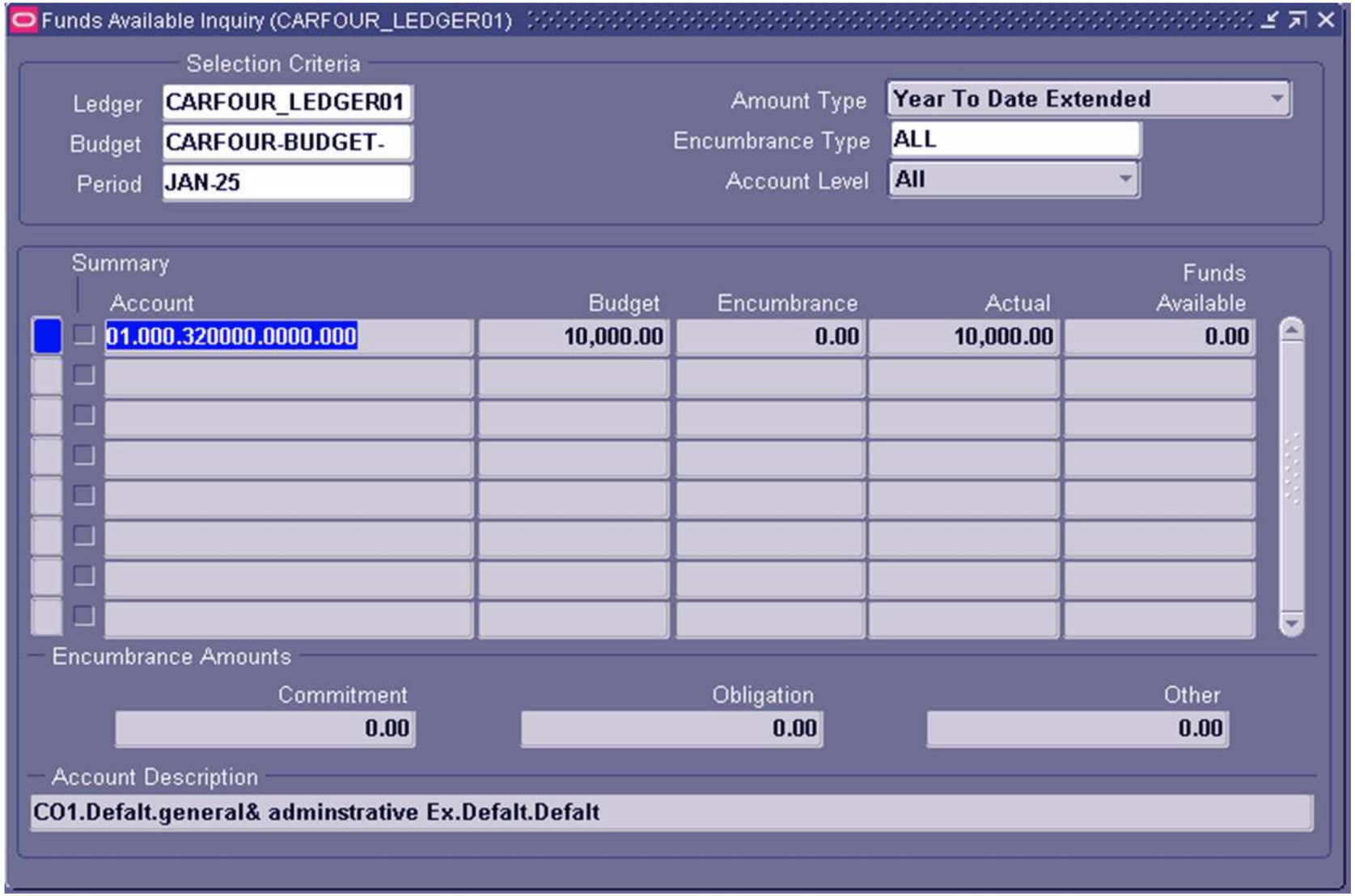
Journal -> Enter -> New Journal enter the amount exceeds the limit (i.e. 10,000$) if the amount limit exceeded by one $ also ,then funds check level gets failed and an error message is shown as seen in the above screen shot.

Here I entered the exact amount for The general &administrative expenses. 10,000$.
So, the transaction passed funds check Once the funds are Passed click on Reserve funds then Approve and Post the entry



Inquiry Funds Available

Inquiry >Funds
Enter:
the Amount Type Period and give the account
In this screen appears the budget Amount and the actual amount entered.
The funds available here for the general & administrative expenses is Zero.



Entering Encumbrances for rent expense

- Journals -> Encumbrances ->
- New Journal
- Click on New Journal button
- Select the period Jan 25
- Enter rent expense encumbrance

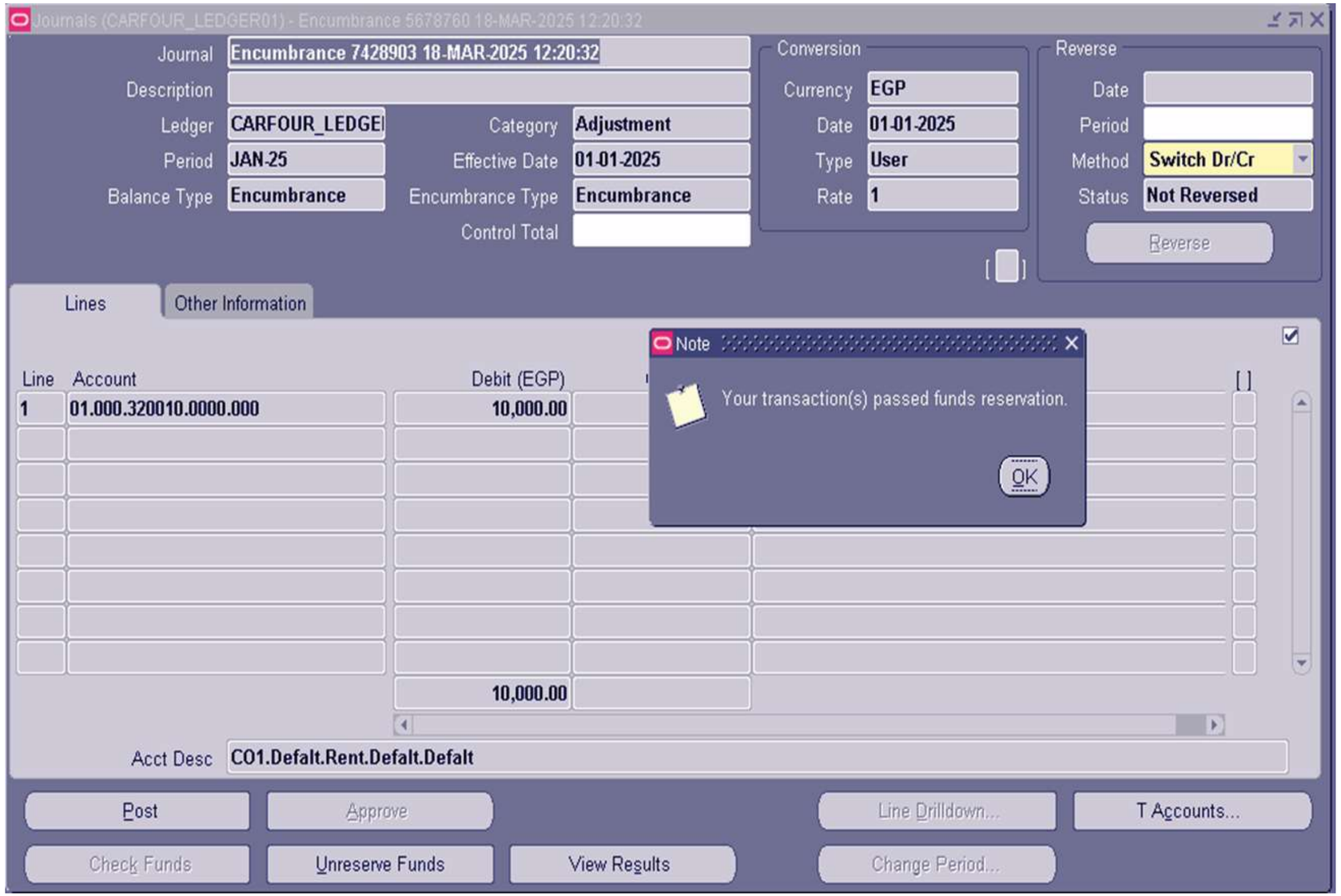
by about 10,000$

Then, check fund

- The transaction passed funds

Check.

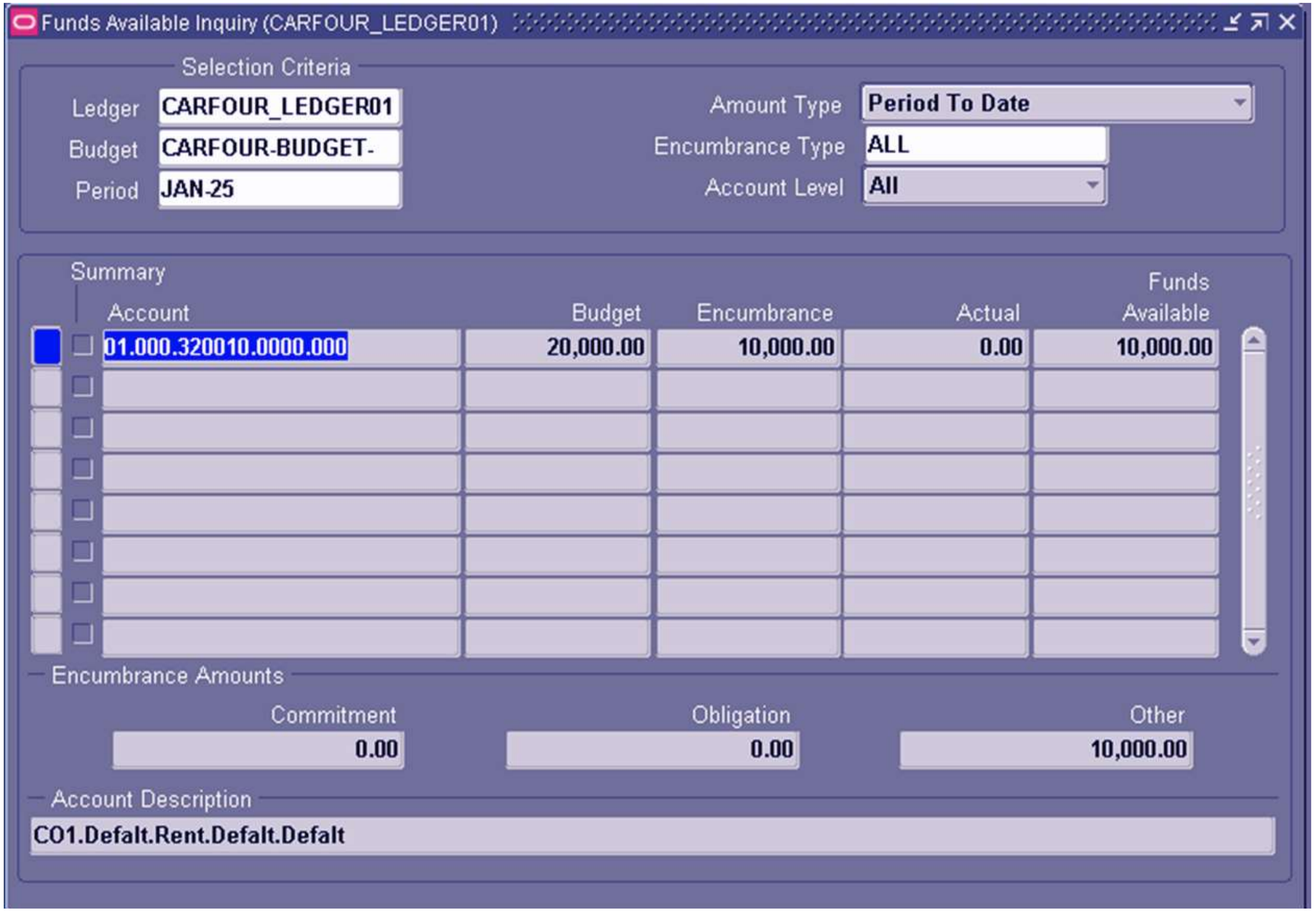
- Press Reserve fund then post.



Inquiry fund for rent expense

Here, the encumbrance increased by 10,000$ and on the other hand the funds available became 10,000$.

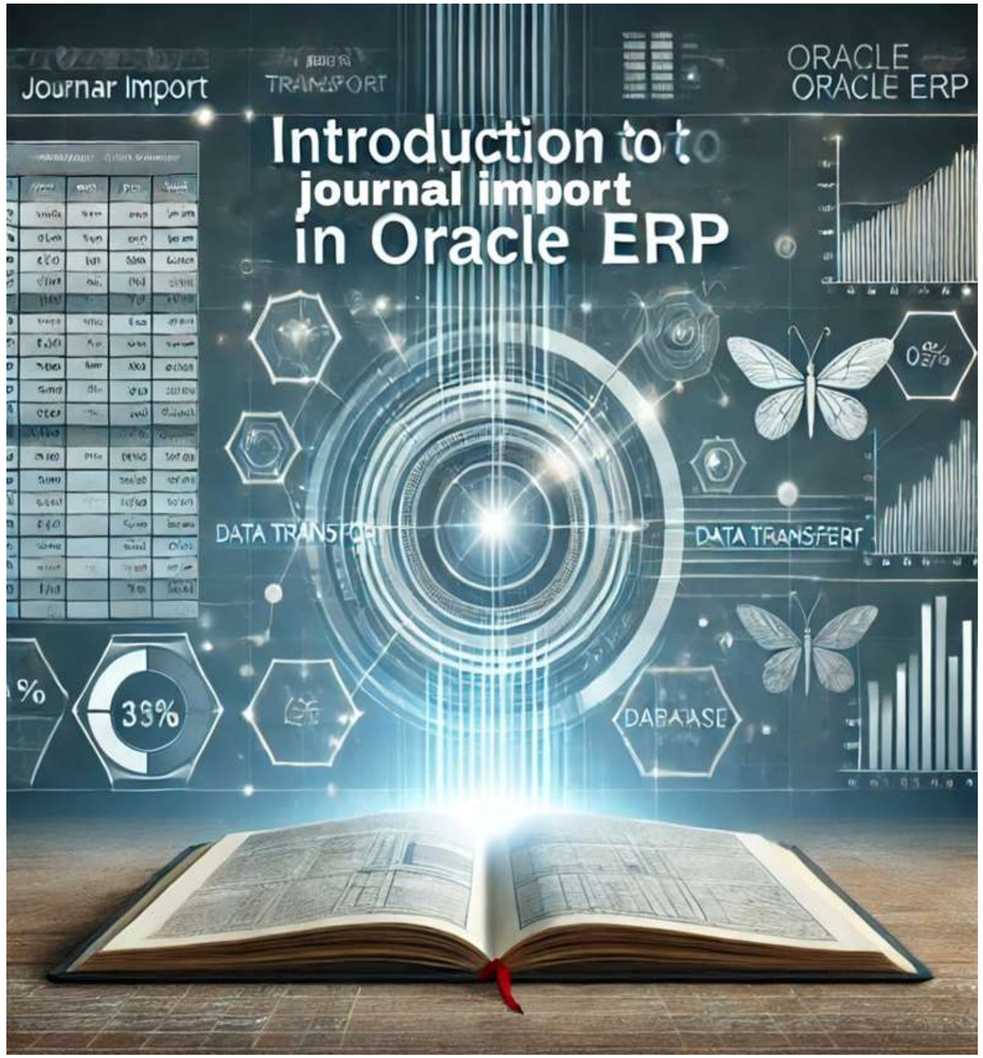
Funds Available = Budgeted – Encumbrance – Actual



Journal import

Journal import is a critical process in Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems. It enables businesses to efficiently manage and automate the transfer of financial data into their ERP software. By streamlining the import of journal entries, companies can ensure accurate financial reporting and compliance with regulatory standards. This process not only saves time but also reduces the risk of errors associated with manual data entry .

In this presentation, we will explore the steps involved in importing journals, common challenges and solutions, and practical examples of how journal import can be utilized to enhance financial operations



Steps to Perform Journal Import in Oracle ERP

- Prerequisites Prepare for Journal Import

If importing from a non-Oracle feeder system, populate the GL_INTERFACE table manually or via integration we should define Journal Import setup options to optimize performance:

- Group by Batch to organize journal entries efficiently.
- Enable Auto-Posting to automatically post journals after import.
- Summarize Journal Lines to reduce data volume.
- Validate Accounts before import to avoid errors.

Prepare the Excel File

- Create an Excel file with the following columns:

Journal Name, Batch Name, Account Code, Account Name ,Debit, Credit, Currency, Description

E18

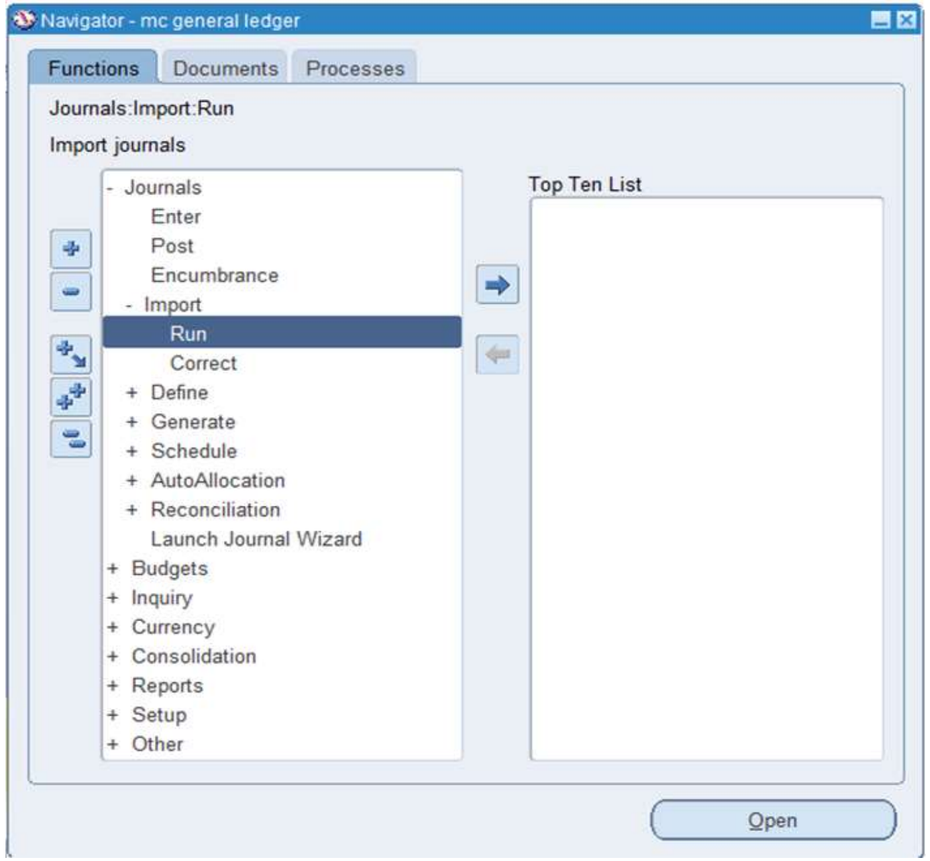
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	**ledger**	**journal Name**	**accounting date**	**catogry**	**Currency**	**Account Code**	**debit**	**credit**	**description**
2	**primary**	**Cash sales entry**	**10/02/2025**	sales	EGP	**111100**	15000	0	cash in hand
3	**primary**	Cash sales entry	10/02/2025	sales	EGP	**411000**	0	15000	sales revenue
4	**primary**	inventory purchase	12/02/2025	purchases	EGP	**112200**	20000		inventory
5	**primary**	inventory purchase	12/02/2025	purchases	EGP	**211000**		20000	accounts payable
6	**primary**	supplier payment	13/02/2025	payment	EGP	**211000**	10000		accounts payable
7	**primary**	supplier payment	13/02/2025	payment	EGP	**111100**		10000	cash in hand
8	**primary**	Salary payment	28/02/2025	payroll	EGP	**112100**	50000		sales expense
9	**primary**	Salary payment	28/02/2025	payroll	EGP	**521000**		50000	cash in hand
10	**primary**	depreciation	28/02/2025	depreciation	EGP	**112300**	5000		depreciation expense
11	**primary**	depreciation	28/02/2025	depreciation	EGP	**120000**		5000	depreciation expense
12	**primary**	purchase cash	15/02/2025	inventory	EGP	**115000**	30000		purchases of goods
13	**primary**	purchase cash	15/02/2025	cash	EGP	**116000**		30000	purchases of goods
14	**primary**	rent expenses	28/02/2025	rent expenses	EGP	**510000**	10000		monthly rent
15	**primary**	rent expenses	28/02/2025	cash	EGP	**111500**		10000	monthly rent

Save the file in CSV or TXT format for Oracle import.

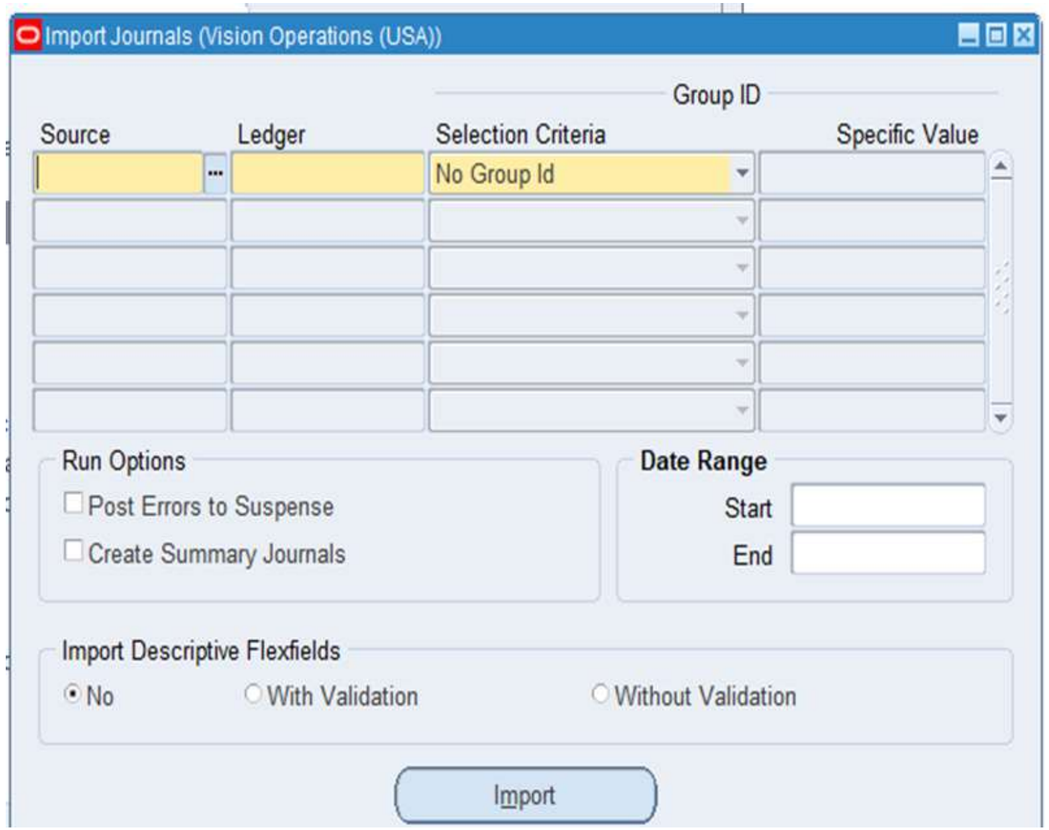
Navigate to Oracle ERP and Upload the File

Go to General Ledger :

journals→ Import→ Run.



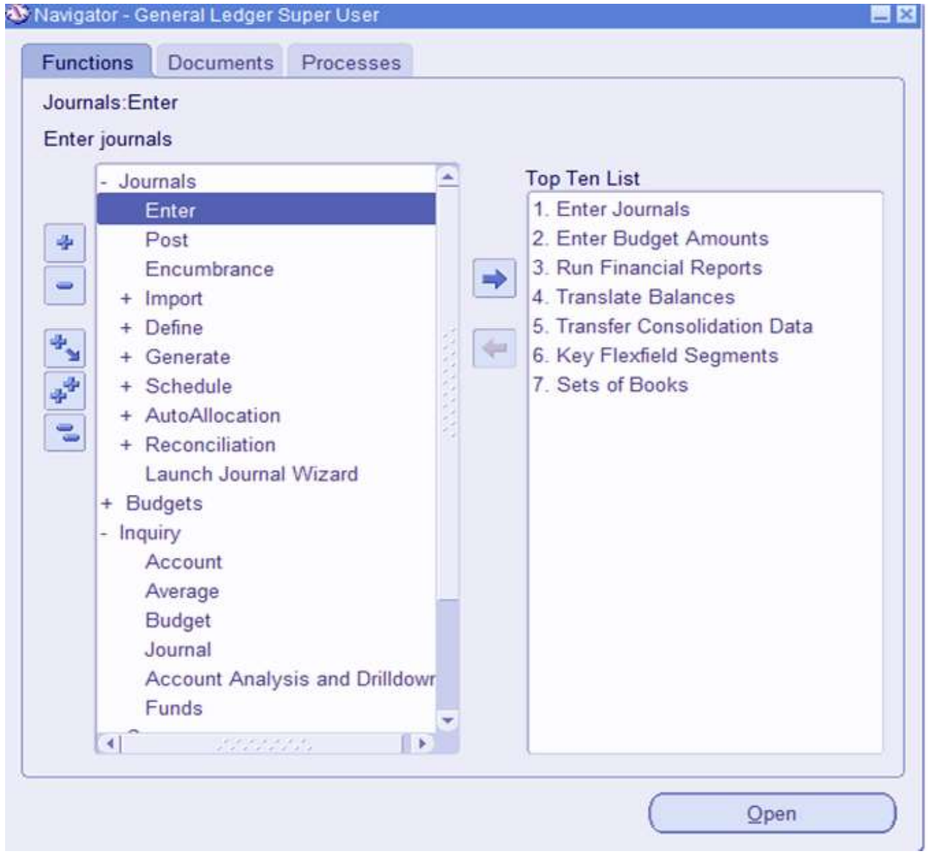
Enter the Source from which the entries are imported enter the ledger and click on Import



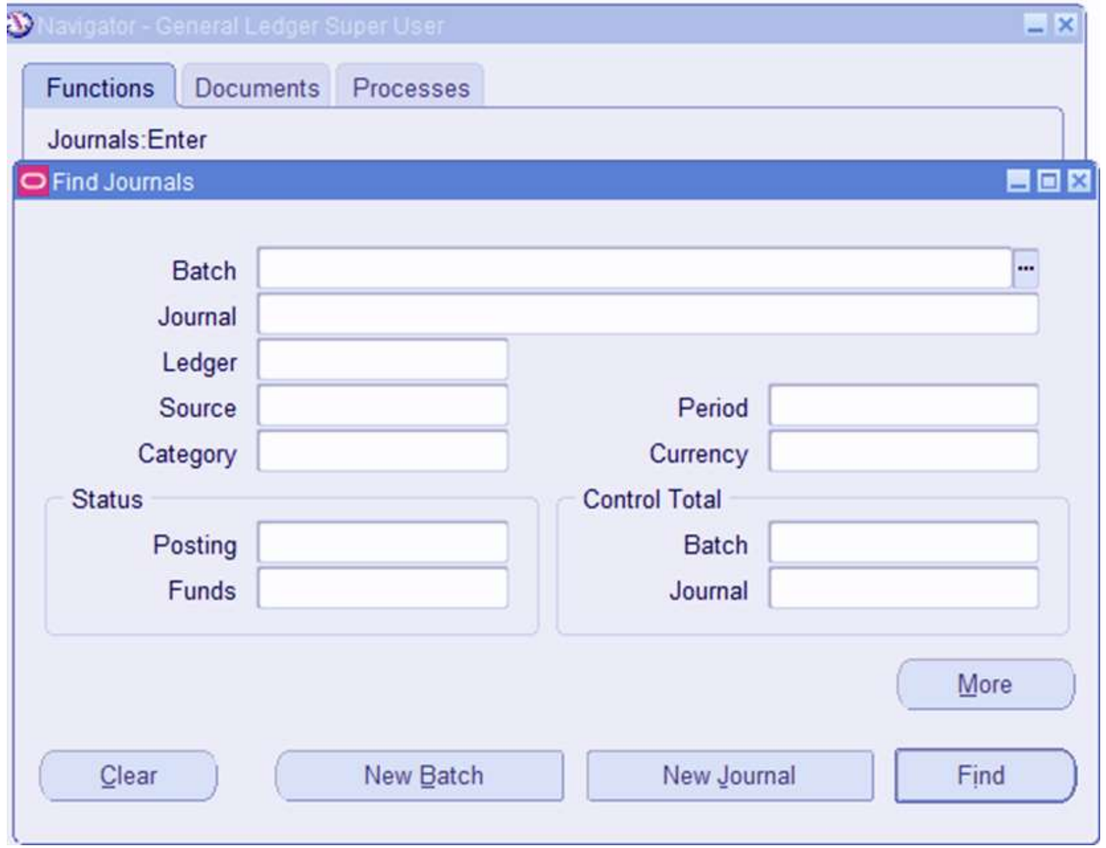
button an Concurrent program Journal import is generated and the entries are imported in to IVAS_GL ledger.

Verify Imported Journals

After running Journal Import, navigate to Journals > Enter



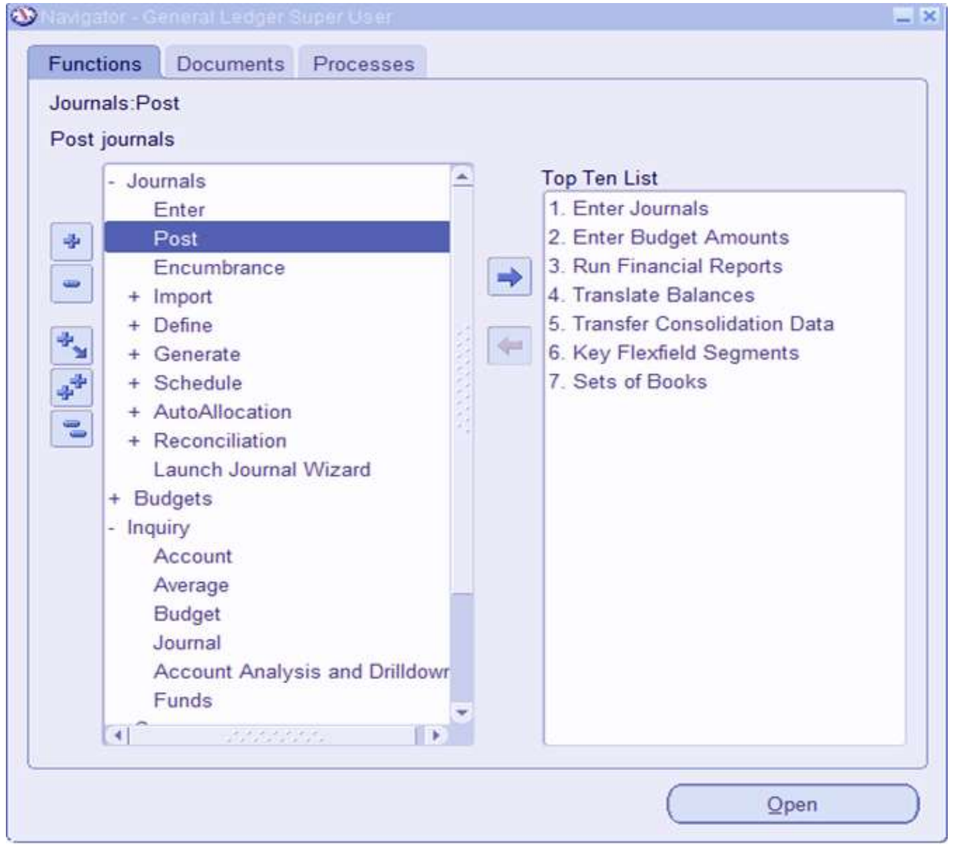
check if the journal entries were successfully imported



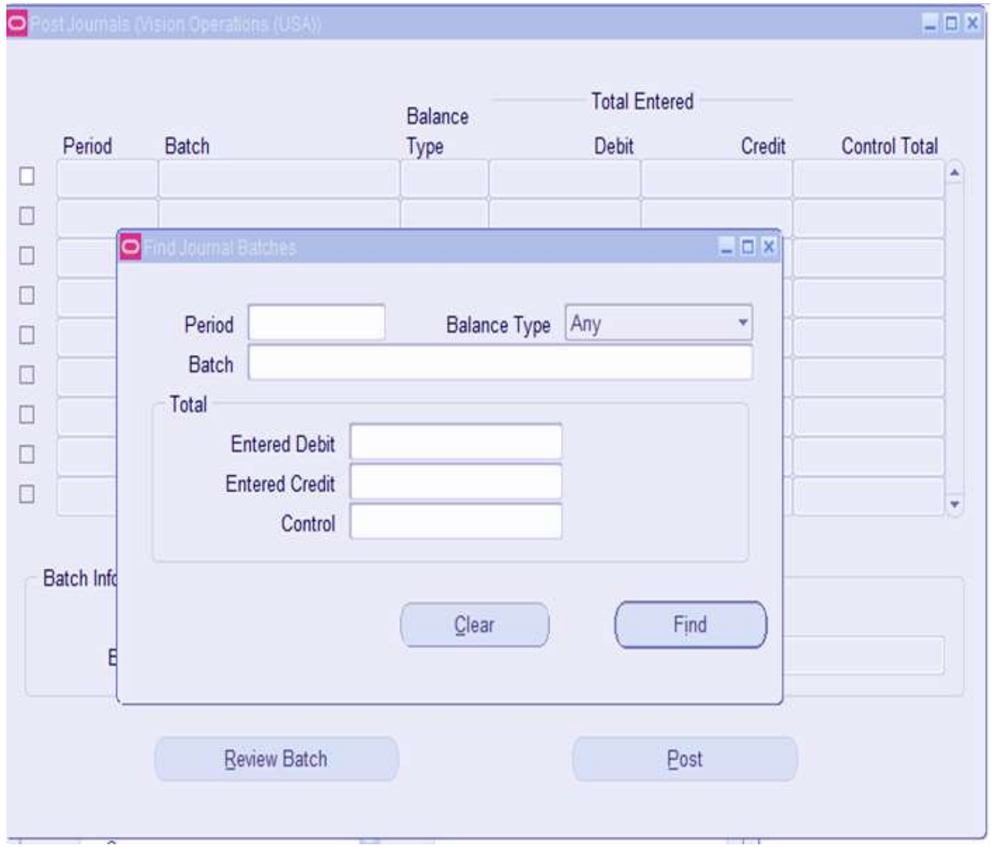
Review the Journal Import Execution Report for any errors

Post the Journal Entries

Once the import is successful, go to Journals →Post

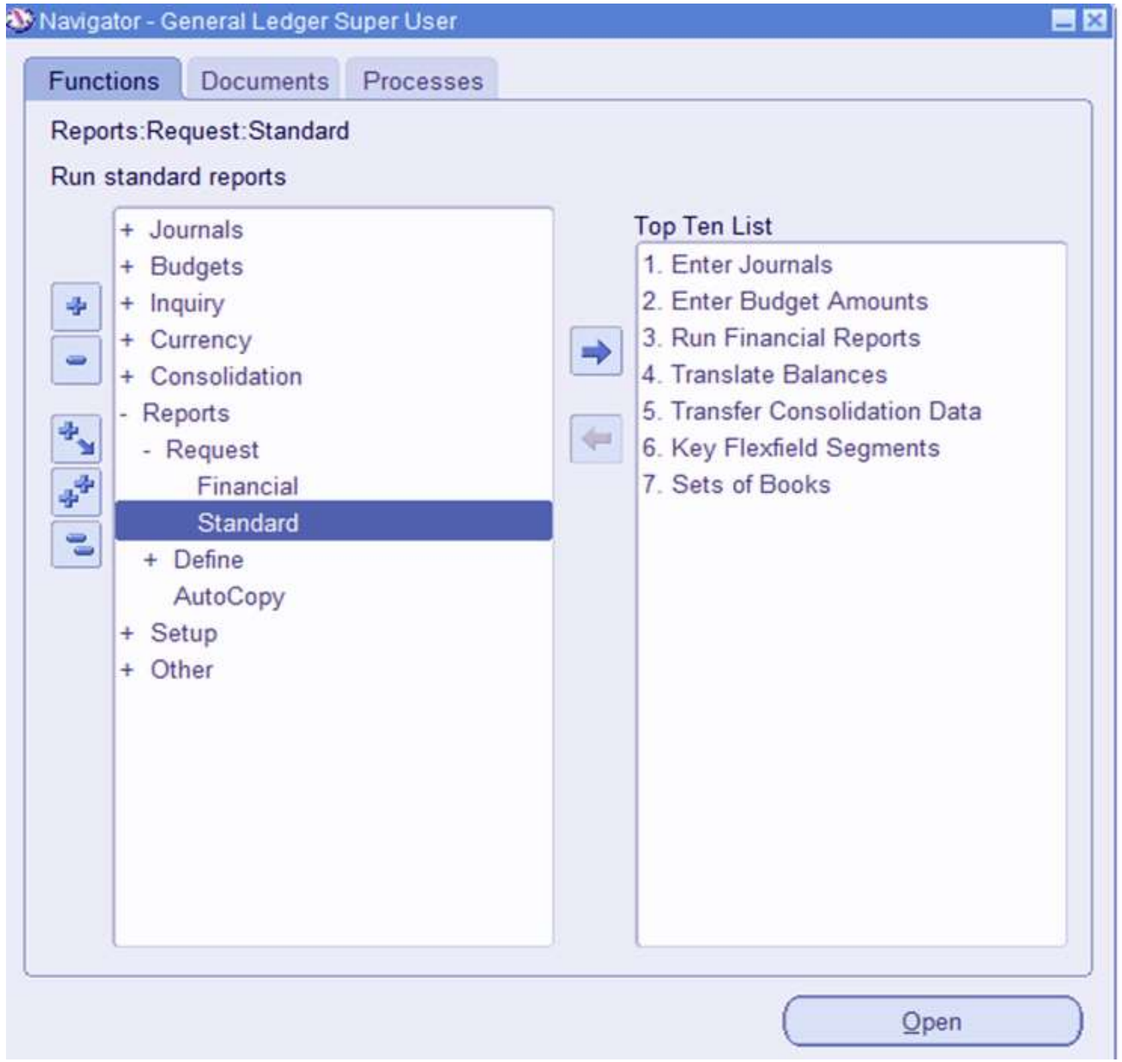


Select the imported journals and click Post to update the Ledger



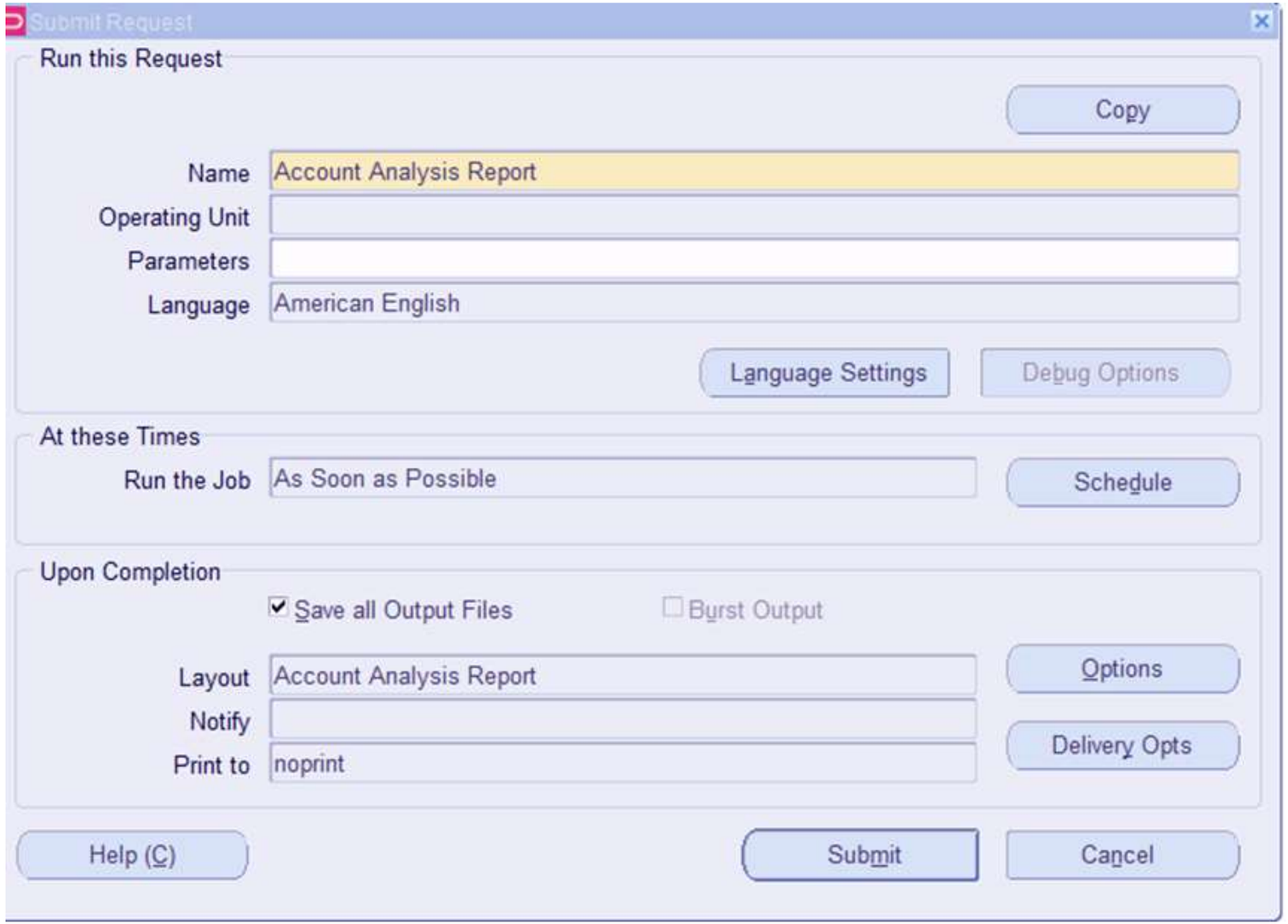
Review the Journal Import Execution

Navigate to Reports → Request → Standard and run the Trial Balance Report to ensure accuracy.



Compare the imported journal balances with the source data to confirm completeness.

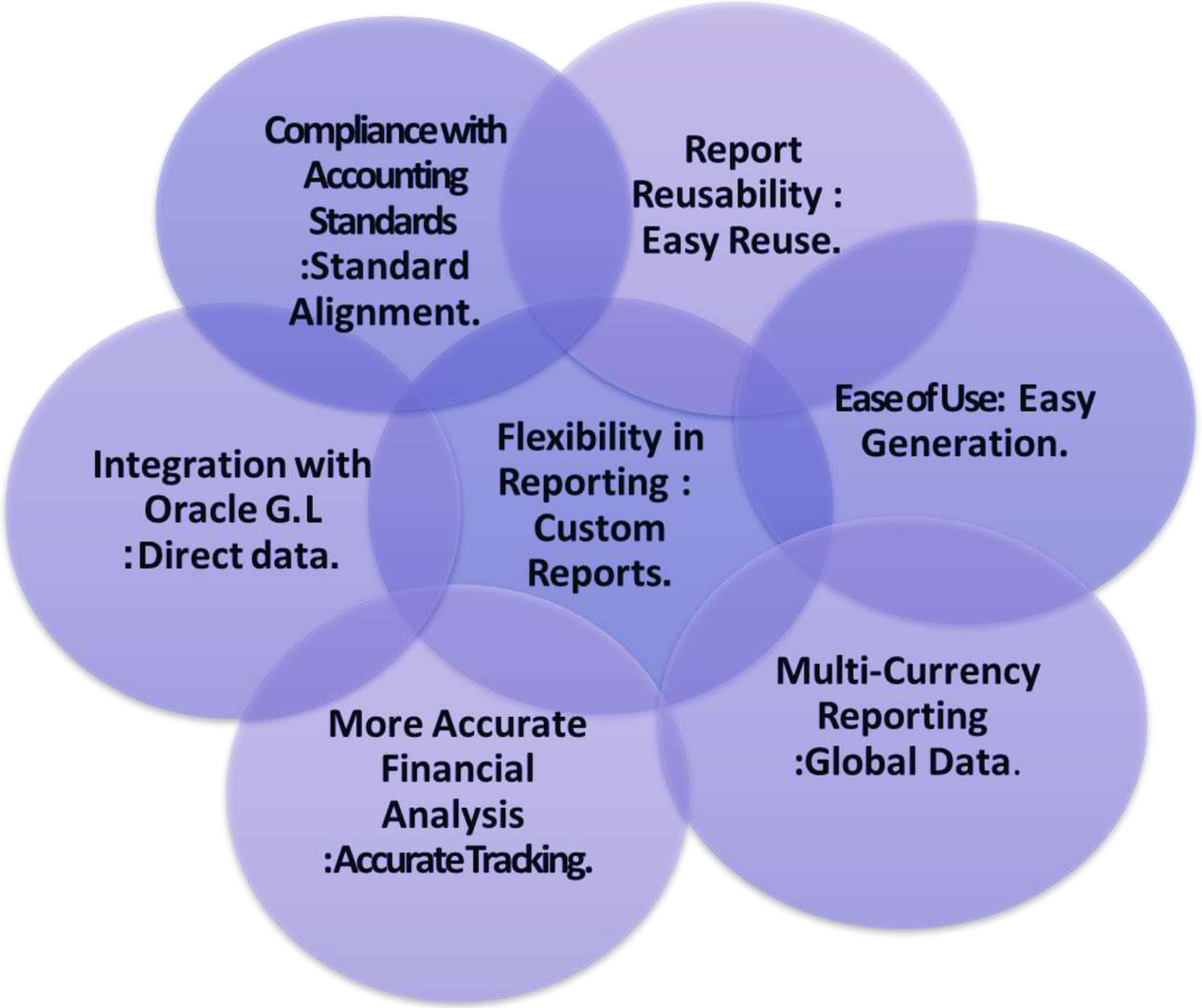
If discrepancies exist, review the Journal Import Execution Report and correct any errors before re-posting.



Financial Statement Generator (FSG) Overview

- Powerful reporting tool in Oracle GL.
- Enables custom financial reports creation.
- Used for Income Statements, Balance Sheets, etc.
- Leverages Row Sets, Column Sets, and configurable components.

key benefits:



FSG: Key Components

Row Set

Defines the rows to be used in the report.

Content Set

Customizes the content displayed in the report.

Generate Content Set

Creates new content sets for reports.

Report

Defines and configures the financial report itself.

Column Set

Defines the columns to be used in the report.

Order

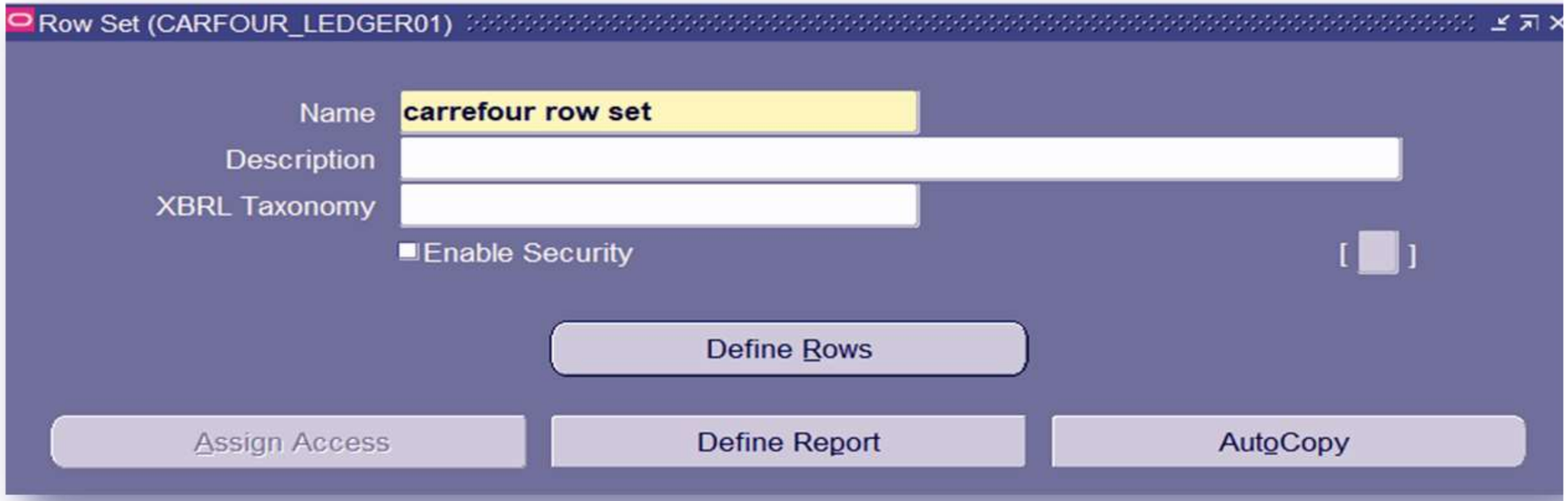
Specifies the order of rows or columns.

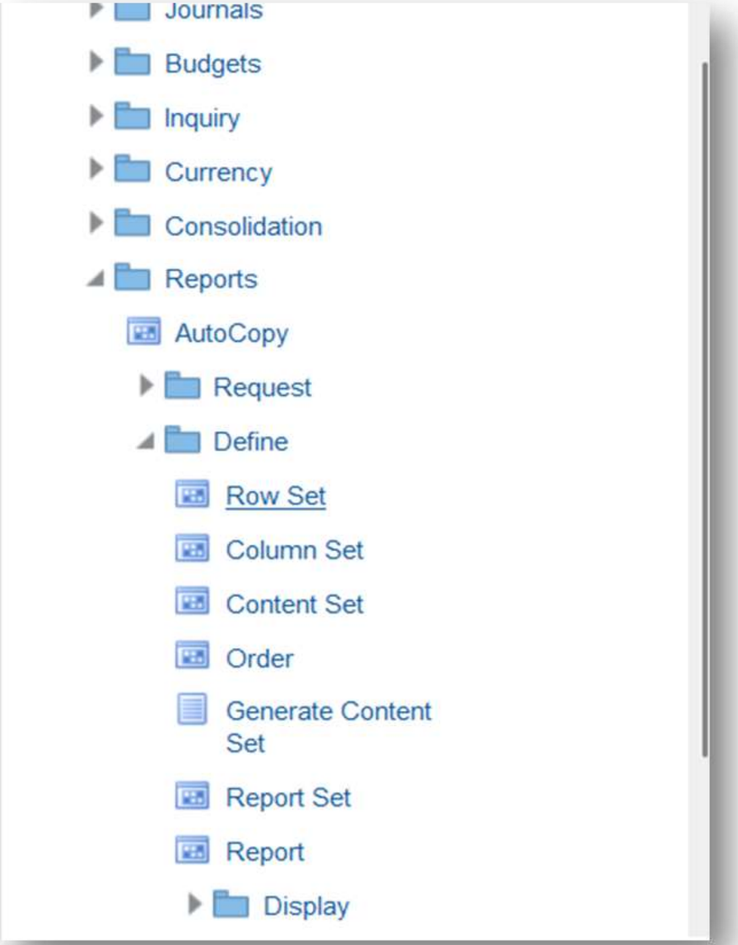
Report Set

Groups multiple reports together for execution.

Open General Ledger > Reports > Define > Row Set

Now we need to Define Row Set. When defining a Row Set, provide a unique Name and Description. Avoid using the ampersand (&) symbol in the row set name. If you plan to generate XBRL output, select an appropriate XBRL taxonomy for the Row Set.





Financial Statements using FSG: Define Row Set

Row Definition - Key Elements

Line: Row number in the report.

Line Item: Description of the row's content (e.g., Revenue).

Indent: Adjust the row's left margin.

Lines to Skip: Add space above or below the row.

Amount Type: Source of the data (Actual, Budget, etc.).

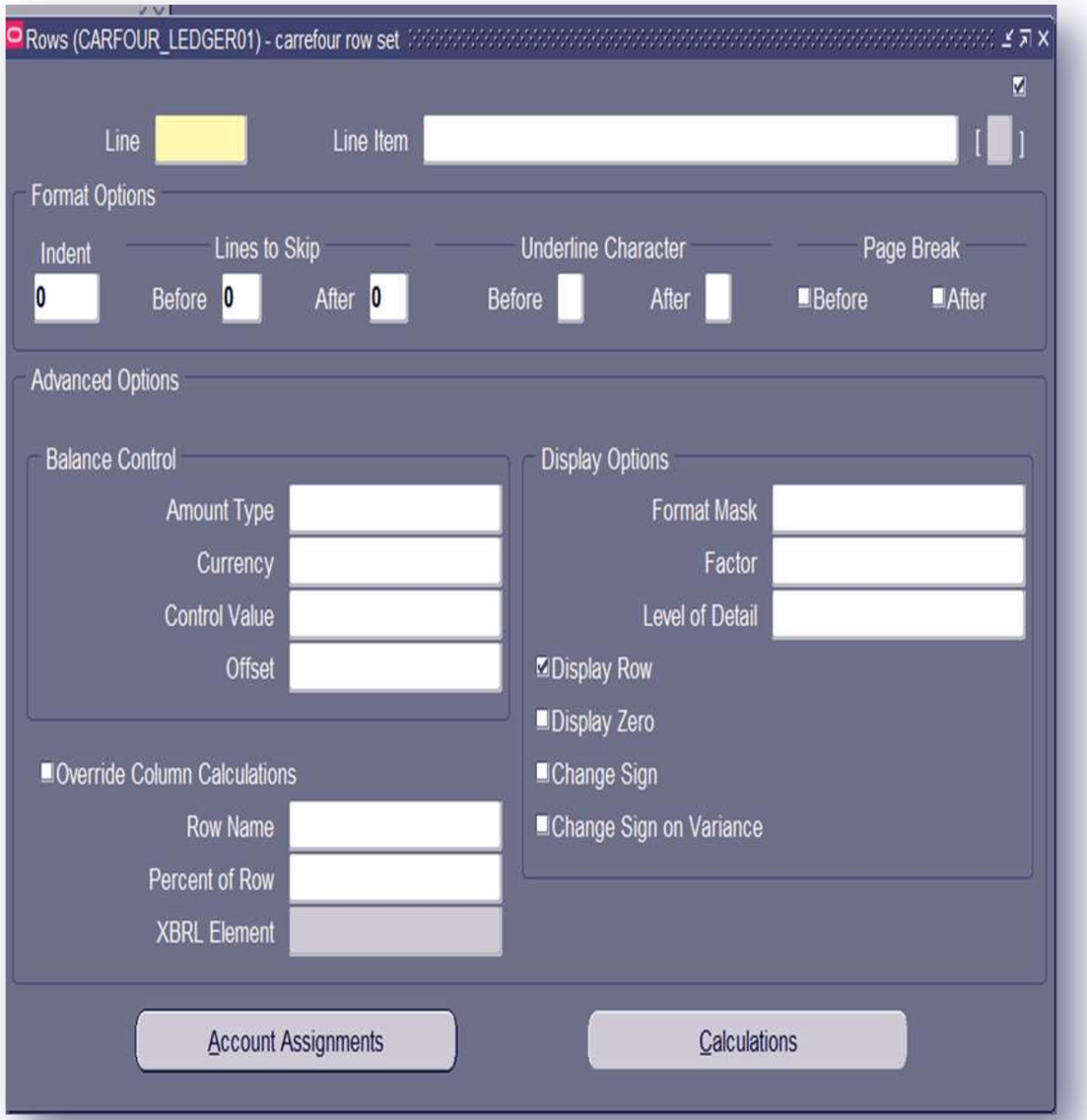
Currency: The currency for the row.

Format Mask: How numbers are displayed (decimals, etc.).

Display Row: Show or hide this row in the report.

Account Assignments: Link GL accounts to this row.

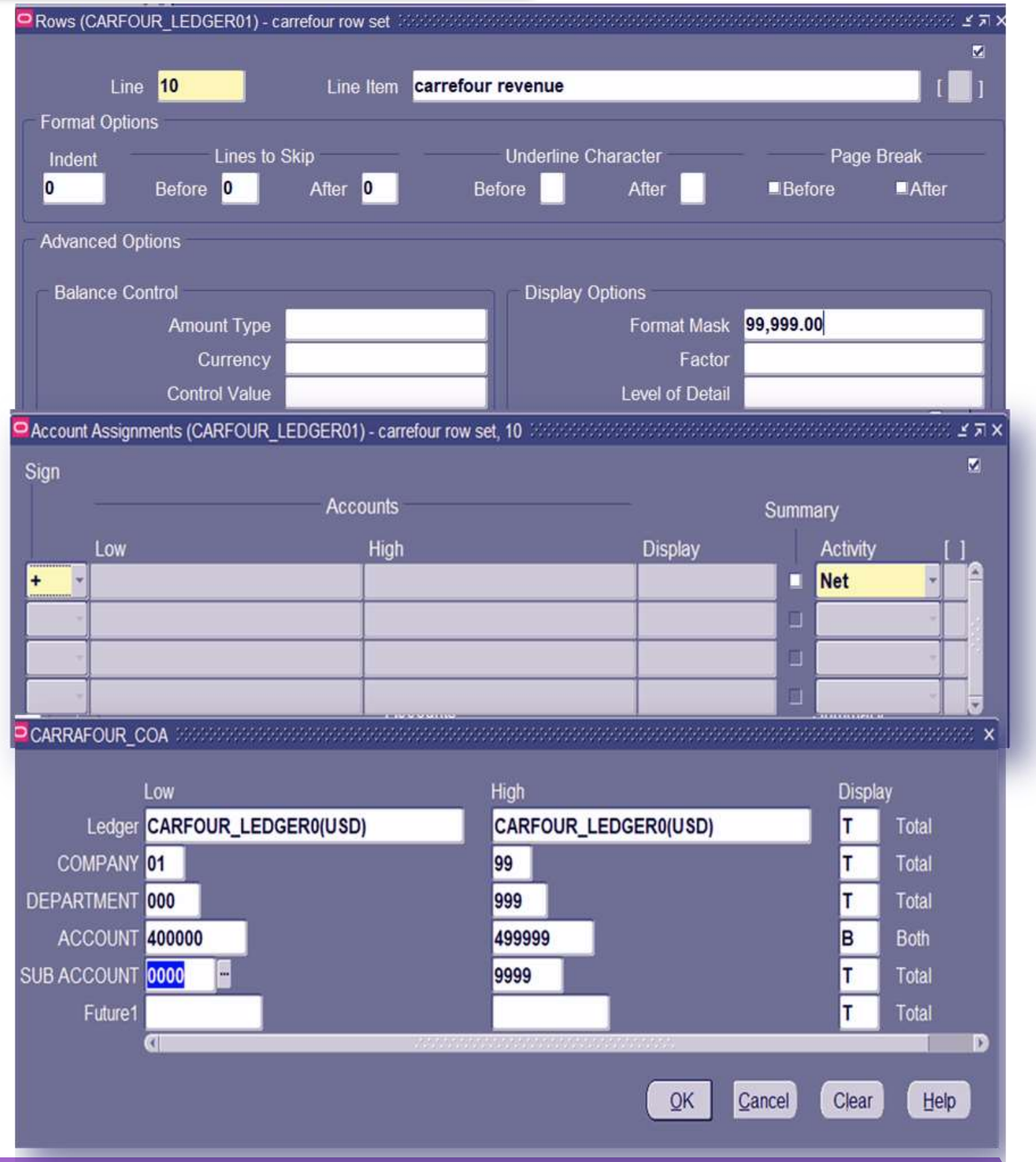
Calculations: Define formulas for this row.



Financial Statements using FSG: Define Row Set

Choose Define Rows.

1) Enter a Line Number for each row.
2) Provide a Line Item Description.
3) (Optional) Specify Format Options.
4) Assign accounts or calculations to rows.
5) Account Definition Window
6) Ledger: Specifies the ledger to which the account belongs.
7) Company: The company code segment.
8) Department: The department code segment.
9) Account: The main account code.
10) Sub Account: A further breakdown of the account.
11) Low/High: Used to define a range of accounts (e.g., for reporting).
12) Display: Determines how the account is displayed (Total, Both).
13) This window appears to be used for defining or querying specific account combinations within your chart of accounts. The "Low" and "High" fields are crucial for specifying a range of accounts to include in a report or analysis.
14) Save your work

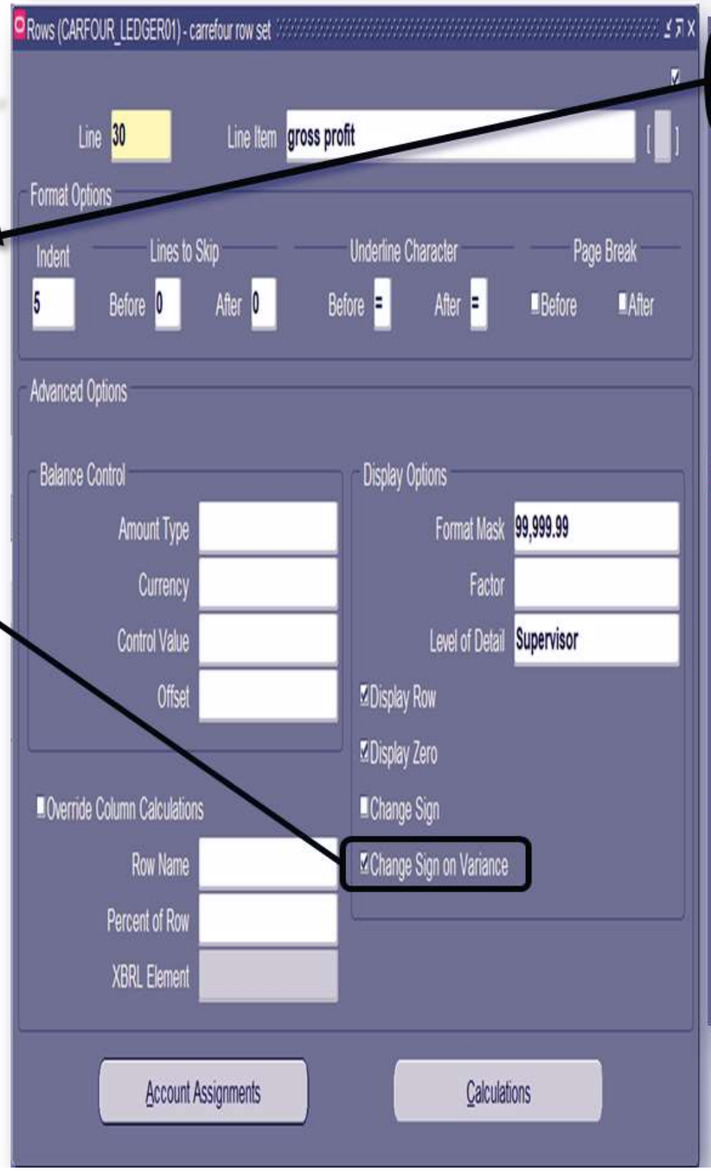


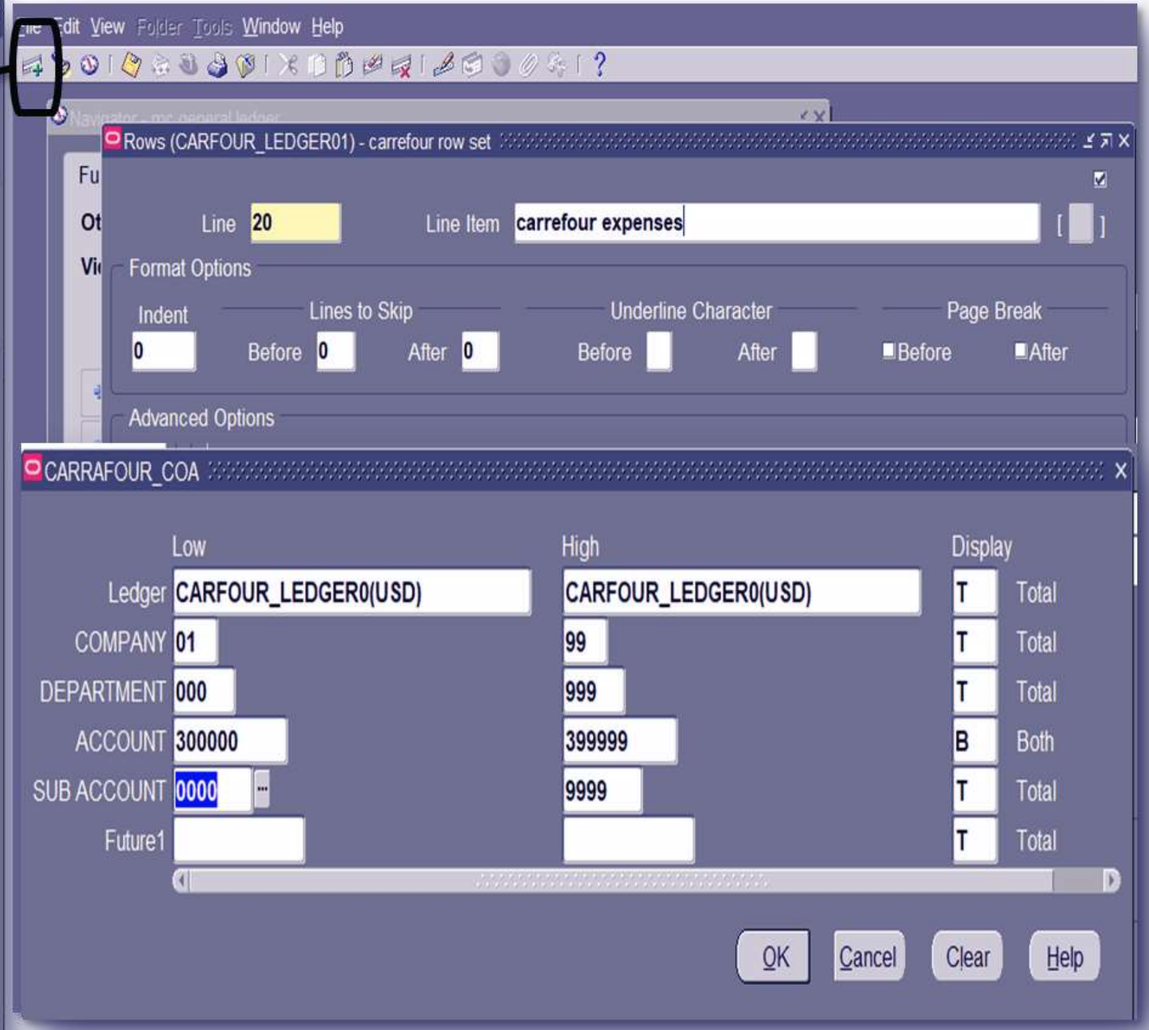
Financial Statements using FSG: Define Row Set

Now, using the same approach, we will work on the expenses

We click the 'New' button to create a new row

Now, we create a new row to calculate the total profit. This row is a calculation where we subtract expenses from revenues. If there's a profit, it will initially appear as negative because revenues are debits. We'll click the 'Change Sign' button to make it positive.

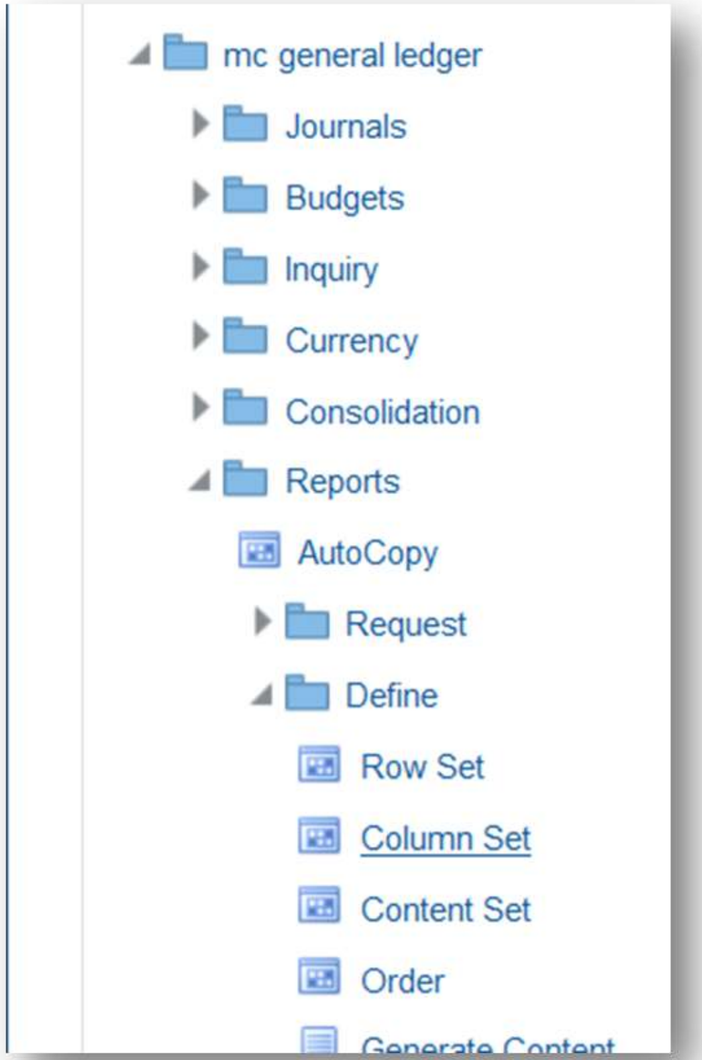




Financial Statements using FSG: Define column set

A Column Set defines the format and content of the columns in an FSG report. It specifies the time periods, amount types (e.g., Actual, Budget), and calculations displayed in the report.

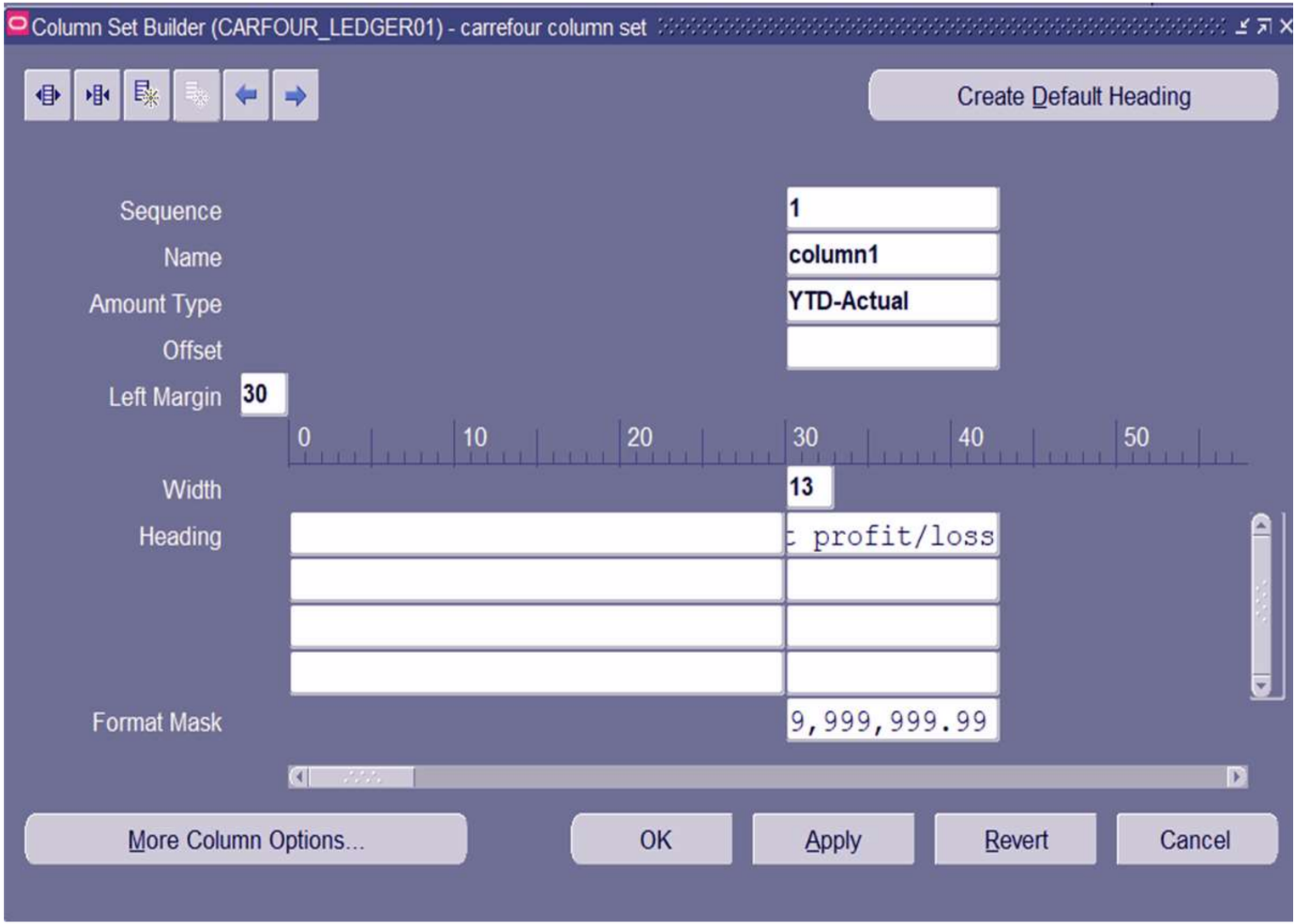
Open General ledger>Reports>Define >Column set



Financial Statements using FSG: Define column set (first method)

Choose column row

1) Enter Sequence, Name, Amount Type, and Offset for each column.
2) Specify Left Margin and column width.
3) Enter Headings and Format Mask for each column.
4) Select additional formatting options like Currency and Factor.
5) Save Headings and continue with Column Set Builder.
6) Save your work and close Column Set Builder.



Financial Statements using FSG: Define column set (second method)

Column Definition - Key Elements:

Position: Column order.

Amount Type: Data source (YTD Actual, etc.).

Format Mask: Number display format.

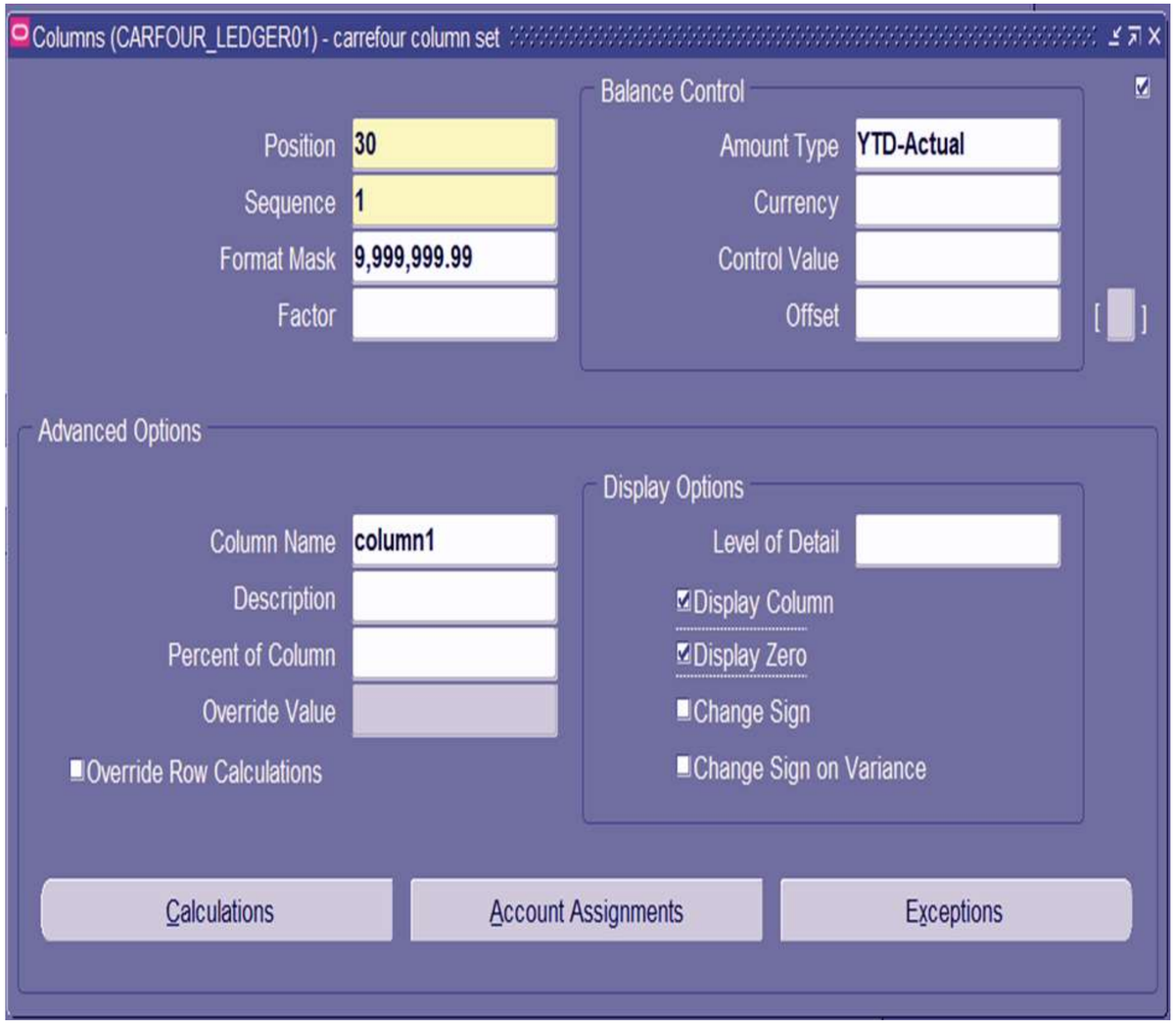
Column Name: Column identifier.

Display Column: Show or hide.

Calculations: Column-specific formulas.

Account Assignments: Links accounts to column.

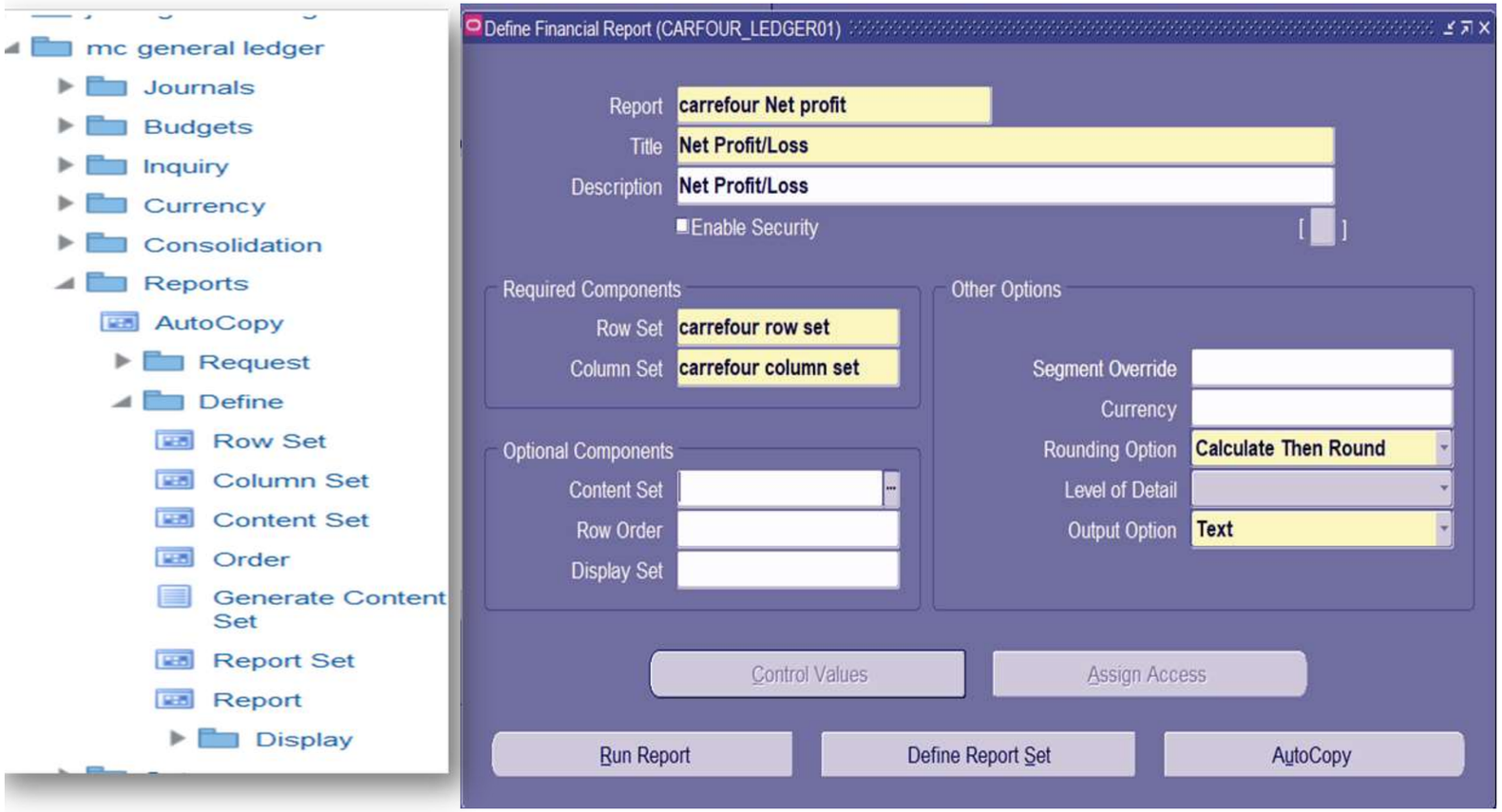
I've omitted some of the less critical fields to achieve maximum brevity. For any of the "Balance Control" fields (currency, control value, offset), you could simply add a single line at the top "Balance Control: Additional data selection" if needed.



Financial Statements using FSG : Define report

Defining Financial Reports:
Financial reports are documents that summarize a company's financial performance and position over a specific period. They typically include key financial statements such as the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement. These reports are essential for stakeholders like investors, creditors, and management to make informed decisions.

Opened the Financial Report Definition Window:
Went to General Ledger > Reports > Define > Report.
Specified the Report Name:
Chose a name for the report, such as "Net Profit".
Selected Row and Column Sets:
Chose the row and column sets that were previously defined.

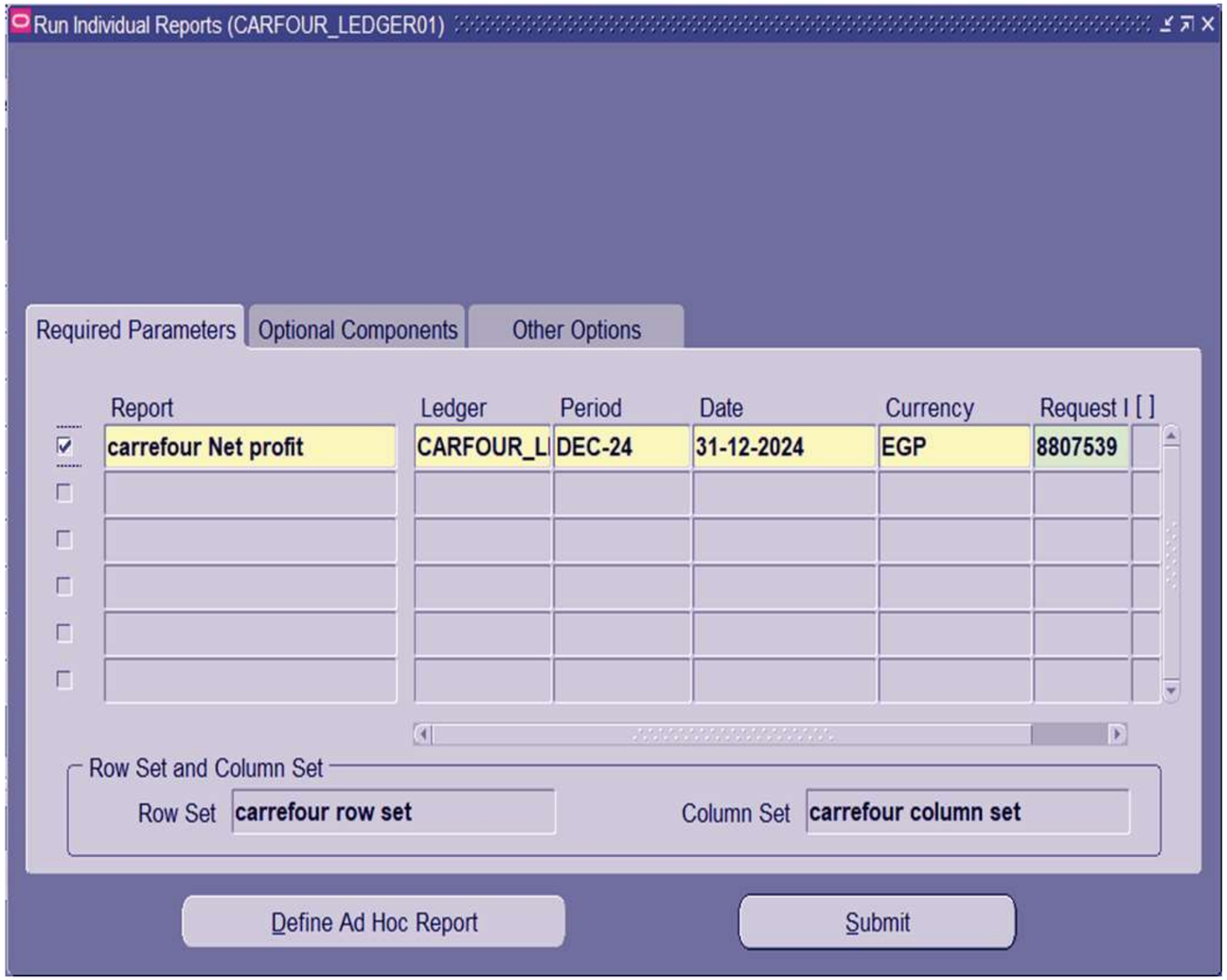


Financial Statements using FSG : Define report

Navigated to the Run Financial Reports window:

1) Selected the Report Name:
   Entered the name of the report you previously defined, such as "Net Profit".
2) Specified the Ledger Name:
   Chose the ledger on which you want to run the report.
3) Selected the Time Period:
   Chose the time period in which you want to run the report.
4) Ran the Report:
   Successfully ran the report.
5) Clicked the "Submit" button:

Completed the report execution process



Financial Statements using FSG: Running the Financial Report

Menu -> View -> Request -> Find -> Refresh data

```
                                   CARFOUR_LEDGER01                          Date: 06-APR-25 09:51:22
                                     Net Profit/Loss                                   Page:   1
                                  Current Period: DEC-24

Currency: EGP
No specific Ledger requested
Ledg COMP DEPA ACCO SUB  Futunet profit/loss
---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----
carrefour revenue
             4100          <2390000.00>
             4200           <49,978.73>
             4200           <50,000.00>
             TOTA          <2489978.73>
carrefour expenses
             3100
             3100           600,000.00
             3200           240,000.00
             TOTA           840,000.00
                           ============
    gross profit           <1649978.73>
                           ============
```

Requests

Refresh Data | Find Requests | Submit a New Request | Submit New Request Set

Auto Refresh (X) | Copy Single Request | Copy Request Set

Request ID	Name	Parent	Phase	Status	Parameters
8807534	carrefour Net profit (Fina		Pending	Normal	1863, 101, FSG-ADHOC-, C,
8807533	carrefour Net profit (Fina		Completed	Normal	1863, 101, FSG-ADHOC-, C,
8807532	carrefour Net profit (Fina		Completed	Normal	1863, 101, FSG-ADHOC-, C,
8797506	Flexfield View Generator		Completed	Normal	2, 101, GLLE, , N, , , , , , , ,
8797437	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8797436	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8797433	DQM Serial Sync Index P		Completed	Normal	
8795441	General Ledger Accounti		Completed	Normal	VH, 57584, N

Hold Request | View Details | Rerun Request | View Output

Cancel Request | Diagnostics | Reprint/Republish (J) | View Log (K)

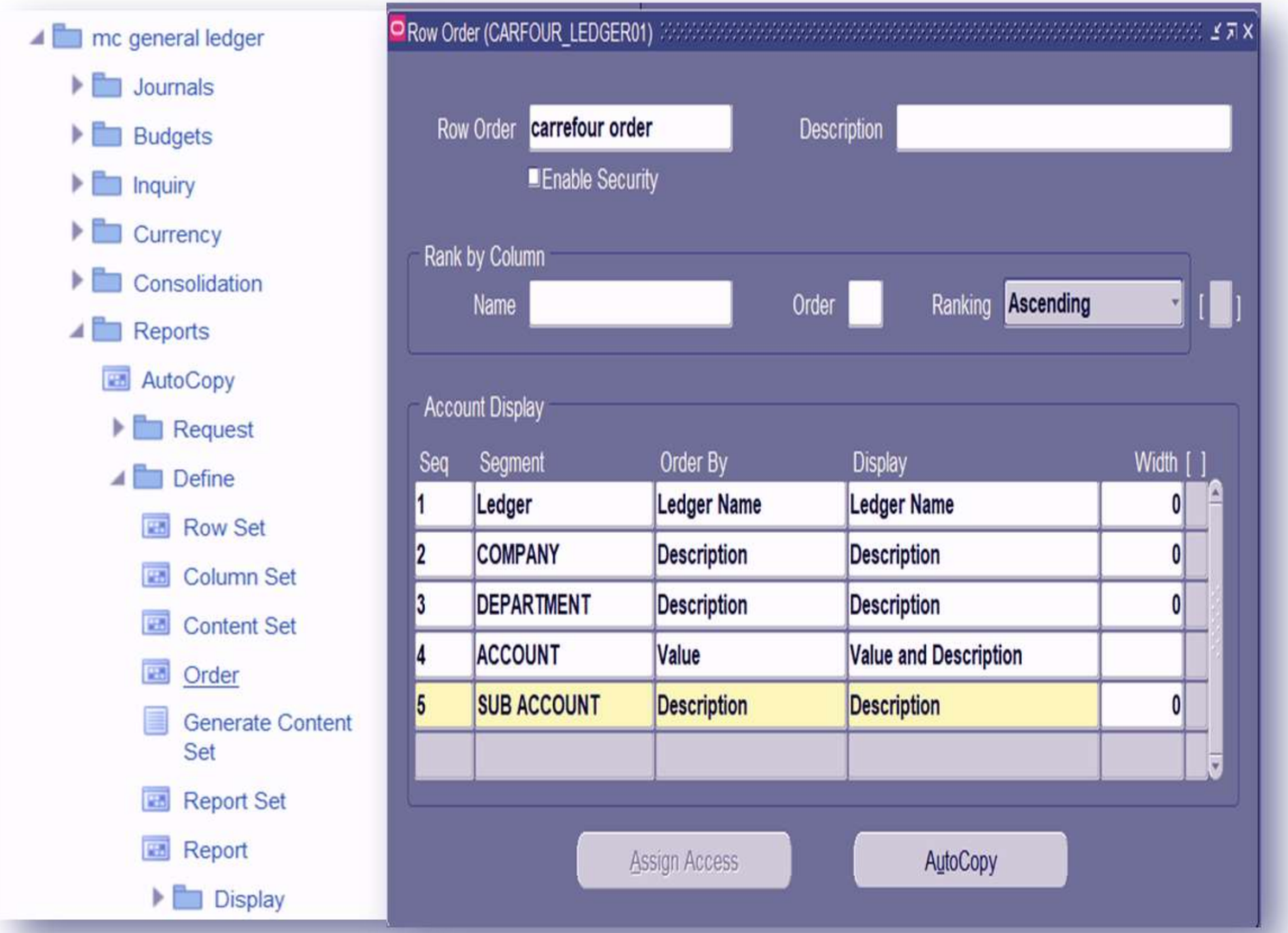
Financial Statements using FSG: Define order

- Row Order: Name of this row order definition.
- Description: Description of the row order.
- Enable Security: Restrict access to this row order definition.

Account Display (Defines how account segments are displayed/ordered):

- Seq: Sequence number.
- Segment: Account segment (Ledger, Company, Department, Account, Sub Account).
- Order By: How to order the segments (Ledger Name, Description, Value).
- Display: What to show for each segment (Ledger Name, Description, Value and Description).
- Width: Column width for the segment.

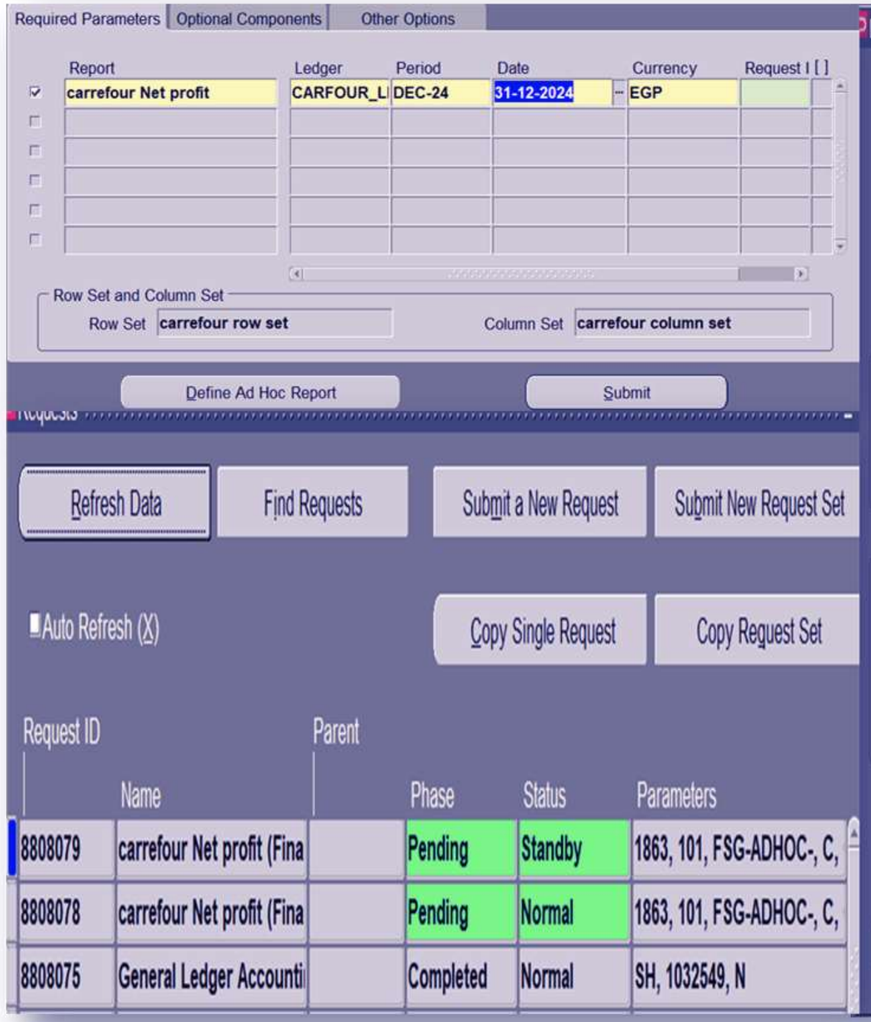
This window is used to define the order in which rows appear in a financial report and how account segments are displayed. The "Account Display" section is crucial for customizing how account information is presented.

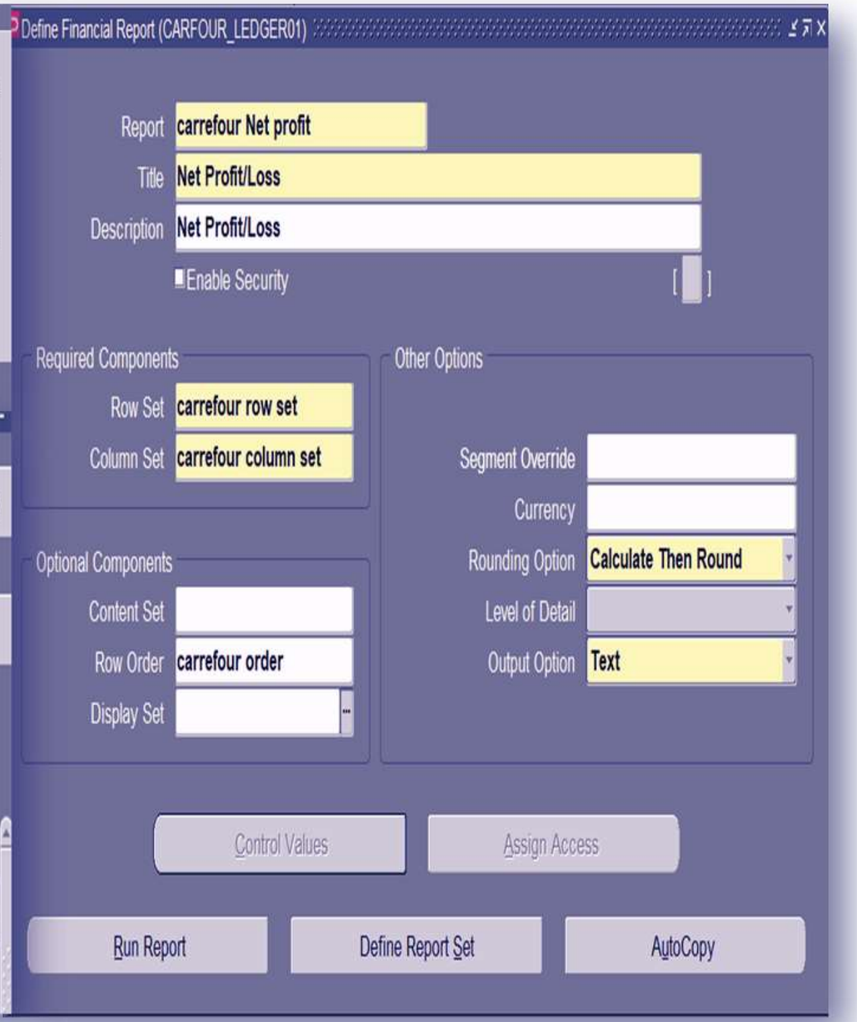


Financial Statements using FSG: Running the Modified Report

This is the structure of the financial report after modifications.

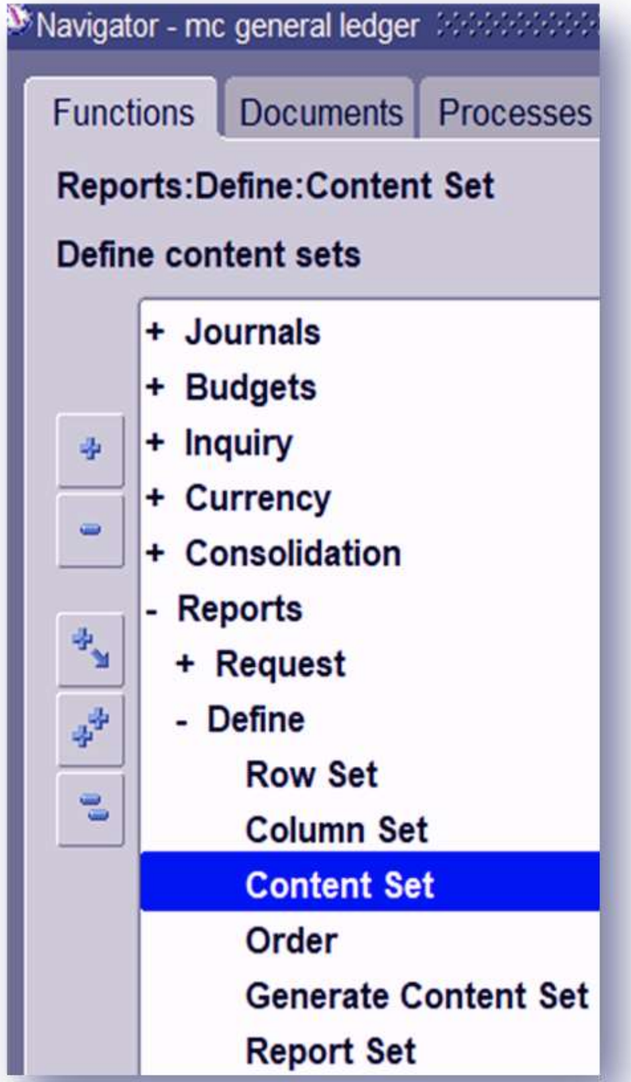
```
                                   CARFOUR_LEDGER01
                                     Net Profit/Loss
                                 Current Period: DEC-24

Currency: EGP
No specific Ledger requested
ACCOUNT        Future1      net profit/loss
--------------- -------------

                    <2390000.00>
                     <49,978.73>Los
                     <50,000.00>d D
                    <2489978.73>

                    310010 cost of
                     600,000.00 ces
                     240,000.00
                     840,000.00
                    ==========
                    <1649978.73>
                    ==========
```





Financial Statements using FSG: Define content set

- What is a Content Set?
- A Content Set allows you to generate multiple reports quickly by customizing a single report for each department or unit. It works by modifying the original report's properties, like rows or display options, to create tailored versions. You can save it with the report or add it as needed.
- Purpose and Importance:
- Content Sets streamline report creation by automating variations, saving time and effort. They're ideal for organizations with many departments needing customized reports.
- This version keeps the essential information while being brief and clear.

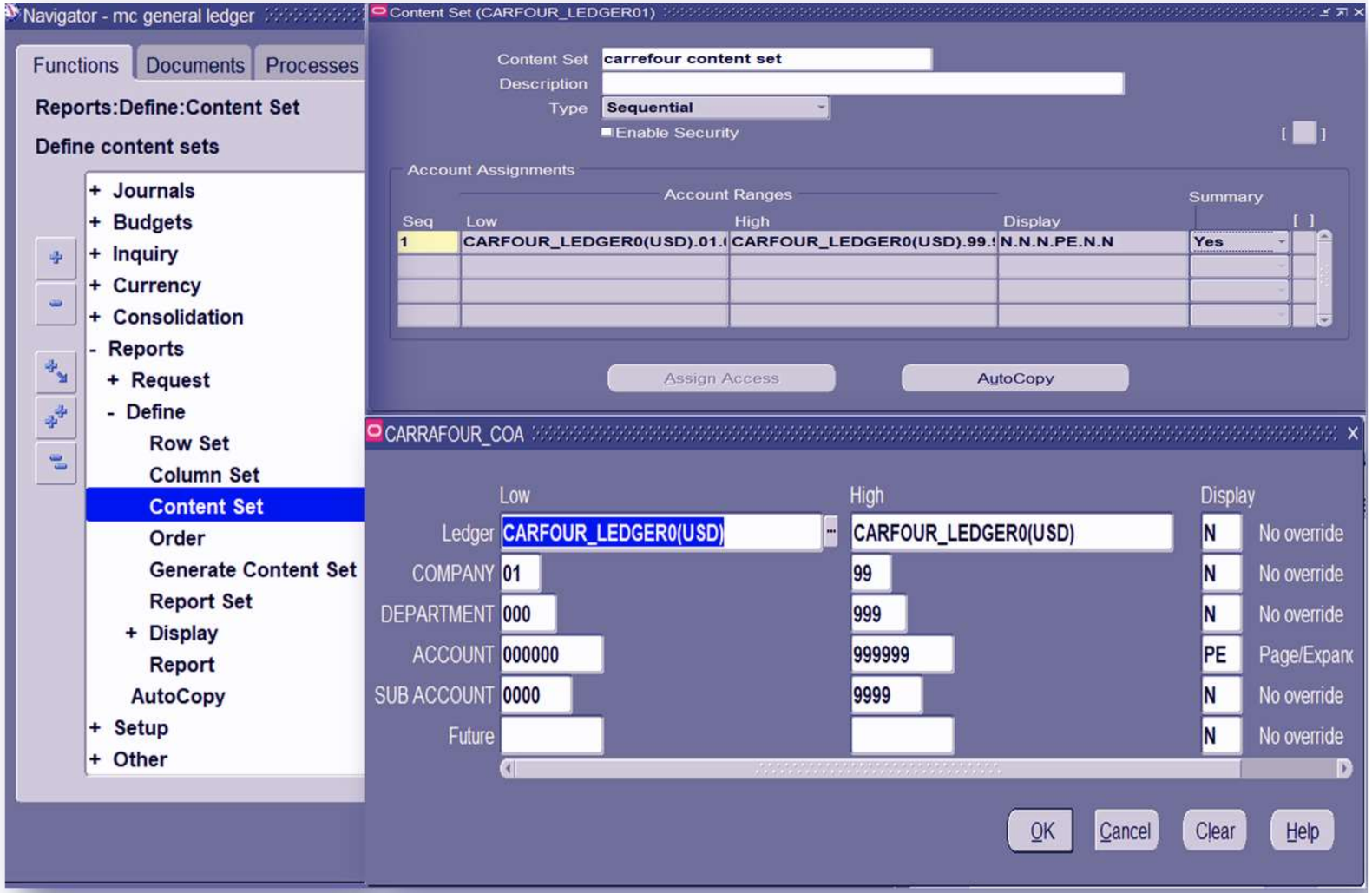


Financial Statements using FSG: Define content set

to Define a Content Set

Access Content Set Window.

1) Enter Name & Description.
2) Choose Processing Type: Parallel or Sequential.
3) Define Account Ranges: Sequence & Low/High values.
4) Set Display Type: Override if needed.
5) Summary/Detail Reporting: Yes, for Summary, No for Detail.
6) Save Changes.
7) For Multiple Reports: Use Display Type "PE" for separate reports.
8) This version is very concise while still conveying the essential steps.



Financial Statements using FSG: Define content set Example:

To determine which branch generates the highest revenue, we use the Content Set in the FSG system to link revenue accounts to each branch individually.
This setup displays each branch as a separate column in the report, making it easy to compare and analyze their financial performance clearly.
Thus, management gains a comprehensive, precise view to make informed strategic decisions based on detailed data for each unit.

A	B	C	D	E	F
الفرع / Branch	الإيرادات / Revenue	تكلفة البضاعة / COGS	الربح الإجمالي / Gross Profit	المصروفات التشغيلية / Operating Expenses	صافي الربح / Net Profit
القاهرة / Cairo	10,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
الإسكندرية / Alexandria	7,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	800,000	2,200,000
طنطا / Tanta	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	1,400,000
المنصورة / Mansoura	4,500,000	2,700,000	1,800,000	500,000	1,300,000
أسيوط / Asyut	3,800,000	2,200,000	1,600,000	400,000	1,200,000

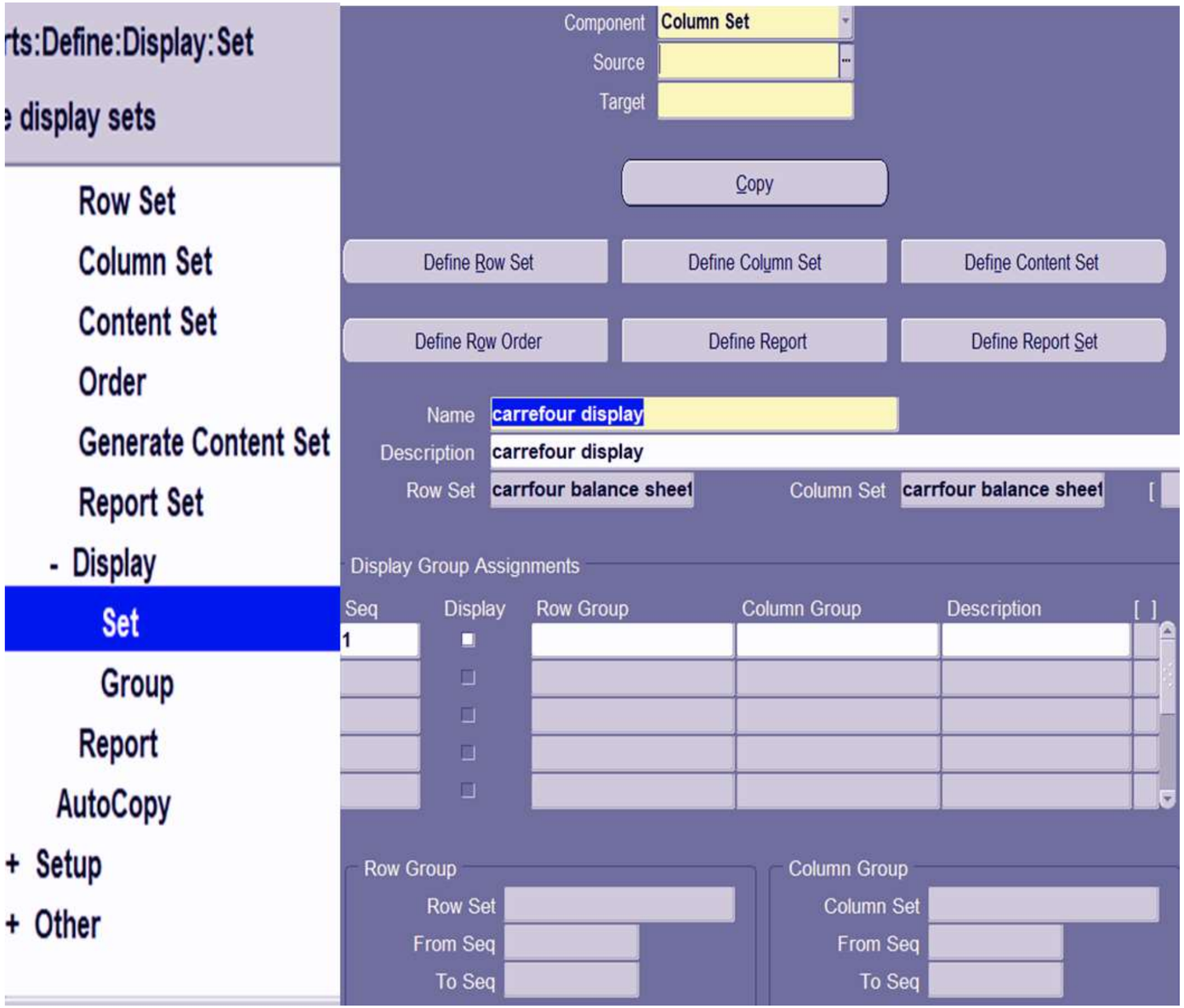
Key Financial Report Tools and Features

1.Auto Copy:

This feature is likely used to automatically copy a report or report settings from one entity or period to another. For example, copying a report setup from one company to another, or from one month to the next.

2. Display

The "Display" option is used to control how the report is visually presented. It allows you to adjust settings such as font, column widths, and whether to show account descriptions or just segment values.



Carrefour Income statement & Balance sheet

- Successfully generated Income Statement using FSG.
- Includes key components: Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit, Operating Expenses, Net Income.
- Demonstrated understanding of Income Statement structure.

Carrefour Ledger (USA) Date: 31-12-2016
Company Income Statement Page: 1
Current Period: Dec-16

Currency: EGP
Company=99 (El_ASKARY_Group)

Acct	C D S P	PTD-Actual 31-12-2016	PTD-Budget 31-12-2016
REVENUE			
Sales Revenue		15,000,000	14,500,000
Total Revenue		15,000,000	14,500,000
COST OF GOODS SOLD (COGS)			
Cost of Goods Sold		9,000,000	8,700,000
Total COGS		9,000,000	8,700,000
GROSS PROFIT		6,000,000	5,800,000
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling & Marketing Expenses		1,500,000	1,400,000
General & Administrative Expenses		900,000	850,000
Depreciation Expense		300,000	280,000
Total Operating Expenses		2,700,000	2,530,000
OPERATING INCOME		3,300,000	3,270,000
OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES			
Interest Income		50,000	45,000
Interest Expense		20,000	18,000
Total Other Income/Expenses		30,000	27,000
INCOME BEFORE TAXES		3,330,000	3,297,000
INCOME TAX EXPENSE		999,000	989,100
NET INCOME		2,331,000	2,307,900

Vision Operations (USA)
Company Balance Sheet
Current Period: Dec-16

Currency: USD
Company=99 (El_ASKARY_Group)

Acct	C Dp Sub Pr	PTD-Actual Dec-16	YTD-Actual Dec-16
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Total Current Assets		22,096,471	803,518,890
PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT			
Net Book Value of Assets		17,063,001	214,842,089
OTHER ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS		58,603,917	1,237,459,877
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Total Current Liabilities		18,859,106	1,887,665,682
Long-Term Liabilities			
Total Long Term Liabilities		8,337,834	65,639,344
TOTAL LIABILITIES		27,196,940	1,953,305,026
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Total Owner's Equity		37,003,162	1,163,771,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY		64,200,103	3,117,076,025

Created Balance Sheet using FSG.

Demonstrates Assets, Liabilities, and Equity.

Carrefour cashflow

- Created Cash Flow Statement using FSG.
- Shows Cash Flow from Operations, Investing, and Financing.

Carrefour Cash Flow Statement Page: 1
Current Period: Dec-16
Currency: USD
(Company=99 (Hypothetical Data

Acct	CDp Sub Pr	PTD-Actual Dec-16	PTD-Budget Dec-16
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income		7,910,000	8,000,000
Depreciation & Amortization		1,500,000	1,400,000
Increase/Decrease in Accounts Receivable		(500,000)	(400,000)
Increase/Decrease in Inventory		(800,000)	(700,000)
Increase/Decrease in Accounts Payable		600,000	500,000
Net Cash from Operations		8,710,000	8,800,000
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant, & Equipment		(2,000,000)	(1,900,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments		300,000	400,000
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(1,700,000)	(1,500,000)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Borrowings		1,000,000	900,000
Repayment of Debt		(500,000)	(600,000)
Payment of Dividends		(200,000)	(100,000)
Net Cash from Financing Activities		300,000	200,000
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH		7,310,000	7,500,000
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE		15,000,000	15,000,000
ENDING CASH BALANCE		22,310,000	22,500,000

THANK YOU!

general ledger