

# Oracle

## Financials Cloud

### Using Subledger Accounting

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**Release 12**

This guide also applies to on-premises  
implementations

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# Contents



<b>Preface</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1 Manage Subledger Accounting</b>	<b>1</b>
Overview	1
<b>2 Create Accounting</b>	<b>3</b>
Submitting the Create Accounting Process: Explained	3
Accessing the Create Accounting Execution Report: Explained	4
Accrual Reversal: Examples	5
Submitting the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting Process: Explained	7
Sequencing of Accounting Entries: Overview	8
Posting Subledger Transactions to the General Ledger: Explained	9
Diagnose Subledger Accounting Event Data: Explained	9
<b>3 Subledger Journal Adjustments</b>	<b>11</b>
Subledger Journal Adjustments: Points to Consider	11
Manual Subledger Journals: Points to Consider	12
Supporting Reference Assignments: Points to Consider	13
Validating a Third-Party Control Account: Examples	13
<b>4 Review Subledger Journal Entries</b>	<b>15</b>
Overview	15
Reviewing a Subledger Journal Entry: Points to Consider	15
Projected Balances : Points to Consider	16
Accounting Reversals : Explained	16
<b>5 Manage Subledger Accounting Reporting</b>	<b>19</b>
Subledger Accounting Predefined Reports	19
Subledger Accounting Subject Areas, Folders, and Attributes: Explained	21
Account Analysis Reports: Explained	23
Journal Reports: Explained	27
Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports: Explained	32



# Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application.

## Oracle Applications Help

Use the help icon  to access Oracle Applications Help in the application. If you don't see any help icons on your page, click the Show Help icon  in the global header. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help at <https://fusionhelp.oracle.com>.

## Using Applications Help

 **Watch:** This video tutorial shows you how to find help and use help features.

## Additional Resources

- **Community:** Use [Oracle Applications Customer Connect](#) to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.
- **Guides and Videos:** Go to the [Oracle Help Center](#) to find guides and videos.
- **Training:** Take courses on Oracle Cloud from [Oracle University](#).

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# 1 Manage Subledger Accounting

## Overview

The Manage Subledgers task enables you to generate journal entries for Oracle Fusion subledger transactions. You can also create adjustment entries, and review accounting results using a standard set of features.

You can:

- Create accounting entries online for a specific transaction from a transaction view.
- Create accounting for a batch of transactions by submitting an offline process.
- Create manual adjustment entries.
- Review generated journal entries and projected balances on views and reports.



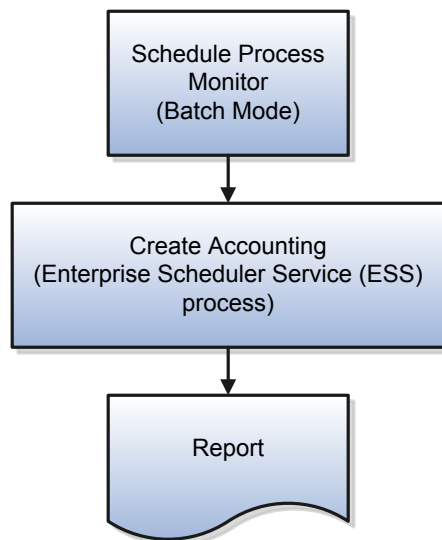


## 2 Create Accounting

### Submitting the Create Accounting Process: Explained

The Create Accounting process is an Enterprise Scheduler Service (ESS) process. It can be submitted as a request from the Scheduled Processes Monitor window to create journal entries for a batch of events. It has input parameters that determine the execution mode and the selection criteria for events.

The figure below shows the submission of the Create Accounting process.



The following table describes the parameters for the Create Accounting process as submitted in the Scheduled Processes Monitor window.

Prompt	Description
Subledger Application	Source system for which the Create Accounting process is being executed.
Ledger	Ledger name for which the Create Accounting process is being executed.
Process Category	Selecting a process category indicates that all associated accounting event classes and their accounting event types are selected for processing.
End Date	End date puts a filter on the selection of events. Only events having an event date on or before the end date are selected for accounting.  Default value is current system date. If the process is scheduled to execute periodically, after the initial process, the End Date for each subsequent scheduled process is incremental.
Accounting Mode	Accounting mode; Draft or Final

Prompt	Description
	Default value is Final.
Process Events	<p>Adds other filter criteria for the Create Accounting process to select events:</p> <p>All: Process all events.</p> <p>Errors: Process only those events that have previously been processed in error.</p> <p>Invalid Accounts: Process only those events that have previously been processed in error. Replace any invalid accounts with the suspense account.</p> <p>Default value is All.</p>
Report Style	<p>Users can select the type of details to display on the execution report. The report can be printed in Summary, Detail, or No report.</p> <p>Default value is Summary.</p>
Transfer to General Ledger	<p>Indicates whether the Create Accounting process should submit the Transfer to GL process; Yes, No.</p> <p>Default value is Yes.</p>
Post in General Ledger	<p>Indicates if users, who have been granted the posting privilege, want to submit General Ledger posting; Yes or No.</p> <p>Default value is Yes.</p>
Journal Batch	<p>Batch name used by Transfer to GL to decide on the batch name for the batch created in Oracle Fusion General Ledger.</p> <p>When a value for the batch name is not provided, journal import defaults will be used.</p> <p>This is a free text field.</p>
Include User Transaction Identifiers	Default value is No.

### Related Topics

- [Reviewing a Subledger Journal Entry: Points to Consider](#)
- [Subledger Journal Adjustments: Points to Consider](#)
- [Disabling Posting Subledger Transactions to the General Ledger: Explained](#)

# Accessing the Create Accounting Execution Report: Explained

When you submit the Create Accounting process, the Create Accounting Execution Report is submitted automatically if the Create Accounting process completes with a success or warning status. The Create Accounting process output contains a message with the Create Accounting Execution Report request identifier. Use this request identifier to retrieve the execution report output.

## Create Accounting Execution Report

The Create Accounting Execution Report can be recreated.

This report can be recreated as needed using the following criteria:

- Submit the Create Accounting process.
- Use the same request identifier of the wanted Create Accounting process run previously by the same user, provided that no other Create Accounting process was run with the same criteria.

This report can be recreated as needed using the following criteria:

If you select to transfer the entries to Oracle Fusion General Ledger when submitting the Create Accounting process, the report indicates if accounting entries have been transferred or not transferred.

### Related Topics

- [Reviewing a Subledger Journal Entry: Points to Consider](#)
- [Parameter Specifications: Explained](#)

# Accrual Reversal: Examples

The following examples describe how accrual reversals are scheduled and accounted.

## Example 1

A company receives materials worth 100 (USD) on the 30th of the month but has not been invoiced. The following journal entry is created when the material is received to record the accrual.

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Accrual Expense	100.00		100.00	
Accrual Liability		100.00		100.00

The accrual reversal accounting date is set to First Day of Next Accounting Period. The following journal entry is created to reverse the accrual.

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Accrual Liability	100.00		100.00	
Accrual Expense		100.00		100.00

## Example 2

Future trading requires a margin account that is market-to-market on a daily basis. This means that the investor or ledger's gains or losses on the position are reflected on a daily basis. If the margin account drops below a specified amount (the maintenance of the margin), a margin call is issued. This requires the holder of the account to replenish the account to the initial margin level or close out the position.

The investor or ledger must mark the account to market each day and the entry booked from the day before must be reversed to reflect the new position.

### Journal Entry Creation

- The following journal entry creation date is June 1, 2006.
- Accounting date: 01-Jun-2006

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Loss	100.00		100.00	
Margin Liability		100.00		100.00

### Reverse the Journal Entry

- The accrual reversal accounting date is set to Next Day. The following journal entry is created to reverse the journal entry from June 1.
- Accounting Date: 02-Jun-2006

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Margin Liability	100.00		100.00	
Loss		100.00		100.00

### Reflect the New Position

- On June 2, a new journal entry is created to reflect the new position, which will be reversed on June 3.
- Accounting Date: 02-Jun-2006

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Loss	105.00		105.00	
Margin Liability		105.00		105.00

#### Reverse the Accrual

- On June 3, the following journal entry is created to reverse the accrual from June 2.
- Accounting Date: 03-Jun-2006

Account	Entered DR	Entered CR	Accounted DR (USD)	Accounted CR (USD)
Margin Liability	105.00		105.00	
Loss		105.00		105.00

#### Related Topics

- [Accrual Reversals: Explained](#)

## Submitting the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting Process: Explained

The Create Accrual Reversal Accounting process processes incomplete accrual reversal journal entries with accounting dates that fall on or before the End Date parameter specified. If the incomplete accrual reversal accounting entries are validated successfully, they are set to Final status and then posted to the general ledger, dependent on the parameters.

### Report Parameters

Enter parameters as described in the table below.

Prompt	Description
Subledger Application	Source system for which the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting process is being executed.
Ledger	Ledger name for which the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting process is being executed.
Process Category	The process category indicates that all associated accounting event classes and their accounting event types are selected for processing.
End Date	End date puts a filter on the selection of journal entries. Only incomplete journal entries having an accounting date on or before the end date are selected for accounting.  Default value is current system date.

Prompt	Description
Process Events	<p>Adds other filter criteria for the Create Accounting process to specific events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All: Process all incomplete journal entries and meets the End Date selection criteria</li> <li>• Errors: Process only those entries that have previously been processed in error.</li> <li>• Invalid Accounts: Process only those events that have previously been processed in error. Replace any invalid accounts with the suspense account.</li> </ul> <p>Default value is All.</p>
Report	<p>Identify the type of details to display on the execution report. The report can be printed in Summary, Detail, or No report.</p> <p>Default value is Summary.</p>
Transfer to General Ledger	<p>Indicates whether the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting process should submit the Transfer to GL process; Yes, No.</p> <p>Default value is Yes.</p>
Post in General Ledger	<p>Indicates whether to submit General Ledger posting after Transfer to GL process is complete.</p> <p>Default value is Yes.</p>
Journal Batch	Batch name for General Ledger journal entries.

#### Related Topics

- [Accrual Reversals: Explained](#)

## Sequencing of Accounting Entries: Overview

The following sequences are attached to subledger journal entries or general ledger journal entries. These two sequences are not mutually exclusive and can coexist in the same journal entry.

### Accounting Sequence

The accounting sequence is assigned to subledger journal entries at the time that the journal entry is completed. The sequence is assigned in the completion date order using the accounting date as the date criterion for determining the sequence to be used.

## Reporting Sequence

The reporting sequence is assigned to both subledger journal entries and general ledger journal entries when the accounting period is closed. This sequence is used by most of the legal reports required in some countries as the main sorting criterion to display the journal entries.

 **Note:** In some related documents, this sequence is referred to as the chronological sequence.

### *Related Topics*

- [Document Sequences: Explained](#)
- [Document Sequences: Points to Consider](#)
- [Accounting Attribute Assignments: Points to Consider](#)
- [Document Sequencing in Payables: Explained](#)

## Posting Subledger Transactions to the General Ledger: Explained

Post subledger journals to the general ledger when you create accounting, or run the Post Subledger Journal Entries process to transfer and post at a later time.

- To perform posting to General Ledger, you must have the privilege to execute this task.

With the required privileges, you can select the Account and Post to Ledger option to create and post journal entries to the general ledger, during the online Create Accounting process.

- If you do not have the privilege to post, select Account in Final to create journal entries and transfer to General Ledger.
- You can view the output of the Post Subledger Journal Entries process for the summary of the transfer process.

You can manually run the Create Accounting process to create a batch of transactions. Set the following parameters to create journal entries and post to the general ledger.

- Accounting Mode is set to Final.
- Transfer to General Ledger is set to Yes.
- Post in General Ledger is set to Yes.
  - If you do not have the privilege to post, the Post in General Ledger parameter is not available.

### *Related Topics*

- [Disabling Posting Subledger Transactions to the General Ledger: Explained](#)

## Diagnose Subledger Accounting Event Data: Explained

The diagnostic framework stores data that is used in the creation of a journal entry so that the data can be reported to analyze accounting issues. The purpose of the process is to provide the transaction data that is referenced during accounting through accounting rules and ledger setup.

The diagnostic framework provides a tool that can be used to determine why the accounting was created in a particular way or why there are errors. Errors may occur because either the source system information or the accounting rules are not as expected.

The following examples describe typical uses of the diagnostic framework features.

- In the implementation phase, you can launch the Accounting Event Diagnostic report to review the source values available in the transaction objects.
- On a daily basis, you can use the Accounting Event Diagnostic report to troubleshoot exceptions.

### Diagnostic Framework Features

The diagnostic framework features are as follows:

- **SLA: Diagnostic Enabled:** This option controls whether diagnostic information is gathered by the Create Accounting process. Use with caution. Selecting this option can cause slow performance.
- **Diagnostic Framework Execution:** When the SLA: Diagnostic Enabled option is set to Yes, the diagnostic framework is executed simultaneously with the Create Accounting process. The diagnostic framework data is stored in the diagnostic tables.
- **Accounting Event Diagnostic Report:** To view the diagnostic framework report, users submit the Accounting Event Diagnostic process with the appropriate report parameters.
- **Purge Accounting Event Diagnostic Data:** Purging is useful when accounting is successfully created so that the volume of information in the report does not increase to a point where it becomes unusable.

Diagnostic framework data purged:

- When the data collected can be purged by running the process.
- When the administrator launches the Purge Accounting Event Diagnostic Data process.

### Diagnostic Framework Business Process Flow

The following steps describe the diagnostic framework business process flow:

1. The administrator sets the SLA: Diagnostics Enabled option to Yes for the user or responsibility.
2. Users submit the Create Accounting process that automatically executes the diagnostic framework to populate the diagnostic tables. The diagnostic framework gathers source values and other information from the transaction objects.
3. Users submit the Accounting Event Diagnostic process to view the diagnostic report. Based on the information in the diagnostic report, users may determine if additional or resubmission of information from source systems is required. They may also determine if any updates to the accounting rules is required.
4. Users run the Create Accounting process again to generate subledger journal entries for events that had an error.
5. The administrator submits the Purge Accounting Event Diagnostic Data process to purge the results of the diagnostic framework.



## 3 Subledger Journal Adjustments

### Subledger Journal Adjustments: Points to Consider

Subledger journal adjustments enable easier audit and reconciliation because you can store transaction information directly with journal adjustments. You can enter and complete subledger journal adjustment entries from the user interface or upload using a spreadsheet.

You can perform the following actions on your subledger journal adjustments, depending on their status:

- Edit
- Duplicate
- Reverse
- Delete
- Complete

### Editing a Subledger Journal Adjustment

When editing a subledger journal adjustment, you can perform the following tasks:

- Edit the journal header information, if the status is not Final.
- Edit and create journal lines, including accounts.
- Enter the debit, and credit amounts.
- Enter the accounting class.
- View the impact on general ledger account balances should the adjustment be completed.
- Post the journal.

You can also edit incomplete subledger journal adjustments.


- Examples of header information which can be updated:
  - Ledger
  - Accounting date
  - Category
  - Description
- Examples of subledger journal adjustment line information which can be updated:
  - Account
  - Accounting class
  - Entered amount
  - Journal adjustment lines
  - Select supporting references and assign values to them.
- Edit default currency options to be assigned to a subledger journal adjustment.

- Edit or redefine the subledger journal adjustment description.

## Duplicating Subledger Journal Adjustments

As a time saving feature, you may copy an existing adjustment.

The duplication feature is enabled for all existing subledger journal adjustments, regardless of status. It includes the ability to copy complete information required for a subledger journal adjustment header and line.

 **Note:** All fields can be edited when an adjustment is duplicated.

## Reversing Subledger Journal Adjustments

You can reverse subledger journal adjustments in Final status. Reversal options are populated from accounting options.

- Switch debit and credit.
- Change sign.

## Deleting Subledger Journal Adjustments

Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting provides the ability to delete a subledger journal adjustment that is not in Final status. The ability to delete subledger journal adjustments ensures that users have the flexibility to correct errors without technical support.

## Completing Subledger Journal Adjustments

You can complete subledger journal adjustments in Final and Post to General Ledger status.

### *Related Topics*

- [Viewing Projected Balances: Points to Consider](#)

# Manual Subledger Journals: Points to Consider


The application enables the user to create manual subledger journal entries online.

## Creating a Manual Subledger Journal Entry

This includes the ability to:

- Enter the complete information required for a manual subledger journal entry.
- Enter subledger journal entry descriptions.
- Select a supporting reference and supply the supporting reference value to a subledger journal entry line.
- Assign a descriptive flexfield to a subledger journal entry header or subledger journal entry line.
- Populate default values for an entered currency for a created subledger journal entry line.
- Enter default conversion type, date, and rate information to establish a default currency for the journal that is different than its associated ledger currency.
- View projected balances of entered and accounted journal line amounts.

- Complete and post subledger journal entries.

 **Note:** The ability to post subledger journals to the General Ledger is dependent on your security profile. If you do not have the privilege to post, creating a manual subledger journal entry with a Final completion status includes the transfer to General Ledger.

#### *Related Topics*

- [Viewing Projected Balances: Points to Consider](#)
- [Posting Subledger Transactions to the General Ledger: Explained](#)

## Supporting Reference Assignments: Points to Consider

You may want to analyze account balances and financial results by different transaction attributes. However, transaction information such as salesperson, customer, or supplier are typically not stored in the general ledger because of the volume of general ledger balances it would create. Therefore, you are not able to analyze general ledger data categorized by transaction attributes.

You can perform this type of reporting and analysis using supporting reference information from subledger transactions. This feature enables you to create balances based upon transaction attributes not typically stored as segments in the general ledger chart of accounts.

For example, you can report on receivables balances by salesperson, customer, credit risk category, item, or any other combination of transaction attributes.

Supporting references can be used to:

- Provide additional information about a subledger journal entry line.
- Establish a subledger balance for a particular supporting reference value.
- Assist with reconciliation of account balances.
- Provide additional detail information for financial managerial analysis.

You can assign supporting references at the subledger journal entry line level.

## Assigning Supporting References at the Subledger Journal Entry Line

Assigning supporting references to subledger journal entry lines enables you to maintain detailed balances, by supporting reference value, for general ledger accounts.

#### *Related Topics*

- [Creating Supporting References: Explained](#)

## Validating a Third-Party Control Account: Examples

If third-party control accounts are enabled, and the account entered is a third-party control account, you must enter third-party information in the journal entry.

## Example

If an account is defined as a Supplier type third-party control account the subledger journal entry lines that use that account must include supplier information.

When a valid third-party control account is assigned to a journal line, you are required to provide third-party information, such as name and site.

Submit the Third-Party Balances Report to display subledger balances and account activity information for suppliers and customers.

The Customer or Supplier subledger third-party balances are updated when the journal is completed to a Final status.

# 4 Review Subledger Journal Entries

## Overview

You can create subledger journal entries by using one of two methods:

- Use the Create Accounting process to process accounting events using accounting rules.
- Create manual subledger journal entries.

Subledger journal entries are always created in a given subledger application context. When the subledger journal entry is complete, the appropriate sequence names and numbers are assigned. If applicable, corresponding secondary ledger and reporting currency journal entries are also created.

Manual journal entries can be entered for primary ledgers or for secondary ledgers. Manual journals for primary ledgers are automatically created only for associated reporting currencies, not secondary ledgers.

### *Related Topics*

- [Creating a Manual Subledger Journal: Points to Consider](#)

## Reviewing a Subledger Journal Entry: Points to Consider

Subledger journal entries can be reviewed whether they were created from processing accounting events, or manually entered.

You can search subledger journal entries directly, or search for journal entries with a specific status, unprocessed accounting events, or subledger journal entry lines.

Advanced search functionality, including the ability to use multiple search criteria is available.

## Review Subledger Journal Entries

Perform an inquiry on unprocessed accounting events, subledger journal entries and subledger journal entry lines based on multiple selection criteria.

- Create, edit, duplicate, reverse or delete a manual subledger journal entry
- View detailed information about the subledger journal entry
- View a subledger journal entry in the T-Accounts format
- View transactions underlying the accounting event or the subledger journal entry
- View supporting references associated with the subledger journal entry and lines
- View tagged subledger journal entries or create a tag on the subledger journal entry
- Perform subledger journal corrections by editing the account directly on a completed journal entry. Review the original entry together with the correction for easier reconciliation.
  - To correct the account on a subledger journal you must have the Override Subledger Journal Entry privilege.

### Related Topics

- Supporting Reference Assignments: Points to Consider

## Projected Balances : Points to Consider

Use the projected balances feature to view the impact on account balances for selected subledger journal entry lines.

The projected balances flow has the following business benefits:

- The creation and validation of unposted manual journal entries by providing immediate information about the account balances for the selected journal lines.
- The validation and reconciliation of posted journal entries by providing immediate information about the account balances for the selected journal lines.

## Projected Balances

Subledger Accounting manual journal entry and General Ledger manual journal entry, approval, and inquiry pages display projected or current balances including the current journal entry line amounts. Depending on whether the journal is posted or not, the current balance (for the period of the journal) is displayed or calculated.

The projected balance region displays the projected balances for the account that includes the amounts of the selected journal entry line. Additionally, if more than one journal line for same account of the selected journal line exists, then the projected balance amount includes the impact from each journal line. The Period To Date, Quarter To Date, and Year To Date balances are also available.

- For unposted journals, the period balance is projected by summing the current balance with the subledger journal entry line amounts
- For posted journals, the opening balance and the period activity are calculated using the current balance and journal line amount

Projected balances increases accuracy when booking entries to reconcile accounts.

## Accounting Reversals : Explained

To create an accounting reversal for a transaction or transaction distribution, the transaction objects should include the appropriate header or line level accounting reversal options.

Accounting reversals enables you to reverse the accounting impact of a previously accounted transaction distribution or all existing accounting for a transaction.

Accounting reversal terminology includes the following:

- Reversed (original) Distribution
  - Refers to a transaction distribution that although successfully accounted, is either incorrect or canceled. The transaction distribution is therefore reversed.

- Reversal Distribution
  - Refers to a transaction distribution which reverses the effect of the original distribution on transaction balances. Typically, reversal distributions are identical to the reversed distributions in all respects except for entered (ledger) amounts that reverse the sign of the original.
- Replacement Distribution
  - Refers to a transaction distribution which replaces the reversed distribution with the correct value.

## Distribution Examples

The table below illustrates the distributions described above.

Invoice Distribution Line Number	Invoice Line Type	Accounting Date	Amount	Description
1	Item	10-Jan-2013	1000	Reversed
2	Item	12-Jan-2013	-1000	Reversal (of line 1)
3	Item	12-Jan-2013	2000	Replacement (of line 1)
Transaction Total			2000	

Note that the original accounting impact of the reversed distributions is undone, even if the subledger journal set ups or accounting configurations have changed since the original subledger journal entry was generated.

### Related Topics

- [Subledger Journal Adjustments: Points to Consider](#)





# 5 Manage Subledger Accounting Reporting

## Subledger Accounting Predefined Reports

Oracle Subledger Accounting provides accounting reports for fiscal and internal control purposes.

The reports are comprehensive from a financial standpoint and include the best source of information for each type of journal entry. These reports can be used in lieu of the General Ledger based journals and account analysis reports to see detailed subledger journal entries as well as supporting transaction information.

Scheduled Processes work area

Reports can be scheduled and run from the Scheduled Processes work area found under Tools on the Navigator.

Reports and Analytics work area

In some cases, reports are also:

- Accessed from the Reports and Analytics work area found under Tools on the Navigator or from other work areas.
- Opened using links that launch the business intelligence (BI) catalog.

The following table contains the primary predefined reports by type:

### Account Analysis Reports

Display Name	Description
Account Analysis Report	Provides drill down information about the movement on a particular account for a period or range of periods. It only includes journal entries posted to general ledger.
Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report	Prints account balances by account combination and selected segments with subledger journal details, including third-party information and sequences. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at submission.

### Journal Reports

Display Name	Description
Daily Journals Report	Lists subledger journal activity for a given period or date range, journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Report prints detailed subledger journal lines prior to general ledger summarization. Third party and transaction details are also listed for the journal lines.
Journal Entries Report	Displays detailed information for subledger and general ledger journal entries. Groups report by ledger, journal source, journal category, and event class at submission.
Journal Ledger Report	Lists the accounting entries with subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, and line description, using flexible sorting options that are provided at report submission. This report provides a real audit trail between general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements.

Display Name	Description
Journals and Third Party Report	Prints all journals posted in Oracle Fusion General Ledger for the accounting period. The report provides accounting and reporting sequence details, detailed subledger accounting entry lines reporting level regardless of the ledger journals summarization. Assists in verifying that all journals are accurately recorded in chronological order with no gaps using legal sequencing rules for both accounting entries and source documents.
Subledger Detail Journal Report	Displays information about the posted general ledger journal batches that originate from Oracle Fusion Receivables and Oracle Fusion Payables subledgers. The report prints subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, transaction amount in entered and ledger currency.

### Third Party Reports

Display Name	Description
Third-Party Balances Report	Displays subledger balance and account activity information for suppliers and customers.
Third-Party Account Balance Report	Prints account and original third-party transactions impacting the account during a particular period of time. The report is run to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify possible reasons for any discrepancies.
Third-Party Balances Summary Report	Displays information for each account of the third party and third-party site, and account identification. This report can be used as a tool for auditing third-party accounts.
Third-Party Detail and Balances Report	Provides third party account balances and accounting activity details for the requested accounting period range. You can review the accounting process details by third party and audit third-party accounts in detail.

### Other Subledger Accounting Reports

Display Name	Description
Accounting Event Diagnostic Report	Shows the transaction data used in accounting. The data is collected when the profile option SLA: Enable Diagnostics is set and the Create Accounting process is run.
Subledger Accounting Method Setups Report	Displays the accounting setups for a subledger application and accounting method.
Subledger Period Close Exceptions Report	Lists all accounting events and journal entries that fail period close validation. Groups report by ledger, period, journal source, journal category, and event class at submission.

To run predefined reports, navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area and follow these steps:

1. Click the **Schedule New Process** button
2. Search on the process name.
3. Enter your parameters.
4. Enter your process options and schedule.
5. Click Submit.

### *Related Topics*

- [Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained](#)

## Subledger Accounting Subject Areas, Folders, and Attributes: Explained

To create real-time analyses for Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting you should be familiar with subject areas, folders, and attributes.

### Subject Areas

To create an analysis, you begin by selecting a subject area from which you select columns of information to include in the analysis. For example, to create an analysis of journal information, you begin by selecting a Subledger Accounting- Journals Real Time subject area. Subject areas are based around a business object or fact. In this example, the subject area is based on the column in the subledger entries tables.

Subledger Accounting has 2 specific subject areas:

- Subledger Accounting- Journals Real Time
- Subledger Accounting - Supporting References Real Time

### Folders

Each subject area has one fact folder and a number of dimension folders. Fact folders contain attributes that can be measured, meaning that they are numeric values like journal debit and credit amounts. Fact folders are usually at the bottom of the list of folders and are usually named after the subject area. Dimension folders contain attribute and hierarchical columns like journal name and accounting period.

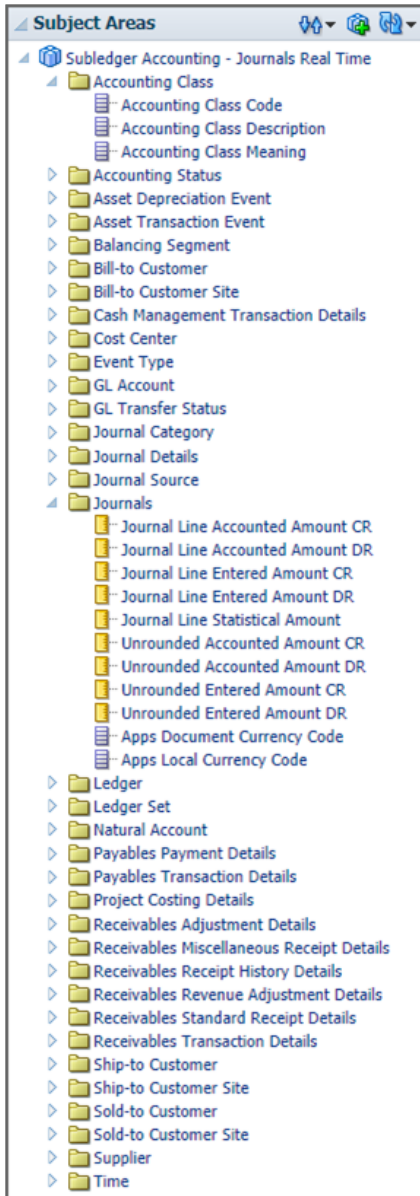
Some folders appear in more than one subject area, such as Time. These are referred to as common folders or common dimensions.

Each folder within a subject area may have a different level of granularity. For example:

- Accounting Class has accounting class attributes.
- Bill-to Customer has subfolders and attributes under the subfolders.

## Attributes

Finally, each dimension folder contains attributes (columns), such as balance type and posting date. This figure illustrates the structure of subject areas, folders, and attributes.



In the preceding figure, the following components are shown:

- Subject area: Subledger Accounting - Journals Real Time
- Dimension - Presentation Folder: Accounting Class
- Dimension - Attributes: Accounting Class Code, Accounting Class Description and Accounting Class Meaning.
- Fact - Presentation Folder: Journals

- Fact - Measures: Journal Line Accounted Amount CR, Journal Line Accounted Amount DR, Journal Line Entered Amount CR, Journal Line Entered Amount DR, Journal Line Statistical Amount, Unrounded Accounted Amount CR, Unrounded Accounted Amount DR, Unrounded Entered Amount CR, and Unrounded Entered Amount DR.

### Related Topics

- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained

## Account Analysis Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about the account analysis reports.

### Overview

Use the account analysis reports to provide a complete set of reports that support fiscal verification processes in countries in Europe and South America. You can also use these reports to inform shareholders on the financial results in other countries, including the United States.

The account analysis reports include the following reports:

- General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report: Prints account balances by account with subledger journal details. The report displays entered amounts, third-party information, sequences, and total number of debit and credit documents.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Spain

General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report

Report Date

7/17/14 9:15 AM

Page

1 of 1

Brought Forward

Beginning Balance for Jan-14

7,720,001,110.13

20,220.93

7,719,980,889.20

Account

40.472000.000.000

Account Description

Spain.Property (Input VAT).No Cost Center.No Product

Beginning Balance

7,720,001,110.13

20,220.93

7,719,980,889.20

Accounting Date	Subledger Date	General Ledger Sequence/Number	Reporting Sequence/Number	Subledger Sequence/Number	Transaction Number	Source	Category	Tax Code	Line Number/Description	Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
1/3/14	1/3/14				TE1401123	Payables	Supplier Cost		3 ES VAT - ES VAT	EUR	160.00		160.00		7,719,981,049.20
1/3/14	1/3/14				T14010001	Receivables	Sales Invoices		1	EUR		160.00		160.00	7,719,980,889.20
Ending Balance												7,720,001,270.13	20,380.93	7,719,980,889.20	
Total for Jan-14												160.00	160.00	0.00	
Ending Balance for Jan-14												7,720,001,270.13	20,380.93	7,719,980,889.20	
Total Debit Documents												1			
Total Credit Documents													1		
Total For Report												160.00	160.00	0.00	

- General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report: Lists account balances or selected segment balances with subledger journal details including entered amounts, third-party name, journal source, journal category, and reporting and accounting sequences. Total number of debit and credit documents is also listed.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Spain

General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report

Report Date

7/17/14 9:21 AM

Page

1 of 3

Brought Forward

Period

Jan-14

Balancing Description

40 Spain

Natural Account Description

400000 Domestic Suppliers

Account Description

40.400000.000.000 Spain Domestic Suppliers No Cost Center No Product

Line	Accounting Date	Document Sequence	Reporting Sequence	Subledger Sequence	Line Description	Category	Transaction Date/ Number	Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Net Balance
1	1/3/14					Supplier Cost	1/3/14 TE1401123	EUR		1,000.00		1,000.00	-1,000.00
4	1/3/14				ES VAT - ES VAT	Supplier Cost	1/3/14 TE1401123	EUR		160.00		160.00	-1,160.00
7	1/3/14					Supplier Cost	1/3/14 TE1401123	EUR	180.00		180.00		-980.00
Total For CategorySupplier Cost											180.00	1,160.00	-980.00
Total For SourcePayables											180.00	1,160.00	-980.00
Total For CurrencyEUR											180.00	1,160.00	-980.00
Total For Account400000											180.00	1,160.00	-980.00
Total For40.400000.000.000											180.00	1,160.00	-980.00

Balancing Description

40 Spain

Natural Account Description

472000 Property (Input VAT)

Account Description

40.472000.000.000 Spain.Property (Input VAT) No Cost Center No Product

Line	Accounting Date	Document Sequence	Reporting Sequence	Subledger Sequence	Line Description	Category	Transaction Date/ Number	Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Net Balance
3	1/3/14				ES VAT - ES VAT	Supplier Cost	1/3/14 TE1401123	EUR	160.00		160.00		160.00
Total For CategorySupplier Cost											160.00	0.00	160.00
Total For SourcePayables											160.00	0.00	160.00
Page Total											340.00	1,160.00	-820.00
Carried Forward											340.00	1,160.00	-820.00

- Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report: Prints account balances by account combination and selected segments with subledger journal details, including third-party information and sequences. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at submission.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report												Report Date 7/17/14 9:07 AM	
												Page 1 of 2	
												Brought Forward	
Period Jan-14													
												Beginning Balance	
												8,685,001,678.78	55,970,008,069.64
													47,285,006,390.86
Account 40.400000.000.000												Beginning Balance	
Account Description Spain.Domestic Suppliers.No Cost Center.No Product												8,685,001,678.78	55,970,008,069.64
													47,285,006,390.86
Accounting Date	Creation Date	Accounting Sequence	Reporting Sequence Name/Number	Subledger Sequence Name/Number	Journal Batch	Category	Transaction Number/Line Number	Line Number/Description	Tax Code	Currency	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
1/3/14	7/17/14				Payables A 15136 103046 N	Supplier Cost	TE1401123 7	7		EUR	180.00		-
													47,285,006,210.86
1/3/14	7/17/14				Payables A 15136 103046 N	Supplier Cost	TE1401123 4	4 ES VAT - ES VAT		EUR		160.00	-
													47,285,006,370.86
1/3/14	7/17/14				Payables A 15136 103046 N	Supplier Cost	TE1401123 1	1		EUR		1,000.00	-
													47,285,007,370.86
Ending Balance 40.400000.000.000												8,685,001,858.78	55,970,009,229.64
													47,285,007,370.86
Ending Balance Jan-14												8,685,001,858.78	55,970,009,229.64
													47,285,007,370.86
Page Total												180.00	1,160.00
Carried Forward													-980.00

## Key Insights

The account analysis reports:

- Provide a legal account ledger
- Reconcile subledger balances with the general ledger balances
- Maintain an audit trail
- Allow a periodic internal verification

The following information is commonly displayed for each account:

- Account identification
- Account beginning balances for the reporting period
- Period transactions with subledger and general ledger information
- Resulting account ending balances

The General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report prints:

- Details of subledger accounting entry lines, regardless of the general ledger journals summarization.
- Audit trail information about the original business documents or transactions to support each accounting entry line. This information varies across countries.

## Report Parameters

The following table lists the common parameters for all the account analysis reports:

Parameter	Description
Ledger	Specify the ledgers for the selected data access set. Ledger is required for all general ledger reports.
Legal Entity	Specify the legal entity. You can control the report output through this parameter only if you have associated balancing segment values to your legal entities.
From Period and To Period	Indicate the period range for the report data.
Flex Filter Conditions	Enter the filtering conditions on the accounting flexfield. You can select all segments for the selected ledger and define conditions including account value ranges.

The following table lists selected general ledger and subledger account analysis report parameters:

Parameter	Description
Include Legal Entity Information	Select <b>Yes</b> to print the legal entity on the report.
Balance Type	Specify whether the balance type is budget, encumbrance, or actual amounts.
Display Tax Rate Code	Select <b>Yes</b> to include the tax rate code details.
Document Sequence Name	Enter the name of the document sequence used to generate unique number for the journal.

The following table lists selected general ledger and subledger accounting by journal lines report parameters:

Parameter	Description
Accounting Sequence Name	Indicate the name of the sequence used to generate a unique number for the subledger journal.
Posting Status	Indicate whether the posting status is transferred but not posted, not transferred, or posted.
Journal Entry Status	Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.
Third-Party Type	Select the party type as customer or supplier. This is an optional parameter and you can leave it blank.
Journal Source	Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.
Journal Category	Select journal category when you want to report on a specific subledger journal category. Leave it blank when you want to include all the journal categories.



The following table lists selected account analysis by legal entity report parameters:

Parameter	Description
Balance Type	Specify whether the balance type is budget, encumbrance, or actual amounts.
Include Zero Amount Lines	Indicate whether the report should include accounts with no activity in the selected period that is, zero amount lines.
Report Heading	Accept the default value or customize the report page heading by selecting one of the available values. The default value is the legal entity name.

## Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the account analysis reports.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Accountant</li> <li>Financial Manager</li> <li>Financial Specialist</li> </ul>
When do I use this report?	<p>Use the account analysis reports to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and report information about all posted journal transactions in the general ledger for a selected period and range of accounts.</li> <li>Verify that transactions are recorded systematically, and ensure an audit trail from general ledger to the subledger.</li> <li>Perform validation for each accounting period once it's closed.</li> <li>Verify the accounting entry lines before their approval.</li> </ul>
What type of reports are these?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

### Related Topics

- [General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports: Explained](#)



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Spain

Subledger Detail Journal Report

Report Date

7/16/14 1:26 PM

Page

1 of 1

Period Name

Jan-14

GL Date

03-Jan-2014

Journal Name

Jan-14Supplier Cost

Journal Category

Supplier Cost

Journal Number

Subledger Journal Number

Line	Subledger Line Number	Account	Account Description	Tax Code	Transaction Number	Transaction Date	Currency	Conversion Rate	Entered Amount	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit
1	1	40.400000.000.000	Spain.Domestic Suppliers.No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	1/3/14	EUR		-1,000.00		1,000.00
2	2	40.611000.000.000	Spain.Variation of existence of.No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	1/3/14	EUR		1,000.00	1,000.00	
3	3	40.472000.000.000	Spain.Property (Input VAT).No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	1/3/14	EUR		160.00	160.00	
4	4	40.400000.000.000	Spain.Domestic Suppliers.No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	1/3/14	EUR		-160.00		160.00
5	5	40.611000.000.000	Spain.Variation of existence of.No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	1/3/14	EUR		0.00	0.00	
Journal Total										1,160.00	1,160.00
Total For Jan-14										1,160.00	1,160.00
Total General Ledger Accounting Entries										0.00	0.00
Total Subledger Accounting Entries										1,160.00	1,160.00

- Journal Ledger Report: Lists the accounting entries with subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, and line description, using flexible sorting options provided at report submission. This report provides a real audit trail between general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Journal Ledger Report

Report Date 7/16/14 3:06 PM

Page 1 of 2

Year To Date

0

0

Period Name

Jan-14

GL Date

1/3/14

Journal Status

Batch is posted

Journal Category

Supplier Cost

Journal Description

Invoice Validated , Invoice Number: TE1401123 , Invoice Date: 03-JAN-14 , Invoice Description: Payables A 14839 22753 N

Source

Payables

Category

Supplier Cost

Event Class

Invoices

Event Type

Invoice Validated

Accounting Sequence Name

Accounting Sequence Number

Reporting Sequence Name

Reporting Sequence Number

Batch Name

Reference Date

Created By

Subledger Sequence Name

Subledger Sequence Number

Line	Account	Account Description	Line Description	Internal Reference	Third Party Number	Third Party Name	Entered Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit
1	40.4720 00.000. 000	Spain.Property (Input VAT).No Cost Center.No Product	ES VAT - ES VAT	TE1401123	10000011596211	Advanced Network Devices_FIN	EUR	160.00		160.00	
2	40.4000 00.000. 000	Spain.Domestic Suppliers.No Cost Center.No Product		TE1401123	10000011596211	Advanced Network Devices_FIN	EUR		1,000.00		1,000.00

## Key Insights

The Daily Journals Report provides:

- Subledger accounting entry lines regardless of the general ledger journals summarization.
- Audit trail information on the original business documents or transactions to support each accounting entry line.
- Verification details that all journals are recorded in chronological order with no gaps. It uses legal sequencing rules for both journal or accounting entries and source documents.
- Flexible sorting options to help you with reconciliation. Report data is sorted by period end document sequence name and number, accounting sequence, accounting date, and journal name.

The Journal Ledger Report provides an audit trail between the general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements. This report lists the accounting entries in general ledger with subledger details.

Use the Journal Ledger Report to:

- Maintain an audit trial.
- Perform periodic internal verification.
- Reconcile subledger accounting activity with general ledger journals.
- Sort data to audit and reconcile subledger data. You can sort data by period end document sequence name and number, accounting sequence, accounting date, and journal name.

## Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters for the Daily Journals Report:

Parameter	Description
Posting Status	Select the applicable posting status. Valid values are Error Status, Posted Journals, and Unposted Journals.
Journal Entry Status	Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.
Third-Party Name	Select the name of the third party for whom you want to generate the report.
Summarization Level	Select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Detail:</b> Displays details of each transaction line.</li> <li>• <b>Summary:</b> Summarizes the transaction lines by specific accounting flexfield segments.</li> </ul>
Show Account Recapitulation	Select <b>Yes</b> to print the report summary at the accounting flexfield level.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Subledger Detail Journal Report:

Parameter	Description
Journal Entry Status	Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.
Accounting Sequence Name	Specify the accounting sequence name for which you want to run the journals.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Journal Ledger Report:

Parameter	Description
Accounting Period Type	Indicate whether to submit the report for all, standard, or adjustment accounting period types.
Show Running Totals	Select <b>Yes</b> to print running totals in the report.
Summarize by Account	Select <b>Yes</b> to print summarized debit and credit lines per account for a single journal. The default value is <b>No</b> .

## Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the journal reports.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Accountant</li> <li>Financial Manager</li> <li>Financial Specialist</li> </ul>
When do I use this report?	Use the journal reports to verify whether your journals, accounting entries, and source documents comply with the legal requirements.
What type of reports are these?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

### Related Topics

- General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports: Explained

## Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports: Explained

This topic includes details about third-party detail and balances reports.

### Overview

The third-party detail and balances reports include:

- Third-Party Balances Summary Report: Displays information for each account of the third party and third-party site, and account identification. This report is a tool for auditing third-party accounts. The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Third Party Balances Summary Report						
						Report Date 7/17/14 8:56 AM
						Page 1 of 1
Brought Forward						
Period	Jan-14					
Account	40.360000.000.000					
Account Description	Spain.Residues etc.L.No Cost Center.No Product					
Third Party	Bulk Foods S.A.					
Third Party Number	2272					
Third Party Site						
Third Party Site Number	14380					
	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00
	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For Bulk Foods S.A.	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00
	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For 40.360000.000.000	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00
	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For Jan-14	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00
Report Total	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00

- Third-Party Detail and Balances Report: Provides third-party account balances and accounting activity details for a period. You can review the accounting process details by third party and audit third-party accounts in detail.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Spain

Third Party Detail and Balances Report

Report Date 7/17/14 9:00 AM

Page 1 of 2

Brought Forward

Period Jan-14

Account 40.360000.000.000

Account Description Spain.Residues etc\..No Cost Center.No Product

Third Party Bulk Foods S.A.

Third Party Number 2272

Tax Registration Number P0801500J

Third Party Site 14380

Third Party Site Number

Tax Registration Number

Journal Category	Journal Number	Journal Description	Transaction Date/Number	Document Sequence Name/Number	Event Class	Event Type	Status	Accounting Date	Posted Date	Line Number/Description	Entered Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit
Sales Invoices		Invoice transaction type: Goods Invoice transaction number: T14010001 Document sequence category: Document number: 0	1/3/14 T14010001		Invoice	INV_CREATE	Final	1/3/14	7/17/14	3	EUR	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00

	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00

	Beginning Debit	Beginning Credit	Period Debit	Period Credit	Ending Debit	Ending Credit
Balances For Bulk Foods	0.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00	1,160.00	0.00

Page Total

1,160.000.001,160.000.00

Carried Forward

1,160.000.001,160.000.00

- Third-Party Account Balance Report: Prints account and original third-party transactions impacting the account during a particular period. The report is run to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify possible reasons for any discrepancies.

The following figure is an example of the report.

**ORACLE**

**Third Party Account Balance Report**

Report Date 7/16/14 11:14 AM  
Page 1 of 2

Brought Forward

Period Jan-14

Beginning Balance for Jan-14

116.00 116.00 0.00

Third Party 3M Health Care\_FIN  
Third Party Number 100000011596407

Beginning Balance For 3M Health Care\_FIN

116.00 116.00 0.00

Third Party Site LA PALMA S-S1  
Third Party Site Number

Beginning Balance For LA PALMA S-S1

0.00 16.00 -16.00

Date	Transaction Type	Transaction Number	Subledger Sequence Name/Number	Event Type	Tax Type	Tax Code	Accounting Date	Line	Description	Account	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
										40.472000000.000	0.00	0.00			-16.00
Ending Balance For LA PALMA S-S1													116.00	16.00	-16.00
Ending Balance For 3M Health Care_FIN													116.00	116.00	0.00

Third Party Advanced Network Devices\_FIN  
Third Party Number 100000011596211

Beginning Balance For Advanced Network Devices\_FIN

0.00 0.00 0.00

Third Party Site BARCELONA-S1  
Third Party Site Number

Beginning Balance For BARCELONA-S1

0.00 0.00 0.00

Date	Transaction Type	Transaction Number	Subledger Sequence Name/Number	Event Type	Tax Type	Tax Code	Accounting Date	Line	Description	Account	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit	Balance
Carried Forward															
													0.00	0.00	0.00

- **Journals and Third-Party Report:** Prints all the journals posted to the general ledger for an accounting period. It provides detailed subledger accounting entry lines regardless of the general ledger journals summarization. Transaction line description, third-party name and number, and transaction amounts in entered and ledger currency. The report uses legal sequencing rules for both accounting entries and source documents to verify if all journals are recorded in a chronological order without gaps. The report lets you create various views of reported information based on seven flexible sorting rules that help with reconciliation and auditing.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Spain

Journals and Third Party Report

Report Date

7/8/14 9:29 AM

Page

1 of 2

Brought Forward

Period Name

Mar-12

GL Date

3/28/12

Journal Status

Final

Journal Category

Sales Invoices

Journal Description

Invoice transaction type: Goods Invoice  
 Invoice transaction number: ES-INT0312-AR01 Document sequence category: Document number: 0  
 Receivables A 14780 19701 N

Application Name

Receivables

Creation Date

7/8/14

Event Class

Invoice

Event Type

Invoice Created

Accounting Sequence Name

Accounting Sequence Number

Reporting Sequence Name

Reporting Sequence Number

Journal Batch Name

Journal Name


Mar-12Sales Invoices

Line	Account	Account Description	Line Description	Third Party Number	Third Party Name	Entered Currency	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit	Accounted Credit
1	40 472000.000.00 0	Spain.Property (Input VAT).No Cost Center.No Product		2272	Bulk Foods S.A.	EUR		8.00		8.00
2	40 768000.000.00 0	Spain.Foreign Exchange Gains.No Cost Center.No Product		2272	Bulk Foods S.A.	EUR		50.00		50.00
3	40 360000.000.00 0	Spain.Residues etc.No Cost Center.No Product		2272	Bulk Foods S.A.	EUR	58.00		58.00	
Journal Total							58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
							Total For 3/28/12		58.00	58.00
							Total For Mar-12		58.00	58.00

## Key Insights

Before submitting the reports, complete the following tasks:

- Ensure that the third-party control account balances are available for printing for the selected date and account range.
- Manually run the Update Subledger Account Balances process for your ledger and application, if you accounted your third-party transactions online.

 **Note:** You must set up third-party control account, you can set it up as supplier control account, customer control account, or both.

During the accounting process, run the reports to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify discrepancies such as:

- Transaction amounts are assigned to incorrect accounts. For example, an invoice distribution amount is assigned to a liability account.
- Transactions are not posted to the general ledger.
- Journal batches are not posted in the general ledger.

For each account, the report displays beginning balance, period activity, and period end balance.

## Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Balances Summary Report:

Parameter	Description
Report Heading	Print report headings, select one of the following options: Ledger, Legal Entity, and Statutory Header for Italy.
Journal Entry Source	Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.
Third-Party Type	Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.
Third-Party Name	Submit the report for a specific third party, or leave this field blank for all third parties.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Detail and Balances Report:

Parameter	Description
Journal Entry Source	Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.
Third-Party Type	Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.
Third-Party Name	Submit the report for a specific third party, or leave this field blank for all third parties.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Account Balance Report:

Parameter	Description
Report Heading	Print report headings, select one of the following options: Ledger, Legal Entity, and Statutory Header for Italy.
Journal Entry Source	Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.
Third-Party Type	Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Journals and Third-Party Report:

Parameter	Description
Journal Entry Source	Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.
Event Class	Indicate the event class, such as credit memos and debit memos.
Group by Period	Indicate whether to group the journal entries by period.

## Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about third-party detail and balances reports.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Accountant</li><li>• Financial Manager</li><li>• Financial Specialist</li></ul>
When do I use this report?	Use the third-party detail and balances reports to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review the accounting process details by third party and third-party site.</li><li>• Audit third-party accounts in detail.</li><li>• Reconcile transactions accounted by an audited company with transactions accounted by the third parties.</li></ul>
What type of reports are these?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

### *Related Topics*

- [General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports: Explained](#)



# Glossary

## **accounting event class**

Categories that classify transaction types and group event types for accounting rules.

## **accounting event type**

Represents a business operation that may have an accounting impact.

## **descriptive flexfield**

Customizable expansion space, such as fields used to capture additional descriptive information or attributes about an entity, such as a customer case. You may configure information collection and storage based on the context.

## **ESS**

Acronym for Enterprise Storage Server. An application that optimizes data storage.

## **journal batch**

An element of a journal entry consisting of the name, source, and accounting period. Used to group journals for processing and easier querying.

## **journal entry**

Point of entry of business transactions into the accounting system. Chronological record, with an explanation of each transaction, the accounts affected, and the amounts to increase or decrease each account.

## **post**

Update account balances by the recorded debit or credit amount in each journal entry to the related accounts in the general ledger.

## **primary ledger**

Main record-keeping ledger.

## **process category**

Group of one or more logically related event classes that can be used to restrict which events are processed by the Create Accounting process.

## **secondary ledger**

An optional, additional ledger that is associated with the primary ledger for an accounting setup. Secondary ledgers can represent the primary ledger's data in another accounting representation. The Secondary ledger differs in chart of accounts, accounting calendar, currency, subledger accounting method and ledger processing options.

### **source system**

A system that a non-Oracle software provider provides, or an internal system that creates events that the Oracle Fusion Accounting Hub uses.

### **subledger**

A low-level ledger that stores and manages the details that substantiate the monetary value stored in the general ledger. Oracle Fusion Receivables and Oracle Fusion Payables are examples of subledgers.

### **subledger journal entry**

A detailed journal entry generated for a transaction in a subledger application.

### **subledger journal entry line**

An individual debit or credit line that is part of a subledger journal entry.

### **supporting reference**

Stores additional source information about a subledger journal entry line which can be used to establish a subledger balance for source values for an account.