Oracle

Financials Cloud Using Payables Invoice to Pay

Release 12

This guide also applies to on-premises implementations



Oracle® Financials Cloud Using Payables Invoice to Pay

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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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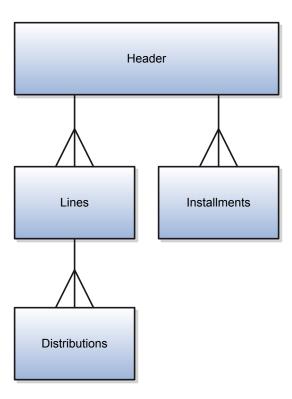
1 Invoices

Receive and Process Invoices

Invoice Components: How They Fit Together

In the application, an invoice has a header, lines, distributions, and installments.

The following figure shows the components and their relationship to one another.



Header

An invoice header defines common information about an invoice, such as:

- Invoice number
- Invoice amount
- Supplier
- Payment terms

An invoice header can have multiple invoice lines.



Lines

Invoice lines:

- · Record details of the goods and services including tax, freight, and miscellaneous charges
- Capture details necessary for integration with applications, such as Oracle Fusion Assets, Oracle Fusion Projects, and Oracle Fusion Purchasing
- · Can be generated automatically by matching an invoice to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice
- Can be entered manually

An invoice line can have one or more distributions.

Distributions

Distributions are used to create accounting entries and include information, such as:

- Accounting date
- Distribution combinations
- Projects information

Installments

An invoice can have one or more installments. Installments include information, such as:

- Due dates
- Due amounts
- Discount dates
- · Payment method

Invoice Types: Explained

The application provides several types of invoices.

The following table describes each invoice type.

Туре	Description		
Standard	An invoice from a supplier for goods or services rendered.		
Prepayment	An advance payment to a supplier.		
Credit memo	A document from a supplier that extends a credit for goods or services rendered.		
Debit memo	A credit from a supplier that doesn't send you a credit memo document.		
Withholding tax	An automatically-generated invoice to a tax authority for withholding tax.		



Туре	Description		
	Note: You can create withholding tax invoices manually if the Allow manual withholding option on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page is enabled.		
Interest	An automatically-generated invoice for interest on overdue invoices.		
Standard invoice request	An invoice without a purchase order that's submitted through Oracle Fusion Supplier Portal and that's pending approval from the requester.		
Credit memo invoice request	A credit memo without a purchase order that's submitted through Supplier Portal and that's pending approval from the requester.		
Payment request	A request from Oracle Fusion Expenses or Oracle Fusion Receivables to disburse funds to a payee that's not defined as a supplier in the application.		

Creating Recurring Invoices: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to create invoices for a recurring rent expense.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decision to Consider	In This Example
Does the supplier send an invoice for the rent?	No
How often do you pay rent?	Once a month
Does a Payables calendar exist with a type of General Purpose and a period frequency of monthly?	Yes
What's the monthly rent expense?	12,000 USD
How long does the rental agreement last?	One year
How many lines are on the invoice?	One
What departments are affected by the rent charge?	All of the departments in the distribution set called Rent Expense

Creating Recurring Invoices

- 1. From the Invoices landing page, click the **Create Recurring Invoices** task to open the Create Recurring Invoices spreadsheet.
- 2. Click **Yes** to connect to the application.



- 3. Sign in to Oracle Fusion Applications.
- 4. Complete the fields, as shown in this table.

Field	Value
Business Unit	Select the business unit
Invoice Number	RENT
Invoice Amount	12,000
Supplier	Select the supplier
Supplier Site	Select the supplier site
Invoice Currency	USD
Calendar Name	Monthly
From Period	Apr-14
To Period	Mar-15
Distribution Set	Rent Expense

- 5. Click Create Recurring Invoices.
- 6. Review the upload results in the **Template Row Status** column and in the confirmation message.
- 7. Validate the invoices from the Manage Invoices page or through the Validate Payables Invoices process.

Creating Invoices in a Spreadsheet: Points to Consider

You can create invoices through a spreadsheet using the Create Invoice in Spreadsheet task. From the spreadsheet you can also submit the invoice import process.

Creating Invoices in a Spreadsheet

Consider using the spreadsheet to:

- Expedite high volume invoice entry for simple invoices that don't require extensive validation.
- · Create invoices with similar lines.
- Maximize the use of spreadsheet features, such as copy and paste, or hide and unhide.

Creating an Invoice in a Spreadsheet

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to download a spreadsheet, enter invoices, and submit the Import Payables Invoices process from the spreadsheet.

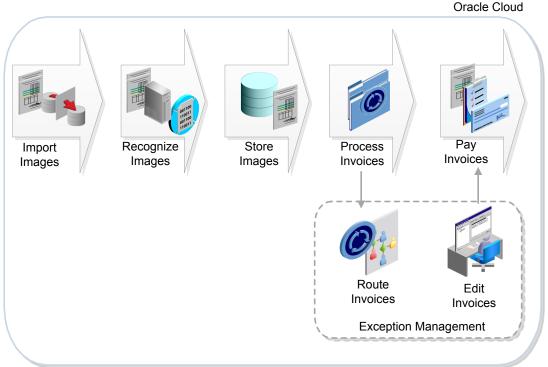


Integrated Invoice Imaging for Oracle Cloud Implementations: Explained

The integrated invoice imaging solution for Oracle Cloud provides scanned image import, intelligent character recognition, and automatic invoice creation. In addition, the solution routes invoices with exceptions to accounts payables personnel for review and completion.

This figure shows the integrated invoice imaging flow.





Here's a summary of the steps in the imaging process followed by details of the processing flow.

1. To use the integrated invoice imaging solution, you must have a designated e-mail account to send the invoice images. When you sign up for the Oracle Cloud Application Service, you're provided with one.



- 2. After you have the e-mail account, prepare the invoices for processing.
 - If your business process is to receive invoice images from your suppliers, communicate to them your imaging requirements. The suppliers can then e-mail the invoice images directly to the designated e-mail account.
 - o If you receive paper invoices, prepare images from the invoices and send the images to the e-mail account.
- 3. Once the images are sent to the e-mail account, the imaging solution retrieves them for further processing. The solution checks for new images every minute and creates invoices from the images.
- **4.** If any exceptions occur during automatic invoice creation, the invoices are marked as incomplete and routed to accounts payable personnel for review and completion. The incomplete invoices appear in the Scanned information tile on the Invoices landing page.
- **5.** After the rest of the invoice processing tasks are finished, such as validation and approval, the invoices are ready for payment.

E-Mail Scanned Images

Based on agreements with your suppliers, you might receive paper invoices at your bill-to locations, or you might receive images by e-mail. You can communicate imaging requirements to your suppliers, such as to send images in the TIFF format with a minimum of 300 dpi.

For images sent by e-mail, imaging specialists can check for quality and proper formatting. For paper invoices, imaging specialists can sort the invoices into different categories based on parameters, such as geography, invoice type, invoice amount, and due date. They can then scan the invoices to convert them to images.

Imaging specialists forward the images to the designated e-mail account. They can optionally specify attributes in the e-mail subject for the purposes of routing and recording.

Import Images

Oracle Document Capture Import Server retrieves the images from the designated e-mail account at scheduled intervals. All of the invoice images in an e-mail are grouped into a batch.

Recognize Images

The imaging solution sends the batches to Oracle Forms Recognition for intelligent data recognition and extraction of the invoice attributes.

Forms Recognition offers cutting-edge intelligent recognition capabilities for extracting the invoice attributes from the scanned images. Unlike other solutions that use supplier-specific templates to extract information, Forms Recognition can intelligently locate data within the invoice. The data can be found regardless of its location on the image and whether Forms Recognition has processed invoices from that supplier before. As suppliers are added, or an existing supplier changes its invoice layout, Forms Recognition can extract the attributes from the new invoice layouts.

Store Images

Oracle WebCenter Imaging stores the invoice images and extracted information. For the rest of the invoice life cycle, any reference to the invoice image points to the imaging repository. This ensures documents are never replicated further during invoice processing.

Process Invoices

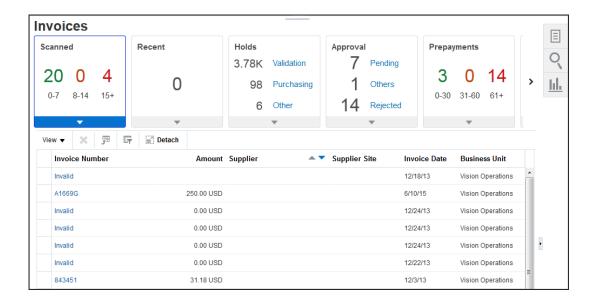
The imaging solution uses the extracted attributes from the images to create the invoices. If exceptions occur during processing, the invoices are marked as incomplete and routed to accounts payable personnel using Oracle Business Process Execution Language (BPEL) workflows. A default routing rule routes the incomplete invoices to all users with the Accounts Payable Specialist and Accounts Payable Supervisor job roles.



Incomplete invoices appear in the Scanned information tile on the Invoices landing page. Invoice header attributes and lines requiring attention are highlighted on the Edit Invoice page for quick identification and resolution. With a dual monitor setup, you can review both the invoice and the invoice image at the same time.

WebCenter Imaging provides an image viewer that's embedded within Oracle Fusion Payables. Accounts payable personnel can review and annotate the images using the embedded image viewer.

This figure shows the Scanned information tile on the Invoices landing page.



Pay Invoices

After you complete the rest of the invoice processing tasks, such as validating, approving, and accounting, the invoices are ready to be paid. You can schedule a payment process request to select them for payment.

Related Topics

• Integrated Invoice Imaging for Oracle Cloud Implementations: Critical Choices

Completing an Invoice from a Scanned Image

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to complete an invoice that was created from a scanned image.

Receiving Invoice Images from E-Mail: Points to Consider

The integrated invoice imaging solution provides for processing invoice images that are received by e-mail.

The e-mail must be sent in a certain format and meet specifications that are acceptable by Oracle Document Capture. Imaging specialists must scan and convert the paper invoices received from suppliers to images. Alternatively, if invoices have been received as e-mail attachments, imaging specialists check for quality and proper formatting.



You can optionally enter attributes in the e-mail subject for recording on the invoice and for routing if the invoices are incomplete. A preconfigured routing rule is provided to route incomplete invoices to all users with Accounts Payables Specialist and Accounts Payable Supervisor job roles.

Consider the following when receiving invoice images through e-mail.

Invoice Images as E-Mail Attachments

Invoice images can be included in e-mail attachments in the following ways:

- Single page invoice in one attachment.
- Multiple page invoice in one attachment.
- Multiple invoices in one attachment.
- Single and multiple page invoices in multiple attachments.
 - Note: A single invoice cannot be represented by multiple attachments.
- Tip: Depending on the size of each scanned image, consider grouping the images into a single e-mail to optimize the number of e-mails sent for processing.

Attribute Information in the E-Mail Subject

You can specify up to five attributes in an e-mail subject. These attributes can be recorded on the invoice or used to route the incomplete invoices to payables personnel for review and completion. Use the underscore sign (_) as a separator to indicate the start of routing attribute information.

Note: You can also use one of these attributes to override the default business unit on an unmatched scanned invoice.

For example, you have a specific business requirement to record categories on the invoice. These categories include invoice priority, supplier category, manufacturing plant number, storage bin number, and processing queue. You can specify values for these categories in the e-mail subject.

This table lists the categories and their possible values.

Category	Value
Invoice priority	Regular, Urgent
Supplier category	Regular, Supply chain related
Manufacturing plant number	Plant-1, Plant-2, Plant-3
Storage bin number	Bin#1, Bin#2, Bin#3
Processing queue	Section1, Section2, Section3



A supplier sends an invoice with the e-mail subject of Invoice-1234 attached. The imaging specialist reviews the e-mail and provides additional routing information in the e-mail subject. The revised e-mail subject is Invoice-1234 attached_Urgent_Supply chain related_Plant-1_Bin#1_Section1.

This table shows how the content in the e-mail subject maps to the routing attributes.

E-Mail Subject Content	Routing Attribute Mapping
Invoice-1234 attached	Not applicable since the text appears before the first separator character
Urgent	Routing attribute 1
Supply chain related	Routing attribute 2
Plant-1	Routing attribute 3
Bin#1	Routing attribute 4
Section1	Routing attribute 5

Tip: The routing attribute number and the category aren't explicitly linked together. You must enter the value for the category in the same order.

The supplier sends another invoice with the e-mail subject of Invoice-2345 attached. The revised e-mail subject is Invoice-2345 attached_Regular_Supply chain related_Plant-1_Bin#1_Section1. The routing rule is defined as follows:

- If routing attribute 1 = Urgent, assign invoice image to accounts payable specialist Harry.
- If routing attribute 1 = **Regular**, assign invoice image to accounts payable specialist Nathan.

In this example, invoice 1234 is assigned to Harry and invoice 2345 is assigned to Nathan.

As in the previous example, attributes can include alphanumeric characters. The maximum length for each attribute depends on how many attributes you're using. For example, if you use all five attributes, the maximum length of each attribute is 34 characters. You can modify the maximum length of each attribute to meet your requirements however, the sum of the attribute values should not exceed the limit. This limit is calculated as follows, assuming that all five attributes are used and that the image is stored in the file location C:\OFR\Import\.

- Total number of characters allowed by Oracle Forms Recognition: 233
- Number of characters in the file path C:\OFR\Import\: 14
- Number of characters in the file extension .tif, including the period: 4
- Number of characters reserved for internal use as a unique reference number: 40
- Number of separator characters: 5
- Limit is the total characters minus file path minus file extension minus reserved characters minus separator characters (233-14-4-40-5): 170
- Note: The limit changes if you use fewer than five attributes, because fewer separators are needed.



If the attribute in an e-mail subject exceeds the maximum length specified for that attribute, the Document Capture scan and commit process errors.

Related Topics

- Integrated Invoice Imaging for Oracle Cloud Implementations: Critical Choices
- Overriding Default Business Units on Unmatched Scanned Invoices: Explained

Routing Incomplete Invoices: Explained

An incomplete invoice is an invoice created from an image that has invalid or missing information. Incomplete invoices are automatically routed to users with the Accounts Payable Specialist and Accounts Payables Supervisor job roles for review and completion.

Routing Rule Administration

You can modify the predefined routing rule using the Approval Management extensions of the Oracle SOA Suite and Oracle Human Workflow. The Oracle Business Process Management (BPM) Worklist application provides the interface to administer the rule.

Users with the Financial Application Administrator job role are BPM Worklist administrators and can access the rules in the BPM Worklist application. To navigate to the BPM Worklist application, use the Manage Task Configurations for Financials task. The predefined task that assigns and routes incomplete invoices is called the FinAPIncompleteInvoiceHold task.

Tasks

The following table lists the predefined settings for the FinAPIncompleteInvoiceHold task.

Field	Setting
Task Aggregation	Once per stage
On Error Notify	Not applicable
Allow all participants to invite other participants	Not enabled
Allow participants to edit future participants	Not enabled
Allow initiator to add participants	Not enabled
Enable automatic claim	Enabled
Complete task when participant chooses	Not enabled
Enable early completion of parallel subtasks	Not enabled



Field	Setting
Complete parent tasks of early completing subtasks	Not enabled
Expiration and Escalation Policy	Never Expire
Reminders	No reminders

Rule Sets and Rules

The FinAPIncompleteInvoiceHold task has a rule set, which is a collection of rules, called IncompleteInvoiceRuleSet. This rule set has a rule called JobRoleAssignmentRule. Rules consist of IF and THEN components. The IF component specifies the conditions that determine when to apply the rule. The THEN component specifies what happens when the conditions are met.

The following table lists the predefined settings for the JobRoleAssignmentRule rule.

Field	Value	Description	
Condition	FinAPHoldApprovalPayloadType. holdName is "Incomplete Invoice"	Activates the rule when the invoice is placed on an incomplete hold. To use other invoice attributes, select from the condition browser window.	
List Builder	Resource	Determines the resource to which the invoice is routed.	
Response Type	Required	Indicates that the routing notification requires a response.	
Participants	Users: null, Groups: "AP_ ACCOUNTS_ PAYABLE_ SPECIALIST_JOB AP_ ACCOUNTS_ PAYABLE_ SUPERVISOR_ JOB" Application Role: null	B AP_ is routed.	
Rule Name	"JobRoleAssignmentRule"	Identifies the approval reason to display in the approval history diagram.	

Rule Conditions

You can use the available invoice header, line, and distribution attributes in the routing rule condition.

To edit the rule condition:

- 1. Start a search in the left-most field in the IF section of the rule. The Condition Browser opens.
- 2. Select the attribute to use in the condition.



Prepayments: Explained

A prepayment is a payment you make to suppliers in anticipation of their provision of goods or services. In Oracle Fusion Payables, a prepayment is a type of invoice that you can apply to an outstanding invoice to reduce the invoice amount. You must fully pay a prepayment before you can apply it.

On the Manage Invoice Options page, you can set prepayment options, such as whether to show available prepayments during invoice entry.

Creating a Prepayment

To create a prepayment, specify an invoice type of **Prepayment**.

The **Allow prepayment application** option indicates that the prepayment is available for application and classifies the prepayment as temporary. An example of a temporary prepayment is a catering deposit to a hotel. When the invoice from the hotel arrives, you can apply the prepayment to the invoice to reduce the invoice amount due.

If you disable the **Allow prepayment application** option, you can't apply the prepayment and the prepayment is classified as permanent. An example of a permanent prepayment is a lease deposit for which you don't expect to receive an invoice.

Applying a Prepayment

When you apply a prepayment, the invoice is updated to reflect the amount paid and the prepayment amount available for application is reduced. A prepayment application line with corresponding distributions is added to the invoice.

Applied prepayments can be either inclusive or exclusive. A supplier might send you an invoice that references a prepayment. If the supplier reduces the invoice amount by the prepayment and associated tax, the prepayment is inclusive. You can designate a prepayment as inclusive by selecting the **Included on Invoice** option when applying the prepayment. When you apply an exclusive prepayment to an invoice, the unpaid invoice amount is reduced by the amount of the prepayment application.

If a prepayment is matched to a purchase order, purchase order quantities are updated during prepayment application.

- Note: You can pay a prepayment in a currency that's different from the invoice currency. To apply that prepayment to an invoice, the invoice must have the same invoice currency as the invoice currency of the prepayment. For example, if you have the following payables documents:
- Invoice: Invoice currency is USD, payment currency is CAD
- Prepayment: Invoice currency is USD, payment currency is RUB
 You can apply the prepayment to the invoice because both payables documents have an invoice currency of USD.

Unapplying a Prepayment

If a prepayment is mistakenly applied to an invoice, you can unapply the prepayment. The prepayment is then available for application to another invoice.

Related Topics

- Prepayment Remittance Notice
- Calculation Point: Critical Choices



• Invoice Options: Critical Choices

Invoice Corrections: Explained

With corrections you can adjust invoices that were matched to purchase order schedules, distributions, receipts, or consumption advice documents. You can also adjust amounts of invoices that weren't matched. The correction is the difference between the original price, quantity, or amount, and the new price, quantity, or amount. For example, if a supplier decreases the price by 10 USD, the correction invoice is for -10 USD.

You can perform price, quantity, and amount corrections. The purchase order line type determines what type of correction you can make to a matched invoice. The purchase order line type can be amount-based or quantity-based.

Price Corrections

A price correction adjusts the unit price of an invoice that was matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice. Price corrections don't adjust billed quantities on purchase orders. To correct an invoice for a price decrease, you can create a credit or debit memo. To correct an invoice for a price increase, create a standard invoice.

The following table provides an example of a price correction.

Step	Quantity	Unit Price	Billed Quantity on Purchase Order
Create a purchase order.	5	10 USD	0
Pay the invoice, which results in an invoice price variance of 5*2=10 USD.	5	12 USD	5
Create a credit memo for the price correction, which offsets the invoice price variance.	5	-2 USD	5

Quantity Corrections

A quantity correction adjusts the quantity of an invoice that was matched to purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice. Quantity corrections don't adjust unit prices on purchase orders. To perform a quantity correction, create a credit or debit memo.

Note: You can allocate purchase order distributions for quantity corrections.

The following table provides an example of a quantity correction.

Step	Quantity	Unit Price	Billed Quantity on Purchase Order
Create a purchase order.	200	100 USD	0
Pay the invoice.	200	100 USD	200



Step	Quantity	Unit Price	Billed Quantity on Purchase Order
Return the defective items and create a debit memo to correct the quantity.	-10	100 USD	150

Amount Corrections

An amount correction adjusts an invoice that was matched to a service-based purchase order or receipt. Amount corrections can also adjust amounts on unmatched invoices. For a negative amount correction, create a credit or debit memo. For a positive amount correction, create a standard invoice.

Invoice Line Types: Explained

Invoice line types categorize the lines on an invoice. You can select some line types, such as **Item**. Other line types, such as **Prepayment**, are automatically generated.

This table describes each invoice line type.

Туре	Description
Item	Details of goods and services.
Freight	Charges for freight, which can be allocated to Item lines.
Miscellaneous	Charges, such as installation or service, which can be allocated to Item lines.
Prepayment	Lines for prepayment application or unapplication, which are automatically created.

Note: Tax and withholding tax information is included in the Taxes section on the Create and Edit Invoice pages.

Matching Invoice Lines: Explained

Matching is the process of associating an invoice with a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice. Matching ensures that you pay only for the goods and services that you ordered, received, or consumed.

Matching to Purchase Orders

You can match a single invoice to multiple purchase orders and you can match multiple invoices to a single purchase order.

The matching process:

- Creates invoice lines using information from purchase order schedules
- Creates invoice distributions using information from purchase order distributions



• Updates the billed quantities and amounts on purchase order schedules and distributions

If you match to a purchase order schedule that has multiple distributions, the matched amount is automatically prorated across all the distributions on the schedule. If you match directly to purchase order distributions, amounts are allocated against only those matched distributions.

- Tip: During invoice entry, you can specify a purchase order number in the **Identifying PO** field. Information from that purchase order, such as legal entity and supplier, is then automatically populated on the invoice.
- Note: On the Match Invoice Lines page, the purchase orders available for matching have the same legal entity as the invoice.

Matching to Receipts

By matching to receipts, you can avoid invoice holds when paying for partial shipments. Also, conversion rate variances are likely to be smaller. The time between the receipt and invoice is less than the time between the purchase order and invoice.

- Tip: If you use periodic costing in Oracle Fusion Cost Management, it's critical that you match to receipts to ensure accurate cost accounting.
- Note: On the Match Invoice Lines page, the receipts available for matching belong to purchase orders with the same legal entity as the invoice.

Matching to Receipt Charges

When you match an invoice with freight, tax, or miscellaneous charges to a receipt, the total cost of the goods includes those charges. Cost Management uses this cost information. Matching to receipt charges doesn't affect the billed quantities and amounts on the purchase order schedule.

For example, you purchase a computer from Company A for 1,000 USD. Company B ships you the computer for 50 USD. You can match the freight invoice from Company B to the computer receipt from Company A. The matching process associates the freight charge with the cost of the computer, making the total computer cost 1,050 USD.

Matching to Consumption Advice Documents

You can match to consumption advice documents to pay for consigned items that have been used or whose ownership has transferred from supplier to buyer.

Related Topics

Match Approval Level: Critical Choices

Track as Asset: Explained

You can create invoices for asset items in Oracle Fusion Payables and send the invoice information to Oracle Fusion Assets. The **Track as Asset** option on the invoice distribution identifies which invoice to import when you submit the Create Mass Additions process.

Tip: Even if an invoice distribution is enabled for asset tracking, the distribution might not get imported into Assets. The Create Mass Additions process checks that other conditions are also met.



The **Track as Asset** option applies to invoice distributions with:

- Asset accounts
- Expense accounts

Asset Accounts

If you enter an Asset account type on an invoice line, the **Track as Asset** option is automatically enabled on the generated invoice distribution. The tracking option isn't enabled on the invoice line. If you enter an Asset account type on an invoice distribution, the **Track as Asset** option on the distribution is automatically enabled.

Note: If you enter a distribution set with Asset accounts on an invoice line, the tracking option is automatically enabled on the Asset account distributions.

Expense Accounts

If you enter an Expense account on an invoice line, to import the information to Assets, enable the tracking option on that line. The generated distributions are automatically enabled for asset tracking.

Note: You can manually enable the tracking option on the invoice distribution at any time before the invoice accounting entries are transferred to the general ledger.

Related Topics

- · Mass Additions: Explained
- Payables Source Lines: How They're Imported

Recording and Transferring Projects Information: Explained

If you are using Oracle Fusion Project Costing, you can record project information about invoice distributions for noninventory expenses. For each transaction, Oracle Fusion Payables records the project name, task, and expenditure information. Project-related transactions are transferred back to Project Costing where the transactions are recorded and associated with specific projects.

Recording Project Information

Record project information about supplier invoices in one of the following ways:

- On the invoice line, specify project information to provide default project information to distributions for that line.
- On the invoice line, specify a distribution set that has project information.
- On the invoice distribution, specify the project information.

Transferring Project Information

After the invoice is accounted, you can transfer the project information from Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting to Project Costing. Run the Submit Import and Process Cost Transactions process from the Project Costing work area. When you submit the process, select **Payables** as the transaction source. Review the results in Project Costing to confirm the invoice lines were transferred.



Transferring Costs to Cost Management: Explained

Oracle Fusion Cost Management integrates with Oracle Fusion Procurement, Oracle Fusion Inventory Management, and Oracle Fusion Payables to derive cost details.

Payables Integration with Cost Management

After invoices are accounted, you can transfer cost details to Cost Management by submitting the Transfer Costs to Cost Management program. Payables transfers cost details from invoices that are matched to purchase orders. Cost details include item costs, invoice price variances, item nonrecoverable taxes, and corrections to PO-matched invoices.

Note: Charges, such as freight, miscellaneous, and recoverable taxes aren't transferred.

Invoices for Landed Cost: Overview

Landed cost is the cost incurred to bring an item to its ultimate destination. Examples of landed cost include shipping and handling charges. You can associate invoices for landed cost with trade operations defined in Oracle Fusion Landed Cost Management.

To designate an invoice line as a landed cost, enable the landed cost option in the Invoice lines section on the Create or Edit Invoice pages. You can then enter the charge details on the Charge References dialog box. After the invoice lines are accounted, submit the Transfer Costs to Cost Management process to transfer the invoice distributions to Oracle Fusion Cost Management for further processing.

Invoice Distributions: Explained

Invoice distributions provide the accounting information for an invoice line, such as accounting date, amount, and distribution combination. Invoice distributions are used to create invoice accounting entries.

Note: You can define rules in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting to use distribution combinations from a source other than invoice distributions.

Creating Invoice Distributions

Distributions are created:

- Automatically when you match an invoice to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice
- Automatically through a distribution set
- Automatically through the allocation of freight and miscellaneous invoice lines
- Manually on the Manage Distributions page
- Note: In general, tax distributions are created automatically when you validate an invoice. However, if your tax setup permits, you can enter tax distributions manually.



Changing Invoice Distributions

The distribution combination on an invoice line provides the default value for the Manage Distributions page. Changing a distribution combination on the Manage Distributions page doesn't change the distribution combination on the invoice line.

Related Topics

Distribution Sets: Explained

Taxes on Invoices: Explained

Oracle Fusion Payables integrates with Oracle Fusion Tax to support automatic tax calculation on payables invoices. Oracle Fusion Tax is a central repository of various tax rules and setups.

It supports different types of taxes, such as:

- Self-assessed taxes
- Recoverable and nonrecoverable taxes
- Inclusive and exclusive taxes
- Withholding taxes
- Exemptions
- Exceptions

Payables provides the tax support for US 1099 income taxes.

Related Topics

- US 1099 Reporting: Explained
- Tax Handling on Payables Transactions: Examples
- Allocation of Payables Summary Tax Lines: Example
- Tax Calculation on Transactions: Explained

Using Define Payables Setup for Withholding Tax: Explained

You may be required to withhold tax from your supplier invoices and pay it to a tax authority on behalf of the supplier. Set withholding tax options on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page and on the supplier setup.

The withheld amount is calculated according to how you set the **Calculation Point** option. If you apply withholding tax at invoice validation, then the withheld amount is based on the invoice amount. However, if you apply withholding tax at payment, then the withheld amount is based on the payment amount.

Review withheld amounts online or run the standard reports.

Setting Up Automatic Withholding Tax

To automatically withhold tax, perform the following steps:

1. Enable the **Apply Withholding** option and set the other withholding tax options in the Withholding Tax Options section on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page.



- 2. Create each tax authority as a supplier with a supplier type of **Tax Authority**.
- 3. Create withholding tax codes.
- 4. Create withholding tax classifications.
- 5. Specify withholding tax details for suppliers.
- 6. Define withholding tax certificates to handle rate exceptions.

Withholding Tax Automatically

To perform automatic withholding, you assign a withholding tax classification to an invoice line. You can accept the default withholding tax classification or select another classification. When applying withholding tax, Oracle Fusion Tax creates one or more withholding tax type invoice lines, updates the withheld amount on the invoice, and updates the unpaid amount on the installment.

For example, if an invoice for 100 USD has withholding tax of 20 USD, Oracle Fusion Tax creates a withholding tax type invoice line for -20 USD. The withheld amount is -20 USD, and the unpaid amount on the installment is 80 USD.

▲ Caution:

- Automatic withholding tax is calculated only once.
- Automatic withholding tax isn't calculated:
 - For a specific tax after you enter a manual withholding line for that tax.
 - If you pay an invoice with a manual payment or a refund, and the option to apply withholding is at payment time.

Creating Withholding Invoices

After you deduct withholding tax from an invoice, you can optionally create invoices to remit the withheld tax to a tax authority. Oracle Fusion Tax can automatically create withholding tax invoices, or you can perform this task manually. To create withholding tax invoices automatically, set the **Tax Invoice Creation Point** option to specify whether to create withholding invoices at invoice validation or payment.

Reporting on Withheld Tax

You can run the following reports to satisfy tax authority, supplier, and management reporting requirements:

- Withholding Tax Reports by Invoice, Payment, and Supplier
- Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report
- Payables Withholding Tax Letter

Related Topics

- Withholding Tax Options: Critical Choices
- Withholding Tax Codes: Explained
- Withholding Tax Classifications: Explained

Freight and Miscellaneous Charge Allocations: Explained

Allocations associate a freight or miscellaneous charge on an invoice with the cost of the items on the invoice. When you allocate freight or miscellaneous charges, distributions are automatically created with the same distribution combinations as the item lines that you allocated them to. Allocation information is used to record the full cost of an item if you use periodic costing in Oracle Fusion Cost Management.



You can allocate a freight or miscellaneous charge line to all item lines on an invoice or to specific item lines.

Note: To determine inclusive tax and the available amount to allocate, tax is automatically calculated when you select an allocation action.

Allocating All Lines

To allocate a freight or miscellaneous charge line to all invoice item lines, select the Allocate All Lines action from the invoice lines action menu. With this action, the charge amount, less inclusive tax, is automatically allocated across the item lines.

For example, an invoice for 110 USD has two item lines, one for 75 USD and one for 25 USD. The freight charge is 10 USD. You allocate the freight to all lines and two distributions are automatically created, one for 7.50 USD and one for 2.50 USD.

Allocating Specific Lines

To allocate freight or miscellaneous charge lines to specific invoice item lines, select the Allocate Specific Lines action from the invoice lines action menu. You can allocate specific lines in the following ways:

- Select specific item lines and allocate the charge across the selected lines.
- Specify a charge amount for each item line.
- Specify a percentage of the charge amount to allocate to each item line.
- Note: You can modify the saved allocations provided the distributions aren't generated yet.

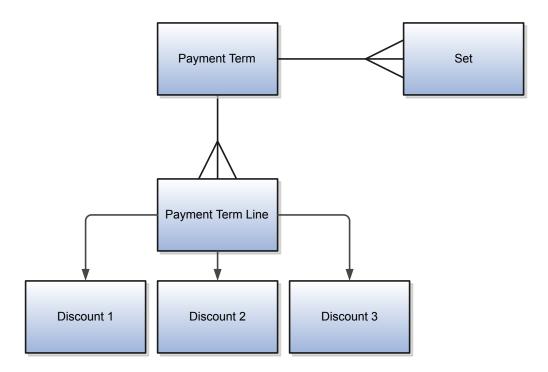
Payment Terms: Explained

Payment terms are used to automatically create invoice installments. You can define payment terms to create multiple installments and multiple levels of discounts.

Payment terms consist of one or more lines, each of which creates one invoice installment. When you define a payment term, you can specify either percentages or fixed amounts. A payment term line can have up to three discounts. Each line and corresponding installment have a due date and up to three discount dates. Each line and corresponding installment also have due or discount amounts. You can assign a payment term to one or more sets to share that payment term across business units.



This figure shows the components of a payment term.



Tip: If you change the payment terms on an invoice, the installments are automatically recalculated and you must reenter any manual adjustments made previously.

Payment Terms Due Dates and Discount Dates

Payment terms due dates and discount dates are based on one of the following methods:

- Fixed Date: A specific day, month, and year that an installment is due for payment.
- Days: A number of days added to the invoice terms date.
- **Calendar**: A Payables calendar that's divided into periods. You can assign a due date to the period that includes the invoice terms date. You can assign due dates to avoid weekends, holidays, and so on. You can't assign calendar-based terms to an invoice if a period isn't defined for the terms date.
- Day of Month: A type of payment term with the following attributes:
 - Day of Month: A specific day of the month when an installment is due for payment. For example, enter 15 to schedule payment on the fifteenth day of the month. Enter 31 to schedule payment for the last day of the month, including months with less than 31 days.
 - Cutoff Day: The day of the month after which the installment due and discount dates advance to a future month. If you don't specify a cutoff day, the current accounting month is used to determine due and discount dates.
 - **Months Ahead**: The number that's used to determine the month the installment is due. If you enter 0 and the terms date is the same as, or later than, the cutoff day, the installment is due the following month.

For example, a payment term has a **Cutoff Day** of 11, the **Day of Month** is 15, and **Months Ahead** is 0. If you enter an invoice with a terms date of January 12, the installment is due February 15. If you enter an



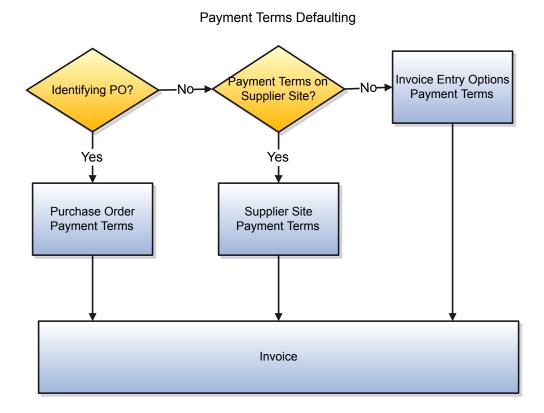
invoice with a terms date of January 10, the installment is due January 15. If the terms date is January 12 and **Months Ahead** is set to 1, the installment is due March 15.

Note: Only due dates, not discount dates, can be based on a calendar.

Default Payment Terms

If you enter an **Identifying PO** on an invoice, the purchase order provides the default payment terms for the invoice. If you don't enter an **Identifying PO**, the supplier site provides the default payment terms. If the supplier site doesn't have payment terms, the payment terms from the Manage Invoice Options page are used. You can override the default payment terms on any invoice.

This figure shows how payment terms flow to the invoice.



Related Topics

- What's a Payables calendar?
- Payment Terms and Reference Data Sharing: Explained
- · Reference Data Sets and Sharing Methods: Explained



Invoice Installments: Explained

An installment is the part of the invoice that specifies payment due dates, amounts, and other payment information. An invoice can have one or more installments.

The payment terms and terms date on an invoice are used to calculate payment due dates and amounts. For example, if an invoice has payment terms of Net 30, the due date is 30 days after the terms date.

Splitting an Installment

You can split an installment. For example, you split an installment to make payments on two different days or to use two different payment methods. When you split an installment, another installment is automatically created for half of the gross amount of the installment that you split. You can then edit the due and discount dates and amounts on the new installment.

Caution: You can't split an installment that's paid, partially paid, on hold, or selected in a payment process request.

Placing or Releasing a Hold on an Installment

You can place and release holds on installments. Installments with holds can't be paid.

Caution: You can't place a hold on an installment that's paid, already on hold, or selected in a payment process request.

Invoice Installments: How They're Recalculated

During invoice entry, installments are automatically created using payment terms and terms date information. You can configure your setup to recalculate installments during the invoice validation process.

Settings That Affect Installment Recalculation

Select the **Recalculate invoice installments** option on the Manage Invoice Options page to recalculate the installments.

- Note: Installments are recalculated, regardless of how the recalculate option is set, when both of the following conditions occur:
- You enable the **Exclude tax from calculation** option on the Manage Invoice Options page.
- You manually change a tax amount.

How Invoice Installments Are Recalculated

Installment recalculation uses the most recent applicable start date and the more favorable payment terms. To determine which is more favorable, the ranks on the payment terms are compared.

Caution: Installments aren't recalculated if you manually edit or split any of the installments.

The following table shows which start dates and payment terms are used for recalculating installments for matched and unmatched invoices.



Matched to a Purchase Order	Start Date	Payment Terms
No	Most recent of the following:	Invoice payment terms
	Invoice dateTerms date	
	Goods received date plus number of receipt acceptance days	
Yes	Most recent of the following:	More favorable of the following:
	Invoice date	Invoice payment terms
	 Terms date 	 Purchase order payment terms
	 Goods received date plus number of receipt acceptance days 	

Invoices: How They're Validated

Before you can pay or create accounting entries for any invoice, you must validate the invoice. You can use the **Validate** invoice action or you can submit the Validate Payables Invoice process. The validation process performs actions, such as calculating tax, checking that matching variances fall within specified tolerance limits, and placing holds for exception conditions.

Settings That Affect Invoice Validation

The following table describes the settings that affect the invoice validation process:

Setting	Description	
Calculation point	If set to Invoice on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page, the validation process calculates withholding.	
Tax invoice creation point	If set to Invoice on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page, the validation process creates withholding invoices.	
Invoice tolerances	If a supplier has quantity and amount tolerance templates, the validation process checks for matching variances. If a supplier doesn't have tolerance templates, the validation process uses the tolerance templates on the Manage Invoice Options page.	
Option parameter	When you validate invoices as part of a batch, you can use the Option parameter to identify which invoices to process.	
	 All: Submits validation for all invoices that don't have a status of Validated. The validation process reviews all invoice distributions that weren't yet reviewed and also reviews invoices with unreleased holds. 	
	 New: Processes only invoice distributions that were entered or imported since the last validation. The validation process selects only invoice distributions that weren't yet reviewed. The validation process doesn't review invoice distributions already on hold. 	
Budgetary control	If enabled for the ledger, invoice business unit, invoicing business function, and type of transaction, the validation process reserves funds.	



How Invoices Are Validated

Whether you validate an invoice by selecting the **Validate** invoice action, or by running the Validate Payables Invoice process, the validation process:

- Generates invoice distributions based on:
 - Line information such as default distributions, distribution sets, and overlay distributions
 - Freight or miscellaneous charge allocations
- Calculates tax
- Creates tax lines and distributions
- Calculates withholding
- Creates withholding invoices
- Checks for variances between ordered, received, consumed, and invoiced quantities or amounts
- Applies or releases holds
- Validates project information
- Checks conversion rate information
- Checks period status
- Reserves funds for invoices requiring budgetary control and places holds for insufficient funds and other budgetary control validation errors

The following examples illustrate how you can resolve holds placed on an invoice by the Validate Payables Invoice process. You can release some invoice holds manually without submitting the validation process. For other invoice holds, you must correct the exception by updating the invoice or purchase order, then resubmitting the validation process to release the hold. You can also review and adjust tolerance limits, if needed.

Example 1: Billed Quantity Exceeds Received Quantity

An invoice has a matching hold because the billed quantity exceeds the received quantity. For example, the billed quantity is 6 and the received quantity is 5. The receiving department receives the remaining goods and records the receipt. The quantity on the invoice line now matches the receipt quantity. You resubmit the validation process to release the hold.

Example 2: Invoice Price Exceeds Purchase Order Schedule Price

An invoice has a matching hold because the invoice price exceeds the purchase order schedule price. For example, the invoice unit price is 10.00 USD and the purchase order schedule price is 9.00 USD. A supplier sends a credit to correct the amount due on the previous invoice. You perform a price correction and resubmit the validation process to release the hold.

Related Topics

• Invoice Options: Critical Choices

Invoice Tolerances: Explained

Invoice tolerances determine whether matching holds are placed on invoices for variances between invoices and the documents you match them to, such as purchase orders. When you run the invoice validation process for a matched invoice,



the process checks that matching occurs within the defined tolerances. For example, if the billed amount of an item exceeds a tolerance, a hold is placed on the invoice. You can't pay the invoice until the hold is released.

You can define tolerances based on quantity or amount. For each type of tolerance, you can specify percentages or amounts. Once you define the tolerances, assign them to a supplier site.

Note: If you specify a percentage tolerance of zero, variance isn't allowed. If you want a low tolerance, specify a small percentage. If an active tolerance doesn't have a value, then infinite variance is allowed.

Quantity-Based Tolerances

Quantity-based tolerances apply to invoices with a match basis of **Quantity**.

This table describes each quantity-based tolerance.

Tolerance	Description
Ordered Percentage	The percentage difference above the ordered quantity on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the ordered quantity without considering price.
Maximum Ordered	The quantity difference above the ordered quantity on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the ordered quantity without considering price. You can use this tolerance if most of your purchase orders have the same relative value.
Received Percentage	The percentage difference above the received quantity on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the received quantity without considering price.
Maximum Received	The quantity difference above the received quantity on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the received quantity without considering price. You can use this tolerance if most of your purchase orders have the same relative value.
Price Percentage	The percentage difference above the unit price on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice.
Conversion Rate Amount	The variance that you allow between an invoice amount and the amount of a purchase order schedule. Validation compares the ledger currency amounts, using the invoice and purchase order conversion rates, respectively. You can use this tolerance if you create foreign currency invoices.
Schedule Amount	The variance that you allow between all invoice amounts in the entered currency and the purchase order schedule amount.
Total Amount	The total variance that you allow for both the Conversion Rate Amount and Schedule Amount tolerances combined. You can use this tolerance if you create foreign currency invoices.
Consumed Percentage	The percentage difference above the consumed quantity on a consumption advice that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the consumed quantity without considering price.



Tolerance	Description
Maximum Consumed	The quantity difference above the consumed quantity on a consumption advice that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed quantity against the consumed quantity without considering price.

Amount-Based Tolerances

Amount-based tolerances apply to invoices that have a match basis of **Amount**.

This table describes each amount-based tolerance.

Tolerance	Description
Ordered Percentage	The percentage difference above the ordered amount on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed amount against the ordered amount.
Maximum Ordered	The amount difference above the ordered amount on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed amount against the ordered amount.
Received Percentage	The percentage difference above the received amount on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed amount against the received amount.
Maximum Received	The amount difference above the received amount on a purchase order schedule line that you allow suppliers to invoice. Validation checks the billed amount against the received amount.
Conversion Rate Amount	The variance that you allow between the invoice amount and the amount on a purchase order schedule. Validation compares the ledger currency amounts, using the invoice and purchase order conversion rates, respectively. You can use this tolerance if you create foreign currency invoices.
Total Amount	The total variance that you allow for both the Conversion Rate Amount and Schedule Amount tolerances combined. You can use this tolerance if you create foreign currency invoices.

Price Corrections and Tolerances: How Invoice Prices Are Calculated

For invoices with price corrections, the invoice validation process uses a weighted average unit price to check whether invoice prices are within allowed tolerances. The basis for the weighted average unit price is the invoice being corrected and the price corrections for that invoice.

How the Weighted Average Unit Price Is Calculated

The calculation of the weighted average unit price follows this formula: ((quantity * unit price) + (quantity * unit price) + (quantity * unit price) ... / invoiced quantity of the invoice being corrected.

For example, this table shows quantities and amounts for an invoice matched to a purchase order and a price correction for that invoice.

Transaction	Quantity	Unit Price	Quantity * Unit Price
Base Matched Invoice	2	350.00 USD	700.00 USD



Transaction	Quantity	Unit Price	Quantity * Unit Price
Price Correction	2	5.00 USD	10.00 USD

The weighted average unit price in this example is 355.00 USD because ((2 * 350.00) + (2 * 5.00)) / (2 * 5.00) / (2 *

Types of Holds: Explained

Holds can prevent invoice payment, and in some cases, creation of accounting entries.

Holds can be applied automatically and manually. You can release some holds manually. Other holds require that you fix the exception condition before the hold can be released. You can use the predefined holds resolution workflow to route invoices with manually-releasable holds.

The different types of holds are as follows:

- Invoice holds
- Installment holds
- Supplier site holds
- System holds

Invoice Holds

You can define invoice holds on the Manage Holds and Release page or you can use predefined holds. If you place a manual hold on an invoice, you must release that hold manually.

Installment Holds

You can manually place an installment on hold to prevent payment. For example, a supplier sends you an invoice for two desks and delivers one desk. You can partially pay the invoice by splitting the installment and placing one installment on hold. You can release the installment hold after you receive the second desk.

Note: You can review installment holds on the Manage Installments page.

Supplier Site Holds

You can set supplier holds on the Invoicing tab on the Create and Edit Site pages.

This table describes each supplier site hold.

Hold	Description	Manually Releasable?
Invoice amount limit	If an invoice amount exceeds the specified limit, the invoice validation process places an Amount hold on the invoice.	Yes



Hold	Description	Manually Releasable?
All invoices	You can't select the supplier site for payment in a payment process request or in a Quick payment.	No
	Note: You can view suppliers with this hold in the Supplier Sites on Payment Hold section on the Payments landing page.	
Unmatched invoices	If an invoice isn't matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice, the invoice validation process places a Matching required hold on the invoice.	Yes
Unvalidated invoices	The invoice validation process places a Supplier hold on invoices that are created after you enable this option. You can still pay invoices that were previously created and validated.	Yes

System Holds

The invoice validation process automatically applies system holds for exception conditions. For example, if the sum of the invoice distributions doesn't equal the invoice line amount, validation applies a distribution variance hold to the invoice.

You can't place system holds manually, and you can't release certain system holds manually. Instead, you must correct the exception condition by updating the invoice or purchase order, and then validating the invoice to release the hold. For example, to resolve a distribution variance hold, adjust the distribution amounts, and then validate the invoice.

Note: You can manually release system holds for matching exceptions.

Invoice Holds and Releases: Explained

Use the Manage Invoice Holds and Releases page to define holds and releases for invoices. You can assign the holds that you define to invoices, and the invoices can't be paid until you release the holds.

Note: The invoice validation process uses the predefined holds and releases, which you can query on the Manage Invoice Holds and Releases page.

For each hold that you define, you can indicate whether accounting entries can be created. For example, if you assign a hold that doesn't allow accounting to an invoice, you must remove the hold before accounting entries can be created. You can also indicate whether to use the holds and releases in the holds resolution workflow process. The holds resolution workflow routes invoices with manually-releasable holds.

When you define a hold or release, you must associate it with a hold or release type.

Hold Types

This table lists the predefined invoice hold types and indicates whether you can define holds for them.



Hold Type	Allows User-Defined Holds?
Account Hold Reason	No
Future Period Hold Type	No
Insufficient Information	No
Invoice Hold Reason	Yes
Invoice Line Reason	Yes
Matching Hold Reason	No
Variance Hold Reason	No

Release Types

This table lists the predefined invoice release types and indicates whether you can define releases for them.

Allows User-Defined Releases?
No
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
No
Yes

Routing Invoices with Manually-Releasable Holds: How It Works

You can configure a predefined workflow to notify a user when an invoice has a manually-releasable hold. The default configuration routes PO-matched invoices to the buyer on the PO and routes unmatched invoices to the requester on the invoice. The hold can be released from the notification.



Settings That Affect Routing

To route invoices with manually-releasable holds, you must enable routing for the applicable hold. Select the **Allow Holds Resolution Routing** option on the Create or Edit Invoice Hold or Release pages.

Tip: Once a hold is enabled for routing, invoices with that hold must proceed through the workflow.

How Manually-Releasable Holds Are Placed

Some holds are placed on invoices automatically by the invoice validation process. Here are some of the other ways in which manually-releasable holds can be placed.

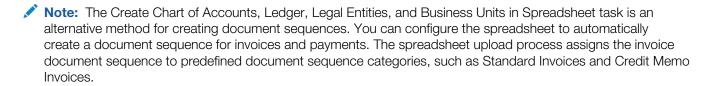
- You manually place a hold on the Create or Edit Invoice pages.
- You select the Place hold on invoice action when voiding a payment.
- You submit the Import Payables Invoices process and specify to place a hold on all imported invoices.

Document Sequencing in Payables: Explained

Document sequences are unique numbers that are automatically or manually assigned to a created and saved document. You can sequence invoices and payments by assigning them voucher numbers.

To set up sequencing for invoices and payments, perform the following tasks:

- Specify Ledger Options
- Manage Payables Document Sequences
- (Optional) Manage Invoice Options
- (Optional) Manage Payment Options



Specifying Ledger Options

You can set the following ledger options:

- Sequencing By: Enables document sequencing for the ledger or legal entities associated with that ledger.
- Enforce Document Sequencing: When set to Payables, indicates that invoices and payments require voucher numbers.
- Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date: Checks the accounting date on the invoice header when you
 save an invoice. The date must be the same as, or later than, the latest accounting date of an existing invoice with
 the same legal entity and sequence.
 - Note: The Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date option applies only when you sequence by legal entity.



This table describes how the combination of ledger option settings affects the assignment of voucher numbers to invoices and payments.

Sequencing By	Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables?	Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date?	Voucher Number Assignment on Invoices and Payments
Ledger	No	No	Optional
Ledger	Yes	No	Required
Legal entity	No	No	Optional
Legal entity	Yes	No	Required
Legal entity	No	Yes	Required
Legal entity	Yes	Yes	Required
No sequencing	Not applicable	Not applicable	Optional for imported invoices only

Note: The invoice import process rejects invoices if the **Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables** option is set to **Yes** and you manually provide a voucher number. If you require manual voucher numbering during import, set the **Sequencing By** option to **No sequencing**.

Managing Payables Document Sequences

With the Manage Payables Document Sequences task you can:

- Create a document sequence for the applicable determinant type: ledger or legal entity.
- Assign the sequence to one or more document sequence categories.
- Specify the ledgers or legal entities that the assignment applies to.
- Optionally enable the Audit option to store audit information in the AP DOC SEQUENCE AUDIT table.

Note: You can view audit information by running the Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report and the Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing.

Managing Invoice Options

You can set the **Allow document category override** option to allow changes to the default document category on an invoice.

Managing Payment Options

You can set the **Allow document category override** option to allow changes to the default document category on a payment.



Related Topics

• Document Sequence Categories: Explained

Create Chart of Accounts, Ledger, Legal Entities, and Business Units in Spreadsheets: Explained

• Specify Ledger Options: Explained

• Document Sequences: Explained

Enforcing Chronological Order on Invoice Voucher Numbers: Example

You can enforce, for a specific legal entity and document sequence, a chronological order of voucher number assignment based on the invoice header accounting date.

Scenario

The following example illustrates chronological voucher number assignment for two legal entities belonging to the same ledger and using different document sequences.

The Ledger options are set as follows:

- Sequencing By is set to Legal entity.
- Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date is enabled.

The ledger has the following setup:

- Legal entity LE1
- Legal entity LE2
- Business unit BU1

You define two document sequences called Sequence 1 and Sequence 2 and assign:

- Both to document sequence category Standard Invoices
- Sequence 1 to LE1
- Sequence 2 to LE2

This table shows how voucher numbers are assigned to the invoices.

Business Unit	Legal Entity	Invoice	Accounting Date	Voucher Number
BU1	LE1	INV-1	April 7, 2014	100
BU1	LE1	INV-2	April 10, 2014	101
BU1	LE2	INV-3	April 14, 2014	100
BU1	LE2	INV-4	April 16, 2014	101

The maximum accounting date for:

LE1 and Sequence 1 is April 10, 2014.



• LE2 and Sequence 2 is April 16, 2014.

This table shows how voucher numbers are assigned to the next two invoices.

Business Unit	Legal Entity	Invoice	Accounting Date	Voucher Number
BU1	LE1	INV-5	April 9, 2014	None. You can't save the invoice.
BU1	LE2	INV-6	April 16, 2014	102

You can't save invoice INV-5 because the accounting date of April 9, 2014 is earlier than the maximum accounting date of April 10, 2014 for LE1 and Sequence 1.

You can save INV-6 because the accounting date of April 16, 2014 is the same as or later than the maximum accounting date of April 16, 2014 for LE2 and Sequence 2.

Variance Accounts: Explained

The accounts that record invoice distributions and related variance distributions depend on the accrual method and item type.

Accrual Method

If you accrue at receipt, also known as perpetual accrual, the accrual is recorded when you receive the item. When you create accounting for the invoice, the accrual is reversed and the accounts payable liability is recorded.

If you accrue at period end, run the Create Period End Accruals process to create accrual journal entries for all uninvoiced receipts. The entries are automatically reversed in the next period. When you create accounting for the invoice, the expense and accounts payable liability is recorded.

Item Type

You must use the receipt accrual method for inventory items. For expense items, set the **Accrue Expense Items** option on the Manage Common Options for Payables and Procurement page to receipt or period end. If the option is set to receipt accrual, you can change it to period end on the purchase order (PO) schedule.

Variance Accounts for Expense Items

Variance distributions are created at invoice validation time.

This table lists the variance accounts for expense items by accrual method.

Accrual Method	Invoice Distribution Combination	Quantity Variance	Invoice Price Variance	Conversion Rate Variance
At receipt	Expense accrual account	Expense accrual account	Invoice price variance account	Conversion rate variance gain or loss account
Period end	PO charge account	PO charge account	PO charge account	PO charge account



Variance Accounts for Inventory Items

This table lists the variance accounts for inventory items.

Accrual Method	Invoice Distribution Combination	Quantity Variance	Invoice Price Variance	Conversion Rate Variance
At receipt	Inventory accrual account	Inventory accrual account	Invoice price variance account	Conversion rate variance gain or loss account

Approval Actions: Points to Consider

If you're using the invoice approval workflow, you can start the approval process and handle approval exceptions on the Edit Invoice and Manage Invoices pages. You can select from the following actions:

- Initiate
- Withdraw
- Hold
- Force approve
- Resubmit

Initiate

This action starts the approval workflow and routes the invoice to the applicable approvers. The approval status on the invoice changes from **Required** to **Initiated**.

Withdraw

This action cancels all pending workflow processes and open notifications. The approval status on the invoice changes from **Initiated** to **Withdrawn**.

Hold

The **Hold** action delays the invoice approval. The approval status on the invoice changes from **Required** to **Held from Approval**. The invoice still requires approval before it can be paid, and you must initiate approval at a later time.

Force Approve

You may have to force approve an invoice, for example, if an invoice must be paid immediately. Before you can select this action, you must have the appropriate privileges and enable the **Allow force approval** option on the Manage Invoice Options page. The approval status on the invoice changes to **Manually approved**.

Note: The Accounts Payable Manager job role can force approve invoices.

Resubmit

You can resubmit an invoice for approval when:

- The approval status on the invoice is:
 - Rejected



- Withdrawn
- Held from approval
- Resubmit for approval
- The approval status on the invoice is Workflow approved or Manually approved and at least one of the following invoice attributes has changed:
 - Invoice amount
 - Line amount
 - Distribution combination
 - Distribution set
 - Tax amount
 - Line added
 - Line canceled

B2B XML Invoices: How They're Processed

Oracle Fusion Payables provides an inbound Oracle B2B flow for receiving supplier invoices in XML format.

Oracle B2B Server is an Oracle SOA Suite component that manages interactions between trading partners, such as suppliers and deploying companies. Trading partners can communicate electronically by sending documents in XML format using B2B. B2B XML invoices use the same XML standard developed by the Open Applications Group (OAG), 171_Process_Invoice_002 (version 7.2.1).

Settings That Affect B2B XML Invoice Processing

A customer or deploying company has an agreement with a supplier to receive invoices in OAG XML format.

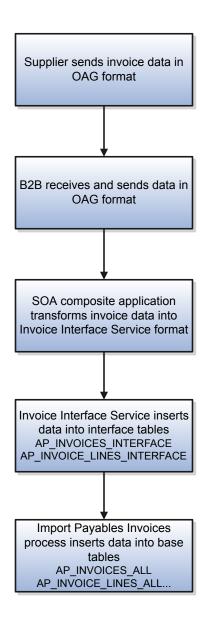
The customer configures B2B to receive electronic communications from the supplier and assigns a Site Code to the supplier site that's sending the B2B invoices. In the invoice header of the invoice payload, the supplier has to provide the B2B Site Code. The B2B Site Code is populated in the cpartnerd<

The supplier registers in Oracle Supplier Network and prepares an invoice payload in OAG format to send to the customer.



How B2B XML Invoices Are Processed

This figure shows the data flow for the B2B XML invoice process.



This table describes the process flow in more detail.

Performed By	Description
Supplier	Signs in to Oracle Supplier Network and uploads the invoice payload, which contains one or more invoices in OAG format.



Performed By	Description	
B2B Server	Receives the payload in OAG format from Oracle Supplier Network and passes it into the SOA composite application.	
SOA composite application	Transforms the OAG format payload into the web service format and calls the Invoice Interface Service.	
Invoice Interface Service	Takes the transformed invoice payload and inserts data into the Payables interface tables AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE and AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.	
Payables supervisor	Submits the Import Payables Invoices process with a Source of B2B XML invoice . Alternatively, the process is scheduled to run automatically.	
Import Payables Invoices process	Creates Payables invoices from invoice records that successfully pass import validations.	
Internal Payables user	Reviews the report generated by the Import Payables Invoices process and identifies import rejections. Contacts the supplier for instruction on how to resolve the following rejections:	
	 Billed quantity is below zero Can match to only one line Duplicate invoice number Duplicate line number Inconsistent currency information Inconsistent PO line information Inconsistent PO supplier information Inconsistent price and quantity Invalid invoice amount Invalid item Invalid PO information Invalid PO number Invalid PO release information Invalid PO release number Invalid PO schedule Invalid quantity Invalid unit price Missing PO number No PO line number No PO line number No blanket PO release information 	
Payables supervisor	Runs or schedules the processes that validate and create accounting for the invoices that imported successfully.	

The XML invoice process has the following limitations:

- All invoices in one XML message must be from the same supplier and supplier site.
- Tax only invoices aren't supported.
- New fields can't be added in the user area. Only descriptive flexfields are supported.



- The order of the invoice lines within an invoice in the invoice payload might not be preserved. For invoices created from the payload, item lines appear first, followed by charge lines, and then tax lines.
- The following invoices structures are supported:

<PROCESS INVOICE>

INVHEADER (Invoice header)

INVLINE (Item line)

INVCHARGE (Freight or miscellaneous charge line)

INVTAX within INVLINE (This tax line has the same LINE_GROUP_NUMBER as the Item line.)

INVTAX (This tax line doesn't have a LINE_GROUP_NUMBER because it's prorated across all taxable Item lines in the invoice.)

- The following invoice structures aren't supported:
 - o invtax and invcharge within invheader
 - INVCHARGE WITHIN INVLINE

Open Interface Import: How Invoices Are Imported

Use the Import Payables Invoices process to create invoices from invoice records in the Oracle Fusion Payables open interface tables. After the import is complete, you can search for the invoices in Payables and validate them.

Note: You can load data to interface tables using predefined templates and the Load Interface File for Import scheduled process, which are both part of the External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud. For more information about file-based data import, see the File Based Data Import guide for your cloud services.

Settings That Affect Open Interface Import

This table describes the parameters for submitting the import invoices process.

Parameter	Description
Business unit	Specify the business unit.
Ledger	Specify the ledger.
Source	Select the source for the invoices being imported.
Import Set	To limit the import to invoices with a particular import set in the Payables open interface tables, you can specify that set. You can import data for the same source by specifying a unique import set for each request. This reduces the import processing time. The process imports the data with the source and group combination that you specify.



Parameter	Description
Invoice Group	Specify the name of an invoice group. If you're importing invoice records for the Spreadsheet source, enter the Spreadsheet invoice group name.
Hold	To apply a hold to all imported invoices, specify the hold name.
Hold Reason	Edit or accept the invoice hold reason description.
Accounting Date	Specify an accounting date. The date is assigned to any invoice in the batch that doesn't already have an accounting date at the line or header level. If you don't enter a date here, or at the invoice header or line, then import uses the accounting date basis to assign the date.
	Note: The Accounting Date Basis option is set on the Manage Invoice Options page.
Purge	Select whether to delete all successfully imported invoice records that match the business unit, source, and import set, from the interface tables. Successful records are always purged based on business unit, source, and import set. So records that were processed in any earlier run are also purged in the current run if the three parameters match. Records for invoices that haven't been created yet remain in the tables.
Summarize Report	Select whether to summarize the audit portion of the Payables Open Invoices Interface Import Report.
	Note: If you don't summarize and you're importing a large number of invoice records, the report could be very long.

How Invoices Are Imported

Submit the Import Payables Invoices process from the Manage Scheduled Processes page. Successfully imported invoices have distributions and installments and can be queried, modified, and validated. The import process rejects invoice records with insufficient or invalid data. The process produces a report so you can review the invoices that weren't imported. You can use the Correct Import Errors task to fix the problems that are identified in the report and then resubmit the import process.

You can override system-generated default values for certain columns in the interface tables by specifying a value of #NULL for those columns. Use the number sign (#) followed by **NULL** when all of the following apply:

- The column isn't required and has logic to assign default values.
- You don't want to provide a value for the column and you want to override the system-generated default value.

When a column has a value of #NULL, the system-generated defaults are ignored and the invoices are loaded into the interface tables with a null value.

This table lists the interface tables and columns that accept a value of #NULL.

Open Interface Table	Column
AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE	AWT_GROUP_NAME



Open Interface Table	Column
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	BANK_ CHARGE_BEARER
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	DOC_CATEGORY_CODE
	Note: For the DOC_CATEGORY_CODE column, a #NULL value can be used only when the Sequential Numbering Enforced profile is set to Partially Used.
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	EXCLUSIVE_ PAYMENT_FLAG
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	PAY_ GROUP_ LOOKUP_CODE
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	PAYMENT_ REASON_CODE
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	PAYMENT_ REASON_ COMMENTS
AP_ INVOICES_ INTERFACE	SETTLEMENT_ PRIORITY
AP_ INVOICE_ LINES_ INTERFACE	AWT_GROUP_NAME
AP_ INVOICE_ LINES_ INTERFACE	DISTRIBUTION_ SET_NAME

Related Topics

- External Data Integration Services for Oracle Cloud: Overview
- File Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud

Invoice Open Interface Table AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE

This table stores invoice header information for import into Oracle Fusion Payables base tables.

The Import Payables Invoices process builds Payables invoices based on the invoice records in the Payables open interface tables. After the import process builds the invoices, the invoices can be viewed, modified, and validated on the Manage Invoices page. The invoice data includes Oracle B2B XML invoices from your suppliers and invoice records that you entered on the invoice spreadsheet.

INVOICE_ID

Unique identifier for the invoice. You assign the same value to the invoice's lines in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table to identify the data as belonging to the same invoice.

Validation

None.



None.

INVOICE NUM

Enter the invoice number. If you don't enter a value, the system date at the time of import is used as the default invoice number. If you enter more than one invoice for a supplier, enter unique invoice numbers instead of accepting the default value. The import process rejects invoices with duplicate invoice numbers.

Validation

Must be a unique number for the supplier. If you assign a duplicate invoice number for the supplier, the import process doesn't create an invoice from this record.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.INVOICE NUM

INVOICE_TYPE_LOOKUP_CODE

Type of invoice: CREDIT or STANDARD. If you don't enter a value, the import process assigns a value based on the value in the INVOICE_AMOUNT column. If the INVOICE_AMOUNT value is less than zero, the invoice type is Credit. If the INVOICE_AMOUNT value is zero or greater, the invoice type is Standard.

Validation

The value must be CREDIT or STANDARD and the invoice type must correspond with the invoice amount.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.INVOICE_TYPE_LOOKUP_CODE

INVOICE_DATE

Date of the invoice. If you don't enter a value, the date that you submit the import process is used as the invoice date. Also if the Enable Legal Entity Time Zone profile is enabled, the invoice date is the date of the legal entity time zone.

The import process might use the invoice date as the terms date and the accounting date, depending on the invoice options setup. If the **Accounting Date Basis** option is set to **Invoice**, the invoice date must be in an open or future period.

Validation

The value must be in a valid date format.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.INVOICE_DATE



PO NUMBER

Number of the purchase order to which you are matching the invoice. If you enter a value, the import process uses the purchase order information to create distributions and populate various columns in the AP INVOICE DISTRIBUTIONS ALL table. If you don't create invoices from a spreadsheet, the import process uses the PO NUMBER value to derive the AP INVOICES ALL. VENDOR ID table column. The import process uses the PO NUMBER to derive the AP INVOICES ALL. VENDOR ID table column if you don't specify a supplier. Also, if you don't specify the supplier site, the PO_NUMBER could be used to derive the AP_INVOICES_ALL.VENDOR_SITE_ID table column.



Note: To match to a purchase order, you don't have to enter a value here if you enter a value in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.PO_NUMBER table column.

Validation

The value must match a valid, approved, open purchase order for the supplier. The purchase order must not have a status of finally matched. You can obtain a list of valid values from the PO HEADERS.SEGMENT1 table column.

Destination

None.

VENDOR ID

Internal identifier for the supplier. You must identify the supplier by entering a value for one of the following columns in this table: VENDOR ID, VENDOR NUM, VENDOR SITE ID, or PO NUMBER.

Validation

The ID you enter must be for an existing, valid supplier. You can obtain a list of valid values from the POZ SUPPLIERS.VENDOR ID table column.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.VENDOR_ID

VENDOR NUM

Number of the supplier. You must identify the supplier by entering a value for one of the following columns in this table: VENDOR ID, VENDOR NUM, VENDOR SITE ID, VENDOR SITE CODE, or PO NUMBER.

Validation

The number you enter must be for an existing, valid supplier. You can obtain a list of valid values from POZ_SUPPLIERS.VENDOR_ID.

Destination

None. The import process uses this value to derive the AP INVOICES ALL.VENDOR ID table column.



VENDOR_NAME

Name of the supplier. You must identify the supplier by entering a value for one of the following columns in this table: VENDOR_ID, VENDOR_NUM, VENDOR_SITE_ID, VENDOR_SITE CODE, or PO_NUMBER.

Validation

The name you enter must be an existing, valid, active supplier. You can obtain a list of valid values from the POZ SUPPLIERS V.VENDOR NAME table column.

Destination

None. The import process uses this value to populate the AP_INVOICES_ALL.VENDOR_ID table column.

VENDOR SITE ID

Internal identifier for the supplier site. If you don't provide a valid value in the VENDOR_SITE_CODE or VENDOR_SITE_ID columns, the import process searches for the site in the following order:

- 1. Primary pay site for supplier if the supplier has site assignments for the invoice ORG_ID column
- 2. Single existing pay site for supplier if the supplier has site assignments for the invoice ORG ID column
- 3. Purchase order number matched at the header level

The import process rejects the invoice if it can't identify a valid supplier site.

Validation

The ID that you enter must be for a valid supplier pay site for the supplier that you specify in the VENDOR_NUM or VENDOR_ID columns. You can obtain a list of valid values from POZ_SUPPLIER_SITES_V.VENDOR_SITE_CODE table columns.

Destination

AP INVOICES_ALL.VENDOR_SITE_ID

VENDOR SITE CODE

Name of the supplier site. If you don't provide a valid value in the VENDOR_SITE_CODE or VENDOR_SITE_ID columns, the import process searches for the site in the following order:

- 1. Primary pay site for the supplier if the supplier has site assignments for the invoice ORG_ID column
- 2. Single existing pay site for the supplier if the supplier has site assignments for the invoice ORG_ID column
- 3. Purchase order number matched at the header level

The import process rejects the invoice if it can't identify a valid supplier site.

Validation

This must be a valid, active supplier pay site for the supplier that you specify in the VENDOR_NUM or VENDOR_ID columns. You can obtain a list of valid values from POZ_SUPPLIER_SITES_V.VENDOR_SITE_CODE table columns.



None. The import process uses this value to derive the AP_INVOICES_ALL.VENDOR_SITE_ID table column.

INVOICE_AMOUNT

Amount of the invoice. Don't exceed the precision of the currency for the invoice. For example, if you're entering an amount in US dollars, don't enter more than two numbers after the decimal point.

Validation

Must correspond to the invoice type. For example, STANDARD invoices must have an amount of zero or greater.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.INVOICE_AMOUNT

INVOICE_CURRENCY_CODE

Currency for the invoice. If you don't enter a value, the supplier site provides the default currency during import.

Validation

If you enter a code, you must enter a valid, active currency from the FND_CURRENCIES.CURRENCY_CODE table column.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.INVOICE_CURRENCY_CODE

EXCHANGE_RATE

Invoice conversion rate for a foreign currency invoice. If the **Require conversion rate entry** option is enabled, you must provide either a conversion rate or sufficient information to derive the conversion rate. If the EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE column is User, you must provide a value for the EXCHANGE_RATE column.

If you didn't enter the invoice in a spreadsheet and the EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE is Spot or Corporate, the import process supplies the conversion rate value. If the entered currency has a fixed rate to your ledger currency, the import process overwrites any value you enter with the fixed rate. You can review the import process log file for conversion rate overwrites.

Validation

If you entered the invoice in the invoice spreadsheet, don't overwrite the value that the spreadsheet provides or the import process rejects the invoice.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.EXCHANGE RATE



EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE

Type of rate for converting the entered currency to the ledger currency. If the value in the INVOICE_CURRENCY_CODE column is a foreign currency, enter a conversion rate type. You can enter a predefined or user-defined conversion rate type.

If the invoice has a foreign currency and you don't enter a value, the import process uses the rate type from the common options page. If the entered currency and the ledger currency are associated fixed-rate currencies, such as EUR and another EMU currency, enter EMU Fixed.

Validation

If you use a Spot, Corporate, or any user-defined rate type, the import process validates the value against the GL_DAILY_RATES table. If you use EMU Fixed, the import process provides the conversion rate. If you provide User as the conversion rate type, you must enter a value for the EXCHANGE_RATE column.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.EXCHANGE RATE TYPE

EXCHANGE DATE

Enter a value if you enter a foreign currency in the CURRENCY_CODE column. The date that you enter determines the conversion rate for a foreign currency invoice with a Spot, Corporate, or user-defined rate type. If you leave this column null, the import process uses the invoice accounting date.

Validation

Must be in the valid date format.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.EXCHANGE_DATE

TERMS ID

Internal identifier for the payment terms. To specify payment terms, you must enter a value in only one of the following columns: TERMS NAME or TERMS ID.

The import process searches for payment terms in the following order:

- 1. Invoice header record TERMS ID or TERMS NAME
- 2. Terms for the purchase order number in the invoice header
- 3. Terms for the purchase orders that one or more lines are matched directly or indirectly through a receipt. This applies only when one set of terms is represented.
- 4. Supplier site
- 5. Payment terms that are specified on Manage Invoice Options page

If none of these sources has a value for payment terms, the import process rejects the invoice. For calendar-based payment terms, if a period isn't defined for the terms date, the import process uses the terms date as the installment due date.



Validation

Terms must be valid terms in the AP_TERMS table.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.TERMS_ID

TERMS NAME

Payment terms used to create invoice installments. To specify payment terms, you must enter a value in only one of the following columns: TERMS_NAME or TERMS_ID.

The import process searches for payment terms in the following order:

- 1. Invoice header record TERMS_ID or TERMS_NAME
- 2. Terms for the purchase order number in the invoice header
- 3. Terms for the purchase orders that one or more lines are matched directly or indirectly through a receipt. This applies only when one set of terms is represented.
- 4. Supplier site
- 5. Payment terms that are specified on the Manage Invoice Options page

If none of the sources has a value for payment terms, the import process rejects the invoice. For calendar-based payment terms, if a period isn't defined for the terms date, the import process uses the terms date as the installment due date.

Validation

Terms must be valid, active terms in the AP_TERMS table.

Destination

None. The import process might use this value to derive a value for AP INVOICES ALL.TERMS ID.

DESCRIPTION

Enter the description for the invoice. If you're matching to a purchase order and don't enter a value, the import process uses the item description from the purchase order line.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.DESCRIPTION

AWT GROUP ID

Internal identifier for the withholding tax group. The import process assigns the tax group to the invoice line unless you specified a withholding tax group in any of the following table columns: AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_ID, AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_NAME.



If you don't provide a value and withholding tax is enabled, the import process searches for the withholding tax group in the following order:

- 1. Supplier site default value
- 2. Tax reporting and withholding tax options

Validation

The value must be valid and active in AP_AWT_GROUPS.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.AWT_GROUP_ID, only if you don't enter another value for AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_ID or AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_NAME

AWT_GROUP_NAME

Name of the withholding tax group. The import process assigns the tax group to the invoice line unless you specified a withholding tax group in any of the following table columns: AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_ID, AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_NAME.

Validation

Value must be valid and active in AP_AWT_GROUPS.

Destination

None.

LAST UPDATE DATE

Who column that indicates the date and time of the last update of the row.

Validation

Must be in the valid date format.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.LAST UPDATED DATE, AP PAYMENT SCHEDULES.LAST UPDATED DATE

LAST_UPDATED_BY

Who column that indicates the user who last updated the row.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICES_ALL.LAST_UPDATED_BY, AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES.LAST_UPDATED_BY

LAST UPDATE LOGIN

Who column indicating the user who last updated the row.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.AP_LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN, AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES.AP_LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN

CREATION DATE

Who column that indicates the date and time of the creation of the row.

Validation

Must be in the valid date format.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.CREATION DATE, AP PAYMENT SCHEDULES.CREATION DATE

CREATED BY

Who column that indicates the user who created the row.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.CREATED_BY, AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES.CREATED_BY

ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY

Enter the descriptive flexfield category for the descriptive flexfield information you want to import.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICES_ALL.ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

ATTRIBUTE1-15

Enter descriptive flexfield information. The structure of the information, such as data types and value sets, must match the structure of the global descriptive flexfield segments that you defined. If the structure doesn't match, you may encounter validation problems on invoice pages.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.ATTRIBUTE1-15

GLOBAL ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY

Enter the descriptive flexfield category for the global descriptive flexfield information that you want to import.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.GLOBAL ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY

GLOBAL ATTRIBUTE1-20

Enter descriptive flexfield information. The structure of the information, such as data types and value sets, must match the structure of the global descriptive flexfield segments that you defined. If the structure doesn't match, you may encounter validation problems on invoice pages.

Validation

If you're using a localization that uses the global descriptive flexfield, you must enter the appropriate attribute values or the import process rejects the invoice.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1-20

STATUS

Status of the data in or after the import process. Don't enter a value in this column. This column is for internal use only.



Validation

None.

Destination

None.

SOURCE

Source of the invoice data. You can define additional sources on the Manage Payables Lookups page. If you defined additional sources, use a unique source name for each type of source. The source name also determines which records the import process selects. You specify a source name when you submit the import process.

Validation

If you don't use a predefined source, you must enter the name exactly as you defined it for the lookup value. The lookup value must have the type SOURCE.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.SOURCE

GROUP_ID

Identifier for this batch. When you submit the import process, you must specify a source and you can optionally specify a group. Processing records by group enables you to concurrently import or purge records for the same source. You might want to assign a group ID if you're processing a large number of records.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

REQUEST ID

The application populates this field with the request ID number for the import process. Leave this column null.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.



PAYMENT_CURRENCY_CODE

Currency for the payment.

Validation

This must be a valid, active currency from the FND_CURRENCIES.CURRENCY_CODE table column.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.PAYMENT_CURRENCY_CODE

DOC CATEGORY CODE

If you're using automatic sequential numbering, the import process uses this column to assign a document category to the invoice. If you enable the **Allow Document Category Override** option, you can enter a document category other than STANDARD or CREDIT. If you don't enter a value, the import process uses STANDARD if the invoice is zero or positive, and CREDIT if the invoice is negative.

Validation

The value is a valid value in the AP_INVOICES_ALL.FND_DOC_SEQUENCE_ CATEGORIES table column. The document category must have an active, automatic sequence assigned to it. If you enter STANDARD, the invoice amount must be positive, and if you enter CREDIT, the invoice amount must be negative.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.DOC_CATEGORY_CODE

VOUCHER NUM

If you use manual sequential numbering, enter a unique value for the voucher number you want to assign to the invoice. The number should not exceed nine digits or processing problems could occur.

Validation

If you provide a voucher number and the **Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables** ledger option is set to **Yes**, the import process rejects the invoice. If you require manual voucher numbering during import, you must set the **Sequencing By** ledger option to **No sequencing**.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL. VOUCHER NUM

PAY GROUP LOOKUP CODE

Pay group that the invoice is assigned to. Used to group a category of suppliers or invoices into a single pay run. If you don't enter a value, the supplier site provides the default value. If the supplier site doesn't have a pay group, the supplier provides the default value. If neither the supplier nor supplier site has a value, the import process uses the default pay group from the Manage Invoice Options page.



Validation

The value must be a valid and active value in the AP_LOOKUP_CODES.LOOKUP_CODE table column, where the LOOKUP_TYPE PAY GROUP.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.PAY_GROUP_LOOKUP_CODE

GOODS RECEIVED DATE

This value is used as the terms date if the TERMS_DATE column is blank and the **Terms Date Basis** invoice option is **Goods received date**.

Validation

The value must have a valid date format.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.GOODS_RECEIVED_DATE

INVOICE_RECEIVED_DATE

Date when you received the invoice. This value is used as the terms date if the TERMS_DATE column is blank and the **Terms Date Basis** invoice option is **Invoice received date**.

Validation

The value must have a valid date format.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.INVOICE_RECEIVED_DATE

ORG_ID

Identifier of the business unit associated with the invoice. Spreadsheet invoices are assigned the ID that's associated with the user's job role. If the column has no value, the import process uses the business unit that's associated with the job role that submitted the import.

Validation

Must be a valid business unit. Invoices matched to a purchase order must use a business unit consistent with the purchase order.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.ORG ID



GL DATE

The accounting date for the invoice. If the invoice is matched to a purchase order, invoice distributions are created immediately. The import process searches the following sources in the order listed, for an accounting date to assign to the invoice distributions:

- Invoice line record
- Invoice header record
- · Accounting date parameter from the import submission
- Accounting date basis invoice option
- Note: For the accounting date basis search:
 - If the basis is **Goods received or invoice date**, the goods received date is used unless it doesn't exist. In that case, the invoice date is used as the accounting date.
 - If the basis is **Goods received or system date**, the goods received date is used unless it doesn't exist. In that case, the system date at import time is used as the accounting date.

If the invoice accounting date is in a future Payables period, you can account for the invoice but you can't pay it.

Validation

Must be in valid date format. The date must be in an open or future accounting period.

Destination

The AP_INVOICES_ALL.ACCOUNTING_DATE table column if no value is provided at the line level.

ACCTS PAY CODE COMBINATION ID

Value for the accounts payable liability account. If you don't provide a value, the import process uses the account from the supplier site.

Validation

Must be a valid account for the chart of accounts.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.ACCTS PAY CODE COMBINATION ID

EXCLUSIVE PAYMENT FLAG

Indicates whether to pay an invoice with its own payment document, without including other invoices for the supplier.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICES_ALL.EXCLUSIVE_PAYMENT_FLAG

OPERATING UNIT

Name of the business unit that processes invoices for purchase orders raised by one or more requisitioning business units.

Validation

If you populate both the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE.ORG_ID and AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE.OPERATING_UNIT columns and they don't match or are inconsistent, the import process rejects the invoice.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.ORG ID

SETTLEMENT PRIORITY

Instruction to a bank that indicates the priority for executing a payment.

BANK CHARGE BEARER

The bearer of the bank charge cost.

PAYMENT_REASON_CODE

Code that provides the payment system or bank with additional details about the reason for the payment.

PAYMENT_REASON_COMMENTS

Reason for the payment.

LEGAL_ENTITY_ID

The internal unique identifier for a legal entity. Enter a value in either this column or the LEGAL_ENTITY_NAME column.

Validation

Provide a value when matching to a purchase order. The import process uses the legal entity ID to identify the correct purchase order.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.LEGAL_ENTITY_ID



LEGAL ENTITY NAME

The legal entity that owns the invoice. Enter a value in either this column or the LEGAL_ENTITY_ID column. If you enter a legal entity name, the import process derives the legal entity identifier.

Validation

Provide a value when matching to a PO. The import process uses the legal entity name to identify the correct purchase order.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.LEGAL_ENTITY_ID

AMOUNT_APPLICABLE_TO_DISCOUNT

Invoice amount applicable to discount.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.AMOUNT_APPLICABLE_TO_DISCOUNT

PREPAY NUM

Invoice number of an existing, fully paid prepayment with the same supplier site as the invoice the prepayment is being applied to. Leave blank to apply all available prepayments in chronological order, starting with the oldest prepayment, up to the prepayment amount.

If the PREPAY_APPLY_AMOUNT column value exceeds the amount available on the specified prepayment, the import process applies the specified prepayment first. The process then applies the remaining available prepayments starting with the oldest, up to the specified PREPAY_APPLY_AMOUNT column value.

Validation

The prepayment must have a settlement date on or before the system date, must be fully paid, and can't be fully applied. In addition, the prepayment must have a type of Temporary, and have the same invoice and payment currency as the invoice. Also, the business unit of the prepayment invoice and the Standard invoice must be the same.

Destination

None. The import process uses this information to populate the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PREPAY_DISTRIBUTION_ID table column.

PREPAY_APPLY_AMOUNT

Amount of prepayment to apply to the invoice.



Validation

Must not exceed the amount of the unpaid invoice or available prepayments. Can't be zero or a negative number.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PREPAY_APPLY_AMOUNT

PREPAY GL DATE

Accounting date for the application of the prepayment. The import process uses this date as the accounting date on the prepayment type distribution of the imported invoice. If you don't enter a value, the import process uses the system date as the prepayment accounting date.

Validation

The date must be in an open or future period.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ACCOUNTING_DATE

INVOICE INCLUDES PREPAY FLAG

A value of **Y** indicates that the invoice amount was reduced by a prepayment. The import process doesn't reduce the paid amount by the prepayment that's applied to it.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE_LINES_ALL.INVOICE_INCLUDES_PREPAY_FLAG

VENDOR EMAIL ADDRESS

Supplier e-mail for B2B XML invoice rejections. Oracle B2B populates this column when loading XML invoice records to Payables.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.



TERMS_DATE

The payment terms start date. If left null, the import process derives the value based on the **Terms Date Basis** invoice option if you provided a value for the column.

Validation

The value must have a valid date format.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.TERMS_DATE

REQUESTER_ID

Identifier of the person who requested the goods or services on the invoice. If you use the invoice approval workflow, you can define rules that use this value to generate a hierarchical list of approvers for the invoice.

Validation

This ID must correspond to a valid, existing employee.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.REQUESTER_ID

EXTERNAL_DOC_REF

Identifier that your supplier assigns to the invoice record.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_NAME

Supplier that receives payment on behalf of the supplier on the invoice.

Validation

The name that you enter must be an existing, valid, active supplier. The POZ_SUPPLIERS_V.VENDOR_NAME table column has a valid list of values. The POZ_SUPPLIERS_V.PARTY_ID table column for the supplier name must have a valid value in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID table column.



AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES_ALL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_NAME

REMIT TO SUPPLIER ID

Identifier for the supplier that receives payment on behalf of the supplier on the invoice.

Validation

The ID that you enter must be for an existing, valid supplier. The POZ_SUPPLIERS.VENDOR_ID table column has a valid list of values. The POZ_SUPPLIERS_V.PARTY_ID table column for the supplier must have a valid value in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID table column.

Destination

AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES_ALL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID

REMIT TO ADDRESS NAME

Address belonging to the supplier or party that receives payment.

Validation

The name that you enter must be an existing, valid, active address for the supplier you specify in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID table column. The HZ_PARTY_SITES.PARTY_SITE_NAME table column has a list of valid values. The HZ_PARTY_SITES.PARTY_SITE_NAME table column for the address must have a valid value in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_ADDRESS_ID table column.

Destination

None. The import process uses this value to derive the value for the AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES_ALL.REMIT_TO_ADDRESS_ID table column.

REMIT_TO_ADDRESS_ID

Identifier for the address belonging to the supplier or party that receives payment.

Validation

The ID that you enter must be an existing, valid, active address for the supplier you specify in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID table column. The HZ_PARTY_SITES.PARTY_SITE_ID table column has a valid list of values. The HZ_PARTY_SITES.PARTY_SITE_ID table column for the address must have a valid value in the POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.REMIT_TO_ADDRESS_ID table column.

Destination

AP PAYMENT SCHEDULES ALL.REMIT TO ADDRESS ID



RELATIONSHIP_ID

Identifier for a third-party payment relationship.

Validation

The ID that you enter must be an existing, valid, active third-party relationship. The POZ_SUP_THIRDPARTY_PAYMENT_REL.RELATIONSHIP_ID table column has a valid list of values.

Destination

AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES_ALL.RELATIONSHIP_ID

REMIT TO SUPPLIER NUM

Unique number to identify a supplier.

Validation

The number that you enter must be an existing, valid supplier. The POZ_SUPPLIERS_V.SEGMENT1 table column has a valid list of values.

Destination

None. The import process uses this value to derive the values of the AP_PAYMENT_SCHEDULES_ALL.REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_NAME or REMIT_TO_SUPPLIER_ID table columns.

BUDGET_DATE

Budget date for invoices that require budgetary control. If populated, the BUDGET_DATE column in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table takes precedence over this column. If neither table has a budget date, the import process uses the **Budget Date Basis** invoice option to determine the budget date for the invoice.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL.BUDGET_DATE

FIRST PARTY REGISTRATION ID

The first-party registration unique identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICES ALL.FIRST PARTY REGISTRATION ID



THIRD_PARTY_REGISTRATION_ID

The third-party registration unique identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_ALL. THIRD_PARTY_REGISTRATION_ID

FIRST_PARTY_REGISTRATION_NUM

The tax registration number of the first party.

Validation

None.

Destination

None. The import process might use this value to derive a value for the AP_INVOICES_ALL.FIRST_PARTY_REGISTRATION_ID table column.

THIRD_PARTY_REGISTRATION_NUM

The tax registration number of the supplier.

Validation

None.

Destination

None. The import process might use this value to derive a value for the AP_INVOICES_ALL.THIRD_PARTY_REGISTRATION_ID table column.

Invoice Open Interface Table AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE

This table stores invoice lines information for import into Oracle Fusion Payables base tables using the Import Payables Invoices process.

Records in the AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE table create one or more invoice distributions. One row may create more than one distribution. For example, if you enter a tax line and prorate it across three item lines, the import process creates three tax invoice distributions.



INVOICE_ID

Enter the INVOICE_ID of the corresponding invoice in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE table. This value is used only to assign lines in this table to invoices in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE table.

Validation

Must match a value in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE.INVOICE_ID table column or the line isn't imported. In addition, the record doesn't appear on the Open Interface Rejections report.

Destination

None.

INVOICE LINE ID

Specify a unique number for each invoice line. If you don't specify a value, this column is populated by the AP INVOICE LINES INTERFACE S sequence.

Validation

Must be a number.

Destination

None.

LINE_NUMBER

Enter a unique number to identify the line.

Validation

Must be a number. If the invoice line has a duplicate line number, the import process rejects the record.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.LINE NUMBER

LINE TYPE LOOKUP CODE

Type of invoice line. Enter the lookup code for the type of invoice line to create from this record.

Validation

Possible values are: ITEM, TAX, MISCELLANEOUS, or FREIGHT. The lookup codes are stored in the AP_LOOKUP_CODES table with the lookup type of INVOICE LINE TYPE.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.LINE_TYPE_LOOKUP_CODE

LINE GROUP NUMBER

To prorate a charge to a group of lines, enter the same number on each item line to which you want to prorate that charge. For example, to prorate tax across two Item lines, enter the same line group number for the two Item lines and the Tax line.

Validation

Must be a positive whole number.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.LINE_GROUP_NUMBER

AMOUNT

The invoice line amount. If you're matching to a purchase order, the AMOUNT is equal to the QUANTITY_INVOICED multiplied by the UNIT PRICE.

Validation

Validated against the invoice type. For example, lines for Standard invoices must have positive amounts. The amount precision is validated against the currency.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.AMOUNT

ACCOUNTING DATE

The accounting date for the invoice lines. During import, the application searches for an accounting date to assign to the invoice line. The application assigns a value from the first source it finds and searches the following sources in this order:

- 1. Invoice line record
- 2. Invoice header record
- 3. Accounting Date parameter from the import process submission
- 4. Accounting Date Basis setting on the Manage Invoice Options page
 - Note: The following occurs if the application searches at the accounting date basis level: If the Accounting Date Basis option is set to Goods received or invoice date, the application uses the goods received date. The application uses the invoice date if the invoice doesn't have a received date for the goods. If the Accounting Date Basis option is set to Goods received or system date, the application uses the goods received date. The application uses the system date at time of import if the invoice doesn't have a received date for the goods.



If the invoice accounting date is in a future Payables period, you can account for the invoice, but you can't pay it.

Validation

Must be in valid date format. The date must be in an open or future accounting period.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.ACCOUNTING DATE

DESCRIPTION

Enter a description to assign to the invoice line. If left blank and you match to a purchase order, import uses the item description on the purchase order line for the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.DESCRIPTION table column.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.DESCRIPTION

PRORATE ACROSS FLAG

If set to **Y** on a non-Item type line, the import process prorates the charge to item lines with the same LINE_GROUP_NUMBER column value. If no LINE_GROUP_NUMBER is specified, the import process prorates the charge to all Item lines. If this column is set to **N**, import doesn't prorate the cost and creates only one distribution.

The import process prorates tax for Tax type lines, freight for Freight type lines, and miscellaneous charges for Miscellaneous type lines. Import creates a distribution line for each line that you prorate the charge to. The expense account of the Item line is assigned to the new invoice distribution.

Validation

Line type must not be Item.

Destination

None.

TAX CODE ID

Identifier for the tax code to be used.

Validation

The TAX CODE ID must be a valid and active value in the AP TAX CODES ALL.TAX ID table column.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_CODE_ID

FINAL_MATCH_FLAG

If you're certain that this is a final match against the purchase order, enter **Y**. If the invoice is matched to a receipt, the import process ignores any value in this column.

Validation

Valid values are Y, N, and null.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.FINAL_MATCH_FLAG

PO HEADER ID

Internal identifier for the purchase order number. To match to a purchase order you can enter values for either the PO_HEADER_ID or PO_NUMBER columns. If you enter the record in the invoice spreadsheet, you must provide a value by entering a purchase order number and specifying a supplier.

Validation

Must be a valid value in the PO_HEADERS.PO_HEADER_ID table column. Must be for the same supplier and can't have a final match status.

Destination

None.

PO_NUMBER

Enter a purchase order number if you are matching to a purchase order. If you are matching to a purchase order, you must enter the PO_NUMBER or PO_HEADER_ID. If you enter supplier information in another column that's different from this purchase order, the application uses the supplier on the purchase order. The import process ignores any other supplier information that you entered.

Validation

Must be a valid purchase order number for the same supplier, and the purchase order should be active and not final matched. If you specify a purchase order in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE table, it must match this purchase order number. The match option for the purchase order shipment must be set to purchase order.

Destination

None. This value is used to enter the AP INVOICE LINES ALL.PO HEADER ID table column.



PO_LINE_ID

Internal identifier for the purchase order line number. If you're matching to a purchase order line, you can specify a value for either the PO LINE ID or the PO LINE NUMBER column.

Validation

Must be a valid value for the PO LINES.PO LINE ID table column.

Destination

This value is used to enter the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PO_LINE_ID table column.

PO LINE NUMBER

To match to a purchase order line, enter a value for either the PO_LINE_NUMBER or PO_LINE_ID column. Alternatively, you can identify a purchase order line number by entering only an ITEM_ID or an ITEM_DESCRIPTION value. If you do this, the value you enter must exactly match the ITEM_ID or ITEM_DESCRIPTION of exactly one purchase order line for the PO_NUMBER.

Validation

Must be a valid value for the PO LINES.PO LINE NUM table column.

Destination

None.

PO_LINE_LOCATION_ID

Internal identifier for purchase order schedule.

Validation

Must be a valid value in the PO_LINE_LOCATIONS.LINE_LOCATION_ID table column for the purchase order. The purchase order schedule can't be finally closed.

Destination

This value is used to enter the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PO_LINE_LOCATION_ID table column.

PO_SHIPMENT_NUM

Number of the purchase order schedule. If you're matching to a purchase order schedule, enter a value for either the PO SHIPMENT NUM or the PO LINE LOCATION ID column.



Alternatively, you can enter a value for the SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE column if exactly one schedule on the purchase order has the SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE that you specify. For example, you enter a SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE of Taipei for a purchase order with exactly one schedule with the location Taipei.

Validation

Must be a valid value for the PO_LINE_LOCATIONS.SHIPMENT_NUM table column. The purchase order schedule can't be finally closed.

Destination

None.

PO_DISTRIBUTION_ID

Internal identifier for purchase order distribution number. If you're matching to a purchase order distribution, you can enter a value for either the PO_DISTRIBUTION_ID or the PO_DISTRIBUTION_NUM column.

Validation

Must be a valid value in the PO_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.PO_DISTRIBUTION_ID table column.

Destination

This value is used to enter the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PO_DISTRIBUTION_ID table column.

PO_DISTRIBUTION_NUM

Purchase order distribution number. If you're matching to a distribution, you must enter a value for either the PO_DISTRIBUTION_NUM or PO_DISTRIBUTION_ID column.

Validation

Must match a distribution number on the purchase order and must be a valid value for PO DISTRIBUTIONS.PO DISTRIBUTION NUM.

Destination

None.

INVENTORY_ITEM_ID

Inventory item identifier on the purchase order. Used during purchase order matching.

If you have limited purchase order information, you can enter an inventory item and the import process attempts to match to a purchase order line. For example, a supplier has one purchase order for personal computers that includes a single line for monitors. To match to the line with monitors if you don't know the purchase order number, enter the proper INVENTORY ITEM ID value for the monitors. The import process matches to the correct purchase order line for the monitors.



Must match the purchase order EGP_SYSTEM_ITEMS.INVENTORY_ITEM_ID table column for exactly one line.

Destination

This value is used to enter the AP INVOICE LINES ALL.INVENTORY ITEM ID table column.

ITEM_DESCRIPTION

Exact description of the item on the purchase order. Used during purchase order line matching.

If you have limited purchase order information, you can enter a description and the import process attempts to match to a purchase order line. For example, a purchase order has one line for books and one line for software and you don't know which line is for which item. You can enter the exact description for the books item and the import process matches to the correct purchase order line.

Validation

Must match the PO LINES.ITEM DESCRIPTION table column.

Destination

This value is used to enter the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ITEM_DESCRIPTION table column.

QUANTITY INVOICED

Number of units invoiced. For example if there are five chairs on the invoice, enter 5. If you enter a value for the UNIT_PRICE column and leave this column blank, the import process calculates the invoiced quantity. The process divides the AMOUNT column value by the UNIT_PRICE column value.

If the invoice match option on the purchase order schedule is **Receipt**, import reviews all receipts that have unbilled quantities for the purchase order schedule. Import then matches the billed quantity on the invoice to these receipts starting with the oldest receipt that has an unbilled quantity. Import then fills each unbilled receipt quantity up to the amount of the invoice billed quantity. If the invoice quantity exceeds all available unbilled receipt quantities for the purchase order schedule, import updates the newest unbilled quantity with the excess.

Validation

Must be a positive number if AMOUNT for this line is positive and a negative number if AMOUNT is negative.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.QUANTITY INVOICED

SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE

To match to a purchase order schedule when either the PO_SHIPMENT_NUM or PO_LINE_LOCATION_ID columns are blank, you can enter a value for this column. One schedule on the purchase order must have the



SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE value that you specify. For example, you enter a SHIP_TO_LOCATION_CODE of Taipei for a purchase order with exactly one schedule with the value Taipei.

You can also provide this value for unmatched invoices.

Validation

Validations are performed in the following order: 1. Must be an existing, active value in the HR_LOCATIONS table with the SHIP_TO_SITE_FLAG column set to **Y**. 2. Must be an existing, active value for the PO_LINE_LOCATIONS.SHIP_TO_LOCATION_ID table column.

Destination

None.

UNIT_PRICE

Unit price for purchase order matched invoice items. Must be positive for standard invoices and negative for credit memos.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.UNIT_PRICE

DISTRIBUTION_SET_ID

Internal identifier for the distribution set. During import, distributions are created only for matched lines. The DISTRIBUTION_SET_NAME or DISTRIBUTION_SET_ID column is populated for unmatched invoices, and distributions for such invoices aren't automatically created through import.

Don't enter a value here if you're matching this line to a purchase order, prorating, or entering an account.

Validation

Must be an existing, active value for the AP_DISTRIBUTION_SETS.DISTRIBUTION_SET_ID table column.

Destination

None.

DISTRIBUTION SET NAME

Name of the distribution set. During import, distributions are created only for matched lines. The DISTRIBUTION_SET_NAME or DISTRIBUTION_SET_ID column is populated for unmatched invoices and distributions for these invoices aren't automatically created through import. If you enter a value here, you don't have to enter the corresponding value for DISTRIBUTION SET ID.



Don't enter a value in this column if you're matching to a purchase order, prorating, or entering an account.

Validation

Must be an existing, active value for the AP_DISTRIBUTION_SETS_ALL.DISTRIBUTION_SET_NAME table column. If you're matching to a purchase order and enter a value in this column, the import process rejects the invoice.

Destination

None.

DIST_CODE_CONCATENATED

The general ledger account to which the distribution amount is charged.

Validation

The account combination must be valid and in the exact flexfield structure that you defined for your Ledger.

Destination

None. This value may be used to enter a value for the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.DIST_CODE_COMBINATION_ID table column.

DIST CODE COMBINATION ID

Internal identifier for the general ledger account to which the distribution amount is charged. If you enter records in any way other than the invoice spreadsheet, you must provide this value.

Validation

The account combination must be valid and in the exact flexfield structure you have defined for your Ledger. In addition the value must match the GL_CODE_COMBINATIONS.CODE_COMBINATION_ID table column.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.DIST_CODE_COMBINATION_ID

AWT_GROUP_ID

Internal identifier associated with the withholding tax group name. To assign a withholding tax group to the line, you don't have to enter a value if you enter a value for the AWT_GROUP_NAME column.

Validation

Must be a valid, active value in the AP_AWT_GROUPS.GROUP_ID table column.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.AWT GROUP ID



AWT GROUP NAME

Withholding tax group name. When you enter a withholding tax group for a line, all of the withholding taxes in the group are applied to the line. If you don't enter a value for this column, the import process uses the value you entered for the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE.AWT_GROUP_NAME table column. If you didn't enter a value, the import process uses the supplier site value if there is one.

Validation

Must be a valid, active value in the AP_AWT_GROUPS.NAME table column.

Destination

None.

LAST UPDATED BY

Enter the ID of the person who last updated this record, usually the same value as the CREATED_BY column. If you don't enter a value, the import process uses the user ID of the person who submitted the import process.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.LAST_UPDATED_BY

LAST_UPDATE_DATE

Enter the last update date for this record, usually the same date as the CREATION_DATE column. The date is used for reference and audit purposes only.

Validation

Must be in valid date format.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.LAST UPDATE DATE

LAST UPDATE LOGIN

The global user ID of the user who last updated this record.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.LAST_UPDATE_LOGIN

CREATED_BY

Enter the user name of the person or organization who loads this record into the table. If you don't enter a value, the import process uses the user name of the person who submits the import process.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.CREATED BY

CREATION_DATE

Enter the date on which you load this record into the table. This date is used for reference and audit purposes.

Validation

Must be in valid date format.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.CREATION DATE

ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

Enter the descriptive flexfield category for the descriptive flexfield information you want to import for the line.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY

ATTRIBUTE1-15

Enter descriptive flexfield information. The structure of the information, such as data types and value sets, must match the structure of the global descriptive flexfield segments that you defined. If the structure doesn't match, you may encounter validation problems on invoice pages.

If you're using a distribution set that has a descriptive flexfield, any data you enter here overwrites the descriptive flexfield from the distribution set.



The **Transfer PO distribution additional information** option on the Manage Invoice Options page affects these columns. If the option is enabled, the import process uses the purchase order values for any corresponding open interface attribute columns that are null. However, if you enter data for any open interface attribute, then that value is used on the invoice instead of the purchase order value.

If the **Transfer PO distribution additional information** option is disabled, the import process ignores the purchase order flexfield values.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ATTRIBUTE1-15

GLOBAL ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY

Enter the global descriptive flexfield category for the descriptive flexfield information to import for the line.

Validation

None

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE_CATEGORY

GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1-20

Enter global descriptive flexfield information. The structure of the information, such as data types and value sets, must match the structure of the global descriptive flexfield segments that you defined. If the structure doesn't match, you may encounter validation problems on invoice pages.

Validation

If you're using a localization, you must enter appropriate values in this flexfield or import rejects the invoice.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE1-20

PO RELEASE ID

Internal identifier for a purchase order release number. To match to a blanket purchase order you must supply either the RELEASE_NUM or the PO_RELEASE_ID, and provide a shipment number. You can also optionally provide a line number.

Validation

Must match a valid value in the PO RELEASES ALL.PO RELEASE ID table column.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PO_RELEASE_ID

RELEASE NUM

Release number of a blanket purchase order. Used during purchase order matching. To match to a blanket purchase order you must supply either the RELEASE_NUM or the PO_RELEASE_ID.

Validation

Must match a valid value in the PO_RELEASES_ALL.PO_RELEASE_ID table column.

Destination

None.

ACCOUNT SEGMENT

To override the account segment in the account for this line, enter a value. The import process overrides the account segment with this value.

Validation

The value must be a valid value for the account segment of the accounting flexfield.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ACCOUNT_SEGMENT

BALANCING SEGMENT

To override the balancing segment in the account, enter a value. The import process overrides the balancing segment with this value.

Validation

The value must be a valid value for the balancing account segment of the accounting flexfield.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.BALANCING_SEGMENT

COST_CENTER_SEGMENT

To override the cost center in the account, enter a value. The import process overrides the cost center with this value.



The value must be a valid value for the cost center segment of the accounting flexfield.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.COST CENTER SEGMENT

Projects Columns

Enter Projects information in the following columns to associate the invoice distribution created from this record with a project in Projects. If you're using Projects, the expense account is built based on this information.

If the invoice is matched to a purchase order with projects-related information, the import process populates the projects-related columns in the AP_INVOICES and AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL tables.

- PROJECT_ID
- TASK ID
- EXPENDITURE_TYPE
- EXPENDITURE_ITEM_DATE
- EXPENDITURE_ORGANIZATION_ID
- PA_ADDITION_FLAG

In addition, Projects uses the following columns to transfer invoice data:

- PA_QUANTITY
- PA_CC_AR_INVOICE_ID
- PA_CC_AR_INVOICE_LINE_NUM
- REFERENCE 1
- REFERENCE 2
- PA_CC_PROCESSED_CODE

Validation

The information provided in these columns is validated against Projects.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.Projects Columns

STAT AMOUNT

Amount for measuring statistical quantities that's associated with a distribution line. For example, if the unit of measure is barrels, enter the number of barrels.

Validation

You must also enter a valid value for the PO UNIT OF MEASURE column.



AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL.STAT_AMOUNT

TYPE_1099

Income tax type for a United States 1099 reportable supplier. Enter a 1099 Miscellaneous Tax Type. You define a supplier as federally reportable by enabling the **Federal reportable** option on the Manage Suppliers page.

If left null and you match to a purchase order, the purchase order provides the default value, even if it's null.

For unmatched invoices, if you don't use a distribution set, the import process uses the income tax type for the supplier as the default value. If you use a distribution set, the import process uses the default income tax type from the distribution set as the default value. You can enter this field regardless of whether the supplier is defined as a US 1099 supplier. This information is used when you submit the US 1099 Payments Report and the US 1099 Form Reports.

Validation

The value must be a valid and active value in the AP_INCOME_TAX_TYPES table (MISC types 1-14, except MISC9, MISC11 and MISC12). In addition, the supplier must be defined as federally reportable.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TYPE_1099

INCOME_TAX_REGION

If the supplier is a US 1099 supplier, enter the reporting region for the supplier. If you don't enter a value, and you enabled the **Use supplier tax region** option, the import process uses the supplier site income tax region. If you don't enter a value and the **Income Tax Region** option has a value, the import process uses the option value.

Validation

The value must be a valid and active value in the AP_INCOME_TAX_REGIONS.REGION_SHORT_NAME table column. You must also enter a value for the INCOME_TAX_TYPE column.

Destination

AP_INVOICES_DISTRIBUTIONS.INCOME_TAX_REGION

ASSETS_TRACKING_FLAG

Enter **Y** if the invoice distribution should be imported into Oracle Fusion Assets using the Create Mass Additions process. If you don't enter a value, and the line has an Asset type account, this column is automatically set to **Y** during the import process.

Validation

The account must be set up as an existing asset category. In addition, it must be either an asset clearing account or a construction-in-process (CIP) clearing account.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ASSETS_TRACKING_FLAG

PRICE_CORRECTION_FLAG

Indicates if a line creates a price correction. Use a price correction when a supplier sends an invoice for a change in unit price on an invoice already matched to a purchase order. For a price correction, enter the invoice or credit memo, set this indicator to **Y**, and specify the base matched invoice in the PRICE_CORRECT_INV_NUM column.

The import process records and updates the invoiced unit price of previously-matched purchase orders without adjusting billed quantities so you can track price variances. The billed amount on the originally matched purchase order distributions is also updated.

Validation

Valid values are Y, N, and null.

Destination

None.

ORG ID

Identifier for business unit.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

RECEIPT NUMBER

If you're matching to a purchase order receipt, enter the receipt number.

Validation

A purchase order and receipt for the same supplier, supplier site, and currency as the invoice that you're entering must be approved and open. Also, the invoice match option for the purchase order schedule that you're matching to is set to **Receipt**.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.RCV TRANSACTION ID



RECEIPT_LINE_NUMBER

If you're matching to a purchase order receipt, you can specify the receipt line that you're matching to.

Validation

A purchase order and receipt for the same supplier, supplier site, and currency as the invoice you are entering must be approved and open. Also, the invoice match option for the purchase order schedule you're matching to is set to **Receipt**. This must be a valid line number for the receipt.

Destination

None.

MATCH_OPTION

Indicates if an invoice is matched to a purchase order or receipt. When you match to a purchase order or receipt in the invoice spreadsheet, the import process uses the value on the purchase order schedule.

Validation

Must match the value specified in the PO_LINE_LOCATIONS.MATCH_OPTION table column.

Destination

None.

RCV_TRANSACTION_ID

This value specifies a receipt record for matching. This value is used to match Oracle B2B XML invoices to receipts.

Validation

Must be a valid, existing value for the RCV_TRANSACTIONS.RCV_TRANSACTION_ID table column.

Destination

AP INVOICE_LINES_ALL.RCV_TRANSACTION_ID

PA_CC_AR_INVOICE_ID

Identifier of the corresponding receivable intercompany invoice in Oracle Fusion Receivables.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PA_CC_AR_INVOICE_ID



PA CC AR INVOICE LINE NUM

Line number of the corresponding receivable intercompany invoice in Receivables.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.PA CC AR INVOICE LINE NUM

REFERENCE 1-2

These columns reference records in another application.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.REFERENCE_1, AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.REFERENCE_2

PA_CC_PROCESSED_CODE

Indicates the processing status of this invoice line by Oracle Fusion Project Billing in the receiver business unit.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PA_CC_PROCESSED_CODE

TAX_CODE_ID

Internal identifier for the tax code. You can enter a value for either the TAX_CODE column or the TAX_CODE_ID column.

Validation

Must be a valid value for the AP_TAX_CODES_ALL.TAX_ID table column. Further validations are the same as those for the TAX_CODE column.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.TAX CODE ID



CREDIT_CARD_TRX_ID

This column is populated when credit card transactions for expense reports entered in Oracle Fusion Expenses are imported to Payables.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.CREDIT_ CARD_TRX_ID

VENDOR_ITEM_NUM

Supplier item on the purchase order. Used during purchase order matching. If you have limited purchase order information, you can enter a supplier item and the import process attempts to match to a purchase order line.

Validation

Must match a valid value in the PO_LINES_ALL.VENDOR_PRODUCT_NUM table column for exactly one line.

Destination

None.

TAXABLE_FLAG

A value of Y indicates that the line is taxable. Import uses this value for B2B XML invoices.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

PRICE CORRECT INV NUM

Number of the invoice that the price correction invoice is updating. If you set the PRICE_CORRECTION_FLAG column to **Y**, you must enter the number of the base-matched invoice here.

Validation

This value must be a valid purchase order matched invoice with a type of Standard. You must provide sufficient purchase order information for the application to identify the purchase order amount that you want to update.



Used to derive the AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTIONS.PRICE_CORRECT_INV_ID table column.

PRICE_CORRECT_INV_LINE_NUM

The invoice line that's subject to the price correction.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

EXTERNAL DOC LINE REF

An internal document reference number from Receivables.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

SERIAL NUMBER

The serial number for an item.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SERIAL_NUMBER

MANUFACTURER

The name of the manufacturer.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.MANUFACTURER

MODEL_NUMBER

The model information.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.MODEL_NUMBER

WARRANTY NUMBER

The warranty number.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.WARRANTY_NUMBER

UNIT_OF_MEAS_LOOKUP_CODE

The unit of measure for the invoiced quantity.

Validation

INV_UNITS_OF_MEASURE_VL.UNIT_OF_MEASURE

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.UNIT_MEAS_LOOKUP_CODE

ASSET_BOOK_TYPE_CODE

Default asset book for transfers to Assets.

Validation

None.



AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ASSET_BOOK_TYPE_CODE

ASSET_CATEGORY_ID

Default asset category for transfers to Assets.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.ASSET CATEGORY ID

REQUESTER ID

The identifier of the requester. Valid values are from active HR employees.

Validation

PER_WORKFORCE_CURRENT_X.PERSON_ID

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.REQUESTER_ID

REQUESTER_FIRST_NAME

The first name of the employee who requested goods or services on the invoice line. This value is used to derive the requester ID. If you use the invoice approval workflow, you can define rules using the requester ID to generate a hierarchical list of approvers for the line.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

REQUESTER LAST NAME

The last name of the employee who requested goods or services on the invoice line. This value is used to derive the requester ID. If you use the invoice approval workflow, you can define rules using the requester ID to generate a hierarchical list of approvers for the line.



None.

Destination

None.

REQUESTER_EMPLOYEE_NUM

The employee number of the employee who requested goods or services on the invoice line. This value is used to derive the requester ID. If you use the invoice approval workflow, you can define rules using the requester ID to generate a hierarchical list of approvers for the line.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

APPLICATION_ID

The application identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.APPLICATION_ID

PRODUCT_TABLE

The product source table name.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PRODUCT_TABLE

REFERENCE_KEY1-5

Primary keys that uniquely identify a record in other product views.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.REFERENCE_KEY1-5

PURCHASING_CATEGORY

Item category concatenated segments for deriving purchasing category information.

Validation

None.

Destination

None.

PURCHASING_CATEGORY_ID

The item category unique identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PURCHASING_CATEGORY_ID

COST_FACTOR_ID

The identifier of the cost component class. Cost component classes identify the individual buckets or component costs that make up the total cost of an item. Examples include direct material costs, freight, labor, and production or conversion costs.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.COST_FACTOR_ID

COST_FACTOR_NAME

The cost component class name. Cost component classes identify the individual buckets or component costs that make up the total cost of an item. Examples include direct material costs, freight, labor, and production or conversion costs.



None.

Destination

None.

CONTROL AMOUNT

An optional value entered by a user to ensure that the calculated tax is the same as the tax on the physical document.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.CONTROL AMOUNT

ASSESSABLE_VALUE

The taxable basis entered by a user.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.ASSESSABLE_VALUE

DEFAULT_DIST_CCID

An account combination identifier of the general ledger account associated with the transaction line.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.DEFAULT_DIST_CCID

PRIMARY_INTENDED_USE

A tax driver. The purpose for which a product may be used. The actual use is stored at the distribution level.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PRIMARY_INTENDED_USE

SHIP TO LOCATION ID

Ship-to location identifier for tax calculations. Used only if the invoice line isn't matched to a purchase order.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SHIP_TO_LOCATION_ID

SHIP_FROM_LOCATION_ID

Ship-from location unique identifier for tax calculations.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SHIP_FROM_LOCATION_ID

SHIP_FROM_LOCATION_CODE

A tax driver. The supplier location or site from where the goods are shipped.

Validation

None.

Destination

None. This value may be used to derive a value for the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SHIP_FROM_LOCATION_ID table column.

FINAL_DISCHARGE_LOCATION_ID

Location of final discharge unique identifier for tax calculations.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.FINAL_DISCHARGE_LOCATION_ID

FINAL_DISCHARGE_LOCATION_CODE

A tax driver. The final destination location for purchases made by the customer.

Validation

None.

Destination

None. This value may be used to derive a value for the AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.FINAL_DISCHARGE_LOCATION_ID table column.

PRODUCT_TYPE

A tax driver. A type of product. Possible values are Goods and Service. Inventory item attributes provide the default value. Otherwise, the user enters the value.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PRODUCT_TYPE

PRODUCT CATEGORY

Override product type default value from the inventory item for tax calculations.

Validation

Valid values are Goods or Services.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PRODUCT_CATEGORY

PRODUCT_FISC_CLASSIFICATION

A tax driver. A product fiscal classification.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.PRODUCT_FISC_CLASSIFICATION

USER_DEFINED_FISC_CLASS

A tax driver. A fiscal classification.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.USER_DEFINED_FISC_CLASS

TRX_BUSINESS_CATEGORY

A tax driver. A transactions category assigned by a user.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TRX_BUSINESS_CATEGORY

TAX_REGIME_CODE

A tax regime code. The set of tax rules that determines the treatment of one or more taxes administered by a tax authority.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_REGIME_CODE

TAX

A classification of a charge imposed by a government through a fiscal or tax authority.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX

TAX_JURISDICTION_CODE

The internal identifier of the tax jurisdiction.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_JURISDICTION_CODE

TAX_STATUS_CODE

The tax status code for example, taxable standard rate, zero rate, exempt, or nontaxable.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP INVOICE LINES ALL.TAX STATUS CODE

TAX_RATE_ID

The internal identifier for the tax rate that's in effect on the invoice date.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_RATE_ID

TAX_RATE_CODE

The tax rate name associated with the tax rate identifier. The TAX_RATE_ID value is unique while a TAX_RATE_CODE value may have different tax rates based on date ranges.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_RATE_CODE

TAX RATE

The rate specified for a tax status in effect for a period of time.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_RATE

INCL_IN_TAXABLE_LINE_FLAG

The indicator for whether the amount in the tax line is included in the taxable line.

Validation

Valid values are Y, N, and null.

Destination

None.

SOURCE_APPLICATION_ID

The source document application identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_APPLICATION_ID

SOURCE_ENTITY_CODE

The source document entity code.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_ENTITY_CODE

SOURCE_EVENT_CLASS_CODE

The source document event class code.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_EVENT_CLASS_CODE

SOURCE_TRX_ID

The source document transaction identifier.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_TRX_ID

SOURCE_LINE_ID

The identifier of the lowest level for which tax is calculated.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_LINE_ID

SOURCE_TRX_LEVEL_TYPE

The source document transaction level type.



None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.SOURCE_TRX_LEVEL_TYPE

TAX_CLASSIFICATION_CODE

The tax classification code.

Validation

None.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.TAX_CLASSIFICATION_CODE

Consumption Advice Number

Number of the consumption advice.

Validation

INV_CONS_ADVICE_HEADERS

Consumption Advice Line Number

Number of the consumption advice line.

Validation

INV_CONS_ADVICE_LINES

Consumption Advice Header ID

Identifier for the consumption advice.

Validation

INV_CONS_ADVICE_HEADERS

Consumption Advice Line ID

Identifier for the line of the consumption advice.



INV_CONS_ADVICE_LINES

BUDGET_DATE

Budget date for invoices requiring budgetary control. If populated, this column takes precedence over the BUDGET_DATE column in the AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE table. If neither table has a budget date, the import process uses the **Budget Date Basis** option to determine the budget date for the invoice.

Destination

AP_INVOICE_LINES_ALL.BUDGET_DATE

FAQs for Receive and Process Invoices

What's a self-service invoice?

A self-service invoice is an invoice that a supplier enters through Oracle Fusion Supplier Portal. Whether the supplier matches the invoice to a purchase order or consumption advice determines the resulting invoice type in Oracle Fusion Payables.

A matched invoice becomes a standard invoice or credit memo.

An unmatched invoice becomes an invoice request, which must be approved using the Invoice Approval workflow. Once approved, the invoice request then becomes a standard invoice or credit memo.

What's a self-billed invoice?

A self-billed invoice can be one of the following:

- An invoice that the Pay on Receipt process creates
- A debit memo that a return to supplier transaction creates
- An invoice that the Create Consumption Advice process creates from a consignment agreement that has the Pay on Use option enabled

What's an incomplete invoice?

An incomplete invoice is an invoice created from an invoice image that has invalid or missing data.

What's an invoice group?

An invoice group is a collection of invoices that the application uses as:

- A parameter for the Validate Payables Invoice process
- A parameter for some payables reports
- One of the selection criteria for a payment process request
- Note: If you enable the **Require invoice grouping** option on the Manage Invoice Options page, you must associate each invoice with an invoice group.



Why can't I find a specific receipt to match to an invoice?

The list of values in the **Receipt** field on the Match Invoice Lines page depends on the purchase order. You must first enter the purchase order number to see the list of receipts.

Why can't I find a specific consumption advice to match to an invoice?

The list of values in the **Consumption Advice** field on the Match Invoice Lines page depends on the purchase order. You must first enter the purchase order number to see the list of consumption advice documents.

Why can't I cancel an invoice?

The invoice is:

- Fully or partially paid
- On hold
- Selected for payment
- Matched to a purchase order with a status of Finally closed
- Already canceled
- Corrected by a credit or debit memo

Additional reasons that you can't cancel an invoice are as follows:

- You applied a prepayment to the invoice.
- Canceling the invoice reduces the billed quantity on the purchase order below zero.

What happens if I cancel an invoice?

Canceling an invoice sets invoice and installment amounts to zero, reverses invoice distributions, and reverses matches to purchase order schedules and distributions.

For invoices requiring budgetary control, canceling an invoice also reverses the expenditure funds consumed, and for matched invoices, restores the previously obligated funds for the purchase order.

Why can't I delete an invoice?

The invoice is:

- Validated
- Matched to a purchase order or receipt
- Updated with a tax calculation
- Undergoing approval and doesn't have an approval status of Required or Not required

What happens if I create recurring invoices for a Payables period with a status of Never Opened?

The process that creates the recurring invoices automatically places the invoices on a closed period hold. After you open the Oracle Fusion Payables period, run the validation process to release the hold.

What happens if I force approve an invoice?

The outcome depends on whether the invoice approval status is **Initiated**.

If the status is **Initiated**, force approving an invoice:

Ends existing approval processes



- · Cancels pending notifications
- Updates the approval status to Manually approved
- Records this information in the invoice approval history

If the status is other than **Initiated**, force approving an invoice:

- Updates the approval status to Manually approved
- Records this information in the invoice approval history

What happens to an invoice when I merge a supplier?

When you perform the Merge Suppliers task, you have the option of transferring all invoices or only unpaid invoices.

- **Tip:** Before you merge, review invoices for both the old and new supplier to find and resolve duplicate invoices. The merge process doesn't transfer invoices if the merge results in a duplicate invoice for the new supplier.
- All invoices: In addition to transferring all invoices, this option also transfers associated payments.
- Unpaid invoices: This option excludes partially paid invoices and partially applied prepayments. If you have such
 invoices and prepayments, you must transfer all invoices. As an alternative, you can complete the payments and
 apply the prepayments before merging.
- Note: Once the merge has completed, it can't be undone.

What's the difference between performing a price correction and matching to a purchase order?

A price correction offsets the invoice price variance for the amount previously billed without adjusting the billed quantity on the purchase order.

An invoice or credit memo match to a purchase order updates the billed quantity on the purchase order without offsetting the invoice price variance for the amount previously billed.

Note: The calculation of the invoice price variance follow this formula: (invoice unit price - purchase order line unit price) * invoiced quantity.

Can I match a prepayment to a purchase order?

Yes, and the invoice that you apply the prepayment to must have at least one line matched to the same purchase order as the prepayment.

What's a price correction?

A price correction is a supplier invoice that adjusts the unit price of an invoice that's matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice.

For a price increase correction, create a standard invoice. For a price decrease correction, create a credit or debit memo.

Note: A price correction doesn't adjust the billed quantity on a purchase order or consumption advice.

What's a quantity correction?

A quantity correction is a supplier invoice that adjusts the quantity of an invoice that's matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice. Create a credit or debit memo for a quantity correction.



Note:

- A quantity correction doesn't adjust the unit price on a purchase order or consumption advice.
- You can allocate purchase order distributions for quantity corrections.

What's an amount correction?

An amount correction is a supplier invoice that adjusts the amount of either an unmatched invoice, or an invoice that's matched to a services-based purchase order or receipt.

For a negative amount correction, create a credit or debit memo. For a positive amount correction, create a standard invoice.

Why can't I create a manual distribution?

The invoice is:

- Canceled
- Partially or fully paid, and the Allow adjustments to paid invoices option isn't enabled
- Selected for payment
- An interest invoice
- A prepayment that's partially or fully applied
- In the process of getting approved

The invoice line is:

- Canceled
- A prepayment application or unapplication
- An automatic withholding line
- · A manual withholding line
- Matched to a purchase order or receipt
- A corrected line
- A tax line
- A Freight or Miscellaneous line that's allocated to other item lines

Can I enter an invoice distribution for every type of invoice transaction?

No. Invoice distributions are generated automatically for:

- Purchase order or receipt-matched lines
- Prepayment application or unapplication lines
- Manual withholding tax lines
- Tax lines and withholding tax lines generated by Oracle Fusion Tax
- Correction-related lines
- Interest invoices generated during payment

Why can't I reverse an invoice distribution?

The invoice distribution is:

Already reversed



- A variance distribution, such as invoice price variance or conversion rate variance
- A withholding tax type distribution

The invoice line is:

- Matched to a purchase order or receipt
- A corrected or correcting line
- A tax line
- An item line that has tax calculated
- An item line that has charge allocations

The invoice is:

- Canceled
- Partially or fully paid, and the Allow adjustments to paid invoices option isn't enabled
- Selected for payment
- An interest invoice
- A prepayment that's partially or fully applied

What happens if I override the automatically generated discount amounts on an installment?

Once you override the discount, the application no longer validates the entered amount.

Where does the invoice number for an automatic withholding tax invoice come from?

The invoice number for the tax authority invoice is a concatenation of the following values separated by hyphens:

- Withholding Tax
- Internal identifier of the supplier invoice number
- Invoice line number
- · Count of withholding invoices for the invoice line

The invoice description is a concatenation of the following values separated by hyphens and followed by a slash:

- Withholding Tax
- Supplier name
- Supplier invoice number

Here's an example:

- Invoice Number: Withholding Tax -10239 3 1
- Invoice Description: Withholding Tax Allied Manufacturing 123456 /

How can I use social networking to get approval for an early payment of an invoice to receive a discount?

Use the Social link on the Edit Invoice page to invite others to a conversation to get approval to pay an invoice.

For example, a supplier needs urgent payment on a large invoice and offered a discount of two percent if the invoice is paid within the next ten days. You need approval from your manager to change the payment terms on this invoice.



From the Edit Invoice page:

- Click Social to open Oracle Social Network. Click the Share button, or click Join if collaboration has already been initiated.
- 2. Create a new related conversation.
- 3. Invite your manager to join the conversation.

The details of your exchange are recorded within the context of this particular invoice. The manager can view the invoice details on the invoice's **wall**. After a few exchanges, your manager approves the early payment and you can pay the supplier immediately. The conversation details provide the reasons behind deciding on the early payment of this invoice.

Depending on your job role and permissions, you can access social networking features for the following Oracle Fusion Payables business activities:

- Invoice
- Payment process request
- Payment

Related Topics

What does social networking have to do with my job?

Why can't I see third-party payment information on an invoice or payment?

For an invoice, one of the following applies:

- A third-party payment relationship isn't defined for the invoice date.
- A default third-party payment relationship isn't defined and the Allow remit-to supplier override for third-party payments option on the Manage Invoice Options page isn't enabled.

For a payment, one of the following applies:

- A third-party payment relationship isn't defined for the payment date.
- A default third-party payment relationship isn't defined and the Allow payee override for third-party payments
 option on the Manage Payment Options page isn't enabled.

What happens to invoice validation and other processes when I create an invoice with third-party payment information?

The following invoice and payment processes continue to use the supplier on the invoice:

- Validating invoices
- · Accounting for invoices or payments
- Calculating withholding taxes
- · Selecting invoices for payment
- Reporting United States 1099 information

What happens when I select the invoice action to check funds?

The check funds action:

- Compares the invoice distributions against available funds, with consideration to tolerances and overrides, and provides the results of the comparison.
- Saves any pending changes to invoice lines and distributions.
- Doesn't consume funds from the budget.



Doesn't affect available funds.

Note:

- If the check fails for any invoice distribution, the funds status of the corresponding invoice line, as well as the invoice, is failed.
- You can validate an invoice that failed a funds check.

What's the difference between funds checking and funds reservation?

Funds checking:

- Is run from the invoice actions menu.
- Compares a transaction amount on a document, such as a purchase order or invoice, against available funds, with consideration to tolerances and overrides, and provides the results of the comparison.

Funds reservation:

- Runs during invoice validation, along with other budgetary control validations.
- · Performs the same comparison as funds checking, but then:
 - Consumes funds from the budget.
 - Reduces available funds.

What happens when I request a budgetary control override for an invoice?

When funds are insufficient or a budget period is closed, you may be able to override a budgetary control failure. You must first enter a justification for the override. The next steps depend on who has the authority to override the budgetary control failure.

This table describes what happens when you select the override action for different override authorities.

Who can override?	What does the override do?		
You	Consumes funds from the budget and validates the invoice		
Other users	Sends a notification to the users who can override		
No one	Sends a notification to the budget manager		

How can I release the funds hold on an invoice?

First perform one of the following steps:

- Contact the budget manager to review and make the necessary budget adjustments, such as changing the amount, budget date, or distribution account.
- Override the budgetary control failure.

To complete the process:

- Optionally run a funds check to ensure enough funds are now available.
- Revalidate the invoice to release the hold.



Note: The person with the override authority has to revalidate the invoice.

What does it mean when an invoice has a funds status of partially reserved?

A funds status of partially reserved indicates that some, but not all, invoice distributions for an invoice pass budgetary control validation.

For example, if an invoice has a line with multiple distributions and only one invoice distribution fails the validation, the funds status on the invoice line is **Reserved-partial**.

A funds status of partially reserved can occur at an invoice header level and an invoice line level.

What happens when I validate a credit memo that requires budgetary control?

A credit memo reverses the charges for an invoice, so when you create a credit memo against a standard invoice, the impact of the invoice is reversed. Validating a credit memo increases the available funds.

What happens to the available funds when I apply a prepayment that requires budgetary control?

Applying a prepayment to an invoice increases the available funds.

For example:

- 1. Create a prepayment for 100 USD.
- 2. Validate the prepayment to consume the budget and reduce available funds under the prepayment account.
- 3. Pay the prepayment.
- 4. Create an invoice for 300 USD.
- 5. Validate the invoice to consume the budget and reduce available funds from expense accounts used in the invoice.
- 6. Apply the prepayment to the invoice and revalidate, which releases funds of 100 USD from the prepayment account.

In summary, the prepayment application releases funds of 100 USD and the invoice consumes funds of 300 USD, with a net decrease to available funds of 200 USD.

What happens to the available funds when I perform a final match on a purchase order that requires budgetary control?

The purchase order is finally closed, which releases funds for the quantities that aren't received or invoiced.

For example, if a purchase order for 1,000 USD has only one invoice for 600 USD, the final closing of the purchase order releases the 400 USD from the purchase order and adds it to the available funds.

When does the encumbrance on a purchase order get reversed??

If the purchase order requires budgetary control, and you accrue at period end, the encumbrance reverses when you account for the matched invoice.

Why does this invoice have budgetary control actions?

An invoice requires budgetary control if:

- You match the invoice to a purchase order and budgetary control is enabled for the:
 - Requisitioning business unit associated with the purchase order.
 - Payables Invoicing business function.



- Transaction type of Matched Invoice.
- You don't match the invoice to a purchase order and budgetary control is enabled for the:
 - Invoice business unit.
 - Payables Invoicing business function.
 - Transaction type of **Unmatched Invoice**.

What happens to the budgetary control obligation on a PO when I match the PO to an invoice?

If you accrue at period end, when you validate the invoice:

- The funds move from the obligation bucket to the expenditure bucket, so overall funds availability isn't impacted.
- The matched amount and any additional variances on the invoice are reserved as an expenditure and reduce the available funds.
- The PO funds status is updated to **Liquidated** or **Partially Liquidated**.

Why does this invoice have a funds hold?

The invoice validation process places a funds hold on an invoice when:

- The funds available are less than the funds requested for the invoice.
- The budget date on the invoice is not in an open period.

What are the funds statuses and what do they mean?

Funds statuses indicate the funds check or reservation status for invoices requiring budgetary control.

This table describes each funds status and whether the status applies to an invoice header, line, or distribution.

Funds Status	Description	Applies to Header?	Applies to Line?	Applies to Distribution?
Not attempted	Funds check or reservation hasn't been attempted.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Not reserved - no control budget	Funds check or reservation was performed. No control budget was assigned.	No	No	Yes
Not reserved - not applicable	Funds check or reservation was performed. Funds validation wasn't required.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Not reserved - partial funds	Funds check or reservation has failed for some lines or distributions.	Yes	Yes	No
Not reserved - passed	Funds check or reservation has passed.	Yes	Yes	Yes



Funds Status	Description	Applies to Header?	Applies to Line?	Applies to Distribution?
Not reserved - warning	Funds check or reservation has warnings.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Failed	Funds check or reservation was attempted, but failed.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reserved	Funds were reserved for all lines and distributions.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reserved - no control budget	Funds reservation was performed. No control budget was assigned.	No	No	Yes
Reserved - partial	Funds were reserved for some lines or distributions.	Yes	Yes	No
Reserved - warning	Funds were reserved with warnings.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Not applicable	Funds reservation was performed. Funds validation wasn't required.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Why do I get a permissions error when I click on a payment number link from the Manage Invoices page?

The business unit for the payment is different from the business unit for the invoice and you don't have access to that payment business unit. You can view general payment information on the Payments tab, but you can't drill down to view the payment details.

Approve Invoices

Approving Invoices: Explained

You can configure predefined workflows to manage invoice approvals.

When the invoice approval process starts, a workflow builds the list of approvers based on the defined rules. Approval notifications are sent to the first set of approvers on the list. When the approvers respond, notifications are sent to the next set of approvers. This process repeats until all approvals are complete.

Note: Approvers can respond from the e-mail notification, the Worklist notifications page, the Invoices landing page, or the Edit Invoice page.



Approval Flow

This table describes the steps in the approval flow.

Step	Description
Enable invoice approval	Select the Enable invoice approval option on the Manage Invoice Options page to enable approval for a business unit. You can use the default approval configuration or you can configure the rules to meet your requirements. Use the Manage Task Configuration for Financials task to navigate to the routing rules and controls.
Enter invoices	Create invoices through import, invoice imaging, spreadsheets, or manual entry.
Submit invoice approval	Select the Initiate approval invoice action or schedule the Initiate Invoice Approval Workflow process to run on a regular basis.
Approve invoice document	Respond to the approval notification for the invoice.

Predefined Rules

The invoice approval workflow includes the following predefined rules:

- Invoices greater than or equal to 1000 require approval by the immediate supervisor of the requester on the invoice.
- Invoices less than 1000 are automatically approved.

Related Topics

Approval Management: Highlights

Record Accounting for Invoices

Accounting for Invoices and Payments: Explained

You can create accounting entries for invoice and payment transactions using Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting. Subledger Accounting creates the final accounting for subledger journal entries and transfers the accounting to Oracle Fusion General Ledger. Subledger Accounting uses a set of predefined account rules to create accounting, but you can define your own detailed accounting rules.

Payables Event Classes and Types

Subledger Accounting uses predefined accounting event classes and accounting event types. You can modify your accounting setup to create accounting for some events and not for others.

This table lists the predefined payables event classes and types.

Event Class	Event Type
Adjustment Entry	Manual



Event Class	Event Type
Bills Payable	Bill Payable MaturedBill Payable Maturity AdjustedBill Payable Maturity Reversed
Credit Memos	Credit Memo AdjustedCredit Memo CanceledCredit Memo Validated
Debit Memos	Debit Memo AdjustedDebit Memo CanceledDebit Memo Validated
Invoices	Invoice AdjustedInvoice CanceledInvoice Validated
Payments	Manual Payment AdjustedPayment AdjustedPayment CanceledPayment Created
Prepayment Applications	Prepayment Application AdjustedPrepayment AppliedPrepayment Unapplied
Prepayments	Prepayment AdjustedPrepayment CanceledPrepayment Validated
Reconciled Payments	Payment ClearedPayment Clearing AdjustedPayment Uncleared
Refunds	Refund AdjustedRefund CanceledRefund Recorded
Third-Party Merge	Full MergePartial Merge

Related Topics

Accounting Event Model: Explained

Account Rules: Explained

Missing Conversion Rates: How They're Applied to Invoices

The Apply Missing Conversion Rate process automatically applies conversion rates to foreign currency invoices or payments that have no conversion rate and a conversion rate type other than **User**. If a foreign currency invoice is missing a conversion rate, then the invoice validation process applies a **No rate** hold, which prevents invoice accounting and payment.



Settings That Affect Applying Missing Conversion Rates

Run the Apply Missing Conversion Rates process when the **Require conversion rate entry** option on the Manage Common Options for Payables and Procurement page is disabled.

How Missing Conversion Rates Are Applied to Invoices

The Apply Missing Conversion Rates process uses conversion rate information from the Manage Daily Rates page to apply the conversion rates. The next time you validate the invoice, the **No rate** hold is automatically removed.

Related Topics

- Why did the payment require a conversion rate when the option to require a conversion rate is disabled?
- Common Options for Payables and Procurement: Critical Choices

FAQs for Record Accounting for Invoices

What's the difference between perpetual accrual and period end accrual accounting?

For perpetual, or on-receipt accrual accounting, the receiving transaction automatically creates a receipt accrual journal entry that debits the receipt inventory and credits uninvoiced receipts. After the received material is delivered to its final destination, the receipt inventory account is cleared and the material account is debited.

For period end accrual, no accounting is created at either material receipt or at delivery to the final destination.

Note: Period end accrual applies only to expense items because inventory items are always accrued on receipt.

For perpetual accounting, you don't have to run the Create Uninvoiced Receipts Accruals process.

For period end accrual accounting, if the invoice for the receipt isn't created by period end, run the Create Uninvoiced Receipt Accruals process. The process generates the accrual and creates a reversing journal with an incomplete status. You must run the Create Accrual Reversal Accounting process to change the journal status to Complete and transfer the journal to the general ledger.

For perpetual accounting, the invoice accounting debits the accrual account and credits the liability account.

For period end accrual accounting, the invoice accounting debits the expense account and credits the liability account.



2 Payments

Prepare and Record Payments

Setting Up and Making Electronic Payments

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to set up and make electronic payments.

Payment Process Requests: Explained

A payment process request is a group of installments submitted for payment. You can submit a payment process request on the Submit Payment Process Request page. You can also create a template on the Create Payment Process Request Template page and schedule the template to submit the payment process request later.

By using a template, you can:

- Minimize date entry for frequently used payment processing settings.
- Identify cash requirements by running the Payables Cash Requirement report against the template before submitting the template for processing.
- Schedule payment process requests to run on a regular basis.

For each payment process request you can specify:

- Selection criteria
- Payment attributes
- Processing options

Selection Criteria

Selection criteria, such as invoice business unit, payment business unit, and payment priority determine which installments are selected for payment.

This table describes the fields on the Selection Criteria tab on the Submit Payment Process Request and Create or Edit Payment Process Request Template pages.

Selection Criteria	Description
Pay through date	Latest due date for an installment.
Pay from date	Earliest due date for an installment.
From payment priority	Lowest payment priority assigned to an installment.
To payment priority	Highest payment priority assigned to an installment.



Selection Criteria	Description
Date basis	Basis for the date that affects installment selection and whether to take a discount.
Include zero amount invoices	Include invoices that have a zero amount due.
Pay groups	Invoice categorization for payment. The default setting includes all pay groups, but you can specify one or more pay groups.
Currencies	Currencies for invoices and payments. The default setting includes all currencies, but you can specify either one or more invoice currencies, or one or more payment currencies.
Business units	Business units for invoices and payments. The default setting includes all business units. If you specify:
	 A payment business unit, the selection process finds installments for the invoice business units that the payment business unit services.
	 An invoice business unit, the selection process finds installments for that invoice business unit.
Legal entities	Legal entity associated with an invoice. The default setting includes all legal entities, but you can specify one or more legal entities.
Supplier type	Supplier classification, such as tax authority or contractor.
Payment method	Method of payment for an installment.
Invoice conversion rate type	Type of rate that converts the invoice currency to the ledger currency.
Supplier or party	Supplier or party on an invoice.
Invoice group	User-defined name assigned to one or more invoices.
	Note: If you implemented centralized payment processing, the service provider setup and your business unit access affect the list of values in the Invoice Group field. The invoice groups are from the invoice business units that are serviced by the payment business units that you have access to.

Payment Attributes

Specify payment details with attributes, such as payment date and payment process profile.

Note: Payment attributes don't affect installment selection.



Processing Options

The processing options for a payment process request determine the level of automation for that request. For example, you can set options that submit the request through to completion without stopping, or you can stop the request to review selected installments.

This table describes the options on the Processing Options tab on the Submit Payment Process Request and Create or Edit Payment Process Request Template pages.

Option	Description			
Apply credits up to zero amount payment	Applies credits and creates a zero amount payment if the sum of the selected installments is negative after the installments are grouped for payment.			
	Note: If you set this option and bank charges apply, the payment process request rejects the installments because they might reduce the payment amount below zero.			
Review installments	Stops the payment process request after selecting the installments. You can:			
	Review installments			
	Add or remove installments			
	Edit payment and discount amounts			
	Specify user conversion rates			
	Calculate withholding and interest			
Review proposed payments	Stops the payment process request after grouping installments into payments and before building the payments.			
Create payment files immediately	Creates payment files for the submitted request instead of waiting to combine payments from other requests into payment files.			
Validation failure handling for documents	Specifies processing instructions for handling document validation failures.			
Validation failure handling for payments	Specifies processing instructions for handling payment validation failures.			

Note: If issues arise during payment processing that require your input, the process pauses, regardless of how the processing options are set.

Payment Process Requests: How They're Processed

When you submit a payment process request, the request passes through various stages of processing. Within each stage, a request can have a different status. Some statuses require that you take action. You can use the Payments Overview page to view and act on payment process requests.



Settings That Affect Payment Process Request Processing

You can control the level of automation of a payment process request by setting the following options on the Submit Payment Process Request and the Create Payment Process Request Template pages:

- · Apply credits up to zero amount payment
- Review installments
- Review proposed payments
- Create payment files immediately
- Handle document and payment validation failures

Depending on how you set these options, a payment process request might require your input before processing can complete. Issues that arise during payment processing might also require your input, regardless of how these options are set.

How Payment Process Requests Are Processed

This table describes the stages and statuses that a payment process request can have and indicates whether user action is required.

Note: The table doesn't include all of the transitional statuses, such as Terminating.

Stage	Status	Status Description	Requires User Action?
Installment selection	Pending	System resources are not yet available to begin processing.	No
Installment selection	Pending installments review	The option to review installments is enabled, so manual review is required.	Yes
Installment selection	Missing payment conversion rates	The payment conversion rate type is User and payment conversion rates are missing.	Yes
Installment selection	Missing cross-currency rates	Cross-currency rates or the cross-currency rate type is missing.	Yes, except for missing non- User rate types.
Installment selection	Installments selected	The installments are selected for payment.	No
Document validation	Pending action to complete information required	Documents are missing required information, such as disbursement bank account or payment process profile.	Yes
Document validation	Assignment complete	All documents have the required information.	No
Document validation	Pending action to address document validation errors	Some installments failed validation and the option for	Yes



Stage	Status	Status Description	Requires User Action?		
		handling document validation failures is set to Stop process for review . Manual review is required.			
Document validation	Retry document validation	Documents are ready for an additional round of validation.	No		
Document validation	Documents validated	Documents were validated. Some documents may be rejected. This is a short-lived, transitional status.	No		
Payment validation	Pending action to address payment validation errors	Some payments failed validation and the option for handling payment validation failures is set to Stop process for review . Manual review is required.	Yes		
Payment validation	Retry payment creation	The payment process request is ready for an additional round of payment creation and validation.	No		
Payment validation	Pending proposed payment review	Payments were created and the option to review the proposed payments is enabled, so manual review is required.	Yes		
Payment file build Waiting for payment file processing		Payments are either included in one or more payment files, or are waiting to be picked up. For example, the Create Payment Files process is scheduled, but not yet started. This status remains unchanged until every valid payment in an active payment process request is completed.	Depends on the status of the payment file.		
Terminated	Terminated	The payment process request was terminated.	No		
Terminated	No available installments	None of the installments available for payment meet the selection criteria.	No		
Terminated	Failed document validation	One of the following has occurred: • One or more payable documents has failed validation and the option for handling document failures is set to Reject all documents in request.	No		



Stage	Status	All documents payable have failed validation and the options for handling document failures is set to anything other than Stop process for review.	Requires User Action?
Terminated	Failed payment validation	One of the following has occurred: • One or more payments has failed validation, and the option for handling payment failures is set to Reject all payments in request.	No
		 All payments have failed validation and the option for handling payment failures is set to anything other than Stop process for review. 	

Creating a Payment Process Request Template

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to create a payment process request template, which is a predefined configuration of selection criteria, payment attributes, and payment processing options



Payables Cash Requirement Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Cash Requirement Report.

Overview

The Payables Cash Requirement Report forecasts immediate cash needs for invoice payments.

The following figure is an example of the report.

DRACLE"			P	ayables Cash	Requir	ement R	eport		Date 7/18/14 Page 2 of 3		
	F	ay Date 7	/17/14								
Supplier or Party	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice	Cross Currency Rate	Unpaid Amount	Discount Available	Interest Due	Payment Amount	Pay Group	Validated	Approved
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7 I7	7/17/14	USD	1	700.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7 I8	7/17/14	USD	1	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7_I9	7/17/14	USD	1	900.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
	•	•			Total f	or Supplier A	Advantage Corp	2,400.00		•	
					То	tal for Pay D	ate 7/17/14	2,400.00	Cumulativ Total	e	26,890.11
					Tota	Il for Vision (Operations	26,890.11	Ī		
					7	Total for Cur	rency USD	26,890.11	I		
						To	tal in USD	26,890.11	Ī		
				Number	r of Invoices	with No Pay	ment Rate	0	I		

Key Insights

The report identifies the cash required for making a payment in a payment batch.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Cash Requirement Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Before every payment process request to determine cash requirements for that request.
What can I do with this report?	 Use the information to configure multiple payment process request templates. Forecast cash requirements for a specific period, such as 30 days, by defining a payment process request template with the applicable parameters.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



Payables Cash Requirement Report

Use this report to forecast immediate cash needs for invoice payments. You can run the Payables Cash Requirement report before submitting every payment process request to determine cash requirements for that request. You can also submit this report for the next two or three payment process requests to forecast future cash requirements.

The report produces output based on the definition of the payment process request template and the payment business units that you're allowed to access.

Run the report from the Reports and Analytics work area or from the following pages:

- Manage Scheduled Processes
- Manage Payment Process Requests
- Create or Edit Payment Process Request Template

Parameters

Payment Business Unit

Specify a payment business unit, which is a business unit with the Payables Payment business function that's responsible for processing payment transactions.

Template

Select the payment process request template to forecast cash requirements for.

Pay Through Date

Enter a date to determine which invoices to select for payment.

Payment Date

Enter a date to determine discounts and interest calculations.

Note: The report might include invoices that you plan to pay with a bill payable, if the payment date is before the expected maturity date.

Summary Option

Select the level of invoice information to report.

- **No**: Lists unpaid or partially paid invoices for a currency, by payment date and supplier name, starting with invoices with the earliest due or discount date.
- Yes: Lists the payment amount due, but doesn't provide individual invoice information.

Include Unvalidated Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that aren't validated.





Note: When you include unvalidated invoices, the invoice amount might change before the invoice is paid. For example, invoice validation hasn't completed certain tax calculations, or the invoice may be on hold for an amount-related issue.

Include Unapproved Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that aren't approved.

Included Selected Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that have been selected by other payment process requests.



Vip: Consider excluding unvalidated, unapproved, and selected invoices because these invoices are excluded from payment process request processing.

Payment File Creation: Points to Consider

You can set up a payment process request to create payment files immediately, or you can submit a scheduled process to create the payment files.

Immediate Payment File Creation

To create payment files immediately, select the Create payment files immediately option on the payment process request template or payment process request submission pages. Consider enabling this option for spontaneous payment runs. The entire process can be completed without having to set up, or wait for, a process that's scheduled for a later time.

Some additional points to consider:

- More payment files might be created than necessary. Immediate payment file creation precludes grouping of similar payments that originated in different payment process requests into a single payment file.
- You must specify a payment process profile when submitting the payment process request.

Scheduled Payment File Creation

To create payment files through a scheduled process, accept the default setting for the Create payment files immediately option, which defers payment file creation. Then on the Scheduled Processes page, schedule the Create Printed Payment Files and Create Electronic Payment Files processes.

Consider scheduling payment file creation as part of a business process where payment selection is local or decentralized, and payment processing is centralized.

Some additional points to consider:

- Payments are built into the fewest number of payment files, without being limited by which payment process request the payments were created in.
- When you don't select a payment process profile for the request, a default profile is provided for each document payable based on that document's attributes. The decision of which invoices to pay is made on business needs, such as cash flow and discounts, instead of payment method and processing needs.



Applying Credits Up to Zero Amount Payments: Examples

When you submit a payment process request, you can enable the **Apply credits up to zero amount payment** option. Enabling the option causes the payment process to apply credits when the credits reduce the payment amount below zero.

The following scenarios illustrate the impact of this option.

Invoice Amount Greater Than Credit Amount

An invoice for 200 USD and a credit memo for 125 USD are due for payment. The option setting has no effect because the payment amount with the applied credit is 75 USD, which is greater than zero.

Credit Amount Greater Than Invoice Amount

An invoice for 200 USD and a credit memo for 225 USD are due for payment.

The following table describes the payment processing that occurs based on the setting for the **Apply credits up to zero amount payment** option.

Setting	Payment Processing
Enabled	Applies 200 USD of the credit memo to the invoice and creates a payment for 0 USD. The remaining credit is 25 USD.
Disabled	Doesn't select the invoice or credit memo for payment because the credit reduces the payment to -25 USD, which is less than zero.

Note: If you centralize payment processing using the service provider model, invoices and credit memos are first grouped together across the invoice business units. The payment process then determines whether to apply the credits.

The Maximize Credits Option: How It Is Processed

You can use the Apply credits up to zero amount payment option, which is on the Submit Payment Process Request page, to offset credit amounts against standard invoices issued by your supplier. This option is applicable only when the total credit amount for a payment process request is greater than the total standard invoice amount. If you don't use the option, and the total credit amount for a payment process request is greater than the total standard invoice amount, no invoices are selected for payment and the payment process request terminates. Navigate to: **Navigator > Payables menu > Payments link > Payments Tasks pane > Submit Payment Process Request link > Submit Payment Process Request page**.

Settings That Affect the Maximize Credits Option

To enable the maximize credits option, select the **Apply credits up to zero amount payment** check box on the Payment and Processing Options tab of the Submit Payment Process Request page.



How the Maximize Credits Option Is Processed

The following table shows payment installments that are available for selection in a payment process request where the total standard invoice amount is greater than the total credit amount.

Invoice Number	Туре	Amount (USD)
SINV1001	Standard Invoice	100
SINV1002	Standard Invoice	50
SINV1003	Standard Invoice	200
SINV1004	Standard Invoice	150
CM100	Credit Memo	-100
CM101	Credit Memo	-150

In the preceding table, the assumption is that all available installments in the payment process request are selected. For this example, the following is true:

- Invoice total = \$500
- Credit total = \$ -250
- Payment total = \$250

Since the invoice total is greater than the credit total, the total payment amount is a positive \$250. In this scenario, the maximize credits option is irrelevant.

The following table shows payment installments that are available for selection in a payment process request where the total standard invoice amount is less than the total credit amount.

Invoice Number	Туре	Amount (USD)
SINV1001	Standard Invoice	100
SINV1002	Standard Invoice	50
SINV1003	Standard Invoice	200
SINV1004	Standard Invoice	150
CM100	Credit Memo	-100
CM101	Credit Memo	-150
CM102	Credit Memo	-300



Invoice Number	Туре	Amount (USD)
CM103	Credit Memo	-200

In the preceding table, the assumption is that all available installments in the payment process request are selected. For this example, the following is true:

- Invoice total = \$500
- Credit total = \$ -750
- Payment total = \$ -250

Since the invoice total is less than the credit total, the total payment amount is a negative \$ -250. When the payment amount is negative, Oracle Fusion Payments checks whether the **Apply credits up to zero amount payment** check box is selected.

If the maximize credits option is selected, the application creates a zero payment by offsetting the credit memos against the standard invoices. When the credit total is a negative amount, Payments selects invoice installments and adjusts credit memo amounts so that the total amount of the payment process request is zero as shown in the following table.

Invoice Number	Туре	Amount (USD)
SINV1001	Standard Invoice	100
SINV1002	Standard Invoice	50
SINV1003	Standard Invoice	200
SINV1004	Standard Invoice	150
CM100	Credit Memo	-50
CM101	Credit Memo	-150
CM102	Credit Memo	-300

In the preceding table, the assumption is that the payment process request selects all available invoice installments and selects and adjusts specific credit memos. For this example, the following is true:

- Invoice total = \$500
- Credit total = \$ -500
- Payment total = \$0

Note: CM103 is not selected and the amount for CM100 is adjusted from -100 to -50 to equal the payment total of zero, 0 USD.

If the maximize credits option is deselected, the payment process request is terminated with a message that indicates no invoices were selected.



Pay Through Dates and Payment Dates in Payment Process Requests: Examples

Payment process requests use the **Pay Through Date** and **Payment Date** values to determine whether to select an installment for payment and take a discount.

The following scenario illustrates the effect of these values in a payment process request, along with the impact of the **Always Take Discount** option.

Pay Through Dates and Payment Dates in Payment Process Requests

An invoice that's ready for payment has an installment with the following information:

- Due date of August 30, 2015
- First discount date of July 15, 2015, for 150 USD
- Second discount date of July 30, 2015, for 100 USD

The **Date Basis** on the payment process request is **Pay Date**, and the **Pay Date Basis** for the supplier site is set to **Discount**.

This table provides examples of different **Pay Through Date**, **Payment Date**, and **Always Take Discount** combinations, and the resulting installment and discount information.

Example	Pay Through Date	Payment Date	Always Take Discount Option	Installment Selected?	Discount Taken Amount
1	July 14, 2015	July 17, 2015	Enabled or disabled	No. The Pay Through Date is before the first discount date.	None. The installment isn't selected.
2	July 15, 2015	July 17, 2015	Enabled or disabled	Yes. The Pay Through Date is on or after the first discount date.	100 USD. The Payment Date is after the first discount date, but before the second discount date.
3	July 15, 2015	July 31, 2015	Disabled	Yes	None. The Payment Date is after the discount dates and the Always Take Discount option is disabled.
4	July 15, 2015	July 31, 2015	Enabled	Yes	150 USD. Although the Payment Date is after the discount dates, the first discount is taken because the Always Take



Example	Pay Through Date	Payment Date	Always Take Discount Option	Installment Selected?	Discount Taken Amount
					Discount option is enabled.
5	July 15, 2015	August 31, 2015	Disabled	Yes	None. The Payment Date is after the due date and the Always Take Discount option is disabled.
					Interest may be calculated depending on your settings.
6	July 15, 2015	August 31, 2015	Enabled	Yes	150 USD. Although the Payment Date is after the due date, the first discount is taken because the Always Take Discount option is enabled.
					Interest may be calculated depending on your settings.

Note: Results are different if the **Date Basis** is **Due Date**, or the **Date Basis** is **Pay Date** and the supplier **Pay Date Basis** is **Due**. In this case, the payment process request selects the installment only when the **Pay Through Date** is on or after the due date.

Date Basis in Payment Process Requests: Examples

You can specify a date basis of either **Pay date** or **Due date** on the Selection Criteria tab on the payment process request pages. Date basis affects the installment selection and discount taken.

The following scenarios illustrate the effect of the date basis setting in a payment process request.

For both scenarios, the invoice has the following information:

Amount: 3,000 USD



• Due date: March 31

First discount date: February 15
First discount amount: 150 USD
Second discount date: February 28
Second discount amount: 100 USD

The payment process request includes the following selection criteria:

Payment date: February 8Pay through date: March 30

Pay Date

If you set the **Date Basis** field to **Pay date**, the **Pay Date Basis** setting on the supplier site also affects the installment selection and discount taken.

Note: Specify the Pay Date Basis in the Terms section of the Invoicing tab on the Supplier Site pages.

The following table shows the effect of the Pay Date Basis on the payment process request.

Pay Date Basis on Supplier Site	Installment Selected for Payment?	Discount Amount	Additional Information
Discount	Yes	150 USD	 The installment is selected because the pay through date of March 30 is later than at least one of the discount dates. The discount is 150 USD because the payment date of February 8 is before the first discount date of February 15.
			Note: If
			the payment
			date
			was after
			February 15,
			but before
			February 28,
			the second
			discount of
			100 USD
			would be
			taken.
Due	No	Not applicable	The installment isn't selected because the due date of March 31 is later than the pay through date of March 30.



Due Date

If you set the **Date Basis** field to **Due date**, the installment isn't selected for payment because the due date of March 31 is later than the pay through date of March 30.

Payment Types: Points to Consider

Payment types identify how a payment is recorded in Oracle Fusion Payables. When you manage payments, you can search for payments by type.

Payment Types

The following table describes each payment type.

Туре	Description
Payment Process Request	A payment that's processed through a payment process request.
Quick	A single payment that's created without submitting a payment process request.
Manual	A payment created outside of Payables and then recorded in Payables.
Refund	A payment for a negative amount that closes an outstanding credit balance.

Creating a Single Payment

Watch: This tutorial shows you how to create a single payment for a supplier.

Payment Actions, Types, and Statuses: Explained

The actions that you can take on a payment depend on the type and status of that payment.

This table lists each payment action and the applicable payment types and statuses.

Action	Types	Statuses
Void	Payment process request, Quick, Manual, Refund	Negotiable, Issued, Stop initiated
Initiate stop	Payment process request, Quick, Manual, Refund	Negotiable, Issued
Cancel stop	Payment process request, Quick, Manual, Refund	Stop initiated



Action	Types	Statuses
Add or remove invoices	Manual	Negotiable, Issued
Reissue	Quick	Negotiable
Print remittance	Payment process request, Quick, Manual, Refund	Negotiable, Issued, Cleared, Stop initiated, Voided

Caution: You can't:

- Void a payment for a prepayment that's applied. You must first unapply the prepayment, then void the payment.
- Initiate a stop payment for a prepayment that's applied.
- Reissue a payment for invoice documents with a bills payable or electronic payment method.

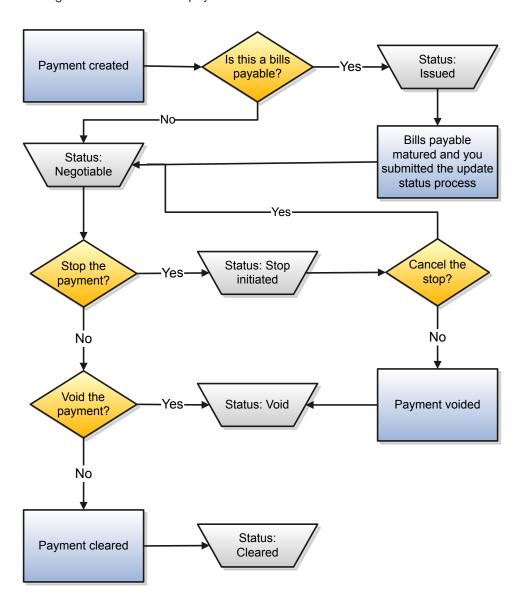


Payment Statuses: How They Change

The status of a payment changes depending on the actions that you take.

How Payment Statuses Change

This figure shows the flow of payment actions and statuses.



This table describes how payment actions affect the status of a payment.



Action Taken	Status of the Payment
One of the following actions was taken:	Negotiable
 A payment was created and ready to be cashed by a supplier. A request to stop a payment was canceled. A bills payable payment matured and you submitted the Update Matured Bills Payables Status process to change the payment status from Issued to Negotiable. 	
A bills payable document was paid and hasn't matured yet, or it did mature, but the status hasn't yet been updated from Issued to Negotiable .	Issued
A stop payment request was initiated for a payment.	Stop initiated
A payment was voided and no longer valid for payment.	Voided
A payment was reconciled to a bank statement in Oracle Fusion Cash Management.	Cleared

Disbursement Bank Accounts and Payment Process Profiles: How They Are Assigned

Oracle Fusion Payments enables you to select documents payable for inclusion in a payment process request. Each document payable selected must be assigned a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile so the payment process request can proceed to the document validation phase of the payment process.

The following steps are performed by you or the application to ensure the assignment of disbursement bank account and payment process profile to documents payable:

- 1. You select a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile when submitting a payment process request.
- 2. Payments derives a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile from usage rules.
- 3. A custom hook defaults a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile.
- 4. You manually assign a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile.



Settings That Affect Assignment of Disbursement Bank Accounts and Payment Process Profiles

The following options affect payment processing:

- Create Payment Process Request Template page, Payment Attributes section:
 - Disbursement bank account choice list
 - Payment Process Profile choice list
- Submit Payment Process Request page, Payment Attributes section:
 - Disbursement bank account choice list
 - Payment Process Profile choice list
- Create and Edit Payment Process Profiles pages, Usage Rules tab:
 - Payment Methods radio buttons
 - Disbursement Bank Account radio buttons
 - Business Units radio buttons
 - Currencies radio buttons

How Disbursement Bank Accounts and Payment Process Profiles Are Assigned

Disbursement bank accounts and payment process profiles are assigned to documents payable in the following sequence:

- 1. Before submitting a payment process request, you select parameters on the Submit Payment Process Request page, Payment and Processing Options tab, Payment Attributes section that will apply to each document payable in the payment process request. These parameters include Disbursement Bank Account, Payment Process Profile, Currency, Business Unit, Legal Entity, and Payment Method. If you use a payment process request template, a disbursement bank account and a payment process profile default from the template on to documents payable.
- 2. If you do not select either a Disbursement Bank Account or a Payment Process Profile or both during a payment process request submission, Payments derives the missing disbursement bank account or payment process profile by looking at the usage rules, by business unit, and compares them to the attributes of each document payable in the payment process request.
 - For each document payable selected for inclusion in a payment process request, Payments selects the Business Unit and the payment Currency parameters from the document payable and calls an API provided by Oracle Fusion Cash Management called CE_BANK_AND_ACCOUNT_UTIL.get_internal_bank_accts. The payment currency is provided to ensure that the disbursement bank account is valid for the payment currency on the document payable. The CE_BANK_AND_ACCOUNT_UTIL.get_internal_bank_accts API returns a list of disbursement bank accounts associated with the applicable business unit.

If the CE_BANK_AND_ACCOUNT_UTIL.get_internal_bank_accts API returns only one disbursement bank account associated with a particular business unit, then Payments defaults that disbursement bank account onto to the document payable.

If the CE_BANK_AND_ACCOUNT_UTIL.get_internal_bank_accts API returns more than one disbursement bank account, a bank account cannot default on to the document payable and Payments sets the document payable status to Missing Account. You must then manually select the correct disbursement bank account on the Assign Payment Process Attributes page if you need to assign the disbursement bank account to groups of documents payable. If you need to assign the disbursement bank account to individual documents payable rather than to groups, use the Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page.



Navigate to the Assign Payment Process Attributes page or the Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page as follows: Navigator > Payments link > Overview page > Requiring Attention tab > Action icon for status Pending action to complete information required > Assign Payment Process Attributes page > Assign at Document Payable Level button > Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page.

For each document payable selected for inclusion in a payment process request, Payments attempts to match the Payment Method, Business Unit, Disbursement Bank Account, and payment Currency parameters specified on the document payable with the corresponding payment process profile whose usage rules match all of the parameters on the document payable.

If only one payment process profile is found that matches all the parameters on the document payable, then that payment process profile defaults onto the document payable.

If more than one payment process profile is found that matches all the parameters on the document payable, a payment process profile cannot default onto the document payable and Payments sets the document payable status to Missing Profile. You must then manually select the correct payment process profile on the Assign Payment Process Attributes page if you need to assign the payment process profile to groups of documents payable. If you need to assign the payment process profile to individual documents payable rather than to groups, use the Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page.

Navigate to the Assign Payment Process Attributes page or the Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page as previously described in this step 2.

3. Payments provides a code hook procedure with a null body to which you can add and maintain customized defaulting code and business rules, so the defaulting behavior of the disbursement bank account and the payment process profile conforms to your business practices. Your customized code is executed only after the standard code is executed that automatically defaults the disbursement bank account and the payment process profile as previously described in step 2.

If the source product does not implement the hook, then Payments sets the payment process request to a status of Information Required.

The following table provides hook details.

Package Name	IBY_ASSIGNEXT_PUB
Hook Signature	$\label{localization} hookForAssignments (x_unassgnDocsTab\ IN\ OUT\ NOCOPY\ IBY_\ ASSIGN_\ PUB. unassignedDocsTabType\)$
Arguments	x_ unassgnDocsTab-array of documents that are missing either the internal bank account, or the payment profile, or both
Interface Tables	None

Note: The hook is not supported for Oracle Cloud configurations.

4. Payments stops the payment process and you must manually assign missing disbursement bank account or payment process profile to groups of documents payable or to individual documents payable on the Assign Payment Process Attributes and Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level pages respectively.

Navigate to the Assign Payment Process Attributes page or the Assign Attributes at Document Payable Level page as described in step 2.



Note: Within a single payment process request, it is possible to cycle through some combination of steps 2, 3, or 4 for documents payable missing disbursement bank accounts or payment process profiles. Similarly, it is also possible to obtain a missing disbursement bank account or a payment process profile using different steps for any one document payable.

Resolving Payment Validation Errors: Points to Consider

When payments files are built from documents payable in Oracle Fusion Payments, the Build Payments program validates the payments, based on validations that were assigned during Payments setup. When you submit a payment process request, you specify whether payments that fail validation are rejected or whether the Build Payments program stops the payment process for review. If review is required for payments that fail validation, you navigate to the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page, which displays the proposed payments and validation errors, as well as the documents payable that comprise each proposed payment. In the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page, you can perform the following actions to resolve payment validation errors:

- Remove payments from the payment process request.
- Remove documents payable from the payment process request.
- Terminate the payment process request.
- Change the setup of remittance bank accounts, third party payees, payment methods, or payment formats

Removing Payments from the Payment Process Request

You can resolve payment validation errors on the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page by removing one or more payments with validation errors from the payment process request. For example, you may decide to take this action when one or more payments exceeds a defined amount limit. Removing payments can lower the payments amount below the limit. When this action is taken, Payments removes the payment and associated documents payable from the payment process request. Payments then informs the source product that the documents payable in the payment are not being paid. The source product then unlocks the documents payable and resets their status. This enables the documents payable to be corrected, if necessary, and selected in a new payment process request. After removing the applicable payments from the payment process request, you can then resume the payment process on the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page.

Removing Documents Payable from the Payment Process Request

You can resolve payment validation errors on the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page by removing one or more documents payable from a payment that is included in the payment process request. Payments removes them from the payment process request and informs the source product that the documents payable are not being paid. The source product then unlocks the documents payable and resets their status. This makes the documents payable ready for correction, if necessary, and for selection in a new payment process request. After removing the applicable documents payable from a payment process request, you can then resume the payment process on the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page.

Terminating the Payment Process Request

You can resolve payment validation errors by terminating the entire payment process request. To terminate a payment process request, click the **Terminate Payment Process** button in the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page. Payments then informs the source product that none of the documents payable in the payment process request are being paid. The source product then unlocks the documents payable and resets their status. This makes the documents payable ready for correction, if necessary, and for selection in a new payment process request.



Changing the Setup of Remittance Bank Accounts, Third Party Payees, Payment Methods, or Payment Formats

You can resolve some payment validation errors by leaving the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page and changing the setup of remittance bank accounts, third party payees, payment methods, or payment formats to allow the payments to pass validation. When payments are revalidated, any setup changes you made are activated. After changing applicable setups, you can then return to the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page and remove applicable payments or documents payable from the payment process request, or ignore the validation errors and resume the payment process on the Resolve Payment Validation Errors page.

Note: You may choose to change setups to resolve payment validation errors; however, you cannot change details of the documents payable or invoices, such as amounts or currencies, since those are locked during the payment process. To change details on the documents payable, you must remove the payment or document payable from the payment process request and then make changes in the Edit Invoice page.

Interest Invoices: Explained

If you enable automatic interest calculation for a supplier and pay an overdue invoice, an invoice for the interest is automatically created and paid.

Caution: You must pay the overdue invoice in a payment process request or through a quick payment.

Setup

To set up automatic interest rate calculation:

- Define interest rates using the Manage Interest Rates task.
- Set the Create Interest Invoices option using the Manage Suppliers task.
- Enable the Create interest invoices option using the Manage Invoice Options task.
- Note: You can add, change, or delete an interest rate at any time. If a rate isn't defined, the interest calculation uses a zero rate.

Attributes

This table describes some of the attributes of an interest invoice.

Attribute	Description
Number	The interest invoice number is the overdue invoice number plus the suffix -INTx, where x is the number of interest invoices for that overdue invoice. For example, if the invoice number is 54362, the invoice number for the third interest invoice is 54362-INT3.
Payment terms	The payment terms on an interest invoice are immediate. If immediate terms aren't defined, the payment terms for the interest invoice are the same as the payment terms for the overdue invoice.
Amount	The interest calculation is based on the rate on the Manage Interest Rates page and is in accordance with the United States Prompt Payment Act. The calculation formula compounds interest monthly, up to a maximum of 365 days interest.



Attribute	Description
Currency	The invoice currency for an interest invoice is the same as the invoice currency on the overdue invoice. The payment currency for an interest invoice is the same as the payment currency on the overdue invoice.

Related Topics

• Interest Allocation Methods: Critical Choices

Interest on Overdue Invoices: How It's Calculated

You can configure your setup to calculate the interest owed to a supplier for overdue invoices.

Settings That Affect Interest Calculation

Set the **Minimum Interest Amount** option on the Manage Invoice Options page and define interest rates on the Manage Interest Rates page.

How Interest Is Calculated

When you pay an invoice that's overdue, the interest calculation uses:

- The invoice due date to determine the number of days that the invoice is overdue
- The interest rate in effect the day after the invoice due date
- Note: The interest calculation is in accordance with the US Prompt Payment Act, and is not an effective yearly rate. Interest is compounded monthly. For example, if the interest rate on a 100 USD invoice is 7 percent, after a year, the interest owed is 7.23 USD.

This figure shows the formula for calculating interest.

Interest Formula

$$I = [P(1 + i/12)^n - P]$$
+ [P + (P(1 + i/12)^n - P)](i)(z)

The interest formula uses the following variables:

- I = interest payable
- P = principal net amount payable to the supplier before adding on interest
- i = interest rate expressed in decimal form
- n = number of full periods for example, the number of days divided by 30
- z = number of residual days that is, number of days less than a 30-day period divided by 360



Document Sequencing in Payables: Explained

Document sequences are unique numbers that are automatically or manually assigned to a created and saved document. You can sequence invoices and payments by assigning them voucher numbers.

To set up sequencing for invoices and payments, perform the following tasks:

- Specify Ledger Options
- Manage Payables Document Sequences
- (Optional) Manage Invoice Options
- (Optional) Manage Payment Options
- Note: The Create Chart of Accounts, Ledger, Legal Entities, and Business Units in Spreadsheet task is an alternative method for creating document sequences. You can configure the spreadsheet to automatically create a document sequence for invoices and payments. The spreadsheet upload process assigns the invoice document sequence to predefined document sequence categories, such as Standard Invoices and Credit Memo Invoices.

Specifying Ledger Options

You can set the following ledger options:

- Sequencing By: Enables document sequencing for the ledger or legal entities associated with that ledger.
- Enforce Document Sequencing: When set to Payables, indicates that invoices and payments require voucher numbers.
- Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date: Checks the accounting date on the invoice header when you save an invoice. The date must be the same as, or later than, the latest accounting date of an existing invoice with the same legal entity and sequence.
 - Note: The Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date option applies only when you sequence by legal entity.

This table describes how the combination of ledger option settings affects the assignment of voucher numbers to invoices and payments.

Sequencing By	Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables?	Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date?	Voucher Number Assignment on Invoices and Payments
Ledger	No	No	Optional
Ledger	Yes	No	Required
Legal entity	No	No	Optional
Legal entity	Yes	No	Required
Legal entity	No	Yes	Required



Sequencing By	Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables?	Enforce Chronological Order on Document Date?	Voucher Number Assignment on Invoices and Payments
Legal entity	Yes	Yes	Required
No sequencing	Not applicable	Not applicable	Optional for imported invoices only

Note: The invoice import process rejects invoices if the **Enforce Document Sequencing for Payables** option is set to **Yes** and you manually provide a voucher number. If you require manual voucher numbering during import, set the **Sequencing By** option to **No sequencing**.

Managing Payables Document Sequences

With the Manage Payables Document Sequences task you can:

- Create a document sequence for the applicable determinant type: ledger or legal entity.
- Assign the sequence to one or more document sequence categories.
- Specify the ledgers or legal entities that the assignment applies to.
- Optionally enable the Audit option to store audit information in the AP_DOC_SEQUENCE_AUDIT table.
 - Note: You can view audit information by running the Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report and the Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing.

Managing Invoice Options

You can set the **Allow document category override** option to allow changes to the default document category on an invoice.

Managing Payment Options

You can set the **Allow document category override** option to allow changes to the default document category on a payment.

Related Topics

- Document Sequence Categories: Explained
- Enforcing Chronological Order on Invoice Voucher Numbers: Example
- Create Chart of Accounts, Ledger, Legal Entities, and Business Units in Spreadsheets: Explained
- Specify Ledger Options: Explained
- Document Sequences: Explained



Cross-Currency Payments: Explained

You can pay invoices in any currency, irrespective of the currency on the invoice. With cross-currency payments you can make payments in the most stable currency or comply with legal regulations that prescribe payment in a specific currency.

- During invoice creation, your setup determines the default payment currency or you can manually select the payment currency, irrespective of the invoice currency.
- During payment creation, the cross-currency rate converts the invoice amount to the payment amount.

For example, you can make a payment in Euros for invoices created in Pounds Sterling.

This table lists the currencies and cross-currency rate information.

Invoice Currency	Payment Currency	Cross-Currency Rate
GBP	EUR	1.25

This table shows the conversion of the invoice amount to the payment amount using the cross-currency rate.

Invoice Amount	Invoice Amount * Cross-Currency Rate	Payment Amount
100 GBP	100 * 1.25	125 EUR

Benefits

With cross-currency payments you can:

- Manage your cross-border transactions effectively.
- Comply with legal regulations and make payments in the prescribed currency mandated by the country authorities for the resident supplier.
- Save costs by making payments in the most stable currency and avoiding losses due to currency rate fluctuations.

Conversion Rates

In addition to cross-currency rates, other conversion rates can apply when invoices and payments have different currencies. Following is the list of conversion rates:

- Invoice conversion rate: Converts the invoice currency to the ledger currency
- Cross-currency conversion rate: Converts the invoice currency to the payment currency
- Payment conversion rate: Converts the payment currency to the ledger currency

This table provides an example of the different conversion rates along with the converted transactions for a ledger currency of US dollars and an invoice entered in Pounds Sterling and paid in Euros.

Starting Transaction Amount	Type of Conversion Rate	From Currency	To Currency	Conversion Rate	Converted Transaction Amount
100 GBP	Invoice	GBP	USD	1.75	175 USD



Starting Transaction Amount	Type of Conversion Rate	From Currency	To Currency	Conversion Rate	Converted Transaction Amount
100 GBP	Cross-currency	GBP	EUR	1.25	125 EUR
125 EUR	Payment	EUR	USD	1.45	181.25 USD

Setup

You can set up a default payment currency for:

- A supplier site on the Invoicing tab of the Supplier Site page.
- An invoice business unit on the Manage Invoice Options page.

Note: You can't update the payment currency on an invoice once you save the invoice.

Setting Up Third-Party Payments: Procedure

A third-party payment is a payment that you make to a supplier on behalf of another supplier. Setting up third-party payments includes the following tasks:

Creating the Third Party

- 1. In the Suppliers work area, click Create Supplier.
- 2. Complete the information on the Profile and Address tabs.
 - Set the Address Purpose field to Remit to.
 - (Optional) Associate a bank account and default payment method with the address.

Note: You don't have to create a supplier site unless the third party is a supplier that sends you invoices.

Defining the Relationship Between the Third Party and the Supplier

- 1. In the Suppliers work area, click Manage Suppliers.
- 2. Search for the supplier on whose behalf the third party receives payment.
- 3. Add the third party to the Third-Party Payment Relationship section on the Invoicing tab on the Edit Site page. Consider marking the relationship as the default relationship for new invoices and payments.

This table describes each attribute of a third-party payment relationship.

Attribute	Description
Remit-to Supplier	Enter the party designated to receive payment on behalf of the supplier on the invoice.
Address Name	Enter the address of the party designated to receive payment on behalf of the supplier on the invoice.



Attribute	Description
From Date, To Date	Specify an inclusive date range for the relationship. When you create an invoice or payment, the invoice and payment dates are used to identify valid third-party payment relationships for the supplier site.
	Note: When you end date an existing relationship, you must review all unpaid or partially paid invoices for that relationship.
Description	Enter text to include in the payment file. For example, you can enter text to print on the payment document as reference information.

Note: The Merge Supplier process doesn't merge third-party payment relationships.

(Optional) Setting the Remit-to Supplier Override Option

- 1. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, search for the Define General Payables Options task list.
- 2. Set the scope for the Manage Invoice Options task.
- 3. Click Apply and Go to Task.
- **4.** Select the **Allow remit-to supplier override for third-party payments** option to allow override of the remit-to supplier on the invoice.

(Optional) Setting the Payee Override Option

- 1. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, search for the Define General Payables Options task list.
- 2. Set the scope for the Manage Payment Options task.
- 3. Click Apply and Go to Task.
- 4. Select the Allow payee override for third-party payments option to allow override of the payee on the payment.

Related Topics

Invoice Options: Critical Choices

Adding Cross-Currency User Rates to a Payment: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to add cross-currency rates to a single payment when the cross-currency rate type for the payment is User.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decision to Consider	In This Example
Is the invoice currency different from the payment currency?	Yes
Is the invoice due for payment?	Yes
What's the payment conversion rate type?	Corporate



Decision to Consider	In This Example

Adding Cross-Currency User Rates

- 1. On the Payments Overview page, click **Create Payment** to open the Create Payment page.
- 2. On the Payment Details tab, complete the required fields.
- 3. On the Advanced tab, complete the fields as shown in this table.

Field	Value
Payment Conversion Rate Type	Corporate
Cross-Currency Rate Type	User

4. In the Invoices to Pay section, select the action Add Cross-Currency User Rates.

If you select the invoices to pay before adding the rates, a warning appears that cross-currency rates are missing.

- 5. In the Add Cross-Currency User Rates dialog box, click the Create icon.
- 6. Select a value for the From Currency field.
- 7. Enter the conversion rate.
- 8. Click OK.
- 9. In the Invoices to Pay section, select the action Select and Add: Invoices to Pay.
- 10. In the Select and Add: Invoice to Pay dialog box, select the invoice.
- 11. Click OK.
- 12. Click Save and Close.
- 13. Click **OK** to acknowledge the payment confirmation message.

Centralized Payment Processing Across Business Units: Explained

Centralized payment processing enables you to implement a shared payment service model.

Under this model, a single payment business unit provides payment services to multiple invoice business units. That is, any business unit with the **Payables Payment** business function can provide payment services to other business units with the **Payables Invoicing** business function.

The designated payment business unit processes invoices from multiple invoice business units and generates a consolidated payment for a given supplier. Because payment processing is centralized, you can exercise better control of supplier payments and reduce the cost of payment processing.

Payment Processing and Invoice Business Unit Setup

The payment business unit groups standard invoices, prepayments, and credit memos for the same supplier name and site, from all of the invoice business units that the payment business unit services.

Although invoices are grouped into a single payment, the payment business unit honors the setup values that apply to each of the invoice business units. For example, the US Headquarters payment business unit provides payment services to invoice business units US West and US East.

This table shows how the **Discount Allocation Method** invoice option is set for each invoice business unit.



Business Unit	Discount Allocation Method
US West	Single distribution
US East	All invoice lines

This table shows invoices for the same supplier and supplier site, along with whether discounts apply.

Invoice Number	Business Unit	Discount Applicability
INV-West-001	US West	Yes
INV-West-002	US West	No
INV-East-001	US East	Yes
INV-East-002	US East	Yes

While processing the payments, US Headquarters groups the invoices together and generates a single payment for all four invoices. However, when accounting for the invoices the:

- Discount on invoice INV-West-001 is allocated to a single distribution.
- Discounts on invoices INV-East-001 and INV-East-002 are allocated to all of the invoice lines.

So even if a single payment is made, setups for the applicable invoice business units are respected.

This table shows setup tasks for invoice and payment options and the business unit that the tasks apply to.

Setup Task	Applicable Business Unit
Manage Common Options for Payables and Procurement	Invoice
Manage Invoice Options	Invoice
Manage Payment Options	Payment
Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options	Invoice

Payment Service Models

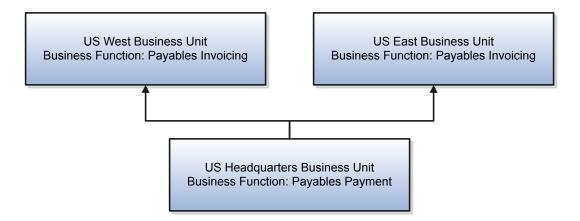
The different models of payment services that you can implement are:

- Dedicated
- Self-Service
- Dedicated and Self-Service



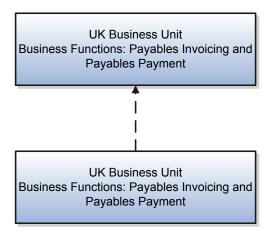
In a dedicated payment service model, the payment business unit works solely as an outsourced payment processing unit to service other invoice business units.

The following figure is an example of a dedicated payment services model.



In a self-service model, the invoice business unit services itself, acting as its own payment service provider.

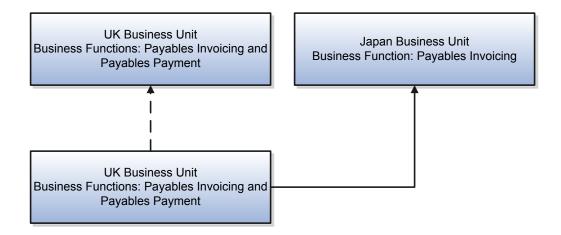
The following figure is an example of a self-service payment services model.



In a dedicated and self-service model, the payment business unit, in addition to servicing itself, also services other invoice business units.

The following figure is an example of a dedicated and self-service payment services model.





Benefits of Centralized Payments

When you centralize payments you:

- Have better control of supplier payments. You can:
 - Effectively manage supplier payments by grouping credit memos from one invoice business unit with standard invoices of other business units, thereby reducing net cash flows.
 - o Effectively communicate and reconcile any disputes with your suppliers.
- · Develop and use organization skills effectively.
- Reduce processing costs, such as administration and transaction costs by generating consolidated payments for invoices across multiple invoice business units.

Related Topics

- Why do I get a permissions error when I click on a payment number link from the Manage Invoices page?
- What's the difference between the currency conversion settings on the common options page and the payment options page?

Payment Approval: How It Is Processed

The payment approval process allows management to control payments by prioritizing available funds. Payment approval allows you to send payments to approvers for review before final payments are made to suppliers or employees. If enabled, the payment process stops and approvers can optionally remove payments directly from a payment process request and then approve it.

The payment approval process generates and routes payment approval notifications to approvers. Approvers can approve or reject payment process requests directly from e-mails. They can also perform other approval actions from payment approval worklist notifications.

Settings That Affect Payment Approval

To enable payment approval, navigate to Setup and Maintenance, search, and select Manage Disbursement System Options. On the Manage Disbursement System Options page, select the Enable payment approval option.



How Payment Approval Is Processed

When Payment approval is enabled, all payment process requests go through the payment approval process. When a payment process request is submitted, payment approval is automatically triggered after it reaches the Review Proposed Payments stage. The status of the payment process request is then set to Payments Approval Initiated. Payment approvers then receive payment approval e-mail notifications, as well as payment approval BPM Worklist notifications.

As the following table shows, approvers can perform different payment approval actions depending on the payment approval mechanism used, whether from the Review Proposed Payments page, from e-mail notifications, or from BPM Worklist notifications.

Payment Approval Mechanism	Approval Actions Available	Navigation
Review Proposed Payments page	ApproveRejectWithdraw approvalResubmit for approval	Navigate to: Spring board > Payables icon > Payments icon > Overview page > Tasks icon > Click Manage Payment Process Requests link > Manage Payment Process Requests page > Status: Pending Proposed Payment Review > Search button > Manage Payment Process Requests page >Action icon > Review Proposed Payments page.
E-mail notification	ApproveReject	Your e-mail inbox.
BPM Worklist notification	 Withdraw approval Resubmit for approval Reassign Delegate Request for more information 	Navigate to: Tools > Worklist > Financials

To specify a payment approval action on the Review Proposed Payments page, approvers select an option from the Actions menu. The following table lists the payment approval actions that payment process request submitters and approvers can take, when the actions are available, who takes the payment approval action, and the result of the action.

Payment Approval Actions Available on the Review Proposed Payments Page	Availability of Action	Person Performing the Action	Result of Action
Approve payment	Only when the payment process request status is Payments Approval Initiated.	Approvers only.	 Allows the payment process request to continue Status of payment process request changes to Approved Final approver manually initiates the Format payments process to complete the payment process request process
Reject payment	Only when the payment process request status is Payments Approval Initiated.	Approvers only.	Terminates the payment process request immediately



Payment Approval Actions Available on the Review Proposed Payments Page	Availability of Action	Person Performing the Action	Status of payment process request changes
Withdraw approval	Only when the payment process request status is Payments Approval Initiated.	Submitter of the payment process request or approver.	 Terminated Terminates the payment approval task Status of the payment process request changes to Withdrawn Ensures that all active payment approval notifications are removed from approvers Approver reinitiates payment approval by selecting the Resubmit for approval action after correcting the issue
Resubmit for approval	Only when the payment process request status is Withdrawn from payments approval and Error in payments approval.	Submitter of the payment process request or approver.	 Reinitiates the payment approval process for the payment process request Status of payment process request changes to Payments Approval Initiated
Terminate payment process request	Always.	Anyone.	 Terminates the payment process Ensures that all active payment approval notifications are removed from approvers

Approvers can review the payment approval statuses of payment process requests that require action on the Requiring Attention tab on the Overview page. The following table displays the statuses.

Page	Payment Process Request Approval Statuses	Navigation
Overview page	Payments approval initiatedPending payment approvalsWithdrawn from payments approvalPayments approved	Requiring Attention tab.

FAQs for Prepare and Record Payments

What happens if I don't define an interest rate for an overdue invoice?

If you enable the **Create interest invoices** option but don't define a rate for the day after the invoice is due, interest isn't calculated and an interest invoice isn't created.



What happens if I void a payment?

The accounting and payment records for the invoices that were paid are automatically reversed.

If applicable, the following transactions also occur:

- Realized gains or losses on foreign currency invoices are reversed.
- If the Create interest invoices option on the Manage Invoice Options page is enabled, all related interest invoices are reversed.
- If the invoice is associated with a withholding tax invoice and tax is withheld at payment, a reversing invoice is automatically created. This reversing invoice for the tax authority offsets the withholding tax invoice.
- Note: When you void a payment, you can select to cancel the invoices, place a hold on the invoices, or leave the invoices available for payment.

What's a stop payment request?

A stop payment request records the dates that a stop payment order was placed with, or released from, a financial institution.

For example:

- 1. A supplier tells you that they didn't receive a payment.
- 2. You ask the bank to stop the payment.
- 3. You record a stop payment request using the Manage Payments task.
- 4. If the bank confirms the payment was stopped, you void the payment.
- 5. If the bank tells you that the payment has already cleared, you cancel the stop payment request.

Why didn't an installment get selected for payment?

An installment can meet the selection criteria of a payment process request, but not get selected for payment for one or more reasons. You can review installments that weren't selected for payment and the reasons they weren't selected, on the Not Selected tab on the Review Installments page.

Here are the reasons why an installment might not get selected for payment.

- An approver rejected the invoice.
- The calculation for withholding tax ended in error.
- A credit reduced the payment amount to less than zero.
- The invoice must be revalidated.
- · The invoice requires approval.
- The invoice was never validated.
- The payment date is in a closed period.
- Having the payment date before the system date isn't allowed.
- The installment is on hold.
- The supplier site is on payment hold.
- The installment was manually removed from the payment process request.
- Zero amount installments are excluded from payment.



Why did the payment require a conversion rate when the option to require a conversion rate is disabled?

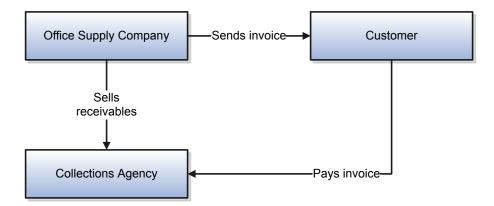
Regardless of how you set the Require conversion rate entry option, a payment requires a conversion rate if:

- The payment is in a foreign currency.
- The payment has an invoice that's subject to automatic withholding.
- Automatic withholding occurs at time of payment.
- Note: Invoices for automatically withheld taxes are always created in the ledger currency.

What's a third-party payment?

A third-party payment is a payment that you make to a supplier on behalf of another supplier.

This figure provides an example of a third-party payment. An office supply company sells their receivables to a collections agency for cash and customers send payments to the collections agency.



Why is the payee name on the payment different from the supplier name on the paid invoice?

The payment was made to a third party. You can view the third-party payment setup in the Third-Party Payment Relationship section on the Invoicing tab on the Edit Site page.

What happens if I create an invoice using Supplier Portal for a supplier that is set up for third-party payments?

If a default third-party payment relationship is defined for the invoice date, the third-party information is copied to the invoice when you submit the invoice.

You can see the third-party information when you review the invoice installments from the Manage Invoices page.

How can I fix a payment process request that is missing cross-currency rates?

A payment process request can have a status of **Missing cross-currency rates** for multiple reasons.

Depending on the reason, selecting the action icon on the Manage Payment Process Requests page opens the page where you can resolve the issue or view information on how to resolve it.



This table describes the reasons for the **Missing cross-currency rates** status along with the actions you can take to resolve them.

Reason	Action
The cross-currency rate type is User , but you didn't enter any rates.	On the Edit Cross-Currency Conversion Rates page, add the rates that convert the invoice currencies to the payment currencies.
The cross-currency rate type has a value other than User and the rates are missing for the specified payment date.	On the View Missing Cross-Currency Rate page, see which currencies are missing rates and define them on the Manage Daily Rates page.
The payment process request includes cross-currency payments, but you didn't select a cross-currency rate type.	On the Select Cross-Currency Rate type page, select the type of conversion rate to use for cross-currency payments.

How can I use social networking to get approval for adding installments to a payment process request?

Use the Social link on the Review Installments page to invite your manager to a conversation about adding installments to a payment process request.

For example, you submit a payment process request for all of the invoices belonging to a specific invoice group. While reviewing the installments, you receive a request from a supplier to pay some invoices that were recently received.

You add the installments to the payment process request, but before continuing with payment processing, you must first get management approval.

From the Review Installments page:

- 1. Click Social to open Oracle Social Network.
- 2. Click Share.
- 3. Create a related conversation.
- **4.** Invite your manager to join the conversation.

The details of your conversation are recorded within the context of the payment process request. Your manager can review the details on the payment process request **wall**. The recorded conversation acts as an approval for adding these installments to the existing payment process request.

Related Topics

What does social networking have to do with my job?

Why do I get a permissions error when I click on an invoice number link from the Manage Payments page?

The business unit for the invoice is different from the business unit for the payment and you don't have access to that invoice business unit. You can view general invoice information on the Paid Invoices tab, but you can't drill down to view the invoice details.

What are the changes in the payment attributes flow when I create third-party payment?

The payee is the party who receives payment. Whether the payee is a third-party or the invoicing supplier, the payment attributes flow the same way.



The following attributes default on the invoice from the payee setup:

- Payment method
- Remit-to account
- Pay each document alone
- Bank charge bearer
- Payment reason
- Payment reason comments
- Settlement priority
- Delivery channel

The following attributes pull from the payee setup when you make a third-party payment or any payment.

- Bank Instruction 1
- Bank Instruction 2
- Bank Instruction Details
- Payment Text Message 1
- Payment Text Message 2
- Payment Text Message 3
- Service Level
- Separate Remittance Advice

Why do I see different names for the Payee and the Supplier or Party on payment process request pages?

The names are different because you're making a third-party payment. The Supplier or Party column displays the invoicing supplier. The Payee column displays the third-party that receives payment on behalf of the invoicing supplier.

What happens to payment validations when I create a third-party payment?

The payee is the party who receives payment. Whether the payee is a third-party or the invoicing supplier, validations on payee attributes perform the same way.

What's the impact on grouping of installments for third-party payments?

Installments are grouped first by the invoicing supplier and then by the third-party payee.

Record Accounting for Payments

Accounting for Invoices and Payments: Explained

You can create accounting entries for invoice and payment transactions using Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting. Subledger Accounting creates the final accounting for subledger journal entries and transfers the accounting to Oracle Fusion General Ledger. Subledger Accounting uses a set of predefined account rules to create accounting, but you can define your own detailed accounting rules.



Payables Event Classes and Types

Subledger Accounting uses predefined accounting event classes and accounting event types. You can modify your accounting setup to create accounting for some events and not for others.

This table lists the predefined payables event classes and types.

Event Class	Event Type
Adjustment Entry	Manual
Bills Payable	 Bill Payable Matured Bill Payable Maturity Adjusted Bill Payable Maturity Reversed
Credit Memos	Credit Memo AdjustedCredit Memo CanceledCredit Memo Validated
Debit Memos	 Debit Memo Adjusted Debit Memo Canceled Debit Memo Validated
Invoices	Invoice AdjustedInvoice CanceledInvoice Validated
Payments	 Manual Payment Adjusted Payment Adjusted Payment Canceled Payment Created
Prepayment Applications	 Prepayment Application Adjusted Prepayment Applied Prepayment Unapplied
Prepayments	Prepayment AdjustedPrepayment CanceledPrepayment Validated
Reconciled Payments	Payment ClearedPayment Clearing AdjustedPayment Uncleared
Refunds	Refund AdjustedRefund CanceledRefund Recorded
Third-Party Merge	Full Merge Partial Merge

Related Topics

• Accounting Event Model: Explained



Account Rules: Explained

Missing Conversion Rates: How They're Applied to Invoices

The Apply Missing Conversion Rate process automatically applies conversion rates to foreign currency invoices or payments that have no conversion rate and a conversion rate type other than **User**. If a foreign currency invoice is missing a conversion rate, then the invoice validation process applies a **No rate** hold, which prevents invoice accounting and payment.

Settings That Affect Applying Missing Conversion Rates

Run the Apply Missing Conversion Rates process when the **Require conversion rate entry** option on the Manage Common Options for Payables and Procurement page is disabled.

How Missing Conversion Rates Are Applied to Invoices

The Apply Missing Conversion Rates process uses conversion rate information from the Manage Daily Rates page to apply the conversion rates. The next time you validate the invoice, the **No rate** hold is automatically removed.

Related Topics

- Invoices: How They're Validated
- Common Options for Payables and Procurement: Critical Choices

Cross-Currency Payments: How They're Accounted

Cross-currency payments are payments in a currency different from the currency on the respective invoices. The accounting process records entries for cross-currency payments in both the invoice currency and the payment currency.

How Cross-Currency Payments Are Accounted

You can account for cross-currency payments individually or through the Create Accounting process. The accounting entries for the payment relieve the liability account in the invoice currency with an offset to the cash or cash clearing account in the payment currency.

Example

This table shows the invoice and payment accounting entries for an invoice with the following currency information:

Invoice amount and currency: 100 GBP

Payment currency: EUR

Ledger currency: USD

This table shows the invoice, payment, and cross-currency conversion rates that are in effect.

Type of Rate	From Currency	To Currency	Conversion Rate
Invoice conversion rate	GBP	USD	1.75
Payment conversion rate	EUR	USD	1.45



Type of Rate	From Currency	To Currency	Conversion Rate
Cross-currency rate	GBP	EUR	1.25

This table shows the payment transaction in the payment and ledger currencies.

Invoice Amount (GBP)	Cross-Currency Rate	Payment Amount (EUR)	Payment Conversion Rate	Payment Amount in Ledger Currency (USD)
100	1.25	125	1.45	181.25

This table shows the resulting accounting entries for both the invoice and payment transactions.

Accounting For	Accounting Class	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit (USD)	Accounted Credit (USD)
Invoice	Item expense	100 GBP		175.00	
Invoice	Liability		100 GBP		175.00
Payment	Liability	100 GBP		175.00	
Payment	Cash Clearing		125 EUR		181.25
Payment	Loss	0 EUR		6.25	
Payment	Balance	125 EUR		175.00	
Payment	Balance		100 GBP		175.00

Process Payment Files

Setting Up and Making Electronic Payments

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to set up and make electronic payments.

Disbursements: How They Are Processed

The disbursement process starts when a source product calls Oracle Fusion Payments to process disbursements. For example, Oracle Fusion Payables uses the disbursement process to pay supplier invoices and Oracle Fusion Receivables



uses it to pay customer refunds. The disbursement process ends when either electronic payments are transmitted to a payment system or financial institution or paper payment documents, such as checks or promissory notes, are printed.

Electronic processing creates a payment file that is transmitted to a payment system or other financial institution. The file contains instructions that tell the payment system or financial institution how to remit funds. In some cases, funds are remitted electronically by an automatic deposit to a bank account. In other cases, the payment file can instruct the payment system or financial institution to issue a check for payment.

Settings That Affect Disbursements

The following settings in the header region on the Create Payment Process Profile page impact electronic disbursements:

- Payment File Format choice list: You specify the payment file format to use for the electronic payment file.
- Processing Type choice list: Electronic.
- Payment Confirmation Point choice list: Point at which a payment is confirmed. Payments can be automatically confirmed, either when the payment file is formatted or when the payment file is transmitted to the payment system.
- Allow Manual Setting of Payment Confirmation check box: You can manually confirm payments on the following pages:
 - Manage Payment Files
 - Payment File
 - Overview page in the Payments work area

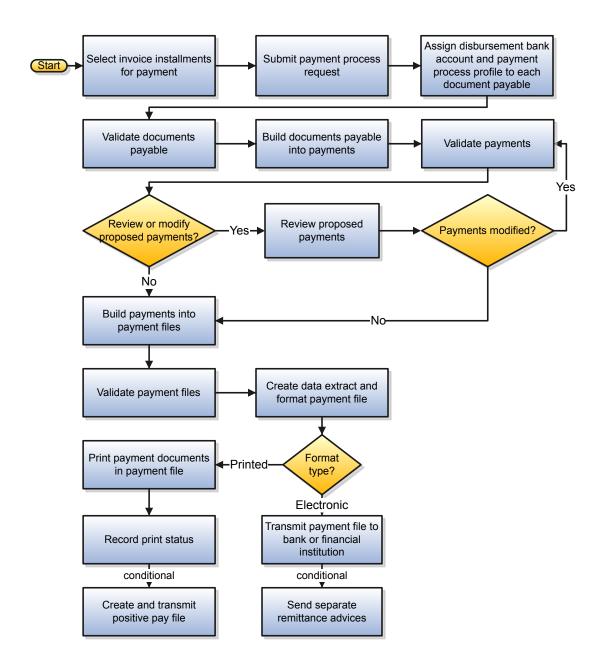
The following settings in the header region on the Create Payment Process Profile page impact printed disbursements:

- Payment File Format choice list: You specify the payment file format to use for the printed payment file.
- Processing Type choice list: Printed.
- Default Payment Document choice list
- Send to File radio button: Produces a formatted output file, which is printed outside of Oracle Fusion Applications.
- Send to Printer radio button
- Automatically Print After Formatting check box
- Default Printer choice list



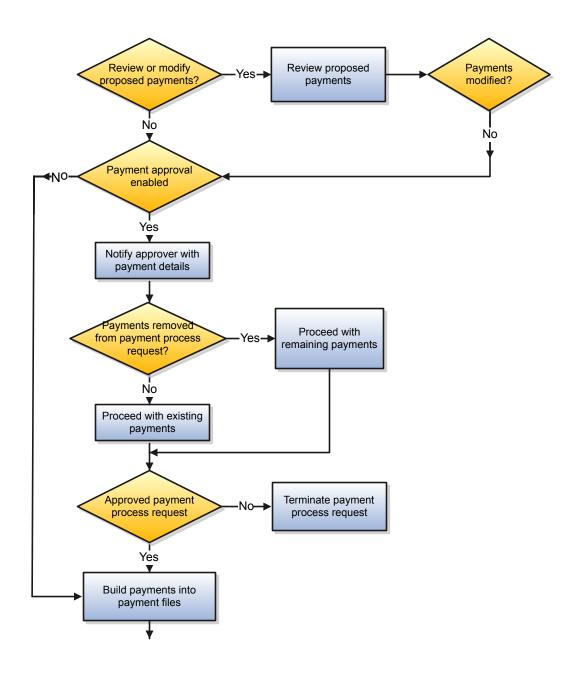
How Disbursements Are Processed

The following diagram shows the flow of the disbursement process.



The following figure shows the flow of the payment approval process within the disbursement process.





The following table describes the action steps performed by the disbursement process:

Action	Description
Create documents	Source product creates documents payable, such as invoices.
Select documents	Source product selects documents. Selected documents are grouped into a payment process request.
Submit payment process request	Payment process request is submitted to Payments for processing.



Action	Description
Assign bank account and payment process profile	Disbursement bank accounts, which are your company's bank accounts, and payment process profiles are assigned to documents payable within the payment process request. Payments automatically assigns these values when possible. When not possible, the application asks you to supply the values on the Assign Payment Process Attributes page.
/alidate documents	Payments executes any document level validations set up on the payment method or format. Documents payable that fail validation can be automatically removed and returned to the source product. Valid documents payable continue in the disbursement process, or the payment process request can be stopped for resolution, depending on options set during the submission of the payment process request.
Create and validate payments	Payments groups like documents payable into payments, according to rules set up in the payment process profile. It then executes any payment level validations set up on the payment method or format. Payments that fail validation can be automatically removed and the documents payable returned to the source product. Valid payments continue in the disbursement process, or the payment process request can be stopped for resolution, depending on options set during the submission of the payment process request.
Review and modify payment process request	When the payment process request is submitted, it can be set to stop for review as soon as all payments pass validation. During the review, you can optionally remove payments from the payment process request or documents payable from payments. If you make any changes during the review, validations are executed again.
Approve or reject payment process equest	When payment approval is enabled, the payment process stops at the Review Proposed Payments stage, and approvers can optionally remove payments directly from a payment process request and then approve it. The approval process generates and routes payment approval notifications to approvers. Approvers can approve or reject payment process requests directly from e-mails or from the Review Proposed Payments page.
Create payment file	Payments processes payments within each payment process request and groups them according to their disbursement bank accounts, payment process profiles, and other grouping rules to create payment files.
/alidate payment file	Payments executes any payment file level validations set up on the format. Payment files that fail validation can be corrected by removing payments or the validation can be overridden.
Create extract and format	An extract, or XML file, is created that contains the data relevant to the payment file. Oracle BI Publisher applies a format template to the data in the extract. The result is a formatted file that contains data specified by the format.
ransmit payment file	If the payment process profile for a formatted payment file specifies electronic processing, the payment file is transmitted to the payment system. The payment system is a bank or other financial institution that processes the file and moves funds from the disbursement bank account to the payee bank account.
Print payment documents	If the payment process profile for a formatted payment file specifies printed processing, the payment file is printed onto payment documents, such as checks. If any checks print incorrectly, they can be reprinted. After checks print successfully, you can record the print status, which allows Payables to account for the payments.



Action	Description
Perform post-processing	After creating payments, you can optionally use reports as follows:
	 Separate Remittance Advice reports can be sent to suppliers, which lists the invoices you paid.
	 Positive Pay reports can be sent to banks to prevent fraud since unauthorized payments are not listed on the Positive Pay report.
	 Payment file registers can be created for internal use. They display details of payments that are included in a payment file. You can retain this report for your records.

Separate Remittance Advice Report: How It Is Processed

The Separate Remittance Advice report is a predefined disbursement report that is sent to suppliers, which lists the invoices your company paid. You can manually run the report from the Payments Tasks pane by clicking the **Send Separate Remittance Advice** link or you can automatically run the report after you select specific options on the Reporting tab of the Payment Process Profile page. The automatic process is called internally on payment completion. Any required parameter values are known by Oracle Fusion Payments without your input or intervention. Payments uses Oracle BI Publisher templates to format and deliver the report.

The following table shows the report details.

Report Name	Process Name	Description	Output
Disbursement Separate Remittance Advice Formats	Send Separate Remittance Advice	Creates notices that can be faxed, E-Mailed, or printed and mailed to suppliers. Lists the invoices paid electronically or by printed payment.	Document

To manually run the report, navigate to: **Navigator > Payables > Payments link > Send Separate Remittance Advice link**.

Note: Before you can automatically generate a Separate Remittance Advice report, you must set up a payment process profile.

To set up a payment process profile, navigate to: Navigator > Tools > Setup and Maintenance > All Tasks tab > Search field: Task Lists and Tasks > Name field: Payments > Search button > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration > Define Disbursements > Manage Payment Process Profiles task > Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button > Create Payment Process Profile page.

To automatically run the report, navigate to the Reporting tab on the Payment Process Profile page, provide a format, select the condition as **All Payments**, and select the **Automatically submit when payments** are **confirmed** check box.

Settings That Affect Submit Separate Remittance Advice

The following settings on the Reporting tab of the payment process profile affect the Separate Remittance Advice report:

- Report format selected
- Whether the report needs to be automatically generated on payment completion



- Whether multiple copies of the report are allowed for a payment file
- · Conditions under which the report is generated
- Delivery method of the report

How the Submit Separate Remittance Advice Report Is Processed

The following table describes how the Separate Remittance Advice report is processed.

Action	Description
Application reads the separate remittance advice setup on the payment process profile.	On the Reporting tab of the Create or Edit Payment Process Profile page, you can specify whether automatic submission of a separate remittance advice is required when payments are confirmed.
Does a Separate Remittance Advice report need to be generated after payment confirmation?	If the payment process profile indicates that no Separate Remittance Advice report is required, then the process is complete.
payment commitmation:	If a Separate Remittance Advice report is required, then the process continues.
Application checks whether the delivery method is selected on the payment process profile.	The Payment Process Profile page, Separate Remittance Advice section, contains the delivery method of the Separate Remittance Advice report. The delivery method specifies how the report is to be delivered to the supplier. Delivery methods include E-Mail, print, and fax.
	If you select Printed as the delivery method in the Separate Remittance Advice section on the Reporting tab, you'll see the Override payee delivery method preference check box. If you select it, the Separate Remittance Advice report prints, regardless of any delivery method you selected at the supplier.
Application reads the delivery address from the Payments table called iby_external_payees_al.	After the delivery method is determined, then the delivery address, whether E-Mail or fax number, is read.
Application passes the extract XML message to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (Oracle BI Publisher).	The extract XML message is sent to Oracle BI Publisher to format the Separate Remittance Advice report.
Oracle BI Publisher applies the template to the XML message.	Payments tells Oracle BI Publisher which template to apply to the XML message.
Oracle BI Publisher formats, stores output, and delivers the Separate Remittance Advice report.	Oracle BI Publisher formats the Separate Remittance Advice report and stores the output. It then delivers the report to the supplier using the specified delivery method.
Application processes E-Mail delivery method if applicable.	Payments sends the Separate Remittance Advice report by E-Mail if the following fields are completed on the Manage Disbursement System Options page:
	Separate Remittance Advice From E-Mail
	Separate Remittance Advice Subject

Related Topics

• Payment Process Profiles: Explained



Positive Pay File: How It Is Generated

A positive pay file is a predefined disbursement report, which acts as a security measure that your company can implement. The report prevents check fraud by informing your payment system or bank of issued payment documents and their amounts. The positive pay file prevents your payment system or bank from paying fraudulent checks, since unauthorized payments are not listed on the positive pay report.

You can run the positive pay file report as follows:

- Manually run the report from the Payments Tasks pane by clicking the Create Positive Pay File link.
- Automatically run the report after you select specific options on the Reporting tab of the Payment Process Profile page.

The automatic process is called internally. Any required parameter values are known by Oracle Fusion Payments without your input or intervention. Payments uses Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (Oracle BI Publisher templates) to format the report. Payments then has the capability to transmit the file electronically to your payment system or bank.

The following table shows the report details.

Report Name	Process Name	Description	Output
Disbursement Positive Pay File Formats	Create Positive Pay File	Creates a document that you transmit to your payment system or bank to inform it of payments made by check.	Document

To manually run the report, navigate to: Navigator > Payables > Payments link > Create Positive Pay File link.

To automatically run the report, navigate to the Reporting tab on the Payment Process Profile page and select the Automatically transmit file check box. Navigate to: Navigator > Tools > Setup and Maintenance > All Tasks tab > Search field: Task Lists and Tasks > Name field: Payments > Search button > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration > Define Disbursements > Manage Payment Process Profiles task > Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button > Create Payment Process Profile page > Reporting tab

Parameters That Affect a Positive Pay Report

The parameters shown in the following table affect the output of the Positive Pay report when you run it manually:

Parameter	Mandatory or Optional
Payment Process Profile choice list	Mandatory
From Payment Date	Mandatory
To Payment Date	Optional
Allow sending replacement copy choice list.	Mandatory



Parameter You can include payments in the report that were included in a previous positive pay file.	Mandatory or Optional
Select Status choice list. You must select one of the following for inclusion in the positive pay file: only negotiable payments, only payments that have been voided, or all payments.	Mandatory

How a Positive Pay Report File Is Generated

The following table describes the flow of the manual Create Positive Pay File process.

Action	Description
The Create Positive Pay File process runs when you click the Create Positive Pay File link from the Payments Tasks pane and select appropriate parameters.	 Payments that have a status of Completed. The payment process profile you specify for the process, which has a positive pay format specified in the Positive Pay section on the Reporting tab. The payment process profile you specify for the process, which has one, multiple, or no disbursement bank account specified on the Usage Rules tab.
The application invokes the applicable Oracle BI Publisher format.	Payments invokes Oracle BI Publisher, which takes Payments data and generates the positive pay file.
The application may transmit the positive pay file to your payment system or bank	Depending on how the payment process profile is set up, Payments may have the capability to transmit the positive pay file to your payment system or bank.

The following table describes the flow of the automatic Create Positive Pay File process.

Action	Description
The Create Positive Pay File automatically runs after you select the Automatically Transmit File check box on the Reporting tab of the Payment Process Profile page.	The Create Positive Pay File process automatically runs and creates the Positive Pay report. Payments submits the process as soon as the payments in the payment file are confirmed.
The application transmits the positive pay file to your payment system or bank.	Payments transmits the positive pay file to your payment system or bank.



Confirming Electronic Payment Files: Explained

A confirmed electronic payment file is considered complete and done. Oracle Fusion Payments notifies source products when payments are confirmed, so they can perform necessary accounting. The point at which an electronic payment is considered confirmed depends on:

- Your company's business practices
- The notification that your payment system supports, such as acknowledgment and clearing

Electronic payment files can be confirmed by:

- · Specifying an automatic payment file confirmation point
- Manually confirming payment files

Specifying an Automatic Payment File Confirmation Point

When you create a payment process profile during setup, you can specify the point at which an electronic payment file is automatically confirmed. The confirmation point can be one of the following:

- · When the payment file is formatted
- When the payment file is transmitted to your payment system

Manually Confirming Payment Files

When you create a payment process profile during setup, you can also specify whether you want to enable manual confirmation of the payment file. You can choose to manually confirm payment files before they're automatically confirmed. You may need this option available for timing reasons.

The following table describes where and how you can manually confirm electronic payment files.

Page	Action
Manage Payment Files.	 Select the applicable payment file row from the search results. Select the applicable option from the Actions menu.
Payment File.	Select the applicable option from the Actions menu.

Note: After the payments in a payment file are confirmed, the source product is notified. Simultaneously, you can no longer terminate the payment file. Instead, if you have any issues with payments, you must void them.

Related Topics

Payment Process Profiles: Explained



Printed Payment File Statuses: How They Are Impacted

The application processes printed payment files. Printed payment files are printed onto checks or promissory notes. As a printed payment file is processed, the payment file status changes, depending on the actions performed by the source product, Oracle Fusion Payments, and you.

Settings That Affect Printed Payment Files Statuses

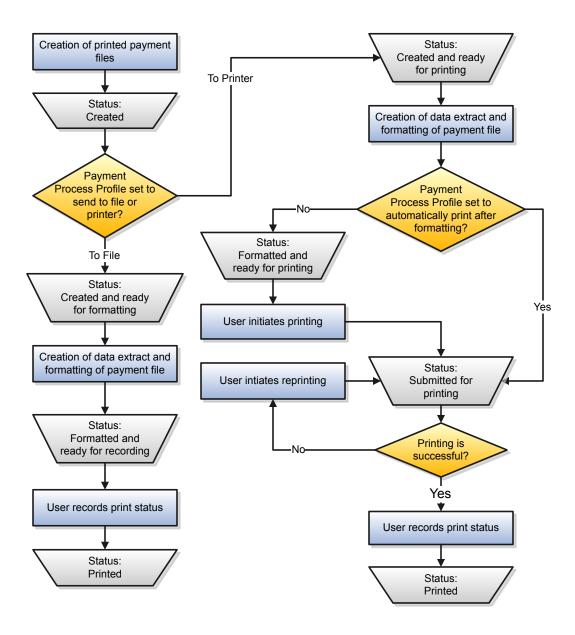
The following settings in the header of the Create Payment Process Profile page affect printed payment file statuses:

- Processing Type choice list: Printed.
- Default Payment Document choice list
- Send to file radio button: Produces a formatted output file, which is printed outside of Oracle Fusion Applications
- Send to printer radio button
- Automatically Print After Formatting check box
- Default Printer choice list
- Payment File Format choice list. You can specify the payment file format to use for the printed payment file.
- **Tip:** If you don't want to print payment files immediately, you must manually submit the payment file for printing. Manual submission is done on the Print Payment Documents page.



How Printed Payment Files Statuses Are Impacted

This figure shows the flow of statuses when printing payment files, which includes printing to a file as well as to a printer.



The following table describes the stages and statuses of printed payment files and the subsequent action taken by you or the application.

Printed Payment File Stage	Printed Payment File Status	Action You or the Application Takes
The payment file is created and validated, but fails validation.	Failed validation and pending action	You must take remedial action.



Printed Payment File Stage	Printed Payment File Status	Action You or the Application Takes
You review a payment file that failed validation and remove payments or override errors.	Retry payment file validation	Payments validates the payment file again.
The payment file passes validation.	Created	Payments starts the formatting process.
The payment file is terminated.	Terminated	Payments returns the documents payable to the source product.
The payment file failed formatting.	Failed formatting and pending action	You must take remedial action.
Payments was set up to allow printing outside the application rather than within it. The data extract was created and formatting is complete.	Formatted and ready for recording	The payment file is created, formatted, and ready to be recorded.
Payments was set up to allow printing outside the application rather than within it. Creation of the data extract and formatting are incomplete because another payment file has locked the payment document.	Created and ready for formatting	The payment file is created and ready to be formatted.
Creation of the data extract and formatting are incomplete for a printed payment file because another payment file has locked the payment document.	Created and ready for printing	The payment file is created and ready to print.
Creation of the data extract and formatting is complete for a printed payment file. Payments was set up to print immediately, but the print program has not yet submitted the file to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (Oracle BI Publisher).	Formatted	The payment file is created and formatted.
This status is very short-lived and is rarely seen.		
Creation of the data extract and formatting was completed for a printed payment file. Payments was set up for deferred printing.	Formatted and ready for printing	The payment file is created, formatted, and ready to print.
You initiated printing on the Print Payment Documents page or on the Reprint Payment Documents page.	Submitted for printing	The payment file is sent to the printer. You can reprint payments or record the print status.
The printer prints the payment file.	Printed	You record the final print status on the Record Print Status page.
You void a payment.	Terminated	If the payment was the last one in the file, the payment file is terminated.



Electronic Payment File Statuses: How They Are Impacted

As an electronic payment file is processed, the payment file status changes depending on the setup and actions performed by the source product, Oracle Fusion Payments, and you. An electronic payment file is transmitted to a payment system or financial institution for final processing and disbursement.

Settings That Affect Electronic Payment File Statuses

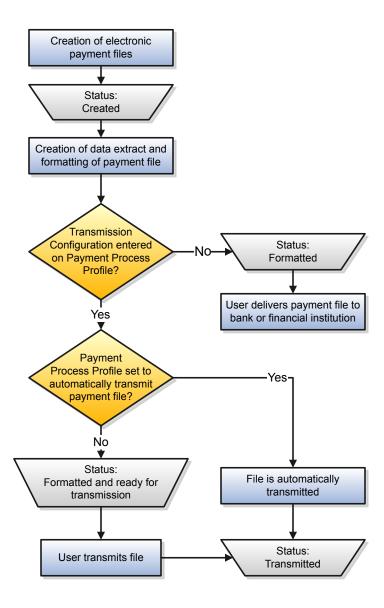
The following settings in the header of the Create Payment Process Profile page affect electronic payment file statuses:

- Processing Type choice list: Electronic.
- **Payment Confirmation Point** choice list: Point at which a payment is confirmed. Payments can be automatically confirmed when the payment file is formatted or when the payment file is transmitted to the payment system.
- Allow Manual Setting of Payment Confirmation check box: You can manually confirm payments on the following pages:
 - Manage Payment Files
 - Payment File
 - Overview page in the Payments work area
- **Payment File Format** choice list: Format that Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (Oracle BI Publisher) uses to prepare the payment file for transmission.



How Electronic Payment File Statuses Are Impacted

This figure shows the flow of statuses that are associated with the creation of electronic payment files.



The following table describes how actions performed by Payments or by you change the status of the electronic payment file.

Action Taken by Payments or By You

Status of the Electronic Payment File

1. The payment file was created and validated, but failed validation.

Failed validation and pending action



en by Payments or By You must take remedial action. I reviewed a payment file that devalidation. I removed payments or rrode errors. Is status prompts Payments to date the payment file again. I payment file passed dation. Is status prompts Payments to the formatting process. I payment file was terminated. I payment file was terminated. I payment file source product. I payment file failed formatting are prompted to take decidal action.	Retry payment file validation Created Terminated Failed formatting and pending action
and validation. It removed payments or product errors. It is status prompts Payments to date the payment file again. It payment file passed dation. It is status prompts Payments to the formatting process. It payment file was terminated. It is documents payable were payment to the source product. It payment file failed formatting are prompted to take	Created Terminated
removed payments or rrode errors. s status prompts Payments to date the payment file again. payment file passed dation. s status prompts Payments to t the formatting process. payment file was terminated. documents payable were irried to the source product.	Terminated
date the payment file again. payment file passed dation. s status prompts Payments to the formatting process. payment file was terminated. documents payable were firmed to the source product. payment file failed formatting are prompted to take	Terminated
dation. s status prompts Payments to t the formatting process. payment file was terminated. documents payable were irrned to the source product. payment file failed formatting are prompted to take	Terminated
t the formatting process. payment file was terminated. documents payable were uned to the source product. payment file failed formatting are prompted to take	
documents payable were imed to the source product. payment file failed formatting are prompted to take	
are prompted to take	Failed formatting and pending action
payment file was formatted. further action is needed.	Formatted
payment file was formatted. ready for transmission to payment system or financial itution.	Formatted and ready for transmission
successfully transmitted an payment file to the payment financial institution.	Transmitted
failed to transmit an electronic le to the payment system or stitution.	Transmission failed
i ignored a transmission ire after confirming ismission outside Payments.	Transmitted
overrode it on the Resolve	
ment File Transmission	
m	ayment file was



Skipped and Spoiled Payment Documents: Explained

A skipped numbered payment document scenario is where the payment is printed onto a payment document with a different number than you intended. A spoiled numbered payment document is ruined and one that you don't intend to reprint.

The following payment document scenarios can occur:

- Skipped numbered payment document
- Spoiled numbered payment document
- Spoiled blank payment document

Skipped Numbered Payment Document

Numbered payment documents have the document or check number already printed on them.

If your printer skips a numbered payment document, mark the payment document as skipped on the Record Print Status page. The application renumbers subsequent payment documents and presents the results to you for review on the Record Print Status page.

You can take the following action with skipped numbered payment documents:

- Save them for a future single payment.
- Save them for a manual payment.
- Destroy the paper document and void it in Oracle Fusion Cash Management on the Edit Bank Account page.

Spoiled Numbered Payment Document

A spoiled payment document is ruined during printing and can't be used. Numbered payment documents have the document or check number already printed on them.

If you choose to reprint, perform both of the following steps:

- 1. Reprint the payment onto a new numbered payment document on the Reprint Payment Documents page.
- 2. Report the payment as issued on the Record Print Status page.

The application notes the spoiled numbered payment document, associates the new number with that payment, and reprints the new numbered payment document.

If you choose not to reprint, mark the numbered payment document as spoiled on the Record Print Status page and then destroy the paper document.

Tip: Click the Mark as Spoiled button only if you are not going to reprint.

Spoiled Blank Payment Document

A spoiled payment document can't be used. Blank payment documents don't have the document or check number already printed on them.

The following table summarizes the actions that you and the application can take when your printer ruins a blank payment document:



Actions You Take	Actions the Application Takes
Void or destroy the spoiled blank payment document.	The application takes no action.
If you choose to reprint, perform both of the following steps:	The application reprints onto a new blank payment document.
Reprint onto a new blank payment document on the Reprint Payment Documents page.	
2. Report the payment as issued on the Record Print Status page.	
If you choose not to reprint, mark the blank payment document as spoiled on the Record Print Status page.	The application removes the payment from the payment file and releases the documents payable back to Oracle Fusion Payables for future payment.

Resolving Payment File Transmission Failures: Critical Choices

When a payment file transmission failure occurs, you can choose from the following options:

- · Retransmit the file.
- Ignore the transmission failure.
- Stop the payment process.

Retransmitting the File

Retransmitting the file assumes that any previous transmission failure was the result of a temporary issue or that setup was corrected after the original attempt to transmit. This action attempts to retransmit the payment file.

Ignoring the Transmission Failure

Ignore the transmission failure:

- When you must force the payment file status to **Transmitted** after successfully transmitting the file outside the application
- · When you confirm with your bank that it was successfully received despite the failure status

When you instruct the application to ignore the failure, it updates the status of the payment file to **Transmitted**.

Stopping the Payment Process

When you decide to terminate the payment file, the application sets the status of the payment file to **Terminated**. Oracle Fusion Payments informs the source product of the terminated documents payable. For each payment in the payment file, Payments sets the status to **Canceled**. The source product unlocks the documents and resets their status so they are available for future selection.



Resolving Payment File Validation Errors: Critical Choices

In payment processing, it's critical to ensure that payment files sent to payment systems and financial institutions are valid and correctly formatted. Payment file validations are rules that check the validity of payment files. If a payment file fails validation, it is always stopped for review.

To resolve payment file validation errors, you can choose from the following actions:

- Override the validation error.
- Remove payments from the payment file.
- Change payment method setup or format setup.

Overriding the Validation Error

To resolve payment file validation errors, you can override certain errors and then provide the override justification. For example, suppose your company has a payment file validation that specifies that the total amount of a payment file cannot be more than 1 million USD. If a payment file is 2 million USD and must be processed, you can acknowledge the error, provide a justification, and override the error.

After you override the error, the payment process formats and then prints or transmits the payment file.

Removing Payments from the Payment File

If you remove a payment from the payment file that has a payment file or formatting validation error, the validation error is no longer applicable. For example, suppose your company has a payment file validation that specifies that the total amount of a payment file cannot be more than 1 million USD. The payment file is comprised of 12 payments. The error can be corrected by removing one or more payments from the payment file until the total amount of the payment file is 1 million USD or less.

Note: At the payment file level, you don't have the option of removing individual documents payable from a payment.

Changing the Payment Method Setup or Format Setup

You can do the following during setup:

- Payment method setup: assign predefined validations or create user-defined validations
- Payment formats setup: assign predefined validations

To resolve an unwanted payment file validation, you can modify or remove it from the applicable payment method or payment format.

Related Topics

Payment Methods: Explained

Setting Up Formats: Explained



Payment Document Number Generation for Electronic Payments: How They Are Processed

Oracle Fusion Payments enables you to generate paper document numbers for electronic payments. The paper document numbers can be sent to your payment system or bank so they can be printed on your outsourced checks. To achieve this, you assign paper document numbering values, which are check numbers, to electronic formats. This enables the application to generate a paper document number for electronic payments. Additionally, Payments generates a unique number, known as a payment reference number, that identifies each payment record. This identifier is also transmitted to your payment system or bank.

If you do not enable paper document numbering for electronic payments, then the application-generated payment reference numbers are stamped on electronic payments and passed to Oracle Fusion Payables as the reference numbers.

If you do enable payment document numbering for electronic payment files, then payment document numbering values are stamped on electronic payments, in addition to the application-generated payment reference numbers. The payment document numbering values are passed to Payables as the reference numbers.

Settings That Affect Payment Document Number Generation for Electronic Payments

The following settings on two user interface pages and on two Oracle Enterprise Scheduler submission pages affect payment numbering of electronic payments:

• Setup and Maintenance work area > Set Up Banks, Branches, and Accounts folder > Manage Bank Accounts task > Create Payment Document page > Format choice list.

Select an electronic payment file format.

Setup and Maintenance work area > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration folder > Define Disbursements
folder > Manage Payment Process Profiles task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create Payment
Process Profile page > Processing Type choice list

Select Electronic.

Setup and Maintenance work area > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration folder > Define Disbursements folder > Manage Payment Process Profiles task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create Payment Process Profile page > Default Payment Document choice list.

Select a default payment document.

Create Electronic Payment File submission page: Payment Document choice list.

Select a payment document number.

- Note: If you do not select a payment document when selecting parameters on the Create Electronic Payment File submission page, then Payments refers to the payment document selected when submitting the payment process request from the Submit Payment Process Request submission page. This scenario is applicable only if the **Create payment files automatically** check box is not selected when submitting the payment process request from the Submit Payment Process Request submission page.
- Submit Payment Process Request submission page: Payment Document choice list.

Select a payment document.



Note: If you do not select a payment document when selecting parameters on the Submit Payment Process Request submission page, then Payments refers to the default payment document selected for the applicable payment process profile.

How Payment Document Numbers for Electronic Payments Are Generated

You can generate payment document numbers for electronic payments by taking one of the following actions:

- Selecting a payment document when submitting a payment process request
- Selecting a payment document when submitting the Create Electronic Payment Files submission page

Values displayed in the Payment Document choice list on the preceding submission pages, depend on options selected from other choice lists on these same pages, as described in the following table.

Submission Pages	Choice List Selections that Affect Payment Document Options Displayed
Create Electronic Payment File	Selection of an option from the Payment Document choice list is optional.
	If you select an option only from the Disbursement Bank Account choice list as a parameter, then the Payment Document choice list displays all payment documents created for the selected internal bank account.
	If you select an option only from the Payment Process Profile choice list as a parameter, then the Payment Document choice list displays all payment documents associated with the payment file format selected on the payment process profile.
	If you select options from both the Disbursement Bank Account choice list and the Payment Process Profile choice list as parameters, then the Payment Document choice list displays all payment documents created for the selected internal bank account and attached to the electronic payment file format selected on the payment process profile.
Submit Payment Process Request	Selection of an option from the Payment Document choice list is optional.
	If you select an option only from the Disbursement Bank Account choice list as a parameter, then the Payment Document choice list displays all payment documents created for the selected internal bank account.
	If you select options from both the Disbursement Bank Account choice list and the Payment Process Profile choice list as parameters, then the Payment Document choice list displays all payment documents created for the selected internal bank account and attached to the electronic payment file format selected on the payment process profile.

On occasion, a single payment process request may result in multiple payment files. When this occurs, the following behavior applies:

- 1. The first payment file refers to the applicable payment document and payment document numbering values are generated.
- 2. When the first payment file is completed, the status of other payment files are Created Ready for Formatting.
- 3. Once the first payment file is transmitted, the applicable payment document is released and you can assign it to another payment file.



Note: If you attempt to assign a payment document which is already in use by another electronic payment file, you will see an error message stating that you cannot assign your payment document to the applicable payment file because it is already in use by another payment file.

Grouping in ISO 20022 SEPA and CGI Credit Transfer Messages: Explained

A credit transfer message is a payment initiation message format that is sent by an initiating party to an forwarding agent or debtor agent. It's used to request the movement of funds from a debtor account to a creditor. This message format, which is known as CustomerCreditTransferInitiationV05 (pain.001.001.05), was approved by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ISO 20022 is a global standard for the development of all financial messages.

Oracle Fusion Payments provides two versions of the credit transfer message format; one for SEPA and one for CGI. Single Euro Payment Area (SEPA) is a system that provides a standardized process for credit transfers and a cheaper way for individuals and firms to make transactions within European member countries or regions. Common Global Implementation (CGI) is an organization that provides a forum that promotes wider acceptance of ISO 20022 as the common XML standard used between corporate enterprises and banks.

The ISO 20022 credit transfer message format has a three-level XML message structure as described in the following table:

Level	Level Name	Level Content
1	Group header	Information shared by all individual transactions included in the message.
2	Payment information	Data that applies to the debit side of the payment transactions included in the credit transfer initiation.
3	Supplementary data	Additional information that can't be captured in the structured elements or any other specific block.

Mandatory Grouping Options

The Grouping tab on the Create and Edit Payment Process Profile page contains mandatory ISO 20022 grouping options for both SEPA and CGI versions of the credit transfer message format that tell Payments how to group transactions within a payment file.

The following table describes the mapping between Payments grouping options and the ISO 20022 elements in the SEPA and CGI versions of the credit transfer message format.

Mandatory Grouping Options on Grouping Tab on Create and Edit Payment Process Profile Page	Mapping to ISO 20022 Element
Payment date	Requested execution date



Mandatory Grouping Options on Grouping Tab on Create and Edit Payment Process Profile Page	Mapping to ISO 20022 Element	
Disbursement bank account	Debtor accountDebtorDebtor agent	

Optional Grouping Options

The Grouping tab on the Create and Edit Payment Process Profile page contains optional ISO 20022 grouping options for both SEPA and CGI versions of the credit transfer message format that tell Payments how to optionally group transactions within a payment file.

The following table describes the mapping between Payments grouping options and the ISO 20022 elements in the SEPA and CGI versions of credit transfer message format.

Optional Grouping Options on Grouping tab on Create and Edit Payment Process Profile Page	Mapping to ISO 20022 Element
Settlement Priority	Instruction priority
Service Level and Delivery Channel	Service level and local instrument
Ultimate Debtor	Ultimate debtor
Charge bearer	Charge bearer
Category purpose	Category purpose

Validations for ISO 20022 SEPA and CGI Credit Transfer Messages

Oracle Fusion Payments predefines two BI Publisher templates and two corresponding payment formats for the SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) and CGI (Common Global Implementation) versions of ISO 20022 credit transfer messages. Payments attaches validations to the ISO 20022 credit transfer message formats for SEPA and CGI to verify that required data is present in the credit transfer messages formats.

The following table describes the predefined validations that are attached to the ISO 20022 SEPA payment format by Payments.

Predefined Validations Attached to ISO 20022 SEPA Credit Transfer Message Format

Format Name	Validation	Description
ISO20022 Single Euro Payments Areas v5.0 Format (pain. 001.001.03)	SEPA Validation	Verifies the value entered in the Alias attribute in the payment method. If the value for the Alias attribute in the payment method is TRF,



Format Name	Validation	Description
		then the document is selected for SEPA payment.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the payment currency is always EUR. If the payment currency is EUR, then the document is selected for SEPA payment.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the disbursement bank branch country is within the EUROZONE. If the bank branch country is within the EUROZONE, then the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the payee bank branch country is within the EUROZONE. If the bank branch country is within EUROZONE, then the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the disbursement bank has a valid IBAN. If the IBAN is valid, the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the payee bank has a valid IBAN. If the IBAN is valid, the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the disbursement bank has a BIC. If the BIC exists, the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	SEPA Validation	Verifies that the payee bank has a BIC. If the BIC exists, the payment process request proceeds to the next step.
	Service Level Validation	Verifies that the Payment Service Level is present in the payment file.
	Local Instrument Validation	Verifies that Delivery Channel value is present in the payment file.
	SEPA Initiating Party Validation	Verifies that Initiating Party Identification is present in the payment file.

The following table describes the predefined validations that are attached to the ISO 20022 CGI payment format by Payments.



Predefined Validations Attached to ISO 20022 CGI Credit Transfer Message Format

Format Name	Validation	Description
ISO20022 Common Global Implementation Format	CGI Validation	Verifies the value entered in the Alias attribute in the Payment Method. If the value for the Alias attribute in the payment method is TRF, then the document is selected for SEPA payment.
	Service Level Validation	Verifies that the Payment Service Level is present in the payment file.
	Local Instrument Validation	Verifies that Delivery Channel value is present in the payment file.
	Creditor Agent Country Validation	Verifies that Payee Bank Branch Country is present in the payment file.
	Creditor Agent Country Validation	Verifies that Payer Bank Branch Country is present in the payment file.
	Initiating Party Validation	Verifies that Initiating Party Identification is present in the payment file.

Differences exist between the SEPA and CGI versions of the ISO 20022 credit transfer message formats. The following is a list of conditions that are specific to the ISO 20022 CGI payment file format:

- Payment currency can be any currency.
- No restriction on disbursement bank branch location.
- No restriction on payee bank branch location.
- Payee bank account number is required for all EFTs.
 - o A user-defined validation achieves this condition.
- Note: You can use an ISO 20022 CGI credit transfer payment format for ISO 20022 SEPA credit transfer payments. In this case, you must attach all SEPA credit transfer predefined validations to the CGI credit transfer payment file format.

Payments Mapping of ISO 20022 Credit Transfer Message Structure for SEPA and CGI

ISO 20022 is a global standard for the development of all financial messages that is proposed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This topic provides data mapping information for SEPA and CGI versions of the ISO 20022 credit transfer message format as supported by Oracle Fusion Payments.



The ISO 20022 credit transfer message structure contains the following blocks of message elements:

- Group header message elements
- Payment information message elements
- Credit Transfer Transaction Information message elements

Group Header Message Elements

The following table lists the group header message elements and Payments data mapping information for SEPA and CGI versions of the ISO credit transfer message.

ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
	Customer Credit Transfer Initiation	<cstmrcdttrfinitn></cstmrcdttrfinitn>	Tag	Tag
1.0	GroupHeader	<grphdr></grphdr>	Tag	Tag
1.1	Message	<msgld></msgld>	Maps to system generated payment file ID, unique across the application. The ID is exposed to the end user as the primary search key for the payment file	Maps to system generated payment file ID, unique across the application. The ID is exposed to the end user as the primary search key for the payment file
1.2	CreationDateTime	<credttm></credttm>	Payment file creation date time	Payment file creation date time
1.4	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported
1.5	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported
1.6	NumberOfTransactions	<nboftxs></nboftxs>	Total number of credit transaction records within the payment file.	Total number of credit transaction records within the payment file.
1.7	ControlSum	<ctrlsum></ctrlsum>	Sum of 'instructed Amount' in all credit transaction record. (Regardless of currency and without any conversions)	Sum of 'instructed Amount' in all credit transaction record. (Regardless of currency and without any conversions)
1.8	InitiatingParty	<initgpty></initgpty>	Tag	Tag
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Mapping precedence:	Mapping precedence:



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
			ISO20022 Initiating Party Name entered in the Payment System Account Settings.	ISO20022 Initiating Party Name entered in the Payment System Account Settings.
			Else	Else
			Legal Entity Name	Legal Entity Name
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used - Not supported
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.13	OganisationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Tag	Tag
			Either BICOrBEI or Other is passed.	Either BICOrBEI or Other is passed.
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Mapped to the ISO20022 Initiating Party BICorBEI entered in the Payment System Account Settings	Mapped to the ISO20022 Initiating Party BICorBEI entered in the Payment System Account Settings
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	Mapping Precedence:	Mapping Precedence:
			Pass, ISO20022 Initiating Party Other Identification entered if available.	Pass, ISO20022 Initiating Party Other Identification entered if available.
			Else	Else
			Pass, Legal Entity Registration Number of Disbursement Bank Account Legal Entity.	Pass, Legal Entity Registration Number of Disbursement Bank Account Legal Entity.
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Tag	Tag
			AOS Element, Not Supported.	Element not used - Not supported
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtld></prvtld>	As we propose to map disbursement bank legal entity to initiating party, private identification-related elements.	Element not used - Not supported
1.9	ForwardingAgent	<fwdgagt></fwdgagt>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used - Not supported



Payment Information Message Elements

The following table lists the payment information message elements and Payments data mapping information for SEPA and CGI versions of the ISO credit transfer message.

ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.0	PaymentInformation	<pmtinf></pmtinf>		
2.1	PaymentInformationIdentifi	cal <pmtinfld></pmtinfld>	Maps to system generated payment group ID, unique across the application. The ID is exposed to the end user as the primary search key for the payment group; the ID is available for payment acknowledgments and bank statement matching	Maps to system generated payment group ID, unique across the application. The ID is exposed to the end user as the primary search key for the payment group; the ID is available for payment acknowledgments and bank statement matching
2.2	PaymentMethod	<pmtmtd></pmtmtd>	Maps to 'Alias' field in Payment Method setup. It will be users responsibility to enter the right code that has to be displayed in payment file.	Maps to 'Alias' field in Payment Method setup. It will be users responsibility to enter the right code that has to be displayed in payment file.
2.3	BatchBooking	<btchbookg></btchbookg>	Map to 'Batch booking' check box at Payment Process Profile	Map to 'Batch booking' check box at Payment Process Profile
2.4	NumberOfTransactions	<nboftxs></nboftxs>	Total number of credit transaction records within the payment information group.	Total number of credit transaction records within the payment information group.
2.5	ControlSum	<ctrlsum></ctrlsum>	Sum of 'Instructed Amount' in all credit transaction record within the payment information group. (Regardless of currency and without any conversions)	Sum of 'instructed Amount' in all credit transaction record. (Regardless of currency and without any conversions)
2.6	PaymentTypeInformation	<pmttpinf></pmttpinf>	Tag	Tag
			All element components of Payment Type Information will be provided as optional grouping attributes at Payment Process Profile. If user selects to group a payment information record	All element components of Payment Type Information will be provided as optional grouping attributes at Payment Process Profile. If user selects to group a payment information record



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
			based on one or more additional attributes, then this information will be displayed as part of payment type information.	based on one or more additional attributes, then this information will be displayed as part of payment type information.
2.7	InstructionPriority	<instrprty></instrprty>	Maps to settlement priority as part of management installments, values are HIGH or NORMAL	Maps to settlement priority as part of management installments, values are HIGH or NORMAL
2.8	ServiceLevel	<svclvl></svclvl>	Tag	Tag
2.9	Code	<cd></cd>	We will configure the value 'SEPA' into the source code.	We will provide attribute at payee level with an option to override at PPP level.
				This element should not be displayed if payment method is 'CHK'.
2.10	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported
2.11	LocalInstrument	<lcllnstrm></lcllnstrm>	Tag	Tag
2.12	Code	<cd></cd>	This element is mapped to 'Delivery channel' with an override option at PPP level.	This element is mapped to 'Delivery channel' with an override option at PPP level.
			Mapping Precedence:	Mapping Precedence:
			Override Value entered at PPP will take precedence over the value appearing on invoices.	Override Value entered at PPP will take precedence over the value appearing on invoices.
2.13	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported
2.14	CategoryPurpose	<ctgypurp></ctgypurp>	Tag	Tag
2.15	Code	<cd></cd>	Maps to payment function. As supplier payments are integrated to AP, we will have the code as 'SUPP.	Maps to payment function. As supplier payments are integrated to AP, we will have the code as 'SUPP.
2.16	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.17	RequestedExecutionDate	<reqdexctndt></reqdexctndt>	Payment date	Payment date
2.18	PoolingAdjustmentDate	<poolgadjstmntdt></poolgadjstmntdt>	Not supported	Element not used - Not supported
2.19	Debtor	<dbtr></dbtr>	Tag	Tag
			Maps to Disbursement bank account owning Legal Entity	Maps to Disbursement bank account owning Legal Entity
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Disbursement Bank Account Legal entity Name	Disbursement Bank Account Legal entity Name
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.5	StreetName	<strtnm></strtnm>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	HZ_Locations Address line 1
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<bldgnb></bldgnb>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported
9.1.7	PostCode	<pstcd></pstcd>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	HZ_Locations postal code
9.1.8	TownName	<twnnm></twnnm>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	HZ_Locations city
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<ctrysubdvsn></ctrysubdvsn>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	HZ_Locations county, state/ province
9.1.10	Country	<ctry></ctry>	HZ_Locations country.	HZ_Locations country.
9.1.11	AddressLine	<adrline></adrline>	HZ_Locations address1 ~ 4	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
				In the initial release, we will support only structured address format.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Tag	Tag



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Maps to Debtor BICorBEI entered in the Payment System Account Setting.	Maps to Debtor BICorBEI entered in the Payment System Account Setting.
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	Maps to	Maps to
			ISO20022 Debtor BICOrBEI	ISO20022 Debtor BICOrBEI
			entered in the Payment System Account Setting.	entered in the Payment System Account Setting.
			Else	Else
			Legal Entity Registration number of the disbursement bank account legal entity is passed.	Legal Entity Registration number of the disbursement bank account legal entity is passed.
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Tag	Tag
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	AOS Element - Not supported	Maps to ISO20022 Debtor ID Scheme Name
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported	Element not used - Not supported
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtid></prvtid>	Not Supported.	Element not used - Not supported
2.20	DebtorAccount	<dbtracct></dbtracct>	Tag	Tag
			Maps to Disbursement bank account on payment	Maps to Disbursement bank account on payment
1.1.0	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
1.1.1	IBAN	<iban></iban>	As per SEPA guidelines, only IBAN is allowed. So, this element is mapped to IBAN of disbursement bank account.	This element is mapped to IBAN of disbursement bank account.
1.1.2	Other	<othr></othr>	Tag	Tag



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
1.1.3	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported	Bank account number is populated if IBAN is not available.
1.1.8	Туре	<tp></tp>	Tag	Tag
1.1.9	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Bank account type
1.1.10	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Not supported
1.1.11	Currency	<ccy></ccy>	This element is mapped to disbursement bank account currency.	This element is mapped to disbursement bank account currency.
1.1.12	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used - Not supported
2.21	DebtorAgent	<dbtragt></dbtragt>	Tag	Tag
6.1.0	FinancialInstitutionIdentificatic <fininstnid></fininstnid>		Tag	Tag
6.1.1	BIC	<bic></bic>	As per SEPA guidelines, only BIC is allowed. So this element is mapped to BIC of disbursement bank account.	BIC if available on the branch setup
6.1.2	ClearingSystemMemberIden	ti <clrsysmmbld></clrsysmmbld>	Tag	Tag
6.1.3	ClearingSystemIdentification	<clrsysid></clrsysid>	Tag	Tag
6.1.4	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported as per SEPA guidelines	Not supported
6.1.5	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported
6.1.6	Memberldentification	<mmbld></mmbld>	Not supported as per SEPA guidelines	Branch Number if BIC is not available.
6.1.7	Name	<nm></nm>	Not supported as per SEPA guidelines	Element not used - Not supported
6.1.8	PostalAddress	<pstiadr></pstiadr>	See below	See below
6.1.17	Country	<ctry></ctry>	Bank branch country.	Bank branch country.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
6.1.25	BranchIdentification	<brnchld></brnchld>	See below	See below
6.1.26	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported as per SEPA guidelines	Mapped to Branch number of disbursement bank branch.
6.1.27	Name	<nm></nm>	Not supported as per SEPA guidelines	Element not used - Not supported
2.23	UltimateDebtor	<ultmtdbtr></ultmtdbtr>	Legal entity on invoice	Legal entity on invoice
			If the invoices included in payment have different invoice legal entities, then no value will be passed for ultimate debtor.	If there are multiple invoice legal entities, then no value will be passed for ultimate debtor.
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Invoice legal entity - Name	Invoice legal entity - Name
			If the invoices included in payment have different invoice legal entities, then no value will be passed for ultimate debtor name.	If the invoices included in payment have different invoice legal entities, then no value will be passed for ultimate debtor name.
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstiadr></pstiadr>	Tag	Tag
			The postal address for ultimate debtor is not supported as its AOS element.	Not Supported.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	See below	See below
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	In XLE, we have legal entity registration number. This registration number will be used for this element.	In XLE, we have legal entity registration number. This registration number will be used for this element.
			If the invoices included in payment have different invoice legal entities, then	If the invoices included in payment have different invoice legal entities, then



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
			no value will be passed for identification.	no value will be passed for identification.
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Not Supported	Not Supported
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported	Not supported
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported	Not supported
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported	Element not used - Not supported
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtld></prvtld>	Not Supported	Element not used - Not supported
2.24	ChargeBearer	<chrgbr></chrgbr>	We will configure the value 'SLEV' directly into the source code.	Bank Charge bearer field in manage installments. This element should not be displayed if the payment method is 'CHK'.
2.25	ChargesAccount	<chrgsacct></chrgsacct>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported

Credit Transfer Transaction Information Message Elements

The following table lists the credit transfer transaction information message elements and Payments data mapping information for SEPA and CGI versions of the ISO credit transfer message.

ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.27	CreditTransferTransactionIn	fc <cdttrftxinf></cdttrftxinf>		
2.28	PaymentIdentification	<pmtld></pmtld>	Tag	Tag
2.29	InstructionIdentification	<instrld></instrld>	Map to Payment ID	Map to Payment ID
2.30	EndToEndIdentification	<endtoendid></endtoendid>	Mapped to payment reference number.	Mapped to payment reference number.
2.31	PaymentTypeInformation	<pmttpinf></pmttpinf>	The payment type information is supported in payment information block.	The payment type information is supported in payment information block.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.42	Amount	<amt></amt>	Tag	Tag
2.43	InstructedAmount	<instdamt ccy="AAA"></instdamt>	Payment amount with the currency as 'EUR'.	Payment amount. This element is used for all invoices where the transaction currency and payment currency is same.
2.44	EquivalentAmount	<eqvtamt></eqvtamt>	Not supported.	See below.
2.51	ChargeBearer	<chrgbr></chrgbr>	This element is hard coded with the value as 'SLEV'.	Charge bearer' field in manage installments. This element should not be displayed if the
				payment method is 'CHK'.
2.52	ChequeInstruction	<chqlnstr></chqlnstr>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Not supported.
2.58	DeliveryMethod	<dlvrymtd></dlvrymtd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.70	UltimateDebtor	<ultmtdbtr></ultmtdbtr>	Tag. This data element is populated in the payment information block.	Tag
2.71	Intermediary Agent1	<intrmyagt1></intrmyagt1>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.72	Intermediary Agent1Account	<intrmyagt1acct></intrmyagt1acct>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
2.73	Intermediary Agent2	<intrmyagt2></intrmyagt2>	Additional Optional Service.Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
2.77	CreditorAgent	<cdtragt></cdtragt>	Tag	Tag
6.1.0	FinancialInstitutionIdentificat	ic <fininstnid></fininstnid>	Tag	Tag
6.1.1	BIC	<bic></bic>	As per SEPA guidelines, only BIC is allowed. This element is mapped to BIC of payee bank account.	This element is mapped to BIC of payee bank account.
6.1.2	ClearingSystemMemberlder	nti <clrsysmmbld></clrsysmmbld>	See below.	See below.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
6.1.3	ClearingSystemIdentification	<clrsysid></clrsysid>	See below.	See below.
6.1.4	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Not supported.
6.1.5	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.
6.1.6	MemberIdentification	<mmbld></mmbld>	Not supported.	Mapped to Payee Bank Branch number.
6.1.7	Name	<nm></nm>	Not supported.	Mapped to Payee Bank Branch Name.
6.1.8	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
6.1.19	Other	<othr></othr>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.20	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.21	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.22	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.23	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.24	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
6.1.25	BranchIdentification	<brnchld></brnchld>	See below.	See below
6.1.26	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported.	This element is mapped to BIC of payee bank account.
2.78	CreditorAgentAccount	<cdtragtacct></cdtragtacct>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.79	Creditor	<cdtr></cdtr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Payee name	Payee name
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Tag	Tag



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.2	AddressType	<adrtp></adrtp>	Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.3	Department	<dept></dept>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<subdept></subdept>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.5	StreetName	<strtnm></strtnm>	Not supported.	HZ_Locations Address line 1
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<bldgnb></bldgnb>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.7	PostCode	<pstcd></pstcd>	Not supported.	HZ_Locations postal code
9.1.8	TownName	<twnnm></twnnm>	Not supported.	HZ_Locations city
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<ctrysubdvsn></ctrysubdvsn>	Not supported.	HZ_Locations county, state/ province
9.1.10	Country	<ctry></ctry>	HZ_Locations country.	HZ_Locations country
9.1.11	AddressLine	<adrline></adrline>	HZ_Locations address1 ~ 4	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element) - Not supported.
			The number of address lines vary for each legislation address style.	Only structured address format is supported.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	See below.	See below.
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	The Identification of Creditor is populated in the following order:	The Identification of Creditor is populated in the following order:
			Supplier Tax registration number, else	Supplier Tax registration number, else
			2. Supplier Legal entity registration number, else	2. Supplier Legal entity registration number, else



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
			3. Supplier number, else	3. Supplier number, else
			4. Party number	4. Party number
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	See below.	See below.
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtld></prvtld>	These elements are supported only in the case of expense payments to employees.	These elements are supported only in the case of expense payments to employees.
9.1.22	DateAndPlaceOfBirth	<dtandplcofbirth></dtandplcofbirth>	Employee date and place of birth	Employee date and place of birth.
9.1.23	BirthDate	<birthdt></birthdt>	Employee date of birth - HRMS.	Employee date of birth - HRMS.
9.1.24	ProvinceOfBirth	<prvcofbirth></prvcofbirth>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.25	CityOfBirth	<cityofbirth></cityofbirth>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.26	CountryOfBirth	<ctryofbirth></ctryofbirth>	Country of birth - HRMS.	Country of birth - HRMS.
9.1.27	Other	<othr></othr>	See below.	See below.
9.1.28	Identification	<ld></ld>	Mapped to national identifier of employee.	Mapped to national identifier of employee.
9.1.29	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Tag	Tag.
			Not supported	Not supported.
9.1.30	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Not Supported.
9.1.31	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.32	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.33	CountryOfResidence	<ctryofres></ctryofres>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.34	ContactDetails	<ctctdtls></ctctdtls>	Tag. Not supported.	Tag. Not supported.
2.80	CreditorAccount	<cdtracct></cdtracct>	Tag	Tag
1.1.0	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag. Only IBAN is used.	Tag - Either IBAN or Other tag is populated
1.1.1	IBAN	<iban></iban>	As per SEPA guidelines, only IBAN is allowed. This element is mapped to IBAN of payee bank account.	This element is mapped to IBAN of payee bank account.
1.1.2	Other	<othr></othr>	See below.	See below.
1.1.3	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported.	Bank account number of the Payee bank account.
1.1.4	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	See below.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
1.1.5	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	This element is hard coded with value as 'BBAN' based on ISO external code list.
1.1.6	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
1.1.7	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
1.1.8	Туре	<tp></tp>	See below.	See below.
1.1.9	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
1.1.10	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
1.1.11	Currency	<ccy></ccy>	Bank Account Currency.	Bank Account Currency.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
1.1.12	Name	<nm></nm>	Payee Bank account name	Payee Bank account name
2.81	UltimateCreditor	<ultmtcdtr></ultmtcdtr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Remit to supplier value if remit to supplier is different from the supplier.	Remit to supplier value if remit to supplier is different from the supplier.
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.2	AddressType	<adrtp></adrtp>	Element not used - Not supported	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.3	Department	<dept></dept>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<subdept></subdept>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.5	StreetName	<strtnm></strtnm>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<bldgnb></bldgnb>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.7	PostCode	<pstcd></pstcd>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.8	TownName	<twnnm></twnnm>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<ctrysubdvsn></ctrysubdvsn>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.10	Country	<ctry></ctry>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.11	AddressLine	<adrline></adrline>	Optional element. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Tag	Tag
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Not supported.	Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	Tag	Tag
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	The Identification of remit to supplier is provided as follows:	The Identification of remit to supplier is provided as follows:
			1. Tax registration number, else	Tax registration number, else
			2. Legal entity registration number, else	2. Legal entity registration number, else
			3. Supplier number, else	3. Supplier number, else
			4. Party number, else	4. Party number, else
			5. First party reference	5. First party reference
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	See below.	See below.
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtld></prvtld>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.22	DateAndPlaceOfBirth	<dtandplcofbirth></dtandplcofbirth>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.23	BirthDate	<birthdt></birthdt>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.24	ProvinceOfBirth	<prvcofbirth></prvcofbirth>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.25	CityOfBirth	<cityofbirth></cityofbirth>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.26	CountryOfBirth	<ctryofbirth></ctryofbirth>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.27	Other	<othr></othr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.28	Identification	<ld></ld>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.29	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.30	Code	<cd></cd>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.31	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.32	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.33	CountryOfResidence	<ctryofres></ctryofres>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.34	ContactDetails	<ctctdtls></ctctdtls>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.35	NamePrefix	<nmprfx></nmprfx>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.36	Name	<nm></nm>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.37	PhoneNumber	<phnenb></phnenb>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.38	MobileNumber	<mobnb></mobnb>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.39	FaxNumber	<faxnb></faxnb>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.40	EmailAddress	<emailadr></emailadr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
9.1.41	Other	<othr></othr>	Not supported.	Not supported.
2.82	InstructionForCreditorAgent	<instrforcdtragt></instrforcdtragt>	Tag	Tag
			Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	
2.83	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Mapped to bank instruction (2) in payment process profile. The value should be displayed only if the payment method element in payment information block or credit transaction record contains the value as 'TRF'.
2.84	InstructionInformation	<instrinf></instrinf>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Mapped to bank instruction details in payment process profile. The value should be displayed only if a The payment method element in payment information block or credit transaction record contains the value as TRF b. 'Code element above contains a value.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.85	InstructionForDebtorAgent	<instrfordbtragt></instrfordbtragt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Maps to bank instruction (1) in payment process profile. The value is displayed only if the payment method element in payment information block or credit transaction record contains the value as 'TRF'.
2.86	Purpose	<purp></purp>	Tag	Tag
2.87	Code	<cd></cd>	Maps to payment reason.	Maps to payment reason
2.88	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.
2.89	RegulatoryReporting	<rgltryrptg></rgltryrptg>	Tag	Tag
			Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.90	Tax	<tax></tax>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tag This tag is populated only if there is any withholding tax deducted.
13.1.0	Creditor	<cdtr></cdtr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tax invoice supplier
13.1.1	TaxIdentification	<taxid></taxid>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tax invoice supplier tax registration number
13.1.2	RegistrationIdentification	<regnld></regnld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.3	ТахТуре	<taxtp></taxtp>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.4	Debtor	<dbtr></dbtr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Disbursement bank legal entity
13.1.5	TaxIdentification	<taxid></taxid>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Legal entity tax registration number to be referred from XLE.
13.1.8	Authorization	<authstn></authstn>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported	Optional element. Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
13.1.32	Rate	<rate></rate>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.33	TaxableBaseAmount	<taxblbaseamt Ccy="AAA"></taxblbaseamt 	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.34	TotalAmount	<ttlamt ccy="AAA"></ttlamt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.35	Details	<dtls></dtls>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.36	Period	<prd></prd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
13.1.39	FromToDate	<frtodt></frtodt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.91	RelatedRemittanceInformat	ioı <rltdrmtinf></rltdrmtinf>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.92	Remittanceldentification	<rmtld></rmtld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.93	RemittanceLocationMethod	d <rmtlctnmtd></rmtlctnmtd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.94	RemittanceLocationElectron	nic <rmtlctnelctrncadr></rmtlctnelctrncadr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.95	RemittanceLocationPostalA	Adı <rmtlctnpstladr></rmtlctnpstladr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.96	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.97	Address	<adr></adr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.
2.98	RemittanceInformation	<rmtinf></rmtinf>	Out of box solution contains mapping for both structured remittance information.	Out of box solution contains mapping for both structured remittance information.
2.99	Unstructured	<ustrd></ustrd>	Not supported.	Not Supported.
2.100	Structured	<strd></strd>	See below.	Tag



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.101	ReferredDocumentInformation	oı <rfrddocinf></rfrddocinf>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tag
2.102	Туре	<tp></tp>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tag
2.103	CodeOrProprietary	<cdorprtry></cdorprtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Tag
2.104	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Map to document type for the following cases:
				Document Type ISO Document Type
				STANDARD This is Commercial Invoice. For mapping 'CINV', a value is passed to the message.
				CREDIT This is the CreditNote. For mapping 'CREN', a value is passed.
				DEBIT This is the DebitNote. For mapping ' DEBN', a value is passed.
2.105	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.106	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Supplier Name
2.107	Number	<nb></nb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Document Reference Number (Invoice number)
2.108	RelatedDate	<rltddt></rltddt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Document Date (Invoice Date)
2.109	ReferredDocumentAmount	<rfrddocamt></rfrddocamt>	Tag	Tag
2.110	DuePayableAmount	<duepyblamt Ccy="AAA"></duepyblamt 	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Total Document Amount (Invoice Amount)



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.111	DiscountAppliedAmount	<dscntapidamt Ccy="AAA"></dscntapidamt 	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Discount taken amount
2.112	CreditNoteAmount	<cdtnoteamt Ccy="AAA"></cdtnoteamt 	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.113	TaxAmount	<taxamt ccy="AAA"></taxamt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Total Document Tax amount
2.114	AdjustmentAmountAndRea	sc <adjstmntamtandrsn></adjstmntamtandrsn>	Tag Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	TagBilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.115	Amount	<amt ccy="AAA"></amt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.116	CreditDebitIndicator	<cdtdbtind></cdtdbtind>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.117	Reason	<rsn></rsn>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.118	AdditionalInformation	<addtlinf></addtlinf>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
2.119	RemittedAmount	<rmtdamt ccy="AAA"></rmtdamt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Payment Amount
2.120	CreditorReferenceInformation	on <cdtrrefinf></cdtrrefinf>	Tag	Tag
				This tag is only passed only if the Unique Remittance Identifier is entered on invoice. Else only Referred Document information is passed.
2.121	Туре	<tp></tp>	Tag	Tag
2.122	CodeOrProprietary	<cdorprtry></cdorprtry>	Tag	Tag
2.123	Code	<cd></cd>	Based on 'Document Type3 code' and SEPA guidelines. The hard coded value 'SCOR' is passed for this element.	Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
2.124	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Not supported.	Not supported.
2.125	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Invoice supplier name.	Invoice supplier name. This tag is only passed only if the Unique Remittance Identifier is entered on invoice. Else only Referred Document information is passed.
2.126	Reference	<ref></ref>	Unique Remittance Identifier (URI) is passed. If URI is not available, then Invoice number should be displayed.	The Creditor Reference Code is passed only if the URI is entered on the payment installments. Else only the reference document number details are passed.
2.127	Supplier	<inver></inver>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.2	AddressType	<adrtp></adrtp>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.3	Department	<dept></dept>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<subdept></subdept>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.5	StreetName	<strtnm></strtnm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<bldgnb></bldgnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.7	PostCode	<pstcd></pstcd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.8	TownName	<twnnm></twnnm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<ctrysubdvsn></ctrysubdvsn>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.10	Country	<ctry></ctry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.11	AddressLine	<adrline></adrline>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service - Not supported	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtid></prvtid>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.22	DateAndPlaceOfBirth	<dtandplcofbirth></dtandplcofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.23	BirthDate	<birthdt></birthdt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.24	ProvinceOfBirth	<prvcofbirth></prvcofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.25	CityOfBirth	<cityofbirth></cityofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.26	CountryOfBirth	<ctryofbirth></ctryofbirth>	Additional Optional Service Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.27	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.28	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.29	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.30	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.31	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.32	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.33	CountryOfResidence	<ctryofres></ctryofres>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.34	ContactDetails	<ctctdtls></ctctdtls>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
				•
9.1.35	NamePrefix	<nmprfx></nmprfx>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.36	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.37	PhoneNumber	<phnenb></phnenb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.38	MobileNumber	<mobnb></mobnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.39	FaxNumber	<faxnb></faxnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.40	EmailAddress	<emailadr></emailadr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.41	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
2.128	Invoiced	<invcee></invcee>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
9.1.0	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Bilaterally Determined (Optional element). Not supported.
9.1.1	PostalAddress	<pstladr></pstladr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.2	AddressType	<adrtp></adrtp>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.3	Department	<dept></dept>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<subdept></subdept>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.5	StreetName	<strtnm></strtnm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<bldgnb></bldgnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.7	PostCode	<pstcd></pstcd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.8	TownName	<twnnm></twnnm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<ctrysubdvsn></ctrysubdvsn>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.10	Country	<ctry></ctry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.11	AddressLine	<adrline></adrline>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.12	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used - Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.13	OrganizationIdentification	<orgld></orgld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<bicorbei></bicorbei>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.15	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.16	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.17	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.18	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.19	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.20	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.21	PrivateIdentification	<prvtld></prvtld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.22	DateAndPlaceOfBirth	<dtandplcofbirth></dtandplcofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.23	BirthDate	<birthdt></birthdt>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.24	ProvinceOfBirth	<prvcofbirth></prvcofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.25	CityOfBirth	<cityofbirth></cityofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.26	CountryOfBirth	<ctryofbirth></ctryofbirth>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.27	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.28	Identification	<ld></ld>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.



ISO Element Number	Message Element	<xml tag=""></xml>	SEPA Implementation Mapping	CGI Implementation Mapping
9.1.29	SchemeName	<schmenm></schmenm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.30	Code	<cd></cd>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.31	Proprietary	<prtry></prtry>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.32	Issuer	<lssr></lssr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.33	CountryOfResidence	<ctryofres></ctryofres>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.34	ContactDetails	<ctctdtls></ctctdtls>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.35	NamePrefix	<nmprfx></nmprfx>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.36	Name	<nm></nm>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.37	PhoneNumber	<phnenb></phnenb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.38	MobileNumber	<mobnb></mobnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.39	FaxNumber	<faxnb></faxnb>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.40	EmailAddress	<emailadr></emailadr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
9.1.41	Other	<othr></othr>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Element not used. Not supported.
2.129	AdditionalRemittanceInfor	rmat <addtlrmtinf></addtlrmtinf>	Additional Optional Service. Not supported.	Optional element. Not supported.



Oracle Fusion Payments Disbursement Predefined Reports: Explained

Oracle Fusion Payments provides the following disbursement predefined reports:

- Disbursement Accompanying Letter Formats
- Disbursement Payment File Formats
- Disbursement Payment File Register Formats
- Disbursement Payment Process Request Status Report Formats
- Disbursement Positive Pay File Formats
- Disbursement Separate Remittance Advice Formats

All of the preceding reports are:

- · Processes that result in a formatted file
- Formatted using a specific template
- Manually generated, if opted, using the Scheduled Processes page
- · Automatically generated, if opted, using setup pages

Running Disbursement Reports Manually

To manually run Payments reports, perform the following steps from the Scheduled Processes page using the Navigator menu.

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

Running Disbursement Reports Automatically

The following table lists disbursement reports with their corresponding processes that automatically run after you select specific options on the applicable page. The applicable process is called internally. Any required parameter values are known by Payments without your input or intervention.

Name of Report and Process	Report Description	Options You Select for the Automatic Process	Output
Report: Disbursement Payment File Formats	Groups payments into payment files, and then validates, formats, and prints the payment	Location: Submit Payment Process Request page.	Printed payment documents, such as checks or promissory notes.
Process: Create Printed Payment Files	documents (printed payment files) or transmits (electronic payment files) the payment to	Options to select:	or
or	the payment system.	Create payment files	Electronic payment files.
Process: Create Electronic Payment Files		 immediately check box. Provide a default payment document and a payment process profile. 	



Name of Report and Process	Report Description	Options You Select for the Automatic Process	Output
Report: Disbursement Accompanying Letter Formats	Creates an accompanying letter for a payment file that your company either prints and	Location: Create Payment Process Profile page, Payment File tab.	Document.
Process: Payment File Accompanying Letter	mails to the bank, along with the payment file on a disk or manually transmits to the bank, along with the payment file.	Option to select: Payment File Accompanying Letter format.	
Report: Disbursement Positive Pay File Formats Process: Create Positive Pay File	Creates a document that your company transmits to its payment system or bank to inform it of payments made by check.	Location: Create Payment Process Profile page, Reporting tab, Positive Pay section.	Document.
	CHECK.	Option to select: Automatically transmit file check box.	
Report: Disbursement Separate Remittance Advice Formats Process: Send Separate	Creates notices that can be faxed, E-Mailed, or printed and mailed to external payees that list the invoices your company	Location: Create Payment Process Profile page, Separate Remittance Advice section.	Document.
Remittance Advice	has electronically paid to the external payee's bank account.	Option to select: Automatically submit when payments are confirmed check box.	
Report: Disbursement Payment File Register Formats Process: Payment File Register	Creates a report displaying the contents of a payment file, which your company keeps for its records.	Location: Create Payment Process Profile page, Reporting tab, Payment File Register section.	Document.
		Option to select: Automatically submit when payments are complete check box.	
Report: Disbursement Payment Process Request Status Report Formats	Creates a report that displays the contents and status of a payment process request, which your company reviews online or	Location: Manage Disbursement System Options page.	Document.
Process: Payment Process Request Status Report	prints.	Option to select: Automatically submit at payment process request completion check box.	

Payment Process Request Status Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payment Process Request Status report.

Overview

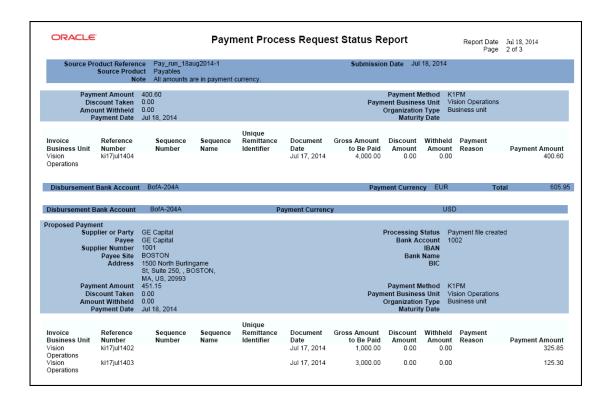
The Payment Process Request Status report is a predefined disbursement report that displays the details of all the payments generated in a specific payment process request. You can use the report to verify the payments created in a payment process request.

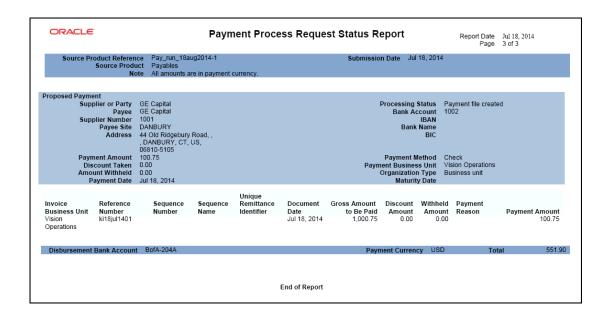


The following figure is an example of 3-page Payment Process Request Status report.

ORACLE	Pa	yment Prod	cess Reques	t Status Report	Report Date Page	
Source Product Referen Source Produ No		ent currency.		Submission Date Jul	18, 2014	
			Proposed Pay	ments		
Proposed Payments Summary Disbursement Bank Account 30fA-204A 30fA-204A		Currency Code EUR USD	Currency Name Euro US Dollar	Total	Payments 2 2 4	Total Amour 605.9 551.9 1,157.8
Disbursement Bank Account	BofA-204A		Payment Currency		EUR	
Proposed Payment Supplier or Party Payee Supplier Number Payee Site Address Payment Amount Discount Taken Amount Withheld Payment Date	GE 3135 Easton Turnpike, , , Fairfield, CT, US, 06431 205.35 0.00 0.00			Processing S Bank Ac Bank I Payment M Payment Business Organization Maturity	count XXXX2001 IBAN Name BIC ethod Check s Unit Vision Operations Type Business unit	1
Invoice Reference Business Unit Number Vision Ki18jul1402 Operations	Sequence Sequen Number Name	Unique ce Remittance Identifier	e Document Date Jul 18, 2014	Gross Amount to Be Paid Amount 2,025.35 0.00	Withheld Payment Amount Reason 0.00	Payment Amount 205.35
Proposed Payment Supplier or Party Payee Supplier Number Payee Site Address	GE Capital GE Capital 1001 BOSTON 1500 North Burlingame St, Suite 250, BOSTON, MA, US, 20993			Processing S Bank Ac Bank	count IBAN	i







Key Insights

The following table shows you the difference between the formal Payment Process Request Status report name and the process name that you must use to generate the report on the Scheduled Processes page.



Report Name	Process Name	Output
Disbursement Payment Process Request Status Report Formats.	Payment Process Request Status Report	PDF file.

Automatic Generation of the Payment Process Request Status Report

To automatically generate the Payment Process Request Status report, perform the following steps:

- 1. Navigate: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance > Search: Tasks pane: Manage Disbursement System Options > Go to Task > Manage Disbursement System Options page.
- On the Manage Disbursement System Options page, Payment Process Request Status Report section, perform the following steps:
 - a. From the Format choice list, select Payment Process Request Status Report Format.
 - b. Select the Automatically submit at payment process request completion check box.

Manual Generation of the Payment Process Request Status Report

To manually generate the Payment Process Request Status report from within Oracle Fusion Payments, perform the following steps:

- 1. Navigate: Navigator > Payables > Payments link.
- 2. In the Payments Tasks pane, click the **Submit Payment Process Request** link to open the Submit Payment Process Request page.
- 3. Select the Payment and Processing Options tab.
- 4. In the Processing Options section, select the Create payment files immediately check box.
- 5. Navigate: Navigator > Tools > Scheduled Processes link. The Scheduled Processes page appears.
- 6. Click the Schedule New Process button. The Schedule New Process dialog box appears.
- 7. From the Name choice list, select Payment Process Request Status Report. If you don't see Payment Process Request Status Report in the choice list, click the Search link at the bottom of the list to display the Search and Select: Name dialog box.
- **8.** If you don't see **Payment Process Request Status Report** in the choice list, enter the following in the **Name** field using headline capitals as shown here: **Payment Process Request Status Report**, and click **Search**.
- 9. Select the resulting row and click **OK**.
- 10. In the Schedule New Process dialog box, click OK. The Process Details dialog box appears.
- 11. Select the applicable parameters and click **Submit**. A confirmation message displays with a process ID.
 - **Tip:** Write down or remember the process ID.
- 12. In the Process ID field on the Scheduled Processes page, enter the process ID and click Search.
- 13. Click the **Refresh** icon until the result displays in the Search Results section.
- **14.** Select the resulting row in the Search Results section to display additional details on the bottom of the Scheduled Processes page.

Report Parameters

The following table describes the process parameters.



Name	Description
Payment Process Request	The payment process request for which the Payment Process Request Status report is generated.
Format	Name of the applicable format, which is Payment Process Request Status Report Format.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payment Process Request Status report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	You can find the Payment Process Request Status report by selecting the 1 more link in the Log and Output section in the Search Results section on the Scheduled Processes page.
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	The Payment Process Request Status report is used when you want to verify the payments created in a payment process request.
What can I do with this report?	You can: Generate the Payment Process Request Status report. Download the .PDF file and retain it for your records.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payment File Register Report: Explained

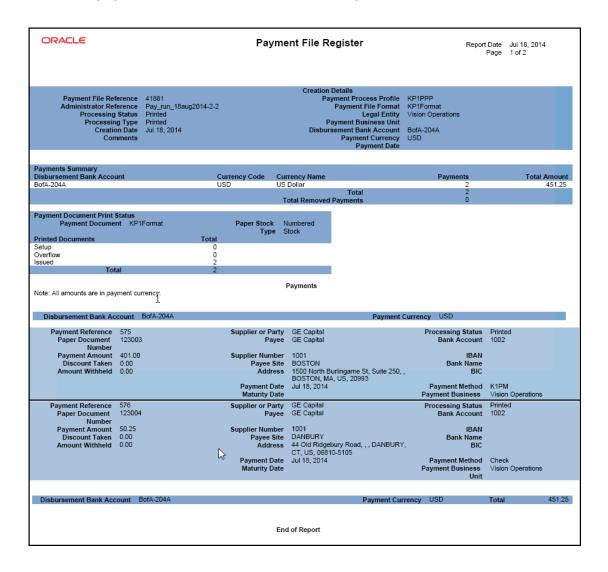
This topic includes details about the Payment File Register report.

Overview

The Payment File Register report is a predefined disbursement report that displays details of payments that are included in a payment file. You can retain this report for your records.



The following figure is an example of the Payment File Register report.



Key Insights

The following table shows you the difference between the formal Payment File Register report name and the process name that you must use to manually generate the report on the Scheduled Processes page.

Report Name	Process Name	Output
Disbursement Payment File Register Formats	Payment File Register	.PDF file



Generation of the Payment File Register Report

To generate the Payment File Register report, perform the following steps:

- Navigate: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance > Search: Tasks pane: Manage Payment Process Profiles >
 Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button.
- On the Create Payment Process Profile page, Reporting tab, select the Automatically submit when payments are confirmed check box.
- 3. Navigate: Navigator > Tools > Scheduled Processes link. The Scheduled Processes page appears.
- 4. Click the Schedule New Process button. The Schedule New Process dialog box appears.
- 5. From the Name choice list, select Payment File Register. If you don't see Payment File Register in the choice list, click the Search link at the bottom of the list to display the Search and Select: Name dialog box.
- 6. If you don't see **Payment File Register** in the choice list, enter the following in the **Name** field in headline capitals as shown here: **Payment File Register**, and click **Search**.
- 7. Select the resulting row and click **OK**.
- 8. In the Schedule New Process dialog box, click OK. The Process Details dialog box appears.
- 9. From the **Payment File** choice list, select the applicable payment file.
- 10. From the **Format** choice list, select **Payment File Register Format** and click **Submit**. A confirmation message displays with a process ID.
 - **Tip:** Write down or remember the process ID.
- 11. In the **Process ID** field on the Scheduled Processes page, enter the process ID and click **Search**. The result displays in the Search Results section
- 12. Select the resulting row in the Search Results section to display additional details on the bottom of the page.

Report Parameters

The following table describes the process parameters:

Name	Description
Payment File	Payment file for which you are generating the Payment File Register report.
Format	Name of the applicable payment format, which is Payment File Register Format.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payment File Register Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report? You can find the Payment File Register report by selecting the 1 more link in the Log section in the Search Results section on the Scheduled Processes page.	
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist



FAQ	Answer
When do I use this report?	The Payment File Register report is used when you want to retain a record of the payments in a payment file.
What can I do with this report?	You can:
	Generate and schedule the Payment File Register report
	Retain the Payment File Register report for your records
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

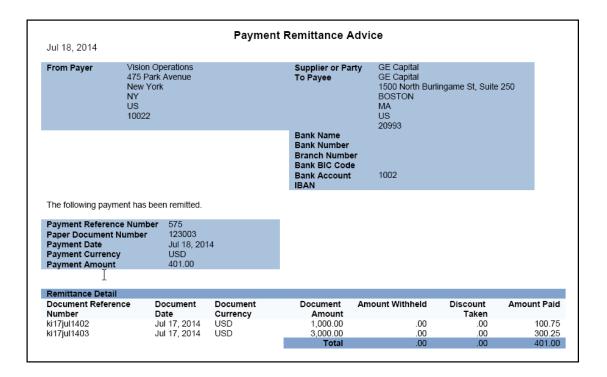
Separate Remittance Advice Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Separate Remittance Advice report.

Overview

The Separate Remittance Advice report is a predefined disbursement report that is faxed, E-Mailed, or printed and mailed to a supplier, which lists the invoices you paid.

The following figure is an example of the Separate Remittance Advice report.





Key Insights

The following table shows you the difference between the formal Separate Remittance Advice report name and the process name.

Report Name	Process Name	Output
Disbursement Separate Remittance Advice Formats	Send Separate Remittance Advice	.PDF file or .HTML file if E-Mailed.

Automatic Generation of the Separate Remittance Advice Report

To automatically generate the Separate Remittance Advice report, perform the following steps:

Before you can automatically generate a Separate Remittance Advice report, you must set up a payment process profile.

Navigate to: Navigator > Tools > Setup and Maintenance > All Tasks tab > Name field: Payments > Search button > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration > Define Disbursements > Manage Payment Process Profiles > Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button > Create Payment Process Profiles page.

- 1. Navigate to: Navigator > Procurement > Suppliers link > Manage Suppliers link > Search for applicable supplier > Supplier link > Sites tab > Site link > Edit Site page.
- 2. Select the Payments tab.
- 3. Select the Payment Attributes tab.
- 4. Select the Separate Remittance Advice Delivery tab.
 - a. From the Delivery Method choice list, select **E-Mail**.
 - **b.** In the **E-Mail** field, you can enter single or multiple E-Mails. If you enter multiple E-Mails, separate them by a comma.

Generation of the Separate Remittance Advice Report

To manually generate the Separate Remittance Advice report, perform the following steps:

- Navigate to: Navigator > Tools > Setup and Maintenance > All Tasks tab > Name field: Payments > Search button > Define Invoicing and Payments Configuration > Define Disbursements > Manage Payment Process Profiles > Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button > Create Payment Process Profiles page.
- 2. On the Create Payment Process Profile page, Reporting tab, Separate Remittance Advice section, from the **Format** choice list, select **Separate Remittance Advice Format**.
- **3.** Optionally, select the **Allow multiple copies for payment file** check box to generate multiple copies of the Separate Remittance Advice report.
- **4.** Optionally, select a condition for which the Separate Remittance Advice report is generated.
- 5. Select how you want the Separate Remittance Advice report delivered to the supplier, whether by E-Mail, fax, or printed and sent by the postal service.
- 6. Navigate to: Navigator > Payables > Payments link.
- 7. In the Payments Tasks pane, click the **Send Separate Remittance Advice** link. The parameters page for the Separate Remittance Advice report appears.
- 8. Select applicable parameters from the choice lists and click **Submit**. A confirmation message displays with a process ID.

Note: Write down or remember the process ID.



- 9. Navigate to: Navigator > Tools > Scheduled Processes link.
- **10.** In the **Process ID** field on the Scheduled Processes page, enter the process ID and click **Search**. The result displays in the Search Results section.
- 11. Select the resulting row in the Search Results section to display additional details on the bottom of the page.
- **12.** In the Log and Output section, click the **1 more** link to display the **Attachments** dialog box. You can now see the cprocess ID> .PDF output file.

Report Parameters

The following table describes the process parameters:

Name	Description
Payment File	Payment file for which you are generating the Separate Remittance Advice report.
Format	Name of the applicable format, which is Separate Remittance Advice Format.
Payment Reference From	Payment reference number generated by Payments, which identifies the starting payment within the payment file.
Payment Reference To	Payment reference number generated by Payments, which identifies the ending payment within the payment file.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Separate Remittance Advice report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	You can find the Separate Remittance Advice report by selecting the 1 more link in the Log and Output section in the Search Results section on the Scheduled Processes page.
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	The Separate Remittance Advice report is used when you make payments to a supplier, whether by check or electronically.
What can I do with this report?	You can:
	Generate the Separate Remittance Advice report
	Send the Separate Remittance Advice report to suppliers by E-Mail, postal service, or fax.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Related Topics

• Payment Process Profiles: Explained



Positive Pay Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Positive Pay report.

Overview

The Positive Pay report is a predefined disbursement report that lists checks issued by your organization with their corresponding payee names, amounts, and currency. Since the report is included in the electronic transmission to your payment system or bank, it prevents the payment of fraudulent checks, since unauthorized payments are not listed on the Positive Pay report.

The following figure is an example of the Positive Pay report.

122000247 5486173210 123001 75.00EUR07-18-14GENERAL ELECTRIC NEGOTIABLE 122000247 5486173210 123002 258.30EUR07-18-14GE CAPITAL NEGOTIABLE 122000247 5486173210 123003 401.00USD07-18-14GE CAPITAL NEGOTIABLE 122000247 5486173210 123004 50.25USD07-18-14GE CAPITAL NEGOTIABLE	122000247 548617 122000247 548617	73210 123002 258 73210 123003 401	3.30EUR07-18-14GE CAPI 00USD07-18-14GE CAPI	TAL NEGOTIABLE TAL NEGOTIABLE
---	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------

Key Insights

The following table shows you the difference between the formal Positive Pay report name and the process name.

Report Name	Process Name	Output
Disbursement Positive Pay File Formats	Create Positive Pay File	eText file

Generation of the Positive Pay Report

To generate the Positive Pay report, perform the following steps:

- Note: To receive the Positive Pay report in the form of a .PDF output file, you must perform step 2 in the following procedure.
- Navigate: Navigator > Setup and Maintenance > Search: Tasks pane: Manage Payment Process Profiles >
 Go to Task > Manage Payment Process Profiles page > Create button.
- 2. On the Create Payment Process Profiles page, Reporting tab, select the **Automatically transmit file** check box.
 - Note: Performing this step results in automatic generation of the Positive Pay report when you use this payment process profile. To create a single payment, however, the Positive Pay report is not generated automatically and you will need to manually generate it.
- 3. Navigate: Navigator > Payables > Payments link.
- **4.** In the Payments Tasks pane, click the **Create Positive Pay File** link. The parameters page for the Positive Pay report appears.
- Select the applicable parameters from the choice lists and click Submit. A confirmation message displays with a process ID.



- **Tip:** Write down or remember the process ID.
- **6.** Navigate: **Navigator** > **Tools** > **Scheduled Processes** link.
- 7. In the **Process ID** field on the Scheduled Processes page, enter the process ID and click **Search**. The result displays in the Search Results section.
- 8. Select the resulting row in the Search Results section to display additional details on the bottom of the page.
- 9. In the Log and Output section, click the **1 more** link to display the **Attachments** dialog box. You can now see the cprocess ID> .PDF output file.

Report Parameters

The following table describes the process parameters:

Name	Description
Payment Process Profile	Payment process profile used to process the payments.
From Payment Date	Starting date within a date range of payments.
To Payment Date	Ending date within a date range of payments.
Allow Sending Replacement Copy	The inclusion of payments in the Positive Pay report that were included in a previous report if, for example, the eText file was misplaced and your payment system or bank requests a duplicate copy of the Positive Pay report.
Select Status	Inclusion of one of the following in the Positive Pay report file: Only negotiable payments Only payments that have been voided All payments

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Positive Pay report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	You can find the Positive Pay report by selecting the 1 more link in the Log and Output section in the Search Results section on the Scheduled Processes page.
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	As soon as payments in a payment file are confirmed, Payments submits the Create Positive Pay File process. When payments files are transmitted to your payment system or bank, the Positive Pay report file is included in the transmission.
What can I do with this report?	You can: • Generate the Positive Pay report



FAQ	Answer
	 Automatically generate and transmit the Positive Pay report to your payment system or bank during payment processing.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Disbursement Accompanying Letter: Explained

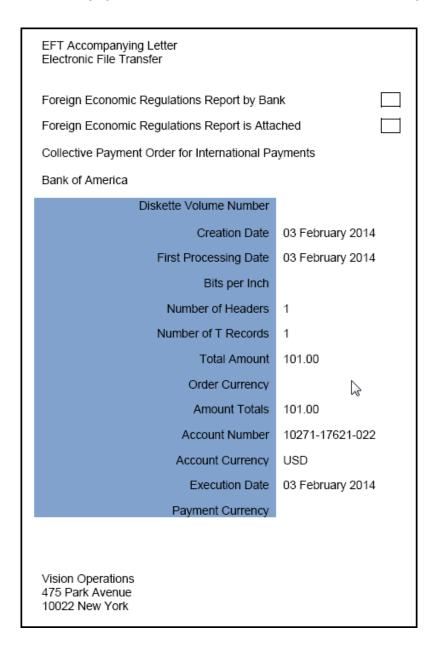
This topic includes details about the Disbursement Accompanying Letter.

Overview

The Disbursement Accompanying Letter is a predefined disbursement report that is sent to your payment system or bank. The report accompanies a payment file and summarizes its contents.



The following figure is an example of the Disbursement Accompanying Letter report.



Key Insights

The following table shows you the difference between the formal Disbursement Accompanying Letter report name and the process name.

Report Name	Process Name	Output
Disbursement Accompanying Letter Formats	Create Payment File Accompanying Letter	.PDF file



Generation of the Disbursement Accompanying Letter Report

To generate the Disbursement Accompanying Letter report from within Oracle Fusion Payments, perform the following steps:

- 1. Navigate: Navigator > Payables > Payments link.
- 2. In the Payments Tasks pane, click the **Payment File Accompanying Letter** link. The parameters page for the Create Payment File Accompanying Letter appears.
- 3. From the **Payment File** choice list, select a payment file and click **Submit**. A confirmation message displays with a process ID.
 - ▼ Tip: Write down or remember the process ID
- 4. Navigate: Navigator > Tools > Scheduled Processes link.
- 5. In the Process ID field on the Scheduled Processes page, enter the process ID and click Search
- **6.** Click the **Refresh** icon until the result displays in the Search Results section.
- 7. Select the resulting row in the Search Results section to display additional details on the bottom of the Scheduled Processes page.
- **8.** In the Log and Output section, click the **1 more** link to display the **Attachments** dialog box. You can now see the cprocess ID> .PDF output file.

Report Parameters

The following table describes the process parameter:

Name	Description
Payment File	Payment file for which you are creating the Disbursement Accompanying Letter

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Disbursement Accompanying Letter.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	You can find this report by selecting the 1 more link in the Log and Output section in the Search Results section on the Scheduled Processes page.
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	The Disbursement Accompanying Letter is used when you want to:
	Summarize the contents of the payment file.
	 Manually send the summary and the payment file to the payment system or bank.
What can I do with this report?	You can:
	Generate and schedule the Disbursement Accompanying Letter
	 Print and mail the Disbursement Accompanying Letter to the payment system or bank, along with the payment file on a disk.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher





FAQs for Process Payment Files

What's a payment validation?

Payment validations are rules that ensure disbursements are correct before they are printed or transmitted to your bank or financial institution. Validations help find problems early in the payment process and decrease costs by preventing invalid data from reaching your bank.

During implementation, validations can be attached to payment methods, payment file formats, or both. Validations are handled differently at transaction time based on the object to which they are attached.

If the validation is attached to a payment method, it can be:

- Executed early in the process. Problems can be identified as early as invoice entry in Oracle Fusion Payables.
- Applied to a document payable, invoice installment, or a payment
- Note: If the validation is attached to a payment method, it can't be applied to a payment file, because one payment file may span multiple payment methods.

If the validation is attached to a format, it can be:

- Optionally executed only on transactions in a specific country
- Optionally executed only on a specific combination of payment method and format
- Executed on a document payable (although the validation won't happen during invoice entry), payment, or payment file

The following table describes characteristics of predefined and user-defined validations.

Predefined Validations	User-Defined Validations
Predefined for you	You define.You customize.
Complex groupings of validations can be assigned to payment methods or formats	You can specify one attribute at a time during implementation.You can make them completely granular.

Related Topics

- Setting Up User-Defined Validations for Payment Methods or for Payment Files: Worked Example
- Validations: Critical Choices

What happens if I terminate the payment process?

The application sets the status of the payment file to Terminated and informs the source product of the terminated documents payable. For each payment in the payment file, the application sets the status to Canceled. The source product unlocks the documents payable and resets their status so they're available for future selection.



How can I unlock payment documents locked by another payment file?

Record the print status for Payment File 1 before attempting to print Payment File 2 onto payment documents. If Payment File 1 is printing onto payment documents, those payment documents are unavailable and considered locked.

What happens to payment numbering if I reprint a range of numbered payment documents?

You can reprint documents that have been damaged during the initial printing. The application marks the original payment documents as void and then assigns new payment document numbers to each payment. You specify the range or ranges of documents that were spoiled, and the payment document number on which to start the reprint. The application then renumbers and reprints the spoiled payments. To reprint a single document payable, enter the same number in both the **Document Number From** field and the **Document Number To** field.

Reprinting allows affected documents payable to be paid, despite initial printing issues. It's an alternative to marking payment documents as spoiled, which returns the unpaid documents payable to the source product.

What happens to payment numbering if I reprint the complete payment file of numbered payment documents?

The application retains the original numbering when you reprint the entire file. This option is recommended only for cases where no printing was started. If you reprint the entire payment file after successfully printing one or more numbered payment documents, the numbering on the documents will be incorrect.

▲ Caution: If the initial printing attempt results in one or more checks printing successfully, do not reprint the complete payment file. Instead, reprint the remaining numbered payment documents as a range of payments.

Why did the payment file transmission fail?

Occasionally, a payment file transmission fails.

Transmission failures occur because:

- A payment file transmission from your company to the payment system was not tested or set up properly.
- A false transmission failure occurred. The transmission was actually successful.
- The transmission terminated prematurely.

What's a confirmed printed payment?

A payment document that is recorded as printed on the Record Print Status page.

When the payments in a payment file are confirmed, the source product is notified and you can no longer terminate the payment file. Instead, you must void any printed payments with issues. The Terminate Payment Process action, therefore, doesn't appear on any page where printed payments appear as confirmed.

When do I manually confirm electronic payment files?

When the timing of the confirmation point relies on an external event, such as notification from a bank that the payment file was processed. You must manually confirm when all of the following conditions apply:

- The payment process profile attached to the payment file is the Electronic processing type.
- The Allow Manual Setting of Payment Completion check box is selected.
- The status of the payment file is one of the following:
 - Formatted



- Formatted and Ready for Transmission
- Transmitted
- Transmission Failed



3 Accounts Payable Balances

Review Reports

Oracle Fusion Payables Predefined Reports: Explained

Oracle Fusion Payables provides predefined reports that cover the following areas:

- Invoices
- Payments
- Payables to Ledger Reconciliation
- Period Close
- Prepayments
- Income Tax and Withholding

You can schedule and run reports from the Scheduled Processes work area. In some cases, you can access and open reports in the Reports and Analytics work area.

The following tables list the predefined reports.

Invoices

Name	Description
Import Payables Invoices Report	Report from the process that creates Payables invoices from invoice data in the open interface tables.
Payables Credit Memo Matching Report	Lists credit memos and debit memos for suppliers along with the invoices to which the credit memos and debit memos are matched.
Payables Invoice Aging Report	Lists unpaid invoices according to the specified aging periods.
Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing	Lists invoices with assigned sequential voucher numbers.
Payables Invoice Audit Listing	Lists invoices for review and audit based on a specified amount for a given supplier and range of invoice creation dates.
Payables Invoice Register	Provides detailed information about invoices.
Payables Key Indicators Report	Generates reports with transaction activity and the current number of suppliers, invoices, payments, and matching holds.
Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report	Identifies receipts that were modified after invoice matching.



Description
Provides details of how an invoice, purchase order, or receipt was matched.
Provides detailed payables and purchasing information for invoices with matching holds and matching hold releases.
Lists suppliers with negative balances along with the invoices and credit or debit memo transactions for the balance.

Payments

Name	Description
Payables Cash Requirement Report	Forecasts immediate cash needs for invoice payments.
Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report	Identifies payments where a discount was taken and payments where a discount was available, but not taken.
Payables Payment Register	Provides detailed information about payments.
Payables Selected Installments Report	Lists all invoice installments selected in a payment process request to help determine how well the selection criteria is selecting the right invoices to pay.
Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report	Lists payments with assigned sequential voucher numbers.
Update Matured Bills Payable Status	Report from the process that updates the status of matured bills payable from issued to negotiable.

Payables to Ledger Reconciliation

Name	Description
Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report	Lists the journals posted to the general ledger for open payables balances to facilitate the reconciliation of accounting and transactional data recorded in Payables and Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

Period Close

Name	Description
Payables Open Items Revaluation Report	Lists changes in the value of open items, such as unpaid invoices and credit memos, due to conversion rate fluctuations.



Name	Description
Payables Period Close Exceptions Report	Lists exceptions that prevent the Payables accounting period from closing.
Payables Posted Invoice Register	Lists accounting lines for invoices that have been transferred to the general ledger.
Payables Posted Payment Register	Lists accounting lines for payments that have been transferred to the general ledger.
Payables Trial Balance Report	Lists and subtotals by supplier and liability account, all unpaid and partially paid invoices that Payables transferred to the general ledger.
Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report	Lists invoices and payments that were not accounted for a period or date range.

Prepayments

Name	Description
Prepayment Remittance Notice	Lists prepayments that were applied to supplier invoices.

Income Tax and Withholding

Name	Description
Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report	Lists withholdings for tax codes assigned to a tax authority.
Payables Withholding Tax Letter	Creates a withholding tax letter to mail to a supplier on a periodic basis. The letter contains a list of withholdings made for a supplier summarized either by tax type and tax rate, or by supplier site.
Payables Withholding Tax Report	Lists withholdings for a supplier. The invoice view is used to review detailed withholding tax information by invoice. The supplier view is used to review the withholding information for a range of suppliers.
Update and Report Income Tax Details	Report from the process that updates or reports income tax type or income tax region fields on invoice distributions that are used for United States 1099 reporting.
US 1096 Report	Summarizes each United States1099 form type that is transmitted on paper, as required by the United States Internal Revenue Service. Generates the summary on a preformatted Internal Revenue Service form.
US 1099 Electronic Media Report	Generates summarized United States1099 information in electronic format, as required by the United States Internal Revenue Service.
US 1099 Forms - Comma Delimited Format	Reports the total United States 1099 miscellaneous tax type payments for 1099 suppliers in a comma delimited format.



Name	Description
US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report	Lists paid invoice distributions with inaccurate or missing United States 1099 income tax information.
US 1099 Payments Report	Lists payments made to United States 1099 reportable suppliers.
US 1099 Report	Reports the total United States 1099 miscellaneous payments for a particular 1099 supplier and generates 1099 forms for each tax reporting entity in an organization.
US 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report	Lists suppliers with inaccurate or incomplete United States 1099 income tax information.

Related Topics

Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained

Payables Subject Areas, Folders, and Attributes: Explained

To create real-time analyses for Oracle Fusion Payables, 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 invoice installments, you begin by selecting the Payables Invoices - Installments Real Time subject area. Subject areas are based around a business object or fact. In this example, the subject area is based on columns in the invoice installments tables.

Payables has the following subject areas:

- · Payables Invoices Holds Real Time
- Payables Invoices Installments Real Time
- Payables Invoices Prepayment Applications Real Time
- Payables Invoices Transactions Real Time
- Payables Invoices Trial Balance Real Time
- Payables Invoices Withholding Real Time
- Payables Payments Disbursements Real Time
- Payables Payments Payment History 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 available discount and unpaid amount. Dimension folders contain attribute and hierarchical columns like bank account number and due date.

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



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

- Invoices Installment Details has installment information.
- Invoice Details has subfolders and details under the subfolders.

Attributes

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



The preceding figure shows the following components:

- Subject Area: Payables Invoices Installments Real Time
- Dimension Presentation Folder: Invoices Installments Details



- Dimension Attributes: Bank Account Number, Bank Charge Bearer, Check Digits
- Fact Presentation Folder: Invoices Installment Amounts
- Fact Measures: Discount Available, Gross Amount, Second Discount Available, Third Discount Available, Unpaid Amount

Related Topics

• Data Structure for Analytics: Explained

Submit Invoice Reports

Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report.

Overview

The Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report lists suppliers with negative balances, and the invoices and credit or debit memo transactions, for the balance.

The following figure is an example of the summary page from the report.

Supplier Name	Liability Account	Remaining Amount
GE Capital	01-000-2210-0000-000	-998.75
GE Capital Total		-998.75
Jamie Frost	03-000-2440-0000-000	-30.00
Jamie Frost Total		-30.00
Motion Industries, Inc.	01-000-2210-0000-000	-80.00
Motion Industries, Inc. Total		-80.00
Supplier3356	01-000-2210-0000-000	-3,866.39
Supplier3356 Total		-3,866.39
Grand Total		-4,975.14

The following figure is an example of the details page from the report.

Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report Page 1							
Negative Suppl	ier Balance Details						
Supplier Name	Liability Account	Invoice Number	Invoice Description	Invoice Date	Currency	Amount	Remaining Amount
GE Capital	01-000-2210-0000-000	kc24dec1302		12/23/2013	USD	-2,197.50	-2,197.50
		ki23apr1201		4/23/2012	USD	100.00	100.00
		ki24dec1301		12/23/2013	USD	1,098.75	1,098.75
GE Capital Total						-998.75	-998.75
Grand Total						-998.75	-998.75



Key Insights

The report helps identify the list of suppliers with negative balances.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Invoices .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to identify the list of suppliers with a negative closing balance.
What can I do with this report?	 Run this report for a business unit and liability account. This report provides information to help you take the appropriate action. For example, the standard invoices for some suppliers might not have been entered, or advance payments were made, but the supplier didn't send the invoice for the expenses incurred.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

The summary section of the report uses the Payables Invoices - Trial Balance Real Time subject area. The detailed section of the report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.

Payables Negative Supplier Balance Report

View negative supplier balances for a business unit.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

As-of Accounting Date

Enter an accounting date.

Include Write Offs

Select whether to show outstanding balances that are the result of write-off accounting.

Supplier



Specify one or more suppliers.

Liability Account

Specify one or more liability accounts.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.

Payables Invoice Aging Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Invoice Aging Report.

Overview

The Payables Invoice Aging Report lists unpaid invoices according to specified aging periods.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Vision Operations (US	iA)		Paya	bles Invoic	e Aging Rep	ort	Report Date Page	7/17/14 5:19 AM 1 of 1
	Currency	USD					9-	
	Supplier or Party	Edward	Don & Compan	ıy				
	Supplier Number	135771	4947					
	Site	CHICA	GO	Chicag	o IL			
Invoice Number	Due Date	Days Due	Percentage Unpaid	Remaining Amount	1 Month Overdue	2 Months Overdue	3 Months Overdue	Over 3 Months Overdue
65459	01-05-2014	76	100	38,340.83	0.00	0.00	38,340.83	0.00
67483	15-06-2014	31	100	1,541.14	0.00	1,541.14	0.00	0.00
67932	12-07-2014	4	100	4,141.19	4,141.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	T	otal for S	Site CHICAGO	44,023.16	4,141.19	1,541.14	38,340.83	0.00
					9 %	4 %	87 %	0 %
			-					
		То	tal for Report	44,023.16	4,141.19	1,541.14	38,340.83	0.00
					9 %	4 %	87 %	0 %

Key Insights

The report provides the break down of the accounts payable balance across aging buckets that you can configure. Before running this report, create aging periods on the Create Aging Periods page and run the Apply Missing Conversion Rates process to provide missing conversion rate information.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Invoice Aging Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist



FAQ	Answer
When do I use this report?	Run the report to review the outstanding amounts due to a supplier, and for how long the invoice installments have been due.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report for a business unit, supplier, invoice type, and aging period. You also have various sorting options and can specify whether to include invoice and supplier site details.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Invoice Aging Report

Use the aging report to view unpaid invoices. The report provides information about invoices due within the four time periods defined on the Create Aging Periods page. If you use multiple currencies, the report converts the invoice amounts to the ledger currency.

You can run this report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

Before running this report, create invoice aging periods on the Create Aging Periods page and run the Apply Missing Conversion Rates process. If the report includes foreign currency invoices that are missing conversion rates, amounts won't appear on the report.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify the name of a business unit.

Sort Invoices By

- Invoice type
- Trading partner

Include Invoice Detail

- Yes: Lists invoice detail when showing invoice payments due to a supplier
- No: Summarizes the total invoice payments due to a supplier without listing each invoice

Include Supplier Site Detail

- Yes: Lists supplier site detail
- No: Lists the name of each supplier

Minimum Amount Due

Specify the minimum invoice amount that should appear on the report.

Maximum Amount Due

Specify the maximum invoice amount that should appear on the report.



Invoice Type

Select an invoice type, such as Standard or Credit memo, or leave blank to run the report for all invoice types.

Supplier or Party

Specify the name of a supplier or party.

Aging Period

Specify the name of an aging period that was defined on the Create Aging Periods page.

Payables Key Indicators Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Key Indicators Report.

Overview

The Payables Key Indicators Report generates reports with transaction activity, and the current number of suppliers, invoices, payments, and matching holds.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Vision Operations (USA)	Payables Key Indicators Report Report Date 7/18/14 3:53 AM Page 1 of 3							
			С	urrent Activit	y Key Indicators			
	Number Current Period	Number Prior Period	Number Change (%)	All Periods	Ledger Amount Current Period	Ledger Amount Prior Period		Ledger Amount All Periods
Invoices								
Invoices	1		Not applicable	17875	120.00	0.00	Not applicable	282,270,032,949.68
Matched	0		Not applicable	412	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	14,197,920.85
Lines	2		Not applicable	54488				
Distributions	2		Not applicable	34653				
Installments	1		Not applicable	17896				
Invoice Groups	1		Not applicable	15622				
Invoice Exceptions								
Invoice Line Variances	0		Not applicable	26	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	2,286,836.15
Invoice Distribution Variances	0		Not applicable	1211	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	177,575,643.82
Invoice Holds	0		Not applicable	47	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	128,876.09
Invoice Matching Holds	0		Not applicable	23	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	47,182.80
Total for Invoice Exceptions	0		Not applicable	1307	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	180,038,538.86

Key Insights

The report provides summary information for key indicators, such as the number of invoices and payments entered, and the modifications made for those transactions during a period.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table list frequently asked questions about the Payables Key Indicators Report.

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?	Financial Manager



FAQ	Answer
When do I use this report?	Periodically to get activity details for a period, such as the number of invoices created and percentage of invoices modified. You can also review exceptions for invoices, payments, and reconciliation.
What can I do with this report?	Run the report for a business unit and period.Specify whether to include invoice details.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Key Indicators Report

Generate the Payables Key Indicators report to review payables transaction activity and the current number of invoices, payments, and matching holds.

The report is composed of the following sections:

- Current Activity: Compares payables activity for the period that you specify and the previous period. You might want
 to report on key indicators weekly or monthly to review short-term productivity, and quarterly to review longer-term
 productivity.
- State of the Application: Provides a payables snapshot at the end of the specified key indicator period.
- Invoice Activity: Compares the invoice entry activity for each accounts payable user for the specified period and for the previous period.

You can run the report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

Before running this report, you must define a **General Purpose** calendar using the Manage Payables Calendars task.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify the business unit.

Period Name

Select the name of the calendar period to report.

Include Invoice Details

Select whether to generate the key indicators for invoice activity.

Invoice Entered By

Select a user name to limit the key indicators for the Invoice Activity section to a specific user.

Related Topics

What's a Payables calendar?



Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report.

Overview

The Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report identifies the receipts that were modified after invoice matching. The following figure is an example of the report.

ORAC	LE:	Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report							Report Date 07/18/2014 7:1 Page 1 of		
Rece	ipt Number	Creation Date	Last Modified Date	Supplier					Site		
	9013	05/30/2012	05/30/2012	Advanced Net	work Devices				FRESNO		
Receipt Line	Receipt Quantity	Receipt Adjustment	Receipt Adjustment Date	Receipt Transaction Type	Receipt Purchase Order Number	Invoice Number	Invoice Status	Invoice Line	Billed Quantity	Invoice Creation Date	
1	1	1	30-MAY-2012	RECEIVE	1001353	ERS-2012- 05-30-83	Needs revalidation	1	1	30-MAY-2012	
1	1	1	30-MAY-2012	DELIVER	1001353	ERS-2012- 05-30-83	Needs revalidation	1	1	30-MAY-2012	

Key Insights

The report lists the receipts that were modified after an invoice was created. Information in this report helps you take further action, such as creating a debit memo if you returned some quantity of the receipt to the supplier.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table list frequently asked questions about the Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically for details of receipt numbers that were modified after an invoice was created.
What can I do with this report?	Run the report for a business unit and receipt date range. You can also run the report for a supplier and supplier site.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



Payables Matched and Modified Receipts Report

You can use the Payables Matched and Modified Receipts report to identify receipts that were changed after being matched to an invoice. A receipt might be changed for example, to correct the received quantity or record the return of a defective product.

The report displays receipts that were matched to an invoice, credit memo, or debit memo, and modified within the specified dates. If you match multiple invoices to a receipt before the modification date, the report lists all of the matched distributions. If you match one invoice to a receipt and:

- No distributions were matched after the receipt line was modified, then all matched distributions are listed.
- Any distributions were matched after the receipt line was modified, then none of the matched distributions are listed.
 The modified receipt quantities were seen when later matches were performed and tolerances were checked during the invoice validation process.
- Note: If a receipt line has multiple transactions, the report shows multiple rows with the same modification date for that line.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify the business unit.

Supplier Name

Enter a supplier to limit the report to receipts for a particular supplier.

Supplier Site

Enter a supplier site to limit the report to invoices and receipts entered to a particular site.

Invoice Status

Select one of the following invoice statuses or leave the parameter blank:

- Needs revalidation
- Never validated
- Paid
- Validated

From Receipt Modification Date, To Receipt Modification Date

Enter one or both modification dates to limit the report to receipts that were modified during a particular date range.



Payables Matching Detail Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Matching Detail Report.

Overview

The Payables Matching Detail Report provides details of how an invoice, purchase order, or receipt, was matched.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE /ision Operations (USA)		Payab	yables Matching Detail Report					Report Date			7/18/14 5:26 Al Page 2 of		
Suppl	ier Name	Advantage Corp			Invo	ice Type	Star	ndard			Currency	USD	
Supplier	Number 1	1010			Inv	oice Date	7/17	7/14		Conversion	Rate Type		
Sup	plier Site S	SEATTLE_HQ			Voucher Number			Conversion Rate					
Line Number	Line Type	Line Amount	Accounted	Creation Da	Matching Detail Number	Match Detail I	ine	Matching Detail Schedule Number	Matchin Deta Distributio	il Detail			Unit of Measure
1	Item	203.34	Υ	7/17/14									
					1003486		1	1		1			
2	Item	59.75	Υ	7/17/14	_		+						
					1003486		2	1		1			
3	Item	3565.45	Y	7/17/14			\dashv						
		3000.10			1003486		3	1		1			
4	Item	454.99	Y	7/17/14			-						
		404.00			1003486		4	1		1			

Key Insights

The report provides details of transactions that were created against an invoice and its related documents, such as a purchase order or receipt. For example, you can get the list of all the invoices that were matched against a purchase order, or similarly the list of all the purchase orders against which an invoice was matched.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table list frequently asked questions about the Payables Matching Detail Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	When you want to review details of how an invoice, or its related purchase orders or receipts, was created.
What can I do with this report?	 Resolve matching errors and holds that may be placed on an invoice. Run this report for a specific transaction, and for all the transactions of a business unit.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



Payables Matching Detail Report

Use the Payables Matching Detail report to review details of how an invoice, purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice was matched. This report is helpful when an invoice is on hold and you're trying to determine why the hold was placed. Data entry errors can occur during matching, and the information in this report can help with your research.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Invoice Number

Specify an invoice number.

Purchase Order Number

Specify a purchase order number. For this report, only Standard is a valid type of purchase order.

Receipt Number

Specify a receipt number that you want to see matching detail for. Don't include any unordered or internal receipts because they can't be matched to invoices.

Consumption Advice Number

Specify a consumption advice number.

Payables Matching Hold Detail Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Matching Hold Detail Report.

Overview

The Payables Matching Hold Detail Report provides detailed payables and purchasing information for invoices with matching holds and matching hold releases.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORA	ACLE.			F	ayable	s Matc	hing H	old Deta	ail Rep	ort	Report Date	7/18/14 4:01 AM
Visio	n Operatio	ns (USA)									Pag	e 3 of 6
Suppl	lier Name	Inv	oice Numb	er	Descripti	on		Group Nam	e	Invoice Date	Invoice Amour	t Invoice Status
Pt	urchase Orde Numb		e Locatio	n	Item Num	ber	Descri	ption				
	Purchase Order Currency	Purchase Order Unit Price	Invoice Unit Price	Unit of Measure	Ordered Quantity	Received Quantity	Billed Quantity	Accepted Quantity	Consume Quanti	d Hold Name ty	Release Name	Match Date
Advar Devic	nced Network es	CE	R-INV-1					CDR-INV-1		9/24/10	100.0	Released
	100014	10	1 M1- Sea	attle Mfg	BUSCAR	DS	Busine	ess Cards, B	ox of 250			
,	USD	10.00	10.00	abc BOX	1,000.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.0	0 Received	quantity Match override	9/24/10

Key Insights

The report lists the matching holds that were placed on an invoice, along with corresponding hold release details. The report helps identify the list of suppliers who often send invoices outside the tolerance percentage, resulting in matching holds. You can streamline your processes by contacting these suppliers and resolving the issues that cause the matching holds.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Matching Hold Detail Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Run the report when you want to review the reasons that matched invoices went on hold.
What can I do with this report?	Use the report to identify suppliers that frequently have invoices on matching hold. You can run this report for a supplier and for a data range.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Matching Hold Detail Report

Review detailed payables and purchasing information for invoices with matching holds and for invoices released from matching holds. This report can help identify suppliers with frequent matching holds. You can also use this report to answer supplier questions on delayed payments.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Tip: Run the report before submitting a payment process request to determine whether to manually release any holds before payment.



Note: To review invoices with accounting holds, run the Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep report.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Matching Hold Status

Select to report on holds or hold releases:

- Hold: Report invoices with matching holds.
- **Release**: Report invoices released from matching holds.

Leave the parameter blank to report on both matching holds and releases.

Note: If you select **Release** or leave this parameter blank, the report also includes matched invoices that are canceled.

Supplier Name

Specify the name of a supplier to limit the report to invoices for that supplier.

From Hold or Release Date, To Hold or Release Date

Specify a date range to report matching holds that were placed or released.

Report Type

Select a report type.

- All validations: Prints details of all types of holds placed and released.
- Audit report: Prints details of only system-placed holds.

Payables Invoice Audit Listing: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Invoice Audit Listing.

Overview

The Payables Invoice Audit Listing lists invoices based on a specified amount, for a given supplier and range of invoice creation dates.



The following figures provide an example of one page from the report.

Business Unit Invoice Vision Operations Standa	e Type Begin Invoice Dard 07/01/2014	Date Minimum Invoi	ce Amount	
Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Invoice Type
0910	9/7/2014	USD	6,000.00	Standard
0911	9/7/2014	USD	6,000.00	Standard
1006	7/9/2014	USD	9,600.00	Standard
1503	7/15/2014	USD	24,326.52	Standard
15484	7/11/2014	USD	3,000,000.00	Standard
45454	7/14/2014	USD	2,145,145.14	Standard
APDST_55I	7/15/2014	USD	8,860.99	Standard
AP_Delivery_Inv1	7/15/2014	USD	5,500.00	Standard
AP_INV_SP_1	7/9/2014	USD	55,054.31	Standard
AP_INV_SP_17	7/16/2014	USD	92,774.54	Standard
AP_INV_SP_1_Repeat	7/9/2014	USD	7,003.00	Standard
AP_INV_SP_3	7/9/2014	USD	42,420.17	Standard
AP_INV_SP_33	7/17/2014	USD	15,722,407.22	Standard
AP_INV_SP_4	7/9/2014	EUR	6,069,137.98	Standard
AP_INV_SP_43	7/17/2014	USD	20,511.60	Standard

Invoice Type	Invoice Description	Supplier	Supplier Number	Voucher Number
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	
Standard		LiveLook Inc.	1404962030	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard	Tax: ZX_BUYSELL_TAX-01-BV9	Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	
Standard		Advanced Network Devices	1013	
Standard		Advantage Corp	1010	



Key Insights

The report helps identify invoices that may have been entered in the application more than once.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Invoice Audit Listing.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Invoices .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to check that duplicate invoices weren't entered for the same supplier.
What can I do with this report?	 Review for duplicate invoices. Submit the report for invoices after a specific date, above a specific amount, and for specific invoice types.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.

Payables Invoice Audit Listing

You can run the Payables Invoice Audit Listing periodically to audit invoices for duplicates.

Run the report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Invoice Type

Select a type of invoice or leave blank to print invoices with all types.

Begin Invoice Date

Specify an invoice date after which to report invoices.

Minimum Invoice Amount

Specify the minimum invoice amount to include on the report. The report lists invoices with an amount equal to or greater than the amount that you specify.



Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.

Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing.

Overview

The Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing lists invoices with assigned sequential voucher numbers.

The following figures provide an example of one page from the report.

Business Unit /ision Operations	Document Sequence	Voucher Number Between 1 - 40					
Document Sequence DELTA TEST							
Voucher Number	Creation Date	Status	Document Category	Supplier			
1	7/11/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Internal-Vision Operations-2006			
2	7/11/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Internal-Vision Operations-2006			
3	7/11/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	CV_SuppA01			
4	7/11/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Internal-Vision Operations-2006			
5	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
7	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
8	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
9	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
10	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
11	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
12	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
13	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
14	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			
15	7/13/2014	Entered	STD INV - Standard Invoices	Advanced Network Devices			



Supplier Number	Invoice Number	Invoice Currency	Invoice Amount	Paid Status
20061	121	USD	1,000.00	Not paid
20061	120	USD	1,000.00	Not paid
1011	INV_1003176	USD	2,000.00	Not paid
20061	122	USD	1,648.13	Not paid
1013	P1_053_Trx1	USD	1,000.00	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0100_2848	USD	14,403.90	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0200_2848	USD	13,064.56	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0300_2848	USD	37,948.55	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0400_2848	USD	14,403.90	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0500_2848	USD	17,833.66	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0600_2848	USD	10,426.00	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0700_2848	USD	6,591.51	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0800_2848	USD	33,226.75	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_0900_2848	USD	15,300.00	Not paid
1013	X_msautoinv_01000_2848	USD	8,133.47	Not paid

Key Insights

The report lists the invoices created for a document sequence and the missing voucher numbers for a particular sequence.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Invoices .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Use the report to audit the invoices that were entered for a document sequence.
What can I do with this report?	You can run the report for a sequence with a specified range of voucher numbers.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.

Payables Invoice Audit by Voucher Number Listing

Review invoices with assigned sequential voucher numbers.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.



Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Sequence

Select the name of a sequence.

Voucher Number

Specify a voucher number range.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.

Related Topics

Document Sequences: Explained

Payables Invoice Register: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Invoice Register.

Overview

The Payables Invoice Register provides detailed information about invoices.

The following figures are an example of one page of the report from the Reports and Analytics pane.

Invoice Currency	Invoice Group	Supplier	Invoice Number	Voucher Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Description	
JPY	mk52	Modul	mk52_4		7/8/2014		
		Modul Total					
	mk52 Total						
JPY Total							
USD	ERS:101	GE Plastics	ERS-33493-94		10/9/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-33493-94 was created on 2009-10-09.	
			ERS-33499-93		10/9/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-33499-93 was created on 2009-10-09.	
			ERS-33510-5		10/13/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-33510-5 was created on 2009-10-13.	
			ERS-33546-9		12/29/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-33546-9 was created on 2009-12-29.	
			ERS-33576-16		4/6/2010	The receipt invoice ERS-33576-16 was created on 2010-04-06.	
			ERS-33585-18		6/1/2010	The receipt invoice ERS-33585-18 was created on 2010-06-01.	
				ERS-zBIA_manual_01-95		10/13/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-zBIA_manual_01-95 was created on 2009-10-13.
			ERS-8820-28		10/9/2009	The receipt invoice ERS-8820-28 was created on 2009-10-09.	
		GE Plastics Total					
	ERS:101 Total						



Invoice Type	Payment Status	Original Amount	Line Number	Line Type	Line Amount	Line Description	Purchase Order Number
Standard	Not paid	4,800.00	1	Item	4,000.00		
		4,800.00	2	Tax	800.00	US-Tax - VAT	
		4,800.00			4,800.00		
		4,800.00			4,800.00		
		4,800.00			4,800.00		
Standard	Not paid	15,968.00	1	Item	15,968.00	zBIA_receipt_item_10	1000280
Standard	Not paid	6,100.00	1	Item	6,100.00	zBIA_receipt_item_03	1000216
Standard	Not paid	2,500.00	1	Item	2,500.00	zBIA_receipt_item_03	1000302
Standard	Not paid	240.00	1	Item	240.00	zBIA_receipt_item_02	1000417
Standard	Not paid	12,200.00	1	Item	12,200.00	zBIA_receipt_item_03	1000651
Standard	Not paid	10,000.00	1	Item	10,000.00	zBIA_Receipt_item_11	1000769
Standard	Not paid	19,990.00	1	Item	19,990.00	zBIA_receipt_item_01	1000299
Standard	Partially paid	26,370.00	1	Item	24,000.00	zBIA_Purchase Item_16	1000236
		93,368.00			90,998.00		
		93,368.00			90,998.00		

The following figure is an example of the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Vision Operations (I	JSA)	Payables I			oice Regis	ster		7/17/14 4:33 AM 1 of 3
Cu Invoice	irrency Group							
Supplier	Name	Brighton Construc	tion Inc. Invoic	е Туре	Standard	Amo	ount Remaining	7,452.25
Invoice N	umber	663326	Invoid	e Date	2/16/14	c	Original Amount	7,452.25
Desc	ription							
Line N	umber	1						
Lin	е Туре	Item						
Line A	mount	7,350.00						
Line Desc	ription							
Distribution Number	Distr	ibution Type	Account		Amount	Accounting Date	Income Tax Typ	e Accounted
1	Item		01-520-5320-0000-000		4,410.00	2/16/14		Processed
2	Item		01-580-5320-0000-000		2,940.00	2/16/14		Processed

Key Insights

Use this report to cross-check invoices entered in the application with the physical invoices that were used to enter those invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Invoice Register.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu, or from the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Invoices .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Daily to cross check invoice data entry in the application against the invoice on which the entry was made.



FAQ	Answer
What can I do with this report?	Run the report for a specific invoice group, date range, accounting period. You can also specify an invoice status, such as validated or canceled.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.

Payables Invoice Register

You can use the Payables Invoice Register to review detailed information about invoices.

This report is available through Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher. Run the Oracle BI Publisher report from the Scheduled Processes work area. Run the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters for both Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle BI Publisher

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Supplier

Select the name of a supplier.

Entered By

Select a user name to limit the report to invoices entered by a particular person. Leave blank to include all invoices, regardless of who entered them.

Invoice Group

Specify the name of an invoice group.

Invoice Type

Select a type of invoice.

Canceled Invoices Only

Select whether to report only on canceled invoices.

Unvalidated Invoices Only

Select whether to report only invoices that haven't been validated.



Parameters for Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence Report Only

Supplier Type

Select a type of supplier.

Supplier Number

Select the number of a supplier.

Invoice Number

Enter a range of invoice numbers.

Entered Date

Enter a range of invoice entry dates.

Accounting Date

Enter a range of accounting dates.

Currency

Select a currency.

Original Amount

Enter a range of amounts.

Purchase Order

Enter a range of purchase order numbers.

Report View

Select a report view of **Exclude Distributions** or **Include Distributions**.

Parameters for Oracle BI Publisher Report Only

From Entered Date, To Entered Date

Specify an invoice entry date range.

Accounting Period

Select an accounting period.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.



Related Topics

• Financial Reporting Solutions: Points to Consider

Prepayment Remittance Notice: Explained

This topic includes details about the Prepayment Remittance Notice.

Overview

The Prepayment Remittance Notice lists prepayments that were applied to supplier invoices.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE"					
Advanced Net 5600 Independence Fresno, CA 95602 United States	e Ave				
7/17/14					
Dear Supplier,					
	ayment applications v	were made	recently		
			recently Prepayment Number	Invoice Number	Remaining Invoice Amount
The following prepa			Prepayment Number WHT_RRF02-PRE-	WHT_RRF02-1-	Remaining Invoice Amount 10,000.00
The following preparation Date	Applied Amount	Currency	Prepayment Number		Invoice Amount
The following preparation Date 7/3/14	Applied Amount 40,000.00	USD USD	Prepayment Number WHT_RRF02-PRE-WA107110937	WHT_RRF02-1- WA107110937	Invoice Amount

Key Insights

Identify the list of open prepayments per supplier and the amount remaining to be applied.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Prepayment Remittance Notice.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to get the list of prepayments that are already paid but for which there's no supplier invoice, or the prepayment hasn't been applied to any standard invoice yet.
What can I do with this report?	Send it to the supplier as a reminder to send you any outstanding invoices that may be due against the advance payments.



FAQ	Answer
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Prepayment Remittance Notice

You can print a notice to inform your suppliers about prepayments that were applied to their invoices. As a result of prepayment application, a future payment may be reduced or not sent.

The notice includes the following information:

- Prepayment number
- Date the prepayment was applied
- Amount that was applied
- Number of the invoice that the prepayment was applied to
- Remaining invoice amount, which is zero if the applied amount was equal to the invoice amount

You can submit the notice from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Parameters

You should enter a value in one or more parameters to limit the number of notices that print. If you don't enter any parameters, a notice is printed for every prepayment.

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Supplier Name

Specify the name of a supplier.

Invoice Number

Specify an invoice number.

Prepayment Number

Specify a prepayment number.

From Date, To Date

Specify an inclusive invoice date range.

Sender Name

Enter the name of the person sending the notice.

Sender Title



Enter the title of the person sending the notice.

Sender Phone

Enter the phone of the person sending the notice.

Payables Credit Memo Matching Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Credit Memo Matching Report.

Overview

The Payables Credit Memo Matching Report lists credit memos and debit memos for suppliers and the invoices to which the credit memos and debit memos are matched.

The following figures provide an example of one page from the report.

	Payables Credit Memo Matching Report									
Supplier	Advanced Network Devices		Supplier	Number 1013						
Currency	Credit Memo Number	Credit Memo Date	Line	Assignment Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Accounting Date				
USD	AB_12.11.13.01	12/10/13	1	Not Matched		12/10/13				
	AB_12.11.13.01 Total									
	INV_NO_01_16_247	1/16/13	1	Not Matched		1/16/13				
	INV_NO_01_16_247 Total									
	INV_NO_01_16_470	1/16/13	1	Not Matched		1/16/13				
	INV_NO_01_16_470 Total									
	INV_NO_01_18_282	1/18/13	1	Not Matched		1/18/13				
	INV_NO_01_18_282 Total									
	INV_NO_01_18_598	1/18/13	1	Not Matched		1/18/13				
	INV_NO_01_18_598 Total									
	INV_NO_01_23_373	1/23/14	1	Not Matched		1/23/14				
	INV_NO_01_23_373 Total									
	INV_NO_01_23_534	1/23/14	1	Not Matched		1/23/14				
	INV_NO_01_23_534 Total									
	INV_NO_01_30_418	1/30/13	1	Not Matched		1/30/13				
	INV_NO_01_30_418 Total									
	INV_NO_01_30_537	1/30/13	1	Not Matched		1/30/13				
	INV_NO_01_30_537 Total									
	INV_NO_02_17_506	2/17/13	1	Not Matched		2/17/13				
	INV_NO_02_17_506 Total									



Page 1 10/15/14 Payables Credit Memo Matching Report						
Credit Memo Amount	Rate	Rate Date	Accounted Amount (USD)			
-123.00			-123.00			
			-123.00			
-100,000.00			-100,000.00			
			-100,000.00			
-434.78			-434.78			
			-434.78			
-100,000.00			-100,000.00			
			-100,000.00			
-434.78			-434.78			
			-434.78			
-434.78			-434.78			
			-434.78			
-100,000.00			-100,000.00			
			-100,000.00			
-434.78			-434.78			
			-434.78			
-100,000.00			-100,000.00			
			-100,000.00			
-434.78			-434.78			
			-434.78			

Key Insights

The report lists credit memo and debit memo details at the invoice distribution level, and amounts in both the entered and ledger currencies.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Credit Memo Matching Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Invoices .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to check the credit memos and debit memos that were created for a supplier or group of suppliers.
What can I do with this report?	Review credit memo and debit memo line information.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.



Payables Credit Memo Matching Report

Review credit memo and debit memo line information, such as line amount and the invoice that the credit or debit memo is matched to.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify the business unit.

Supplier Type

Select the type of supplier.

Supplier

Select one or more supplier names.

Supplier Number

Select one or more supplier numbers.

Currency

Select a currency.

Invoice Amount Between

Specify an inclusive invoice amount range.

Accounting Date Between

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Credit Memo Date Between

Specify an inclusive credit memo date range.

Import Payables Invoices Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Import Payables Invoices Report.

Overview

The Import Payables Invoices Report provides information from the Import Payables Invoices process, which creates invoices from invoice data in the open interface tables.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACL Vision Oper	.∈' ations (USA)	Payable	es Ope	n Interface	Import Repo	rt	Report Date	7/17/14 8:35 AM
•	• •		Payables C	pen Interface A	udit Report			
Vision Ope	rations							
Supplier Number	Supplier	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Line Number	Invoice Line Amount	Accounting Date
135771494 7	Edward Don & Company	641872	2/3/14	USD	24,502.13	1	24,502.13	2/3/14
135771494 7	Edward Don & Company	641875	2/5/14	USD	8,391.99	1	4,245.86	2/5/14
						2	4,146.13	2/5/14
135771495 2	Brighton Construction Inc.	314816	2/15/14	USD	13,847.34	1	13,847.34	2/15/14
135771495 2	Brighton Construction Inc.	314834	2/18/14	USD	4,381.47	1	3,224.04	2/18/14
						2	1,157.43	2/18/14
135771495 9	Dell Corporation	934864	2/10/14	JPY	65,480	1	65,480	2/10/14
135771495 9	Dell Corporation	934887	2/15/14	JPY	34,752	1	30,039	2/15/14
						2	4,713	2/15/14
'					Total Invoice	es Imported		6
				Total L	edger Currency Invo			151,354.93

Key Insights

The report provides the results of the import process with the list of invoices that imported successfully along with the reasons that invoices may have failed to import.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Import Payables Invoices Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	The report is automatically generated by the Import Payables Invoices process, but you can also schedule and run it from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	Financial Specialist
When do I use this report?	When you run the Import Payables Invoices process and want to review the results of the process.
What can I do with this report?	Review the report for invoices that couldn't be imported.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Related Topics

• Open Interface Import: How Invoices Are Imported

Submit Payments Reports



Payables Cash Requirement Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Cash Requirement Report.

Overview

The Payables Cash Requirement Report forecasts immediate cash needs for invoice payments.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE"	Payables Cash Requirement Report Report								port Date 7/18/14 3:49 AM Page 2 of 3		
Pay Date 7/17/14											
Supplier or Party	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Currency	Cross Currency Rate	Unpaid Amount	Discount Available	Interest Due	Payment Amount		Validated	Approved
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7 I7	7/17/14	USD	1	700.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7 I8	7/17/14	USD	1	800.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
Advantage Corp	Lav_071 7_I9	7/17/14	USD	1	900.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	Standard	Yes	Yes
		•		•	Total f	or Supplier A	dvantage Corp	2,400.00		,	
					То	tal for Pay D	•	2,400.00	Cumulativ	e	26,890.11
Total for Vision Operations 26,890.11							1				
Total for Currency USD 26,890.11							I				
Total in USD 26,890.11								Ī			
				Numbe	r of Invoices	with No Pay	ment Rate	0			

Key Insights

The report identifies the cash required for making a payment in a payment batch.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Cash Requirement Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Before every payment process request to determine cash requirements for that request.
What can I do with this report?	 Use the information to configure multiple payment process request templates. Forecast cash requirements for a specific period, such as 30 days, by defining a payment process request template with the applicable parameters.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Related Topics

• Payables Cash Requirement Report



Payables Cash Requirement Report

Use this report to forecast immediate cash needs for invoice payments. You can run the Payables Cash Requirement report before submitting every payment process request to determine cash requirements for that request. You can also submit this report for the next two or three payment process requests to forecast future cash requirements.

The report produces output based on the definition of the payment process request template and the payment business units that you're allowed to access.

Run the report from the Reports and Analytics work area or from the following pages:

- Manage Scheduled Processes
- Manage Payment Process Requests
- Create or Edit Payment Process Request Template

Parameters

Payment Business Unit

Specify a payment business unit, which is a business unit with the Payables Payment business function that's responsible for processing payment transactions.

Template

Select the payment process request template to forecast cash requirements for.

Pay Through Date

Enter a date to determine which invoices to select for payment.

Payment Date

Enter a date to determine discounts and interest calculations.

Note: The report might include invoices that you plan to pay with a bill payable, if the payment date is before the expected maturity date.

Summary Option

Select the level of invoice information to report.

- **No**: Lists unpaid or partially paid invoices for a currency, by payment date and supplier name, starting with invoices with the earliest due or discount date.
- Yes: Lists the payment amount due, but doesn't provide individual invoice information.

Include Unvalidated Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that aren't validated.





Note: When you include unvalidated invoices, the invoice amount might change before the invoice is paid. For example, invoice validation hasn't completed certain tax calculations, or the invoice may be on hold for an amount-related issue.

Include Unapproved Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that aren't approved.

Included Selected Invoices

Select whether to include invoices that have been selected by other payment process requests.



Vip: Consider excluding unvalidated, unapproved, and selected invoices because these invoices are excluded from payment process request processing.

Related Topics

Pay Through Dates and Payment Dates in Payment Process Requests: Examples

Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report.

Overview

The Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report identifies payments where a discount was taken and payments where a discount was available, but not taken.

The following figures provide an example of one page of the report from the Reports and Analytics pane.

Invoice Currency JPY								
Supplier	Supplier Number	Site	Invoice Amount	Discount Taken				
Dell Corporation	1357714959	KANAGAWA	154,985.00	0.00				
Dell Corporation Total			154,985.00	0.00				
Modul	5087	CORPORATE	1,200.00	20.00				
Modul Total			1,200.00	20.00				
Grand Total			156,185.00	20.00				
Invoice Currency USD	Invoice Currency USD							
Supplier	Supplier Number	Site	Invoice Amount	Discount Taken				
Advanced Network Devices	1013	FRESNO	18,134.96	183.75				
		NEW YORK CHECK	7,480.00	222.90				
Advanced Network Devices Total			25,614.96	406.65				
Advantage Corp	1010	SEATTLE	9,120.00	182.40				
Advantage Corp Total			9,120.00	182.40				
Brighton Construction Inc.	1357714952	CHARLOTTETOWN	5,295.33	28.82				
Brighton Construction Inc. Total			5,295.33	28.82				



Discount Lost	Accounted Amount (USD)	Accounted Discount Taken (USD)	Accounted Discount Lost (USD)
3100.00	1,830.86	0.00	36.62
3100.00	1,830.86	0.00	36.62
-20.32	0.00	20.00	-20.32
-20.32	0.00	20.00	-20.32
3079.68	1,830.86	20.00	16.30
Discount Lost	Accounted Amount (USD)	Accounted Discount Taken (USD)	Accounted Discount Lost (USD)
0.00	18,134.96	183.75	0.00
0.00	7,480.00	222.90	0.00
0.00	25,614.96	406.65	0.00
0.00	9,120.00	182.40	0.00
0.00	9,120.00	182.40	0.00
77.08	5,295.33	28.82	77.08
77.08	5,295.33	28.82	77.08

The following figure is an example of the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Vision Operations (USA)		Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report				Report Date 7/17 Page 1 of	
	Entered Currency	USD					
	Supplier Name Supplier Number	Brighton Construction Inc. 1357714952					
Site	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Last Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Discount Taken	Discount Lost
CHARLOTTETOWN	645314		2/2/14	2/26/14	2,311	0.00	46.00
CHARLOTTETOWN	645342		2/11/14	2/17/14	1,441	29.00	0.00
	Total for Supplier Brighton Construction Inc.				3,752	29.00	46.00
	Total Amount in USD						46.00

Key Insights

View a summary of each payment line for a supplier site.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Invoice Register.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu, or from the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Payments .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to check for available discounts and discounts that were lost.
What can I do with this report?	Use the information to identify invoices with lost discounts and decide whether you can benefit from taking these discounts.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence



FAQ

Answe

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the following subject areas:

- Payables Invoices Transactions Real Time
- · Payables Payments Disbursements Real Time

Payables Discounts Taken and Lost Report

Identify payments for which you could have taken a discount, but didn't. If you're losing discounts, you can change your payables and supplier setup and modify selection criteria for payment process requests to take all valid discounts.

This report is available through Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher. Run the Oracle BI Publisher report from the Scheduled Processes work area. Run the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters Used in Both Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle Bl Publisher

Business Unit

Specify the business unit.

Supplier Type

Select the type of supplier.

Supplier

Select the name of the supplier.

Parameters in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence Report Only

Payment Date Between

Specify an inclusive payment date range.

Accounting Date Between

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Payment Amount Between

Specify an inclusive payment amount range.

Supplier Number

Select the number of a supplier.



Currency

Select a currency.

View Selector

Select to view Discount Taken and Lost by Invoice or Summarize Invoices by Site.

Parameters in Oracle BI Publisher Report Only

From Payment Date, To Payment Date

Specify an inclusive payment date range.

Summarize Invoices by Supplier Site

- Yes: Summarizes each invoice payment line.
- No: Lists details of each invoice payment line.

Related Topics

• Financial Reporting Solutions: Points to Consider

Payables Payment Register: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Payment Register.

Overview

The Payables Payment Register provides detailed information about payments.

The following figure is an example of one page of the report from the Reports and Analytics pane.

Bank Bank of America			ank Branch New York		
Ban	k Account AP BofA -	USD	t Currency USD		
Payment	Currency USD				
Payment Document	Check Number	Supplier	Supplier Site	Supplier Address	Payment Amount
AP Standard Check Format 2	1020	Edward Don & Company	CHICAGO	2562 PAYSPHERE CIRCLE, Chicago, IL-60674, US	5257
	1021	Brighton Construction Inc.	CHARLOTTETOWN	14 MacAleer Drive, Suite 1, Charlottetown, -C1E 2A1, CA	7454
	1024	Brighton Construction Inc.	CHARLOTTETOWN	14 MacAleer Drive, Suite 1, Charlottetown, -C1E 2A1, CA	2311
AP Standard Check Format 2 Total					15022
IBY Prenum 5-1	2008	Brighton Construction Inc.	CHARLOTTETOWN	14 MacAleer Drive, Suite 1, Charlottetown, -C1E 2A1, CA	1412
IBY Prenum 5-1 Total					1412
None (Electronic Payment)	370	Advanced Network Devices	FRESNO	5600 Independence Ave, Fresno, CA-95602, US	7663
	399	Advanced Network Devices	FRESNO	5600 Independence Ave, Fresno, CA-95602, US	8272
None (Electronic Payment) Total					15935



Payment Amount	Payment Date	Payment Cleared Date	Payment Cleared Amount	Status	Document Sequence	Voucher Number
5257	2/16/2014			Negotiable		
7454	2/18/2014			Negotiable		
2311	2/26/2014			Negotiable		
15022						
1412	2/17/2014			Negotiable		
1412						
7663	3/27/2014			Negotiable		
8272	3/27/2014			Negotiable		
15935						

The following figure is an example of the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

ORACLE Vision Operations (US	SA)	Payab	les Payment	Register		Report Date Page		14 5:01 AM ?
1	ink Account Name Payment Currency			Bank Acc	Branch ount Currency	New York USD		
Payment Number	Date	Payee	Pavee Site	Amount	Cleared Date	Cleared A	mount	Status
1020	2/16/14	Edward Don & Company	CHICAGO	5,256.93				Negotiable
Payee Address								
1021	2/18/14	Brighton Construction Inc.	CHARLOTTETOW N	7,454.32				Negotiable
Payee Address		•						
		Total for Payment AP Stand	ard Check Format 2	12,711.25			0.00	
		Total for Pay	ment Currency USD	12,711.25			0.00	

Key Insights

The report lists all of the payments made for a date range.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Payment Register.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu, or from the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Payments .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Daily to cross reference the created payment checks with the report.
What can I do with this report?	Run the report for a specific supplier, date range, bank account, and payment currency.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher and Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence



Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Payments - Disbursements Real Time subject area.

Payables Payment Register

You can use the Payables Payment Register to review payments created for each bank account that you use.



This report is available through Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle Business Intelligence (BI) Publisher. Run the Oracle BI Publisher report from the Scheduled Processes work area. Run the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters Used in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence and Oracle BI Publisher Reports

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Payment Type

Select a type of payment.

Parameters in Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence Report Only

Payment Date Between

Specify an inclusive payment date range.

Supplier Type

Select a type of a supplier.

Supplier

Enter the name of a supplier.

Supplier Number

Select the number of a supplier.

Bank

Select the name of a bank.

Bank Branch

Select a bank branch.



Bank Account

Select a bank account.

Payment Currency

Select a payment currency.

Payment Amount Between

Specify an inclusive payment amount range.

Parameters in Oracle BI Publisher Report Only

Business Unit Context

Select the context for the payment amount. If you select **Invoice** and centralize payment processing using the service provider model, the report displays the payment amount for the specified invoice business unit.

From Date, To Date

Specify an inclusive payment date range.

Display Payee Address

Select to include the payee address.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.

Related Topics

Financial Reporting Solutions: Points to Consider



Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report: Explained

The Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report lists payments by sequential voucher numbers.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACI Vision O	L€ perations ((USA)		Payment Audi	t by Vouche	r Numb	er	Report Date	07/18/2014 7:10 Page 1 of 1
		Status	Document Category	Payment Document	Payment Number	Payment Currency	Payment Amount	Supplier Name	Supplier Number
1	04/26/2012	Entered	Check Payments	AP Laser Check Format 5	4002	USD	100.00	Advanced Network Devices	1013
2		Not Entered							
3	04/26/2012	Entered	Check Payments	AP Standard Check Format 2	1008	USD	50.00	Advanced Network Devices	1013
4		Not Entered							
5		Not Entered							
6		Not Entered							
7	09/12/2013	Entered	Electronic Payments	AP Standard Check Format 2	1016	USD	948.00	Advanced Network Devices	1013

Key Insights

The report helps identify the payments created for a document sequence and any missing voucher numbers for a particular sequence.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	When you want to audit the payments that were entered for a document sequence.
What can I do with this report?	Run the report for a sequential range of voucher numbers.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payment Audit by Voucher Number Report

Review payments with assigned sequential voucher numbers. You can also use this report to review assigned, available, and deleted voucher numbers for the sequence that you specify.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area or the Manage Scheduled Processes page.



Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Document Sequence Name

Specify the name of a sequence.

From Voucher Number, To Voucher Number

Specify an inclusive voucher number range.

Related Topics

• Document Sequencing in Payables: Explained

Payables Selected Installments Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Selected Installments Report.

Overview

The Payables Selected Installments Report lists all the invoice installments that are selected in a payment process request. The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE:	Payables Selected Installments Report				Report 7/18/14 Date 7/18/14	10:20 AM	
Selected Installments Totals							
Payment Currency		Document Count	Unpaid Amount	Withheld Amount	Discount Taken	Interest Due	Total Amount Payable
EUR		2	6,025.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,025.35
USD		3	5,000.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.75
Unused Credit Totals			_				
Payment Currency		Unused Cred	its				
EUR		-68,635.	60				
USD		-56,107.	50				
Unapplied Prepayment Totals							
Payment Currency	Uı	napplied Prepaymer	nts				
EUR		30,000.	00				

Key Insights

The report provides a total payment amount for each currency.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Selected Installments Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.



FAQ	Answer
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Whenever you submit a payment process request.
What can I do with this report?	Use the report to help determine how well the selection criteria is identifying the right invoices to pay.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Update Matured Bills Payables Status Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Update Matured Bills Payables Status Report.

Overview

The Update Matured Bills Payables Status Report provides information about the Update Matured Bills Payable process, which updates the status of matured bills payables from issued to negotiable.

The following figure is an example of the report.



Key Insights

The report lists the payments that were issued along with the maturity date of each payment.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Update Matured Bills Payables Status Report.

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?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically for information on payments that haven't matured yet.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report for a bank account or supplier to determine the list of payments that were issued and not negotiable.



FAQ	Answer
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Related Topics

• Payment Statuses: How They Change

Submit Withholding Tax Reports

Payables Withholding Tax Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Withholding Tax Report.

Overview

The Payables Withholding Tax Report lists the withholdings for a supplier. The report has an invoice view and a supplier view. The invoice view is used to review detailed withholding tax information by invoice. The supplier view is used to review withholding information for a range of suppliers.

The following figures provide an example of one page from the report.

Supplier SB AR	Supplier3				
Supplier Site SB AR	Site				
Supplier Address 1002,12	2345,New York,New York,U	JS			
Currency USD					
Invoice Number	Invoice Amount	Amount Exempt	Certificate Number	Tax Rate Code	Withholding Tax Rate
SB3	3,600.00			SB AmtRan2014	5
	3,600.00			SB10% Flat	10
SB4	4,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	5
	4,000.00			SB10% Flat	10
SB45		3,000.00			
	18,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	15
SB46		3,200.00			
	19,200.00			SB AmtRan2014	15
SB47		3,400.00			
	20,400.00			SB AmtRan2014	5
SBP23		0.00			
	10,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	15
SBP24		0.00			
	11,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	15
SBP25		0.00			
	12,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	15
SBP26		0.00			
	13,000.00			SB AmtRan2014	15



Amount subjected to Tax	Withholding Tax Amount	Payment Date	Tax Regime Name	Tax Name
2,160.00	108.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
1,440.00	144.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB10% Flat
2,500.00	125.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
1,500.00	150.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB10% Flat
			US-Tax	VAT
15,000.00	2,250.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
16,000.00	2,400.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
51,000.00	1,516.00		WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
10,000.00	1,500.00	1/6/2014	WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
11,000.00	1,650.00	1/6/2014	WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
12,000.00	1,800.00	1/6/2014	WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT
13,000.00	1,950.00	1/6/2014	WHT-Vision Operations-204	SB AmtRan2014
			US-Tax	VAT

Key Insights

The report lists the invoices that have withholding deductions.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Withholding Tax Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Income Tax and Withholding .
Who uses this report?	Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Periodically to get details of the withholdings that were deducted an invoice.
What can I do with this report?	 The default grouping for the report is by invoice, but you can also group the report by supplier. You can run the report for a supplier or supplier type, and a date range.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.



Payables Withholding Tax Report

Review detailed invoice withholding tax information for a supplier. Use the information in this report to satisfy management, supplier, and tax authority reporting requirements.

Note: This report lists withholding tax information only for invoices that have withheld amounts.

Run the report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Currency

Select whether to review invoices in the entered currency or the ledger currency.

Invoice Date

Enter an invoice date range.

Invoice Group

Specify the name of an invoice group.

Invoice Type

Select the type of invoice.

Supplier

Select one or more suppliers.

Supplier Number

Select one or more supplier numbers.

Report View

Withholding Tax by Invoice Report

Select this view to review detailed invoice withholding tax information, including invoice number, amount subject to withholding, and withholding tax amounts. Use this view if the **Apply Withholding Tax** option is set to **At invoice validation** on the Manage Tax Reporting and Withholding Tax Options page.

Withholding Tax by Supplier Report



Select this view to review detailed withholding tax information, including invoice number, payment number, and withholding tax amounts, regardless of when withholding occurred.

Report Output

You can manage section headers and columns on the report. For example, you can change column sorting, or change a section header to a column or parameter.

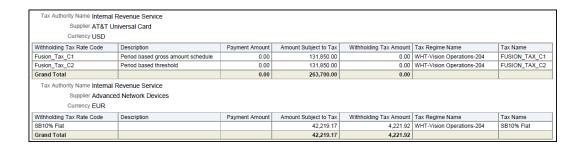
Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report: Explained

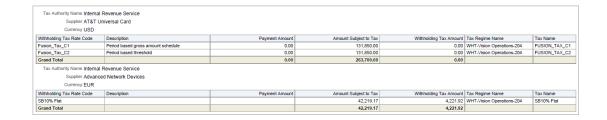
This topic includes details about the Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report.

Overview

The Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report lists withholdings for tax codes assigned to a tax authority.

The following figure is an example of the report.





Key Insights

The report lists withholding tax information for withholding tax codes that have amounts withheld.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report.



Answer
From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Income Tax and Withholding .
Financial ManagerFinancial Specialist
Periodically to determine withholding amounts that are due to withholding authorities.
 Review detailed withholding tax information for withholding tax codes assigned to a supplier with a type of Tax Authority. Use the information to satisfy management, supplier, and tax authority reporting requirements.
Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Invoices - Transactions Real Time subject area.

Payables Withholding Tax by Tax Authority Report

Review detailed withholding tax information for withholding tax codes assigned to a **Tax Authority** type supplier. Use the information in this report to satisfy management, supplier, and tax authority reporting requirements.

Note: This report lists withholding tax information only for withholding tax codes that have withheld amounts.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Currency

Select whether to list invoices in the entered or ledger currency.

Invoice Date

Specify an invoice date range.

Invoice Group

Select an invoice group.

Invoice Type

Select a type of invoice.



Supplier

Select the name of a supplier.

Supplier Number

Select the number of a supplier.

Tax Authority Name

Select the name of a supplier with a type of **Tax Authority**.

Tax Authority Site

Select a site for the tax authority supplier.

Withholding Tax Name

Select a withholding tax code. Leave this parameter blank to review withholding tax information for all withholding tax codes assigned to the specified tax authority.

Report Output

You can manage section headers and columns on the report. For example, you can change column sorting, or change a section header to a column or parameter.

Related Topics

• Using Define Payables Setup for Withholding Tax: Explained

Payables Withholding Tax Letter: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Withholding Tax Letter.

Overview

The Payables Withholding Tax Letter is a letter that you can mail to a supplier periodically. The letter contains a list of withholdings made for the supplier summarized either by tax type and tax rate, or by supplier site



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE"	Payables Withho	Iding Tax Letter	Report Date 7/18/14 5:43 AM
			Page 1 of 3
Vision Operations			
475 Park Avenue			
New York 10022			
US			
VAT Registration Number			
Date	2014-07-17		
Advanced Network Devices			
5600 Independence Ave			
Fresno, CA 95602			
US			
Dear Sir or Madam,			
We certify that according to the accou	inting books of our company, we complete	ted invoices from you during the period 2	2014-07-01 to 2014-07-17 for offered
goods and services, from which were	reserved and deposited the following tax	es	
	Total Payable Amount in EUR	42,419.17	
Withholding Tax Code	Withholding Tax Rate (%)	Withheld Tax Amount	
SB10% Flat	10	4,221.92	
	Total Tax Amount	4,221.92	EUR

Key Insights

The letter provides details of the withholding amounts for various withholding codes that were deducted for a period.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Withholding Tax Letter.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Periodically to send suppliers details of withholdings that were deducted for a period.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report for an individual supplier, all suppliers, or for a supplier type. You can also specify a date range for the withholding information.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Withholding Tax Letter

You can create a withholding tax letter with a list of withheld taxes to mail to your suppliers periodically.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running the report, ensure withholding tax was calculated on all invoices subject to withholding for the period covered by the letter.



Parameters

Business Unit

Specify the business unit.

From Date, To Date

Specify the date range for which withholding tax was created.

From Supplier, To Supplier

Specify an inclusive supplier name range.

Supplier Type

Select the type of supplier.

Name of Sender

Enter the name of the person sending the letter.

Title of Sender

Enter the title of the person sending the letter.

Submit US 1096 and 1099 Reports

US 1096 Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1096 Report.

Overview

The US 1096 Report summarizes each US 1099 form type that's transmitted on paper, as required by the US Internal Revenue Service, and generates the summary on a preformatted Internal Revenue Service form.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORA(Vision	CLE Operations (USA)		US 1096	Report	Report Date	7/17/14 7:20 AM Page 1 of 1
	90 Fifth Avenue	е					
	New York	NY	100223422				
159	918265-1253108			1	0.00	132	325.50
	X						

Key Insights

Before running this report, you must run the US 1099 Report.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1096 Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Annually for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	Send the report to the Internal Revenue Service.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

US 1096 Report

Generate a US 1096 form for each tax reporting entity on a preformatted Internal Revenue Service form. The form provides totals of the 1099-MISC forms an employer submits for independent contractors and other nonemployees that the employer paid during the previous year.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running this report, you must:

• Run the US 1099 Report.



• Insert and align the US 1096 forms in your printer.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Tax Reporting Entity

Specify the name of the reporting entity.

Payer Name Source

Select the source from which to obtain the payer name.

- Address: Address line 1 on the Create Location page in Oracle Fusion Global Human Resources.
- **Location**: Location name on the Create Location page.
- Tax entity: Entity name on the Create Reporting Entity page.

Report Output

The following table describes the information provided on the US 1096 Form.

Form Field	Description
Filer's name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, and postal code	Name and address of your tax reporting entity.
Employer identification number	Tax identification number of the tax reporting entity.
Total number of forms	Total number of 1099-MISC forms that you created for US 1099 suppliers.
Federal income tax withheld	Total federal income tax withheld for all US 1099 suppliers. The amount is the sum of all paid distributions for US 1099 suppliers with an income tax type of MISC4 .
Total amount reported with this Form 1096	Total 1099-MISC payments.
1099-MISC	The type of form being filed. The application prints an X in the 1099-MISC box.

Related Topics

• US 1099 Reporting: Explained

Reporting Entities: Explained



US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report.

Overview

The US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report lists paid invoice distributions with inaccurate or missing US 1099 income tax information.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Vision Operations (USA)	US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report				Report Date	7/16/14 4:14 PM Page 2 of 5
	Invoice Distribution	n Lines for 1099 Suppl	liers with No Inc	ome Tax Type		
Supplier Name	Supplier Number	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Amount	Line Number	Line Amount
Advanced Network Devices	1013	APTSRPI-AWT-037	01-Jan-14	2,500.00	1	-80.00
					1	-20.00
					2	-30.00
					2	-20.00
					3	-30.00
		AP_INV_SP_50	01-Aug-14	42,219.97	1	-12.00
					2	-4,202.00
					3	-8.00
		AP_INV_SP_50_GBP	16-Jul-14	42,219.97	1	-12.00
					2	-4,202.00
					3	-8.00
		RK_AWT_ACCDATE	09-Aug-13	6,600.00	1	-96.00
					2	-144.00
		RK_AWT_ACCDATE	09-Jul-13	3,000.00	1	-120.00
		2			2	-180.00
		RK AWT CANCEL	01-Jan-14	2,000.00	5	-80.00
		MT			6	-120.00

Key Insights

Before running this report, account for the invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Before submitting the US 1099 Report.
What can I do with this report?	Identify invoice distributions that are exceptions to the US 1099 reports.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



US 1099 Invoice Exceptions Report

Review paid invoice distributions with inaccurate or missing US 1099 income tax information.

Before you run US 1099 reports, you should run this report for each tax entity to identify any exception invoice distributions. You can use the Update and Report Income Tax Details process to fix incorrect or missing income tax types or income tax regions. If the US 1099 status on a supplier is incorrect, you can correct it in on the Manage Suppliers page.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running this report you must account for the invoices.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Reporting Entity

Specify a reporting entity.

Balancing Segment Source

Specify the account that determines the balancing segment for the invoice.

- **Invoices**: Charge account on the invoice distribution.
- **Payments**: Bank cash account used for the invoice payment.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Report Results

The report is divided into the following sections:

- Invoice Distribution Lines for 1099 Suppliers with No Income Tax Type
- Invoice Distribution Lines for Non-1099 Suppliers with an Income Tax Type
- Invoice Distribution Lines Missing Income Tax Type or with Invalid Income Tax Type: This section prints if combined filing is enabled.
- 1099 Suppliers with a Negative Income Tax Type Total: This section doesn't apply to withholding tax distributions
 with an income tax type of MISC4.
- 1099 Suppliers with Withholding Exceptions: This section shows suppliers with positive totals for income tax type MISC4.

Related Topics

US 1099 Reporting: Explained



US 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report.

Overview

The US 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report lists suppliers with inaccurate or incomplete US 1099 income tax information.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Vision Operations (USA)	U.	S. 1099 Supp	olier Exceptions Rep	oort Report Date	7/16/14 1:04 PM Page 2 of 2
Supplier Name	Supplier Number	Taxpayer ID	Exception	Tax Reporting Site	State
Advanced Network Devices	1013	521-020-14-90	No address element	MUMBAI	Maharastra
Advanced Network Devices	1013	521-020-14-90	No state	AUSTRALIA FRANKFURT MILANO ERS HQ	
Advanced Network Devices	1013	521-020-14-90	Nonstandard TIN		
Advanced Network Devices	1013	521-020-14-90	Nonstandard state	HYDERABAD LA DEFENSE HQ MUMBAI	AP FRANCE Maharastra
Advantage Corp	1010		No TIN		
Advantage Corp	1010		No state	ADVANTAGE FR ADVANTAGEDE	
Advantage Corp	1010		Nonstandard state	ADVANTAGE IT	Italia
BI DELTA	1357715070	456	Nonstandard TIN		
CV_SuppA01	1011	553-88-5564	No state	21 CVSuppA01Site01	
Modul	5087		No TIN		

Key Insights

Before running this report, account for the invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report.

Answer
Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Financial Manager
Before submitting the US 1099 Report.
Review suppliers with inaccurate or incomplete US 1099 income tax information and correct them before generating the US 1099 forms.
Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



US 1099 Supplier Exceptions Report

Review suppliers with inaccurate or incomplete United States (US) 1099 income tax information. You can correct supplier exceptions on the Income Tax tab on the Manage Suppliers page.

Run the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running this report you must account for the invoices.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Tax Reporting Entity

Specify the name of a tax reporting entity.

From Accounting Date

You can limit the report to suppliers that received payments from the accounting date that you specify. This can be useful to ensure that your supplier information is accurate for a specific tax reporting year. If you don't enter a date, the report lists all suppliers with US 1099 exceptions, even if no payments were made to those suppliers.

Balancing Segment Source

Specify the account to use to determine the balancing segment associated with the invoice.

- Invoices: Charge account on the invoice distribution.
- Payments: Bank cash account used for the invoice payment.

US 1099 Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Report.

Overview

The US 1099 Report provides the total US 1099 miscellaneous payments for a US 1099 supplier and generates US 1099 forms for each tax reporting entity in an organization.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE 90 Fifth Avenue		US 1099 Report	Report Date 7/16/14 4:20 PM
			Page 1 of 1
90 Fifth Avenue			
		132325.5	
New York NY 10022-3422			
15918265-1253108	123456789		
Modul			
22 Shelter Rock Lane			
Danbury CT 06810			

Key Insights

The report includes payments for invoice distributions that have one of the following 1099 MISC types in the **Income Tax Type** field: MISC types 1 through 14, except for MISC9, MISC11, and MISC12.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Annually for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	 Report on the total US 1099 miscellaneous payments for US 1099 suppliers. Generate US 1099 forms on preformatted forms from the Internal Revenue Service for each tax reporting entity in the organization.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

US 1099 Report

Report on the total 1099-MISC payments for a particular United States (US) 1099 supplier. Generate US 1099 forms on preformatted forms from the Internal Revenue Service for each tax reporting entity in your organization.

▼ Tip: Voided checks aren't included in US 1099 payment totals, regardless of when the payment was voided.

In accordance with Internal Revenue Service rules, a 1099 form isn't generated unless you paid a supplier at least 600 USD for a calendar year. However, a US 1099 form is generated for a supplier if you do any of the following:

- Pay a US 1099 supplier at least 10 USD in Royalties (Box 2)
- Pay any fishing boat proceeds (Box 5)
- Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest (Box 8)



- Pay excess golden parachute payments (Box 13)
- Pay gross proceeds to an attorney for legal services (Box 14)

A payment is reported only if the payment pays a distribution with one of the following 1099 MISC types in the **Income Tax Type** field: MISC types 1 through 14, except for MISC9, MISC11, and MISC12.

The report stops and reports an error if any of the following exceptions occur:

- Nonstandard tax identification number (TIN)
- Null Address Element
- Null Foreign Address
- Null State
- Null TIN
- Note: The report stops and records negative miscellaneous totals in the log file.

You can run this report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

Before running the report:

- · Account for the invoices.
- Submit the US 1099 Invoice Exceptions and the US 1099 Supplier Exceptions reports. Review the reports and make any necessary corrections.
- Insert and align the US 1099 forms in your printer.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Tax Reporting Entity

Specify the name of a tax reporting entity.

Payer Phone

Enter the phone for the person in your organization who the payee should call for questions about the US 1099 form.

Supplier Name

Enter a supplier name or leave blank to report all suppliers.

Balancing Segment Source

Specify the account to use to determine the balancing segment associated with the invoice.

- Invoices. Uses the charge account on the invoice distribution.
- Payments. Uses the bank cash account from the invoice payment.



Federal Reporting Limit

The minimum amount to report US 1099 payments to your suppliers.

Order By

Select whether to order the report alphabetically by state code or by the reporting name of the supplier.

US 1099 Forms (Comma Delimited Format): Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Forms (Comma Delimited Format).

Overview

The US 1099 Forms (Comma Delimited Format) lists the total US 1099 miscellaneous tax type payments for US 1099 suppliers in a comma delimited format.

The following figure is an example of the report.

90 Fifth Avenue	US 1099 Forms - Comma Delimited Format	Report Date 7/16/14 4:23 PM Page 1 of 1
90 Fifth Avenue,,,New York,NY,10022-3422,,15918265-1253108,123456789,Modul,22 Shelter Rock Lane ,Danbury,CT,06810,,,0,132325.5,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,.,,		

Key Insights

Before running the report, account for the invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Forms (Comma Delimited Format).

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Annually for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	Report on the total US 1099 miscellaneous payments for US 1099 suppliers.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



US 1099 Electronic Media Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Electronic Media Report.

Overview

The US 1099 Electronic Media Report generates summarized US 1099 information in electronic format, as required by the United States Internal Revenue Service.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE US 1099 Electro	onic Media	Report Date	10/20/14 5.23.AM
T2014 15918265111 90 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK NY100223422 00000000KS 0000001 VORACLE USA INC 500 ORACLE PARKWAY MANAGER 6505067000 APNEWS US@ORACLE.COM	90 FIFTH AVENUE 5183567485 REDWOOD SHORES	CA94065 P	AYABLES PRODUCT
A20141 159182651 A 90 FIFTH AVENUE NY1002234225183567485 00000002 C00000000	0	NEW YORK	
00000000000000000000000000000000000000			

Key Insights

Before running the report, account for the invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Electronic Media Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Annually for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	Send the output to the Internal Revenue Service.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

US 1099 Electronic Media Report

Generate summarized US 1099 information in electronic format as required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The IRS requires electronic filing if you submit 250 or more records for your US 1099 reporting. You must report US 1099 information



for each tax reporting entity that you define for your organization. The 250 record requirement is applicable to each tax reporting entity.

If you enable combined filing, the report produces K records for tax regions or states participating in the Combined Filing Program that have qualifying payments. The report also produces B records for suppliers with US 1099 payment amounts which equal or exceed the tax region's reporting limit in qualifying states.

Note: Refer to federal or state tax publications to obtain information regarding the US 1099 reporting requirements for each participating tax region. For example, you may have to enter or edit the reporting limits for each income tax region on the Manage Income Tax Regions page.

You can run this report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

Before running this report:

- · Account for the invoices.
- Ensure the tax reporting entity has a nine-digit tax identification number. Assign the taxpayer ID to the tax entity on the Create Reporting Entity page.
- Submit and review the US 1099 Invoice Exceptions and US 1099 Supplier Exceptions reports. Make any necessary corrections.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Tax Reporting Entity

Enter the name of a tax reporting entity.

Payer Name Source

Specify the source from which to obtain the payer name for the US 1099 payments.

- Address: Address line 1 for the address entered on the Create Location page in Oracle Fusion Global Human Resources.
- Location: Location name entered on the Create Location page.
- **Tax entity**: Entity name entered on the Create Reporting Entity page.

Control Name

Enter your Payer Name Control. You can obtain the four-character Payer Name Control from the mailing label on the 1099 package most payers on record receive each December. The Payer Name Control is typically the first four characters of your tax reporting entity name.

Control Code



Enter your five-digit Transmitter Control Code (TCC). You can file Form 4419 to receive a control code from the Internal Revenue Service.

Test Submission

Select Yes if you're submitting a test US 1099 Electronic Media Report to the IRS.

Media Type

- Diskette: Formats your US 1099 data so that you can record it on a diskette.
- Electronic file: Formats your US 1099 data so that you can transmit an electronic file to the IRS.
- Magnetic tape: Formats your US 1099 data so that you can record it on magnetic tape.

Last Year Filing

Select Yes if due to a merger, bankruptcy, and so on, this is the last year the tax reporting entity is filing.

Foreign Corporation

Select Yes if your organization is a foreign tax reporting entity as recognized by the IRS.

Balancing Segment Source

Specify the account to use to determine the balancing segment for the invoice.

- **Invoices**: Charge account on the invoice distribution.
- Payments: Bank cash account used for the invoice payment.

File Indicator

Select a file indicator to include in the report:

- Correction
- Original
- Replacement

Original File

If you're submitting a replacement file, select one of the following options:

- Electronic
- Magnetic media

Replacement Alphanumeric Character

Enter a value if the IRS Enterprise Computing Center returned your file due to processing problems and you're generating a replacement file. Enter the alphanumeric character that appears immediately following the TCC number on the Media Tracking Slip Form 9267 that was sent with your returned media.

You must enter a value if your File Indicator is **Replacement** and if the Original File and Media Type aren't both **Electronic**.

Contact Name



Enter the name of the contact to include in the report.

Contact Phone

Enter the phone of the contact to include in the report.

Contact E-Mail

Enter the complete e-mail of the person in your enterprise to contact regarding electronic or magnetic files sent to the IRS. The e-mail is included in the report.

Electronic File Name

If this is a replacement file, enter the file name provided by the IRS electronic Filing Information Return Electronically (FIRE) application, for example, 12345p01.DAT. If this is an original or correction file, leave this parameter blank.

Federal Reporting Limit

Specify the minimum US 1099 payment amount to report.

Report Results

If the report encounters a negative miscellaneous income tax type total, it stops and reports this in the log file.

If the report encounters any of the following exceptions, it stops and reports the error in the output.

Exception	Description
Nonstandard TIN	The tax identification number is more or less than nine digits in length.
No address element	The US 1099 supplier has a tax reporting site that doesn't have an address, city, or postal code.
No foreign address	The foreign supplier has a tax reporting site that doesn't have an address or country.
No state	The supplier doesn't have a state abbreviation for its tax reporting site.
No TIN	The supplier doesn't have a tax identification number.

Related Topics

• US 1099 Reporting: Explained

· Reporting Entities: Explained



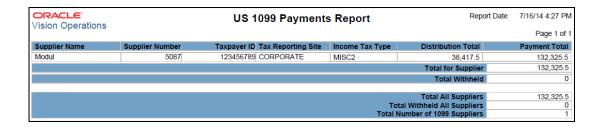
US 1099 Payments Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the United States (US) 1099 Payments Report.

Overview

The US 1099 Payments Report lists payments made to US 1099 reportable suppliers.

The following figure is an example of the report.



Key Insights

Before running the report, account for the invoices.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the US 1099 Payments Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Annually for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	Reconcile the report to the US 1099 forms or prepare additional reporting.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

US 1099 Payments Report

Review payments made to United States (US) 1099 reportable suppliers. Use the US 1099 Payment report to reconcile to your US 1099 forms, or to prepare additional reporting. For example, you can get information for states that don't participate in the combined filing program.

Run the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.





Tip: Before running the report, account for the invoices.

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Group By

Select a sorting method.

- Income Tax Region: Sorts by income tax type within each region and displays the total paid for all income tax regions.
- Income Tax Type: Sorts by income tax type and displays the total paid for all income tax types.
- Supplier: Sorts by supplier name when run in summary. Sorts by tax reporting name when run in detail. Since the US 1099 Forms display tax reporting names, this setting can be useful for reconciling US 1099 reporting.

Reporting Method

Select a reporting method.

- Detail: Displays the invoice details that comprise the totals.
- **Summary**: Displays the sum of the US 1099 payments.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

Specify the inclusive accounting date range.

Supplier Name

Specify a supplier name if you selected to group by supplier. This can be useful if you have to provide supplier detail for the paid invoices on the US 1099 Form.

Income Tax Region

Specify a tax region or leave the parameter blank to submit the report for all income tax regions.

Tax Reporting Entity

Specify a tax reporting entity.

Balancing Segment Source

Select the account to use to determine the balancing segment for the invoice.

- Invoices: Uses the charge account on the invoice distribution.
- **Payments**: Uses the bank cash account from the invoice payment.

Federal Reportable Only

- Yes: Includes suppliers designated as federally reportable only.
- No: Doesn't restrict the report to only federally reportable suppliers.



Meeting Minimum Levels Only

- **Yes**: Includes US 1099 payment information only if payments meet federally reportable requirements and state requirements as defined on the Manage Tax Regions page.
- No: Includes all US 1099 payment information.

Income Tax Detail Updates: How They're Processed

The **Income Tax Type** and **Income Tax Region** fields are required for all invoice distributions of United States (US) federally reportable suppliers for 1099 reporting. You can update or report on these fields by submitting the Update and Report Income Tax Details process on the Scheduled Processes page.

Submit the process to:

- Correct inaccurate or missing values in the Income Tax Type or Income Tax Region fields on invoice distributions for US 1099 suppliers.
- Correct invoice distributions for non-US 1099 suppliers that have income tax types assigned.
 - o If a supplier isn't a US 1099 supplier, but has invoice distributions with income tax types, ensure that the supplier isn't federally reportable. Also ensure that the **Federal Income Tax Type** field is blank on the Edit Supplier page. Then submit the process to correct the invoice distributions.
 - o If a supplier isn't currently designated as a US 1099 supplier but should be, change the supplier to federally reportable. In this case, the invoice distributions are accurate, so you don't have to submit the process. The US 1099 reports include invoices for the supplier.

Settings That Affect Income Tax Detail Updates

The following settings affect how the Update and Report Income Tax Details process updates income tax types and income tax regions on invoice distributions:

- Supplier setup
- Tax reporting options
- Process parameters
- Note: If you enable the **Include withholding distributions in income tax reports** option, the Update US 1099 Withholding Tax Distributions process runs automatically. The process updates existing withholding tax distributions that are missing income tax types or income tax regions.

This table describes the parameters for the Update and Report Income Tax Details process.

Parameter	Description
Business Unit	Name of a business unit.
Supplier Name	Name of a supplier. Left blank if the process is submitted for all US 1099 suppliers.
From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date	Inclusive accounting date range.



Parameter	Description
Income Tax Type Action	Action to perform on the Income Tax Type field of invoice distributions for the suppliers that you specify.
	No action
	Report: Prints the report.
	 Update: Updates the Income Tax Type field of invoice distributions with incorrect or missing income tax types to the default income tax type for the supplier. Prints the report.
Income Tax Region Action	Action to perform on the Income Tax Region field of invoice distributions for the suppliers that you specify.
	No action
	Report: Prints the report.
	 Update: Updates the Income Tax Region field for invoice distributions with incorrect or missing income tax regions depending on the Update Income Tax Region To parameter. Prints the report.
Update Income Tax Region To	Value to set for the Income Tax Region field for invoice distributions with incorrect or missing income tax regions.

How Income Tax Detail Updates Are Processed

If you run the process in report mode, the Update Income Tax Details report lists the number of invoice distributions that require correction. These invoice distributions are updated when you run the process in update mode. Update mode also lists the number of invoice distributions that the process updates.

The following table describes the sections of the Update Income Tax Details report.

Section	Description
Income Tax Type	Lists the supplier name and number of invoice distributions that don't have income tax types for US 1099 suppliers. Lists the invoice distributions that have income tax types for suppliers that aren't defined as US 1099 suppliers.
Income Tax Region	Lists the supplier name and number of invoice distributions with incorrect or missing income tax regions.

Note: For withholding tax distributions, the process updates only the **Income Tax Region** field value. It doesn't update the **Income Tax Type** field value.

Update and Report Income Tax Details: Explained

This topic includes details about the Update and Report Income Tax Details report.

Overview

The report updates or reports on income tax type or income tax region fields on invoice distributions for United States (US) 1099 reporting.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Vision Operations (USA)	Update Income Tax Detail	s Report Re	eport Date	7/16/14 12:49 PM Page 2 of 3
	Income Tax Type			
Supplier Name	Supplier Number	er Supplier Incom		per of Updated butions
Modul	5087	MISC2	40	
Total for Income Tax Type	1		40	

Key Insights

The report updates existing invoice distributions with income tax type and income tax region information from the supplier setup.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Update and Report Income Tax Details report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Periodically to update the income tax details on invoice distributions that are used for US 1099 reporting.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report to update income tax details using the supplier setup for US 1099 reporting. Income tax details might not be available when an invoice is created so you can use this report to update the data.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Close Payables Period

Closing a Payables Period: Points to Consider

You can close an Oracle Fusion Payables period after accounting entries are created for period transactions and you transferred the accounting entries to general ledger.

Consider performing the following closing activities:

- Complete and approve all transactions and payment files.
- Reconcile payments to bank statement activity.
- Transfer all approved invoices and payments to the general ledger.
- Submit the Unaccounted Transactions Sweep process.



- Close the current Payables period.
- Reconcile Payables activity for the period.
- Open the next Payables period, run interface processes, and run reports.

Complete and Approve All Transactions and Payment Files

Ensure that all transactions are completed for the period you're closing.

- Run the Import Payables Invoice process to process all interface records. If the import process rejects any records, review the import corrections spreadsheet and resubmit the import.
- If invoice approval is enabled, approve all unapproved invoices. Depending on how your invoice options are set, validation or accounting may be required before you can approve the invoices.
- Resolve holds on invoices.
- Validate the invoices.
- · Optionally submit a payment process request.
- Complete all payment files.
- Submit the Invoice and Payment Registers.
- Run the Update Matured Bills Payable Status process.
- Run the Apply Missing Conversion Rates process.

Reconcile Payments to Bank Statement Activity

Reconcile payments to bank statement activity for the period in Oracle Fusion Cash Management. Ensure that payments are cleared if you account for payments at clearing.

Transfer All Approved Invoices and Payments to the General Ledger

Transfer approved invoices and payments to the general ledger.

- To account and transfer any unaccounted transactions to General Ledger, run create accounting with the Transfer to General Ledger option set to Yes.
- Run the Post Journal Entries to General Ledger process to transfer to General Ledger transactions accounted in final mode, but that weren't transferred.
- Review the output generated by the Create Accounting and Post Journal Entries to General Ledger processes.

Submit the Unaccounted Transactions Sweep Process

Run the Payables Unaccounted Transactions Sweep process to transfer unaccounted transactions from one accounting period to another. If your accounting practices permit it, use this process to change the accounting date of the transactions to the next open period.

For example, you have invoices for which you can't resolve holds before the close. Your accounting practices allow you to change invoice distribution accounting dates. You can submit the process to change invoice distribution accounting dates to the first day of the next open period. You can then close the current period.

The Unaccounted Transactions Sweep process doesn't roll forward accounted transactions, or accounted transactions with errors. To create successful accounting entries for accounted transactions with errors, correct any accounting errors and resubmit the Create Accounting Process. The process transfers unaccounted transactions to the period you specify by updating the accounting dates to the first day of the new period. You can then close the current accounting period in Payables.



Close the Current Payables Period

Close the current Payables period and review the Payables Period Close Exceptions report.

Reconcile Payables Activity for the Period

Reconcile Payables activity using the following reports:

- · Payables Trial Balance report
- Payables Posted Invoice Register
- Payables Posted Payment Register
- Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report
- Payables Open Items Revaluation report

Open the Next Payables Period, Run Interface Processes, and Run Reports

Open the next Payables period. Run Payables interface processes, including Create Mass Additions and Transfer Costs to Cost Management, to transfer information to other products.

Run the following transaction tax, withholding tax, and key indicators reports:

- Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account
- Tax Audit Trial report
- Use Tax Liability report
- Financial Tax Register
- Payables Tax by Ledger Extract report
- Withholding Tax reports
- Withholding Tax by Tax Authority report
- Withholding Tax Letter
- Key Indicators report

Setting Up for Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation: Points to Consider

Periodically you reconcile the transactions in your accounts payable application, both before and after you post to the general ledger. The Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation preparation process and report help simplify reconciliation and reduce the amount of manual reconciling activity required.

The automated activities in the reconciliation process function according to your Oracle Fusion Financials setup. A review of some of these setups can help improve the overall reconciliation process.

Consider these points when setting up the Oracle Fusion Payables to general ledger reconciliation.

- Reconciling by Business Unit or Ledger
- Assigning the Financial Category
- Setting the Reconciliation Data Purge Frequency Profile Option
- Configuring User Security



Reconciling by Business Unit or Ledger

If you implicitly map primary balancing segment values to business units, you can reconcile based on business unit. Reconciling by business unit allows employees from different business units to balance their respective accounting activity.

If you don't implicitly map primary balancing segment values to business units, you must reconcile based on ledger. In this case, you must have access to all business units associated with the ledger to perform a thorough reconciliation. You must also reconcile by ledger if you centralize payment processing using the service provider model.

Assigning the Financial Category

You must assign the financial category of **Accounts Payable** to all of your liability natural account values. You perform this task on the Manage Values page for the value set associated with the natural account segment of your chart of accounts.

Note: To include bills payable, intercompany, and tax authority liability accounts on the reconciliation report, you can also assign them the **Accounts Payable** category.

After you assign the category, you can leave the **Account** parameter blank when you run the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process. The process includes all accounts that have a financial category of **Accounts Payable** in the ledger. You can alternatively enter specific natural account values to limit the report to reconciling only a subset of the payables accounts in the ledger.

Note: You must assign the category to a natural account in your chart of accounts to see information about the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report.

Setting the Reconciliation Data Purge Frequency Profile Option

Use the **Reconciliation Data Purge Frequency** profile option to specify the number of days to keep reconciliation data. You may want to keep the data for comparison purposes.

When you run the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process, the process refers to the value of the **Reconciliation Data Purge Frequency** profile option. Any reconciliation data requests older than the number of days specified in the profile option are purged from the tables.

For example, you set the profile to 30 days and submit the preparation process on January 1. If you submit the process again on January 29, the data isn't purged. However, the data is purged if you submit the process on February 1.

Configuring User Security

Typically General Ledger users are secured by data access sets. Data access sets use primary balancing segment values to secure access to ledgers, ledger sets, and portions of ledgers. Payables users are secured by business units.

For the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report:

- General Ledger users can see general ledger data for the balancing segment values in their data access set. General Ledger users can also see the Payables or Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting data for all business units linked to the ledger.
- Payables users can see the Payables and Subledger Accounting data for business units in their security definition. Payables users can also see general ledger data for all balancing segment values in the ledger.



The data roles for the General Ledger or Payables job roles can affect the reconciliation report. If data roles grant access to specific business units for General Ledger users or specific data access sets for Payables users, the report only includes:

- For General Ledger users, the Payables or Subledger Accounting data for those business units in the ledger to which
 the user has access.
- For Payables users, general ledger data for those balancing segment values included in the data access set to which
 the user has access.

If business units and balancing segment values are implicitly mapped, the report should work properly. Users can filter the report for the balancing segment values that are mapped to the business units to which they have access.

If business units and balancing segment values aren't intentionally or implicitly mapped, the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report could display the following unintended results:

- For General Ledger users, the report includes general ledger data for all balancing segment values in the data access set. Payables and Subledger Accounting data is limited to the business units to which a user is granted access.
- For Payables users, one possible outcome is that the report doesn't include any general ledger data. Another
 outcome is that the report includes general ledger data that isn't properly mapped to the Payables or Subledger
 Accounting data for the business unit.

You can resolve this issue. Remove the access granted to specific business units for the General Ledger job roles, and the specific data access sets for the Payables job roles.

Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation

Run the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process to select data for the Summary section of the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report. The process must run successfully for the most current summary information and before you can run the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report.

Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Parameters

Request Name

Enter a descriptive name. Consider a name that indicates the accounting period, date, and time, especially if you're planning to run multiple processes.

Ledger

The ledgers available for selection are based on your assigned security.

Business Unit

Use this parameter to reconcile by a specific organization.

Note:

- You must explicitly map business units to balancing segment values. If not, you must reconcile by ledger.
- Don't specify a business unit if you implemented centralized payment processing using the service provider model. The output from the process may be incomplete for the purposes of reconciliation.

Accounting Period



You can select either open or closed accounting periods.

Account

If you have multiple payables accounts, you can limit the process to specific accounts. The natural account segment values for the accounts must have a **Financial Category** of **Accounts Payable** to be included in the reconciliation report. If the **Financial Category** isn't assigned to any natural account values in the chart of accounts, the process fails.

Include Intercompany Transactions

You can include or exclude intercompany transactions. To reconcile only intercompany transactions, you can restrict the account range to include only intercompany accounts.

Include Bills Payable

If you select **Yes**, include the bills payable accounts in the **Account** parameter if they differ from the accounts payable accounts. You must select **Yes** if the bills payable liability account is the same as the regular liability account.

Note: You may want to exclude bills payable if the bills payable account isn't a liability account.

Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report.

Overview

The Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report lists the journals posted to the general ledger for open balances. The report facilitates the reconciliation of accounting and transactional data recorded in Payables and Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Summary					
	Payables Amount (USD)	Accounting Amount (USD)	Difference (USD)		
Accounting Begin Balance		518,449,708,486.77			
(Non-Payables Begin Balance)		800,001,839,160.70			
Payables Begin Balance	281,553,691,617.45	(281,552,130,673.93)	1,560,943.52		
Invoices	79,919.42	(79,919.42)	0.00		
Payments	(30,939.42)	30,939.42	0.00		
Prepayments		0.00	0.00		
Payables Variance	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)		
Payables End Balance	281,553,740,597.45	(281,552,179,653.93)	1,560,943.52		
Non-Payables Begin Balance		800,001,839,160.70			
Non-Payables Journals		756,837.86			
Other Accounting		(24,926.42)			
(Not Transferred to General Ledger)		0.00			
(Not Posted in General Ledger)		332,000.00			
Accounting Variance		0.00			
Accounting End Balance		518,450,059,418.21	-		



Key Insights

The interactive reporting capability of the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report provides both summarized and detailed reconciling data for review. The Summary report lets you view payables and accounting beginning and ending balances, summarized activity for the period, and how the activity was accounted.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Payables to Ledger Reconciliation .
Who uses this report?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	During the Payables period close process.
What can I do with this report?	You can reconcile payables data to the general ledger.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Subledger Accounting - Payables Summary Reconciliation Real Time subject area.

Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report: Points to Consider

Use the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report to facilitate the reconciliation of payables data to the general ledger. The interactive reporting capability of the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report provides both summarized and detailed reconciling data for review.

The summary shows payables and accounting beginning and ending balances, summarized activity for the period, and how the activity was accounted. You can drill down on any amount in the summary Difference column to see the Differences Detail report for that item. The Differences Detail report displays the real-time details that make up the summary balance and indicates potential causes for differences between actual and reconciling amounts.

To view the report, you must select a ledger and request name, which is the name from the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process. You can filter the data further by optionally selecting a business unit, balancing segment value, and natural account.

Note: For a more efficient reconciliation, don't allow general ledger sources other than Oracle Fusion Payables to post to Payables accounts.

Consider these points when using the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report.

- Differences Between Transactional and Accounted Amounts
- Differences Between Summary and Detail Amounts
- Differences Between the Reconciliation Report and Other Payables Reports



- Differences Due to Rounding
- · Variances Due to Transactions not Validated

Differences Between Transactional and Accounted Amounts

Ideally the payables transactional amounts and the accounted amounts on the report summary should be the same. The Payables Begin Balance accounting amount should agree with the Payables Trial Balance report for the last day of the previous period. The Payables End Balance accounting amount should agree with the Payables Trial Balance report for the last day of the period being reconciled.

Any differences that you find require further investigation and correction. Common reasons for differences between transactional amounts and accounted amounts include:

- Transactions that aren't accounted.
- Transactions with subledger accounts that fall outside the account range of the report.
- Transaction amounts that don't agree with the subledger journal line amounts.
- Journals posted to the subledger or general ledger that didn't come from Payables.
- Subledger journals that aren't transferred or posted to general ledger.

After finding and correcting discrepancies, you must rerun the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process and review the reconciliation report summary.

Note: The report summary may contain variance amounts if the Payables Begin Balance plus the period activity differ from the Payables End Balance. This applies to both the Payables Amount and the Accounting Amount. If after reviewing the data the variance can't be explained, contact the help desk.

Differences Between Summary and Detail Amounts

The Non-Payables Begin Balance on the report summary is that portion of the general ledger liability account beginning balance that didn't originate from Payables transactions. You can drill down from the beginning balance amount to the general ledger journal lines. The accounting date for the journal lines falls within the current fiscal year, but prior to the period for the reconciliation report.

Note: The drill-down page doesn't include non-Payables journal lines from previous fiscal years, so the journal lines might not match the Non-Payables Begin Balance amount. The drill-down page is intended to provide only current fiscal year journals that might have posted erroneously to the payables account.

The source for these journal lines is typically not Payables. However, you may see manual subledger journal entries with the Payables source entered directly in the subledger, but not necessarily linked to a Payables transaction. Most of these entries represent adjustments.

Manual subledger journals created during the current reconciling period display on the report summary in the Other Accounting amount. These journals become part of the Non-Payables Begin Balance amount in subsequent periods. Manual general ledger journals that may affect payables accounts and are created directly in the general ledger display in the Non-Payables Activity amount.

Summary amounts might not reflect totals on detail pages for one of the following reasons:

 Data was modified after the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process was run for a given accounting period. For example, transactions or accounting was created between the time the process was run and the moment you drill down from summary to detail.



- Note: Discrepancies might still exist if accounting activities occur in the subledger or general ledger after the Prepare Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation process is run. Oracle recommends that you perform these accounting activities prior to closing the Payables period and running the preparation process.
- Tip: To limit discrepancies between the summary and detail reports, set the Payables accounting period status to Closed or Permanently Closed.
- Security rules in your setup may restrict you from viewing data from certain business units or segment values. Oracle
 recommends that appropriate security be given to users for all business units and accounting flexfield segment
 values that each user is responsible for reconciling.
- If you're downloading a large amount of data and plan to perform a number of data manipulations, use the CSV format. If you're downloading data for reference purposes only, use the Excel format.

Differences Between the Reconciliation Report and Other Payables Reports

Data on the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation report might differ from the following Payables reports:

- Payables Aging Report, Payables Invoice Register, Payables Payment Register: You can't exclude intercompany
 transactions from the aging report or the registers. If you run the reconciliation report and exclude intercompany
 transactions, or show only intercompany transactions, then the reports display incompatible data.
- Payables Aging Report: The reconciliation report displays payables balances for the first and last date of a period. You can run the aging report for the current date only.

Differences Due to Rounding

Fully paid invoices could have rounding differences. The sum of the entered amounts for the invoice distributions and the sum of the entered amounts for the invoice payment might not match.

The total accounted amounts of the invoice and payment liabilities for a fully paid invoice always match. Rounding differences between the original invoice liability amount and the sum of the payment liabilities are automatically written off. The write-off occurs when the final payment, or prepayment application, is accounted.

However, because the payables amounts are taken from the invoice distributions and invoice payments, rounding differences can appear on the report summary. These differences are included in the Payment Variance amount under the Payables Amount column on the report summary.

Variances Due to Transactions not Validated

On the report summary, the Payables Begin Balance and Payables End Balance amounts include validated transactions only. Unvalidated transactions are included in the Payables Variance amount.

Note: Unvalidated transactions are transactions that are incomplete or that have validation issues, such as invalid accounts or amount variances that must be corrected.

For example, if the current period has 200 USD of unvalidated invoice transactions, the report displays the following:

- Payables Begin Balance = 10,000 USD
- Invoices = 1,200 USD
- Payables Variance = 200 USD
- Payables End Balance = 11,000 USD





Note: The Invoices Detail report includes unvalidated transactions, so you can review the report to identify the unvalidated and unaccounted transactions.

Payables Trial Balance Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Trial Balance Report.

Overview

The Payables Trial Balance Report lists and subtotals, by supplier and liability account, all unpaid and partially paid invoices that Oracle Fusion Payables transferred to the general ledger.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE Vision Operations (USA)	Accounts	Payable Trial Balance Report	Report Date Page	7/17/14 9:10 AM 1 of 1
Ledger	Vision Operations (U	SA)		
Currency	USD			
Account		Original Amount		Remaining Amount
00-000-2210-0000-000		319.00		19.00
00-600-2210-0000-800		20,400.00		20,000.00
01-000-2110-0000-000		957.36		957.36
01-000-2210-0000-000		145,266.66		50,598.54
01-000-2410-0000-000		1,098.75		1,098.75
01-000-2440-0000-000		320.00		320.00
01-600-2210-0000-800		93,102.30		86,092.30
02-000-2210-0000-000		7,478.71		3,091.80
03-000-2210-0000-000		659.88		6.16
03-000-2440-0000-000		30.00		-30.00
		Total for Ledger Vision Operations (USA)		162,153.91

Key Insights

The report identifies the accounts payable balance at period end and provides the invoice details that comprise that balance.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Trial Balance Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	During the period close process.
What can I do with this report?	Cross check the accounts payable liability balance with the accounts payable liability balance in the general ledger.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher



Payables Trial Balance Report

Use the trial balance to verify that total accounts payable liabilities in Oracle Fusion Payables equal those that were transferred to the general ledger. Reconcile posted invoices and payments to ensure the net amount posted to the general ledger accurately reflects the change in the accounts payable balance.

To reconcile accounts payable activity:

- Add the posted invoices for the current period (total invoice amount from the Payables Posted Invoice Register).
- Subtract the posted payments for the current period (total cash plus discounts from the Payables Posted Payments Register) from the prior period trial balance.

This amount should equal the balance for the current period Payables Trial Balance report.

For example, you're closing the April accounting period and you posted the final invoice and payment batches to the general ledger. To reconcile accounts payable activity for April, perform the following calculation: March Payables Trial Balance + April Payables Posted Invoice Register - April Payables Posted Payment Register = April Payables Trial Balance.

▼ Tip: The Payables Trial Balance Report is based on information stored in Payables and Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting. To reconcile with the balances stored in Oracle Fusion General Ledger, you must use the Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Note: The Payables Trial Balance Report works only for ledgers that use accrual basis accounting.

Before running this report:

- When defining natural account values, assign the financial category of **Payables** to all accounts to include in the Payables Trial Balance. To report bills payable payments that were issued, but not yet negotiable, assign the financial category of **Payables** to the bills payable account as well.
- Account and post invoice and payment activity to the general ledger.

Parameters

Ledger

Specify the ledger. You can select a primary or secondary ledger, or a reporting currency ledger.

Note: The original invoice amount is only provided when you run the report for the primary ledger. Base amounts for transactions are stored only in the currency of the primary ledger.

Business Unit

Specify the business unit or leave blank to include all business units.

Liability Account As-of Date

Specify the date for the liability account.

Party Name



Enter a party to limit the report to a single supplier or party.

Account From

Select the accounts.

Negative Balances Only

Select **Yes** to limit the report to suppliers with negative balances.

Include Bills Payable

Select whether to include bills payable invoices on the report.

Understanding the Report

The trial balance lists and subtotals, by supplier and liability account, all unpaid and partially paid invoices that were transferred to the general ledger. Credit liability amounts are reported as positive amounts because they represent outstanding balances. Debit liability amounts decrease the outstanding balance.

Report Headings for Account Summary

Account

Lists all accounts included in the specified range that:

- Have a financial category of Payables
- Have an open balance on the liability account date

Open Balance

Adds the credits to the liability account, such as invoices and refunds, and subtracts the debits, such as credit memos and payments. A positive number corresponds to an outstanding balance and a negative number represents an overpayment to the supplier.

You can select an open balance to drill down to the account detail.

Selected Report Headings for Account Detail

Party

Lists the suppliers with open balances.

Open Balance

Adds the credits to the liability account, such as invoices and refunds, and subtracts the debits, such as credit memos and payments. A positive number corresponds to an outstanding balance and a negative number represents an overpayment to a supplier.

You can select an open balance to drill down to the party detail.



Selected Report Headings for Party Detail

Transaction Type

Lists the type of transaction, such as Standard Invoice, Debit Memo, Credit Memo, Prepayment, Withholding Invoice, and Payment Request.

Payment Status

Lists the payment status, such as Unpaid, Partially Paid, and Canceled.

Note: A canceled invoice is reported if the invoice was canceled after the specified liability account date, but still outstanding on that date.

Original Amount

If you submit the report for the primary ledger, lists the amount originally booked to the liability account when the invoice was entered. If you use automatic offsets, only the amount allocated to the referenced account combination displays on the report.

Remaining Amount

Nets credits and debits booked to the liability account for the invoice, with an accounting date before or on the liability account date.

Payables Posted Invoice Register: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Posted Invoice Register.

Overview

The Payables Posted Invoice Register lists accounting lines for invoices that have been transferred to the general ledger.

The following figures are an example of one page from the report.

Account	Invoice Currency	Supplier	Invoice Number	Invoice Description
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	CV_SuppA01	1002606	
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD Total			
00-600-2210-0000-800 Total				
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-1-2	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-1	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-10	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-2	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-3	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-4	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-5	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-6	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-7	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-8	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD	IBY Foods	CE-I-9	
01-000-2210-0000-000	CAD Total			



Invoice Date	Invoice Amount	Entered Debit	Entered Credit	Accounted Debit (USD)	Accounted Credit (USD)
1/5/2014	2,400.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
					2,000.00
					2,000.00
1/4/2014	12,600.00		12,600.00		12,763.73
1/4/2014	12,000.00		12,000.00		12,155.94
1/4/2014	21,000.00		21,000.00		21,272.89
1/4/2014	12,960.00		12,960.00		13,128.41
1/4/2014	13,200.00		13,200.00		13,371.53
1/4/2014	14,400.00		14,400.00		14,587.12
1/4/2014	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,194.92
1/4/2014	15,600.00		15,600.00		15,802.72
1/4/2014	16,320.00		16,320.00		16,532.07
1/4/2014	16,800.00		16,800.00		17,018.31
1/4/2014	18,720.00		18,720.00		18,963.26
					170,790.90

Key Insights

The reports lists the invoices that were accounted for a period and is used as a part of period close activities.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Posted Invoice Register.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Period Close .
Who uses this report?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	During the period close process.
What can I do with this report?	Use this report, along with the following reports, to reconcile balances between Oracle Fusion Payables and your general ledger:
	Payables Posted Payment Register
	Payables Trial Balance Report
	Payables to Ledger Reconciliation Report
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the following subject areas:

- Payables Invoices Transactions Real Time
- Payables Invoices Prepayment Applications Real Time



Payables Posted Invoice Register

Use the Payables Posted Invoice Register to review accounting lines for invoices that were transferred to the general ledger. You can also use this report and the following reports to reconcile balances between Oracle Fusion Payables and the general ledger:

- Payables Posted Payment Register
- Payables Trial Balance Report
- Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report

To make the output easier to read, you can run each of these reports for a single liability account. For example, you're using automatic offsets and the liability for your invoices is allocated across multiple primary balancing segment values. You can use the **Account** parameter to limit your reports to a single balancing organization.

Note: This report is valid only for an accrual basis ledger because it presents amounts that are charged to liability accounts.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.

Before running the report you must:

- Transfer accounting entries to the general ledger.
- Enable the Import Journal References option for the Payables source on the Manage Journal Sources page.

Parameters

Ledger

Specify the name of a ledger.

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Account

Specify a liability account or leave blank to submit the report for all liability accounts.

Accounting Date

Specify an invoice accounting date range.

Entered Distribution Amount

Specify an entered invoice distribution amount range.

Include Zero Amount Lines

Select to include subledger journal entry lines with a zero amount.



Report View

Summary

Summarizes the report by account.

Detail

Includes invoice details and displays invoices charged to liability accounts.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.

Payables Posted Payment Register: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Posted Payment Register.

Overview

The Payables Posted Payments Register lists accounting lines for payments that have been transferred to the general ledger. The following figures provide an example of one page from the report.

Account	Payment Currency	Bank Account	Payment Document	Check Number
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	BofA-204		351
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	BofA-204		354
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	BofA-204		387
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	BofA-204		388
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD	BofA-204 Total		
00-600-2210-0000-800	USD Total			
00-600-2210-0000-800 Total				
01-000-2110-0000-000	USD	BofA-204A	BofA-204A Prenumbered Stock 3	4
01-000-2110-0000-000	USD	BofA-204A Total		
01-000-2110-0000-000	USD Total			
01-000-2110-0000-000 Total				

Payment Date	Supplier Name	Payment Amount	Accounted Debit(USD)	Accounted Credit(USD)
7/8/2014	CV_SuppA01	2,400.00	2,000.00	
7/8/2014	CV_SuppA01	2,400.00	2,000.00	
7/9/2014	CV_SuppA01	2,400.00	2,000.00	
7/9/2014	CV_SuppA01	2,400.00	2,000.00	
			8,000.00	
			8,000.00	
			8,000.00	
7/11/2014	BIDELTA	1,072.50	1,122.50	50.00
			1,122.50	50.00
			1,122.50	50.00
			1,122.50	50.00



Key Insights

The reports lists the payments that were accounted for a period and is used as a part of period close activities.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Posted Payment Register.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	From the Reports and Analytics pane, navigate to Shared Folders - Financials - Payables - Period Close .
Who uses this report?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	During the period close process.
What can I do with this report?	Use this report, along with the following reports, to reconcile balances between Oracle Fusion Payables and your general ledger: • Payables Posted Invoice Register
	Payables Trial Balance ReportPayables to Ledger Reconciliation Report
What type of report is this?	Oracle Transactional Business Intelligence

Related Subject Areas

This report uses the Payables Payments - Disbursement Real Time subject area.

Payables Posted Payment Register

Use the Payables Posted Payment Register to review accounting lines for payments that were transferred to the general ledger. You can also use this report and the following reports to reconcile balances between Oracle Fusion Payables and the general ledger:

- Payables Posted Invoice Register
- Payables Trial Balance Report
- Payables to General Ledger Reconciliation Report

To make the output easier to read, you can run each of these reports for a single liability account. For example, you're using automatic offsets and the liability for your invoices is allocated across multiple primary balancing segment values. You can use the **Account** parameter to limit your reports to a single balancing organization.

Note: This report is valid only for an accrual basis ledger because it presents amounts that are charged to liability accounts.

You can run this report from the Reports and Analytics work area.



Before running the report you must:

- Transfer accounting entries to the general ledger.
- Enable the Import Journal References option for the Payables source on the Manage Journal Sources page.

Parameters

Ledger

Specify the name of a ledger.

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Account

Select one or more liability accounts or leave blank to submit the report for all liability accounts.

Include Zero Amount Lines

Select to include subledger journal entry lines with a zero amount.

Accounting Date

Specify an accounting date range.

Payment Amount

Specify a payment amount range.

Bank Account

Select a bank account used for payments.

Report View

Summary

Lists totals for each account and excludes payment details.

Detail

Includes payment details and displays the payments that relieve the specified liability accounts.

Report Output

You can manage the section headers and columns on the report. For example, change the column sorting, or make a section header a column or parameter.



Payables Period Close Exceptions Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Period Close Exceptions Report.

Overview

The Payables Period Close Exceptions Report lists exceptions that prevent the Payables accounting period from closing. The following figure is an example of the report.

Vision Operation	s (USA)		Period Clos	Report Date 7/17/14 6:20 AM Page 1 of 3				
Business Unit	Unaccounted Invoices	Unaccounted Payment Activity	Bills Payable Requiring Maturity Event and Accounting	Requiring Maturity Payment Process Intercompany				Does User have access to BU?
Vision Operations (204)	1	1	0	0	No	8	0	Yes

Key Insights

The report provides details of the transactions that prevent the Payables period from closing.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Period Close Exceptions Report.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	The Payables Period Close process automatically generates this report. You can also run the report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	During the period close process.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report to determine the list of transactions that prevent the period from closing. You also have the option of sweeping the transactions to the next period.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Period Close Exceptions Report

Use this report to review the list of exceptions that are preventing you from closing an Oracle Fusion Payables accounting period.

The Payables Period Close process automatically generates this report. You can also run the report from the Scheduled Processes work area.



Parameters

Ledger

Specify a ledger.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

Specify an inclusive accounting date range.

Period Name

Enter the name of a period.

Report Results

This table describes each section on the report.

Section	Description
Summary	Summarizes the exceptions for each business unit within the ledger, and indicates whether you have access to that business unit. Business unit access can affect your ability to close the period or resolve exceptions.
	The types of exceptions reported are:
	 Unaccounted invoices Unaccounted payment activity Bills payable requiring maturity event and accounting Incomplete payment process requests Open intercompany transactions Other exceptions
Details	Provides details, such as supplier, invoice number, and accounting date, for each type of exception.
Corrective actions	Lists suggested actions to resolve each type of exception.

Payables Open Items Revaluation Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Open Items Revaluation Report.

Overview

The Payables Open Items Revaluation Report lists changes in the value of open items, such as unpaid invoices and credit memos, due to conversion rate fluctuations.



The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE: Open Items Re Vision Operations Repor						n Repo	ort Date 7/18	3/14 5:38 AM		
					•			Page 2 of	4	
Balancing Segment Account 00-000-22 Party: CV_SuppA03, Supplier Number:501	Site: CVS									
Transaction Number	Туре	Date	Due Date	Currency	Original Unpaid Amount	Conversion Rate	Ledger Unpaid Amount	Revaluation Rate	Revalued Amount	Revalued Unpaid Amount
	Standard	1/5/10	2/4/10	USD	420.00	Rate 1	420.00	Rate 1	420.00	420.00
		Total for Site			SuppA03Site01		420.00		420.00	420.00
	Total for Party CV_SuppA03 420.00 420.00 420.00						420.00			

Key Insights

The report identifies the list of open invoices that may have to be adjusted for currency conversion rate differences.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Open Items Revaluation Report.

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?	Financial Manager
When do I use this report?	Before the period close.
What can I do with this report?	Use the report to revalue open item balances.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payables Open Items Revaluation Report

Use the Payables Open Items Revaluation report to revalue open items, accounting for changes in the value of liabilities due to foreign currency rate changes. Open items include invoices, prepayments, credit memos, and debit memos that are unpaid as of the last date of the revaluation period you specify.

The report determines the manual adjustment to your general ledger balance for the difference between the original and revalued balances. The report calculates the difference for each liability account with a total for each balancing segment. You should reverse the general ledger entry at the beginning of the next period to synchronize payables and general ledger balances.

To provide a complete listing of your liabilities, the report also includes open items in the ledger currency. Those items use a revaluation rate of 1.



Note: Payments are included if the last reporting date is after the payment accounting header date and the accounting date is outside of the reporting period.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running the report, if you use a:

- Period rate, define rates on the Currency Rates Manager page.
- A daily rate, define daily rates for the rate type, whether the rate type is predefined or user-defined.

Parameters

Business Unit

Specify a business unit.

Revaluation Period

Select a period to revalue. The report includes open items with dates up to the last date of this period.

Rate Type

Select a type of revaluation rate.

- **Period**: Uses the rate at the end of the revaluation period.
- Daily: Uses the daily rate for the Daily Rate Type and Daily Rate Date parameters.

Daily Rate Type

If you select a **Rate Type** of **Daily**, then select the daily rate type.

Daily Rate Date

If you select a **Rate Type** of **Daily**, then select the daily rate date.

From Balancing Segment, To Balancing Segment

Enter a balancing segment range to include in the report.

Transferred to General Ledger Only

- Yes: Includes only the transactions that are transferred to the general ledger.
- No: Includes all transactions.

Cleared Only

- Yes: Includes only payments that are cleared when determining open balances.
- No: Includes all payments when determining open balances.



Understanding the Report

The report has sections for each unique combination of balancing segment and liability account. Within each section, the report lists the open items for each supplier.

This table describes the amounts on the report.

Amount	Description
Ledger Unpaid	The value of open items before revaluation, which you can reconcile with your general ledger balances.
Revalued	The value for each open item revalued using the revaluation rate. Some countries, such as the United States, require that you report this total.
Revalued Unpaid	The higher of the two item values both before and after revaluation. Some countries require this total, such as Germany, where the higher market value of open items has to be determined.

Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report.

Overview

The Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report lists invoices and payments that weren't accounted for a period or date range.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Unaccounted Invoices								
Supplier or Party	Supplier Invoice Document Invoice Date Currency Amount PO Number Exceptions Number Number							
Brighton Construction In	righton Construction Inc. 1357714952 645314 02-02-2014 U		USD	2,310.98	0.98 Unaccounted			
Unaccounted Payments								
Payee	Supplier Number	Payment Num	iber Paym	ent Date	Currency		Amo	unt Exceptions
Brighton Construction Inc.	1357714952	1024	26-02	-2014	USD		2,310	.98 Unaccounted

Key Insights

The report provides the option of sweeping the unaccounted transactions to the next period.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report.

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?	Financial Manager



FAQ	Answer	
When do I use this report?	During the period close process.	
What can I do with this report?	 Identify and review all unaccounted invoice and payment transactions. Sweep unaccounted transactions to another period. 	
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher	

Payables Unaccounted Transactions and Sweep Report

Identify and review all unaccounted invoice and payment transactions and the reasons why they can't be accounted. You can also specify to sweep unaccounted transactions to another period.

You can run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Before running this report:

- Validate invoices to reduce the number of unvalidated invoices on the report.
- Create payables accounting entries. The report then shows only problem transactions that couldn't be accounted. You can correct the problems, and resubmit the create accounting process.
- If you use bills payables, submit the Update Matured Bills Payable Status process. The process updates the status of any bills payable with a maturity date on or before today's date.

Parameters

Note: If you don't specify a value for the Period Name or Accounting Date parameters, the report lists all unaccounted entries, regardless of date.

Report Level

Select Ledger or Business unit.

Report Context

The values for this parameter are based on the Report Level parameter.

- If the Report Level is **Business unit**, select a business unit.
- If the Report Level is Ledger, select a ledger.

From Accounting Date, To Accounting Date

To run the report for a particular date range, enter both the first and last dates in the range.

Period

To run the report for a single period, enter the period name.

Sweep Now



Specify whether to sweep unaccounted transactions to another period.

- Yes: Sweeps unaccounted transactions.
- No: Only reports exceptions.

Sweep to Period

If the Sweep Now parameter is set to **Yes**, specify an open or future period. The accounting date for unaccounted transactions is updated to the first date of the period that you specify.

Report Results

All amounts are reported in the entered currency.

The report has the following sections:

- Unaccounted Invoices: Lists the supplier, supplier number, invoice number, invoice date, entered currency, invoice amount, purchase order number (if an invoice has matching-related holds), and the exception.
- Unaccounted Payments: Lists the supplier, supplier number, payment number, payment date, payment currency, payment amount, and exception.

This table describes some of the invoice and payment exceptions.

Exception	Description		
Distribution combination invalid	The distribution combination on the invoice isn't valid.		
Distribution variance	The total of the invoice distributions doesn't equal the invoice amount.		
Other hold names	The invoice has a hold that prevents accounting.		
No rate	The payment doesn't have a conversion rate.		
Not validated	The invoice or distribution line isn't validated.		
Unaccounted	The invoice or distribution line is unaccounted.		
Withholding tax	The invoice distribution has a withholding tax group and tax can't be withheld, so a withholding tax hold was applied to the invoice. Several conditions can cause this hold including the following: The withholding tax group is inactive. A withholding tax code within the withholding tax group is inactive. An account segment assigned to the withholding tax code is invalid. A rate isn't defined for the withholding tax code. A period isn't defined for the withholding tax code. A tax rate for the withholding tax code is defined with an invalid date range.		

Note: The report doesn't include invoices without distributions.



Related Topics

- Invoices: How They're Validated
- Using Define Payables Setup for Withholding Tax: Explained

FAQs for Close Payables Period

Why did the export download only some of the rows on the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation report drill-down page?

The export downloads only the rows that display on the page.

For example, if the Invoices drill-down page has 1,000 rows and the page displays 25 rows at a time, the export to Excel downloads 25 rows.

Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition has a setting that controls the number of rows that display on a page. For more information on manually configuring settings for data in views, see the Oracle Fusion Middleware System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition.

How can I report invoices for merged suppliers on the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation report?

Set the **Third-Party Merge Accounting** option to **Replace third party** on the Manage Subledger Accounting Options page. Otherwise, an accounting variance could appear on the Payables to Ledger Reconciliation report for journal lines that are attributed to merged suppliers.



4 Banking

Manage Bank Statements

Bank, Branch, and Account Components: How They Work Together

Banks, branches, and accounts fit together on the premise of the Bank Account model.

The model enables you to define and keep track of all bank accounts in one place and explicitly grant account access to:

- multiple business units
- functions
- users

This eliminates the redundant duplicate bank account setup under different business units when these business units share the same bank account.

Banks

Creating a bank is the first step in the bank account creation. You can:

- Search for existing banks to view and update
- Create a new bank from an existing party

Consider the following:

- The option to create from an existing party is implicitly implemented by the matching option.
- The option is available only after the existing party has been found with the same bank.
- If you select the matching option, the page repopulates the information from the matched party.

Branches

Once you have created your bank, the next step is creating a branch or branches associated to the bank. The matching option is also available when creating branches. To create a new branch without using the matching option, manually enter the required information. You can also define other branch- related attributes in the same page.

If you don't use the matching option when an existing party is found, a branch with the same party name is created.

Accounts

The four areas associated with defining an account are:

- General information
- Control of the account
- · Security and access to the account
- Business unit assignment



Once the bank and branch are created, proceed to the bank account setup by doing the following:

- Select the bank branch you want to associate to your bank account.
- Assign the owner of the bank account.
 - Note: To create a bank account for Payables or Receivables, add the Business Unit Access first for the business units to use the bank account.

Consider the following:

- The Oracle Fusion Account Payables or Receivables accounts are identified by the business unit.
- The Oracle Fusion Payroll accounts are identified by the legal entity.

Related Topics

- · Creating Accounts: Points to Consider
- Reconciliation Matching Rules: Explained

Uploading Addresses for Existing Banks and Bank Branches: Worked Example

This example shows how to upload new addresses for existing banks or bank branches by using the Manage File Import Activities page from Trading Community Model.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario:

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
What setup data are you uploading?	Addresses for existing bank and branches
Is the data an update or new setup data?	Update to existing bank or branch data

Uploading an Address

- 1. On the Setup and Maintenance work area, navigate to the Manage Banks or the Manage Bank Branches page.
- 2. Select **Query By Example** from the **View** menu to sort and select the banks or bank branches to which you want to upload the addresses.
- 3. From the View menu, hover over Columns and select BankPartyNumber for Manage Banks or BranchPartyNumber for Manage Bank Branches. If the BankPartyNumber or the BranchPartyNumber column isn't visible, select Manage Columns from the menu and move the BankPartyNumber or the BankPartyNumber to the Visible Columns list on the Manage Columns dialog box.
- 4. Click the **Export to Excel** button to export the selected bank party number or branch party number to a CSV or Excel file.
- 5. Add the bank party number or branch party number to your CSV or Excel file containing all the address information to be uploaded, such as Address 1, city, state, and country.
- 6. Save the spreadsheet as a CSV file.



The following table represents a sample spreadsheet:

А	В	С	D	E
BankPartyNumber or BranchPartyNumber	Address 1	City	State	Country
50170	1 Main St.	San Francisco	CA	US
50172	2 Main St.	San Francisco	CA	US

- 7. On the Setup and Maintenance work area, navigate to the Manage File Import Activities page, and click Create.
- 8. On the Create Import Activity: Enter Import Options page, complete the following fields, and click Next.

Field	Value
Name	Enter a unique name
Object	Account
File Type	Text File
Upload From	Select the appropriate option
Data Type	Accept the default value or leave the data type as Comma Separated if that's the separator used in the CSV file
Header row included	Checked

- 9. On the Create Import Activity: Map Fields page, complete the following fields, and click Next.
 - For the BankPartyNumber or the BranchPartyNumber attribute, select OrganizationProfile as the target object, and select PartyNumber as the target attribute.
 - For every Address attribute, select Address as the target object, and select the corresponding values (Address1, City, State, Country) as the target attribute.

The following table depicts a sample attribute mapping to upload new addresses:

Column Header	Example Value	Object	Attribute
BankPartyNumber or BranchPartyNumber	50170	OrganizationProfile	PartyNumber
Address1	1 Main St.	Address	Address1
City	San Francisco	Address	City
State	CA	Address	State
Country	US	Address	Country



	Column Header	Example Value	Object	Attribute
--	---------------	---------------	--------	-----------

- 10. On the Create Schedule page, click Next to execute the address upload immediately. You can also define a specific schedule.
- 11. On the Create Import Activity: Review and Activate page, verify the import activities options. Click **Activate** to upload.
- 12. Verify that the Scheduled Process status is **Completed** in the Manage File Import Activities page.
- **13.** On the Setup and Maintenance work area, navigate to the Manage Banks or Manage Bank Branches pages. Verify that the bank or bank branch addresses are correctly imported.

Related Topics

- Cash Management Rapid Implementation: Overview
- · Creating Accounts: Points to Consider

Processing Electronic Bank Statements: Explained

The electronic bank statement process transfers bank statements and imports them into Oracle Fusion Cash Management. The following statement file formats are supported:

- BAI2
- SWIFT MT940
- EDIFACT FINSTA
- ISO20022 CAMT052 V1 camt.052.001.01
- ISO20022 CAMT053 V1 camt.053.001.01
- ISO20022 CAMT053 V2 camt.053.001.02
- ISO20022 CAMT053 V3 camt.053.001.03

The electronic bank statement process consists of the following three phases:

- **1. Retrieve phase**: Retrieves the electronic bank statement file or stream from external sources and stores it in the database. The external sources can be a file stored on a remote computer or a file stored on the local computer.
- 2. Load phase: Processes the retrieved electronic bank statement and populates the bank statement interface tables, also known as the staging area.
- **3. Import phase**: Processes the loaded bank statement data from the staging area against functional validations before populating the data into the bank statements tables. The parsing rules are executed during this phase.

If the process fails with import errors, correct the reported errors. Rerun just the import phase from the Processing Warnings and Errors table of the Bank Statements and Reconciliation Overview page. However, if there are any errors during the load phase, purge the error data and resubmit the program.

The following prerequisites for Oracle Fusion Cash Management and Oracle Fusion Payments are required to process electronic bank statements.



Cash Management

Set up the following entities in Cash Management:

- Bank Account
- Balance Codes: The ISO 20022 balance codes for the opening and closing booked and available balances are
 provided and additional codes can be defined using the Balance Code lookup (CE_INTERNAL_BALANCE_CODES).
- Transaction Codes
- Parsing Rules: Parsing Rules setup is optional but relevant to Bank Statement Reconciliation.

Payments

Set up the following entities in Payments:

- Code Map Group: Uses code map groups for mapping the balance codes and transaction codes that are reported on the external data file to the ones that are defined internally in the application. Each code map group is assigned to a format. Two code map groups mapping the BAI and EDIFACT opening and closing booked balance codes to the internal balance codes are provided. SWIFT940 doesn't require a balance code mapping because it is position-based but you can create a code map group to map the transaction codes to the internally-defined transaction codes. The delivered code map groups provide only basic mappings. You can either extend or create code map groups according to your requirements.
- **Format**: A single format for each of the bank statement formats supported is delivered with the application. You can add additional formats.

You can load and import bank statements in Oracle Fusion Cash Management by any of the following methods:

- Automatic Bank Statement File Import
- Manual Bank Statement File Import through Oracle Web Center

Automatic Bank Statement File Import

Use the payment transmission configuration feature to automate the bank statement file import process. The process uses the payments transmission feature to connect to bank and download the bank statement file for subsequent processing and loading into the application.

Perform the following steps to set up automatic bank statement file import:

- 1. Set up Payment System: Represents the financial institute or bank in Oracle Fusion Payments. For customers who access Oracle Fusion Applications through Oracle Public Cloud and other implementations, navigate to the Manage Payments System page from Setup and Maintenance to create a payment system.
- 2. Set up Transmission Configuration: Contains the connectivity details for the financial institute or bank. This connectivity information is provided by the bank. The following protocols are supported for connecting and retrieving a file from bank server:
 - Secure File Transfer Retrieval Protocol for Static File Names (SFTP_GET): The bank provides the SFTP server details including SFTP server host/ip, port, credential details. Before using this protocol, you must log a service request with Oracle Support and provide the SFTP connectivity details. The SFTP_GET protocol currently supports only basic username & password based authentication.
 - Http(s) GET Request: The bank provides the SSL enabled destination URL for connecting and retrieving the statement files. This URL can have authentication enabled. The HTTPS_GET protocol supports https connection but doesn't support the exchange of any dynamic tokens.



- 3. Schedule Process Electronic Bank Statement Request: The process performs the following tasks:
 - o Connects to the bank and retrieves the banks statement file
 - Processes and loads the bank statement file into the application

Manual Bank Statement File Import through Oracle Web Center

Use the document repository of Oracle Web Center Content Management to manually load and import bank statement files. The Web Center document repository is also available for customers who access Oracle Fusion Applications through other implementations. The account, **fin/cashManagement/import**, is created on the Web Center for the users of Oracle Fusion Cash Management.

Use the document repository of Oracle Web Center Content Management to manually load and import bank statement files. The Web Center document repository is also available for customers who access Oracle Fusion Applications through other implementations. The account, fin/cashManagement/import, is created on the Web Center for the users of Oracle Fusion Cash Management.

Example

The following example describes how to manually load and import an electronic bank statement.

- 1. Obtain a bank statement file: bai2.txt, from the bank.
- 2. Compress the file into a zip file called bai2.zip
- 3. Using the File Import and Export functionality, transfer the zip file to the Web Center document repository and place it under the account: **fin/cashManagement/import**.
 - Note: For detailed information on the import and export process, see the hyperlink at the end of this topic for: Files for Import and Export: Explained.
- 4. Run the Load and Import Bank Statement process. This process has the following parameters:
 - Format: Select the bank statement file format. For example, BAI2 format.
 - Data File: Select the zip file from the WebCenter document repository. For example, bai2.zip from fin\$/cashManagement\$/import\$ account.
 - Intraday: Select this parameter if you're importing an intraday statement. Intraday statement type can either be Cumulative or Incremental.
 - Submit Autoreconciliation: Use this parameter to submit the Autoreconciliation process right after the Load and Import Bank Statement process completes successfully. This option isn't available if Intraday is selected.
- 5. Check for any processing errors from the Bank Statements and Reconciliation Overview page. If the file is successfully imported, you can review it from the Manage Bank Statements page.

Related Topics

• Parse Rule Sets: Overview

Setting Up Formats: Explained

Transmission Configuration: Explained

Files for Import and Export: Explained



Automatic Reconciliation: Explained

Automatic Reconciliation uses the reconciliation rule set assigned to the bank account to reconcile bank statement lines and system transactions. Use autoreconciliation to process a large volume of bank statements or to automate the reconciliation process.

Set up the following before performing automatic bank statement reconciliation:

Description
Define banks, branches and accounts to keep track of all bank accounts in one place.
Use to parse inbound addenda and other fields into more granular constituent fields. A parse rule set is associated with a bank account and used as reference data for the parsing batch job or scheduled process.
Extend or modify existing delivered transaction codes or create transaction codes as required. Transaction codes must match your bank's transaction code.
Based on the payment method, identify the transaction types for Payables and Receivables and provide a description.
Use Reconciliation matching rules to determine how to match bank statement lines to system transactions.
Use tolerance rules to specify date, amount and percentage tolerances that prevent or warn when reconciliation is a breach of a defined tolerance.
Consists of one or more matching rules and tolerance rules. They must be prioritized or sequenced in the order in which they must be executed. Manage Bank Statement Reconciliation Rule Sets page
Use to identify unreconciled or external bank statement lines, and create an account for a transaction. For example, bank fees and interest.
Customize predefined accounting rules for external entry transactions.

To start the autoreconciliation process you must:

- Create a matching rule set and assign it to the bank account you want to use for autoreconciliation.
- Submit the Autoreconciliation process in the Bank Statements and Reconciliation page.
- Review the unreconciled and reconciled lines. You can either perform manual reconciliation or resubmit the autoreconciliation process from the Bank Statements and Reconciliation work area.
- Review reconciliation exceptions from the Review Exception page.
- Use the Mark Reviewed feature to prevent the accidental reversal of the reconciliation of a reconciled bank statement.



Related Topics

Tolerance Rules: Overview

Bank Statement Transaction Creation Rules: Overview

Reconciliation Rules Sets: Overview

· Reconciliation Matching Rules: Explained

Reconciliation Exceptions: Overview

A reconciliation exception occurs when the autoreconciliation program cannot find an application transaction to match with a particular bank statement line.

Exceptions are classified as the following:

- **Ambiguous**: This exception occurs when either there is more than one application transactions that could match to the line or the transaction could match to more than one statement line.
- **Date**: This exception occurs when a system transaction meets all the matching criteria except the date of the transaction is out of the tolerance range.
- **Amount**: This exception occurs when a system transaction meets all of the matching criteria except the amount of the transaction is outside the tolerance range

Automatic Reconciliation Exceptions

For each one to one automatic reconciliation rule, exceptions are looked for in the following order:

- 1. Ambiguous
- 2. Date
- 3. Amount

If an exception type is found for a given bank statement line the program stops looking for other types of exceptions using the same rule.

The exceptions are presented to you in the context of the bank statement line so the appropriate matching system transaction can be selected and reconciled.

If an application transaction is an exception to more than one bank statement line it can only be selected to reconcile with one of the statement lines.

Related Topics

Reconciliation Rules Sets: Overview

Tolerance Rules: Overview

Reconciliation Matching Rules: Explained



Bank Statement Processing and Troubleshooting: Overview

The results of the Bank Statement Processing program are displayed in the Bank Statements and Reconciliation work area if a problem is encountered.

The **Processing Errors and Warnings** region displays the following statuses:

Status	Explanation
Load Error	This status is assigned at the file level. A file fails with load errors for the following two reasons: An error in fetching the data or an error parsing the data and populating the interface tables. Such errors typically arise when the data is not compliant with its standard.
Import Error	This status is assigned at both statement level and file level. An import error at statement level indicates that the data was populated in the interface and loaded successfully but some functional validations have failed. Example: Duplicate bank statement or a transaction code not set up. An import error at file level implies that there exists at least one statement in that file that failed with an import error.
Import Warning	This status is assigned at the statement level. Statements with Import Warning imply that this statement has been imported without any errors, but the program encountered some functional validation failures which are harmless enough not to stop the import.

Depending on the status of the file or the statement and the associated issue you can use the Retry icon to restart the program from where it failed in its last run. The following table explains the different retry options available:

Status	Fields on the Retry Dialog	Action on Program Resubmission
Load Error	If the file failed during the fetch phase (no hyperlink on File ID), all the parameters that were specified during program submission are available in the dialog. The parameters can then be updated and program resubmitted again.	The program starts all over again from the fetch phase.
Load Error	If the file failed during the load phase (hyperlink on the File ID). Since the file is already fetched, the parameters associated with fetching the file are not shown; rather only the Format parameter is shown. In case a wrong value for Format is specified in the earlier run, it can be corrected here and the program resubmitted again.	The program starts from the load phase. The program attempts to load the already fetched data file using the format specified.
Import Error	Import error at file level; no fields are available on retry dialog.	The program starts the import phase for all the statements that filed with import errors under that file.
Import Error	Import error at statement level. If a statement fails with Duplicate Bank Account error then the dialog shows the bank account field. The correct bank account can be selected and program resubmitted again.	The program starts the import phase for that particular statement, using the updated bank account. The program starts the import phase for that particular statement.



Status	Fields on the Retry Dialog	Action on Program Resubmission
Import Error	Import error at statement level, for all other import errors, no fields are available on retry dialog.	The program starts the import phase for that particular statement, using the updated bank account. The program starts the import phase for that particular statement.

The following list of common issues and solutions can be used to troubleshoot the Bank Statement Processing program:

Issue	Solution
The program has been run and successfully completes but does not appear on the Manage Bank Statements page.	Check the Bank Statements and Reconciliation work area to verify if any processing errors have been reported for your bank statement.
The program has reported a load error for your file and you realize that the wrong file was processed and want to correct the error.	If the file was fetched (a hyperlink appears on the File ID field), you must purge the file to load the correct one. If the file was not fetched (no hyperlink on the File ID field), you can restart the program using the Retry option.
The program has reported a load error for your file and the file was fetched. You have figured out the problem in the data file and want to retry the program. Can you process the edited file?	No. If you reprocess a data file that has been fetched in the application, then you have to resubmit the program Once a file is fetched, subsequent retry on that file does not recall the data file from its original source.
You have processed a data file where some statements imported successfully, but some failed. The failures were because of an error from the bank. They have sent the corrected file, but the file contains the other statements data that was successfully imported. What is the impact if the file is processed again?	You can process the same file without any problem. The program has the capability to detect duplicate bank statements and it marks those statements as Import Error.
A transaction or balance code A in the data file appears as B after the import. Why?	Verify if there is a code mapping defined for A that maps it to B.
A new code map group has been defined but it does not seem to be working.	Make sure the new code map group is assigned to the Format in Oracle Fusion Payments.
The program reports an import error if a transaction code is not defined, but does not report or give a warning if a balance code is missing for balances. What happens to the balance codes?	Such balances are imported by the program and they appear in the bank statements user interface. However, the balance description is empty because they are not defined in the application.
After import, some balance records have an empty balance description.	Verify if the balance codes for the balance records are defined in the balance code lookup.



Issue	Solution
The program indicates that a transaction code is not defined. Should a code map or a transaction code be defined?	If an existing internal code serves the same purpose as the new code, you can create a code map associating the new code with the existing code. If you use the existing transaction code, then you must define the transaction code.

Related Topics

Parse Rule Sets: Overview

Setting Up Formats: Explained

Setting Up a Payment System: Explained

Transmission Configuration: Explained

Manually Reconciling a Bank Statement: Explained

Manual bank statement reconciliation involves selecting bank statement lines and system transactions to be reconciled together. During reconciliation if a system transaction has not been cleared the reconciliation process clears the transaction first, and then reconciles it. Oracle Fusion Cash Management supports manual reconciliation for all matching scenarios; one to one, one to many, many to one, and many to many. You are allowed to reconcile across bank statements from the same bank account.

Banks sometimes make mistakes by depositing or withdrawing incorrect amounts to bank accounts. These bank errors show up on bank statements, along with the corrections and adjustments to those errors. Banks resolve errors using two methods: reversal and adjustment.

Reconciling Corrections and Adjustments to Bank Errors

Correcting bank errors using the reversal and adjustment method are described in the following example:

A check was generated for \$100.00, but the bank recorded this payment as \$10.00 by mistake. On your bank statement, you see an entry of a \$10.00 payment.

Using the reversal method, the bank reverses the whole error transaction amount so that the error entry and the reversal entry net out to zero. Then, the bank makes another transaction entry for the correct transaction amount. In this example, a reversal entry of a \$10.00 receipt is created to offset the original error entry. An additional correction entry is created as a \$100.00 payment. With the reversal method, the error and reversal statement lines as well as the added correction entry line should all be reconciled to the check transaction.

Using the adjustment method, the bank simply creates an additional transaction entry to make up for the difference between the original transaction amount and the error entry. In this example, the bank generates an additional adjustment entry of a \$90.00 payment. The adjusted amount of \$90.00 is the difference between the original error amount of the \$10.00 payment and the correct amount of the \$100.00 payment. With the adjustment method, the error line and adjustment line should be reconciled to the check transaction.

Related Topics

Tolerance Rules: Overview



External Cash Transactions: Overview

External cash transactions are transactions related to cash activity that has not been recorded within the applications. The four sources of external transactions are:

- Manual Entry
- Import
- Balancing Transactions: Transactions created during reconciliation to record amount differences between the statement line and system transaction that may be due to bank fees, conversion rates, or other charges.
- Bank Statement: The bank statement transaction creation program allows you to configure rules to create transactions from unreconciled statement lines to record items such as bank charges, interest, or other miscellaneous items.

Creating External Cash Transactions Using a Spreadsheet: Explained

Use the Create Transactions in Spreadsheet template for transactions created from external applications and for high volume entries.

Creating External Transactions

Create the external cash transactions by completing the following steps:

- 1. Prepare the data.
- 2. Generate the CSV file.
- 3. Transfer the data.
- 4. Load and import the data.
- 5. Correct import errors as necessary.

Preparing Data

Follow these guidelines when preparing your data in the worksheet:

- Enter the required information for each column. Refer to the tool tips on each column header for detailed instructions
- Do not change the order of the columns in the template
- You can hide or skip the columns you do not use, but do not delete them

Recommended best practices for preparing data:

- Manually enter the external transactions directly into this template
- Alternatively, extract data from external application into a temporary spreadsheet that contains the same columns
 and structure as this template. Then cut and paste the data from the temporary spreadsheet into the template
 Optionally, assign a transaction type to each transaction. Oracle Fusion Cash Management provides the following
 transaction types:

Transaction Type	Meaning
ACH	Automated clearing house



Transaction Type	Meaning
ВКА	Bank adjustment
BKF	Fee
CHK	Check
EFT	Electronic funds transfer
INT	Interest
LBX	Lockbox
MSC	Miscellaneous
ZBA	Zero balancing

Creating and Processing Data

Once the external data has been prepared, proceed with the following steps:

Task	Action	Results
1. Generate the CSV file	Click the Generate CSV File button.	A zip file is created containing the CSV file.
2. Transfer the zip file.	Navigate to Tools > File Import and Export .	Transfers the zip file to the WebCenter document repository.
3. Load and import the data.	Run the program: Load Interface File for Import.	Transfers the data in the zip file from the WebCenter repository.
4. Correct import errors.	Use the Correct Import Errors Spreadsheet to make corrections and repeat the process to upload.	Upon successful completion, the data is imported from the interface table into the external transaction table. If there are errors during the load and import process correct as necessary.



Bank Account Validation by Country: Andorra to Guadeloupe

This outlines the country specific bank account validation rules performed in Oracle Fusion Cash Management. The following countries have country specific validations:

- Andorra
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Columbia
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- Germany
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Guadeloupe

When entering bank accounts, different countries can have certain rules governing the format and content of the following related fields:

- 1. Bank Code
- 2. Branch Number
- 3. Account Number
- 4. Check Digit
- 5. IBAN

Use the **Disable Country Specific Bank Validations** profile option to disable the country-specific validations pertaining to the bank code, branch number, account number, check digit, and IBAN. You can set this profile option at the site, product, or user level. The profile is predefined with a default value of **No** at the site level. If the profile is set to **Yes**, these validations



are not performed. The checks for unique banks, branches, accounts, and the mandatory requirement of bank account number are not affected by this profile.

Andorra

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Australia

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, the length should be either 2 or 3 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Mandatory The combined length of the Branch Number and Bank Code should be 6 numeric characters. Hence, the valid length values (3,4,6) depend upon the Bank Code (3,2,0). This field is labeled as Bank State Branch.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be between 5 to 10 characters. If the account currency is Australian Dollar, account number should be numeric. For foreign currencies, alphanumeric values are allowed
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.



Field F	Rule
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Austria

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalLength should be of 5 numeric characters.
Branch Number	OptionalLength should be of 5 numeric characters.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be between 4 to 11 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 20 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Belgium

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be of 12 numeric characters. It should be in the format 999-999999-99. A check algorithm is applied on the Account Number.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	Mandatory



Field Rule	
•	If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
•	The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN.
•	Length should be 16 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
•	The first 2 characters are letters.
•	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Account Number

- 1. The entered check digitCD1, is the last two digits of the Account Number
- 2. The calculated check digit **CD2**, is derived by concatenating the first two sections of the Account Number and calculating the remainder on dividing this by 97. If the remainder is equal to **0**, then the calculated check digit is taken to be **97**.
- 3. If the entered check digit (CD1) and calculated check digit (CD2) are equal, then the Account Number is valid, else the check has failed.
- **4.** Additionally, if the entered check digit (that is, the last section) is '00', then the Account Number is invalid because the calculated check digit can never be **00** as per the 3rd point.

Example using account number 123-4567890-78

- o The entered check digit (CD1) is '78'. The concatenation of the first two sections gives '1234567890'
- o Divide the result by '97'. 1234567890 / 97 = 12727504
- Derive the remainder. 1234567890 (12727504 * 97) = 2 Therefore CD2 = 2
- Here CD1 <> CD2, therefore the Account Number is not valid.
 In this case, a valid Account Number would be '123456789-02'.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 20 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.



Field	Rule
	The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Brazil

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 3 numeric characters. If the length is less than 3, then it is converted to a 3 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Branch Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 5 numeric characters.
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
Company Code	 Optional. This is entered in the Account Creation form. If entered, length should be a maximum of 15 numeric characters
Secondary Account Reference	This field is labeled as Company Code.
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Bulgaria

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Canada

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	 Optional This field is labeled as Routing Transit Number.
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Columbia

For Colombia, there are no validations for Bank Code, Branch Number, Account Number, or Check Digit fields

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
Tax Payer ID	 Optional Length should be a maximum of 15 numeric characters 14 digits for Tax Payer ID plus the last digit for check digit. It is unique within the country. Cross Validations of Tax Payer ID in Customers, Suppliers, and Companies. If the Tax Payer ID is used by a Customer, Supplier, or a Company, then the Customer name, Supplier name, or the Company name should match with the Bank name. A check digit is applied on the Tax Payer ID.
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Tax Payer ID

The first 15 digits are multiplied by the associated factor.

Factor
71
67
59
53
47
43
41



Digit	Factor
8th	37
9th	29
10th	23
11th	19
12th	17
13th	13
14th	7
15th	3

- 1. These 15 products are added and the sum is divided by 11.
- 2. If the remainder is 1 or 0, then the Check Digit should be 1 or 0 respectively.
- 3. If the remainder is not 1 or 0, then the remainder is subtracted by 11 and that should be the Check Digit.

Croatia

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN.
	 Length should be 21 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Cyprus

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 28 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Czech Republic

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	The first 2 characters are letters.The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Denmark

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Length should be a maximum of 10 numeric characters
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 18 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Estonia

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 20 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	The first 2 characters are letters.The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Finland

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	OptionalIf entered, it should be 6 numeric characters.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be between 8 to 14 numeric characters. A check algorithm is applied on the Account Number.
Check Digit	OptionalIf entered, it should be 1 numeric digit.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 18 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	The first 2 characters are letters.The third and fourth characters are numbers.

If 1st digit of Account Number is:	Check Value Method
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	2
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	1
9	1



Method 1

The check is formed in the following two parts:

- The first part of the check is formed from the first 6 digits of the Account Number. To illustrate, if the account number is 123456789, then the first part of check would be created as 123456.
- The second part of check is formed as an eight digit value, comprising the 8th to 15th digits of the Account Number. If the length is less than 8, then it is converted to an 8 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary. Using the same example, the second part of check would be created as 00000089. check is then formed by concatenating the two parts. So, in our example the check is formed as 12345600000089.

Method 2

The check is formed in the following three parts:

- The first part of the check is formed from the first 6 digits of the Account Number. To illustrate, if the account number is 123456789, then the first part of check would be created as 123456.
- The second part of check is formed as the 8th digit of the Account Number. Using the same example, the second part of check would be created as 8.
- The third part of check is formed as a seven digit value, comprising the 9th to 15th digits of the Account Number.
 If the length is less than 7, then it is converted to a 7 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary. Using the same example, the second part of check would be created as 0000009. The check is then formed by concatenating the three parts. So, in our example the check is formed as 12345680000009.

A computed sum is then calculated based on the value of the check. Different calculations are performed depending on the first two digits of the formed check value.

If the first two digits of the check are '88', then:

• The Finnish government provides the following factor table. The 8th to 13th digits of the check number are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.

Digit	Factor
8th	1
9th	3
10th	7
11th	1
12th	3
13th	7

Example using check number 88345600000089: Multiply the given digits with the given factor.

Digit	Value	Factor	Result
8th Digit	0	1	0



Digit	Value	Factor	Result
OH D: 'I	2	2	
9th Digit	0	3	0
10th Digit	0	7	0
11th Digit	0	7	0
12th Digit	0	3	0
13th Digit	8	7	56
Total			56

So the computed sum for this example is 56.

The test fails unless either of the following applies:

- The 14th digit of the check should equal the value of 10 minus the last digit of the computed sum. For the check value is '88345600000089', the last digit of the computed sum is 6. So 10 6 = 4. So, the 14th digit of the check should equal 4. The test fails here as the 14th digit is 9.
- Both the 14th digit of the check and the last digit of the computed sum are 0. Using the same example, the test fails here as both values are not 0.

If the first two digits of the check are NOT '88', then the computed sum is calculated for each of the first 13 digits by adding the even numbered digits to the following calculated sum for each odd numbered digit:

- Multiply the digit by 2.
- Divide the result by 10.
- From the result add the integer to the remainder.

Example using account number 123456800000089:

Digit	Value	Multiply (a)	Divide (b)	Integer	Remainder	Result
1st	1	2	0.2	0	2	2
2nd	2					2
3rd	3	6	0.6	0	6	6
4th	4					4
5th	5	10	1	1	0	1
6th	6					6
7th	0	16	1.6	1	6	0



Digit	Value	Multiply (a)	Divide (b)	Integer	Remainder	Result
8th	0					0
9th	0	0	0	0	0	0
10th	0					0
11th	0	0	0	0	0	0
12th	0					0
13th	8	16	1.6	1	6	7
Total						28

The computed sum is then converted using the following process, before being used to see if the Account Number is valid:

- 1. Computed sum is added to 9.
- 2. The result is divided by 10.
- 3. The integer result is multiplied by 10.
- **4.** The result is subtracted by the original computed sum.

So the computed sum '282 is converted to '2' as:

- **1.** 28 + 9 = 37
- 2. 37/10 = 3.7. Integer result therefore = 3
- **3.** 3 * 10 = 30
- **4.** 30 28 = 2

This number is then compared to the 14th digit of the Account Number. If it matches, then the test is passed, else it is failed.

In our example, the test fails as the 14th digit of the account number is 9. If the 14th digit had been 2, then the test would have been passed.

France

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 5 numeric characters. If the length is less than 5, then it is converted to a 5 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Branch Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 5 numeric characters.



Field I	Rule
	 If the length is less than 5, then it is converted to a 5 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 11 numeric characters Special characters and spaces are not allowed
Check Digit	 Optional If entered, length should be a maximum of 2 numeric characters. A check algorithm is applied on the check digit.
Account Type	This field is labeled as Deposit Type .
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN.
	 Length should be 27 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Check Digit

A check digit is calculated (CD1) from the Account Number, Bank Code, and Branch Number in the following manner. This is then used as the basis for the check digit validity test.

CDI

For the check algorithm, the digits of the Account Number entered as characters A to Z. are converted to numeric values, the French government provides the following conversion table:



Value	Conversion
I, R, Z	9

Example using account number A1234567890:

The letter A is converted by applying the above table to 1, so the account number becomes 11234567890.

A value for CD1 is formed by joining together the bank fields in the following way:

- The Bank Code is concatenated with Branch Number concatenated to the converted Account Number. To illustrate
 with the Bank Code as 12345, the Branch Number as 67890 and the converted Account Number as 11234567890.
 Then CD1 is created as 123456789011234567890.
- To this concatenated value, 00 is added as a suffix and the resulting value is divided by 97. The remainder obtained as result of this division is then subtracted from 97. The result of this subtraction is the calculated check digit.
- In our example, suffixing 00 gives 12345678901123456789000. Dividing by 97 and deriving the remainder. Mod (12345678901123456789000, 97) = 86 Subtract from 97. 97 - 86 = 11
- If the user entered Check Digit is equal to this calculated value, then the validation is successful.

In the given example, as the user entered check digit is not 11, the check is not valid.

French Guiana

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Germany

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be 8 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be 8 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 10 numeric characters.
Check Digit	 Optional If a value is entered for the check digit, then it must be a single digit and must match the last digit of the Account Number.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Gibraltar

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 23 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Greece

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be of 3 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be of 4 numeric characters.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be between 8 to 16 alphanumeric characters.
Check Digit	OptionalIf a value is entered, then it must be one numeric character.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 27 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	 The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Guadeloupe

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN.
	 Length should be 34 characters. Leading and trailing spaces are ignored. There should be no spaces in the middle.
	The first 2 characters are letters.



Field Rule

• The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Bank Account Validation by Country: Hungary to Norway

This outlines the country-specific bank account validation rules performed in Oracle Fusion Cash Management.

The following countries have country-specific validations:

- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Martinique
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway

When entering bank accounts, different countries can have certain rules governing the format and content of the following related fields:

- 1. Bank Code
- 2. Branch Number
- 3. Account Number
- 4. Check Digit
- 5. IBAN



Use the **Disable Country Specific Bank Validations** profile option to disable the country-specific validations pertaining to the bank code, branch number, account number, check digit, and IBAN. You can set this profile option at the site, product, or user level. The profile is predefined with a default value of **No** at the site level. If the profile is set to **Yes**, these validations are not performed. The checks for unique banks, branches, accounts, and the mandatory requirement of bank account number are not affected by this profile.

Hungary

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 28 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Iceland

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	 Optional If entered, then the length should be of 4 numeric characters. If the length is less than 4, then it is converted to a 4 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be of 4 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 18 numeric characters. If the length is less than 18, then it is converted to an 18 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.



Field	Rule
	A check algorithm is applied on the Account Number.
Check Digit	 Optional If a value is entered for the check digit, then it must be a single digit and must match the seventeenth digit of the Account Number.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 26 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Account Number

1. Check algorithm is performed against the Account Number (from digit 9 to 16). Each of these digits is multiplied with the factors as given in the following table:

Digit	Factor
9th	3
10th	2
11th	7
12th	6
13th	5
14th	4
15th	3
16th	2

These products are added and the sum is divided by 11. The remainder obtained as a result of this division is subtracted from 11 to obtain the calculated check digit. If remainder is 0, then calculated check digit is taken as 0.

This calculated check digit should match the entered check digit (seventeenth digit of the Account Number), else the Account Number is not valid.

Ireland

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be of 6 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be of 6 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 8 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the
	middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Israel

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryIf entered, the length should be a maximum 2 numeric characters
Branch Number	MandatoryLength should be 3 numeric characters.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be 9 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Italy

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 5 numeric characters.
Branch Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 5 numeric characters.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters. If the length is less than 12, then it is converted to a 12 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Check Digit	 Optional If entered, length should be a single alphabetic character and a check algorithm is applied on the Check Digit.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 27 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Check Digit

The check digit is used to validate against the Bank Code, Branch Number, and Account Number. These are concatenated to obtain a 22 character string.

Each character is assigned a value depending upon whether the character is in an odd position or an even position in the string as given in the following table:

Even Position Values	Odd Position Values
A/0 = 0	A/0 = 1
B/1 = 1	B/1 = 0
C/2 = 2	C/2 = 5
D/3 = 3	D/3 = 7
E/4 = 4	E/4 = 9



	Odd Position Values
F/5 = 5	F/5 = 13
G/6 = 6	G/6 = 15
H/7 = 7	H/7 = 17
1/8 = 8	1/8 = 19
J/9 = 9	J/9 = 21
K = 10	K = 2
L = 11	L = 4
M = 12	M = 18
N = 13	N = 20
O = 14	O = 11
P = 15	P = 3
Q = 16	Q = 6
R = 17	R = 8
S = 18	S = 12
T = 19	T = 14
U = 20	U = 16
V = 21	V = 10
W = 22	W = 22
X = 23	X = 25
Y = 24	Y = 24
Z = 25	Z = 23

The first character on the left is an odd position. The values assigned are added up and the sum is divided 26.



The remainder obtained as a result of this division is converted into an alphabet as given in the following table:

Transformation Algorithm

Calculation	Calculation	Calculation
0 = A	9 = J	18 = S
1 = B	10 = K	19 = T
2 = C	11 = L	20 = U
3 = D	12 = M	21 = V
4 = E	13 = N	22 = W
5 = F	14 = O	23 = X
6 = G	15 = P	24 = Y
7 = H	16 = Q	25 = Z
8 = I	17 = R	

This value should be the same as the user entered check digit or else the Check Digit validation fails.

Japan

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryLength should be 4 numeric characters
Alternate Bank Name	Optional
Branch Number	MandatoryLength should be 3 numeric characters.
Alternate Branch Name	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Account Type	Mandatory



Field	Rule This field is labeled as Deposit Type .
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Kuwait

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, the length should be a maximum of 4 characters.
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 21 characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Latvia

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 21 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Liechtenstein

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 21 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Lithuania

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 20 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Luxembourg

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be 3 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be 3 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be 13 alphanumeric characters.
Check Digit	 Optional If entered, then the length should be 2 numeric characters
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 20 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the
	middle are not removed.The first 2 characters are letters.The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Malta

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 31 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Martinique

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Mauritius

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 30 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Mayotte

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Mexico

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	Optional
Secondary Account Reference	 Optional If entered: Should be of 18 digits Should be numeric

Monaco

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Montenegro

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Netherlands

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	 Mandatory Two types of account numbers are validated: If the bank account number is numeric and consists of one of the following then bank account will be considered as Post or Giro Account. length is 7 digits or less, or prefixed with 000, or prefixed with P or G There is no check digit validation for Post or Giro accounts.



Field	 For other account numbers, the length should be between 9 and 10 numeric characters. A check algorithm is applied on the Account Number.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 18 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Non-Post or Giro Account Number

- 1. If the length is less than 10, then it is converted to a 10 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
- 2. The Netherlands government provides the following factor table for each of the 10 digits:

Digit	Factor
1st	10
2nd	9
3rd	8
4th	7
5th	6
6th	5
7th	4
8th	3
9th	2
10th	1

These are multiplied and the sum of the products is calculated 4.

If the result so obtained is perfectly divisible by 11 (that is, no remainder on division by 11), then the test is successful, otherwise the account number entered is not valid.



New Zealand

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryLength should be 2 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Mandatory Length should be 4 numeric characters. This field is labeled Bank State Branch.
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
Description	This field is labeled Reference .
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Norway

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be of 11 numeric characters. A check algorithm is applied on the Account Number, if the 5th and 6th digits of the account number are not 00.
	For example, for Account Number, 1234001234 , the check algorithm will not be applied but for Account Number 02056439653, the check algorithm will be applied as outlined below.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	Mandatory



Field	Rule	
	•	If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	•	The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 15 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Account Number

- **1.** The check digit is set as the last (that is, the 11th digit) of the Account Number. For example, if the account number is 02056439653, then the check digit is set to 3.
- **2.** The Norwegian government provides the following factor table:

Factor
5
4
3
2
7
6
5
4
3
2

The first ten digits of the account number are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.

3. Example using account number 02056439653:

Multiply each digit with the given factor.

	Value Factor Result
1st 0 5 0	0 5 0



Digit	Value	Factor	Result
2nd	2	4	8
3rd	0	3	0
4th	5	2	10
5th	6	7	42
6th	4	6	24
7th	3	5	15
8th	9	4	36
9th	6	3	18
10th	5	2	10
Total			163

So the computed sum for this example is 163.

- **4.** The computed sum is then added to the check digit. In the above example, 163 + 3 = 166.
- **5.** Divide the result by 11. 166 / 11 = 156.
- **6.** Derive the remainder. 166 (11 * 15) = 1.
- 7. If the remainder is '0', then the validation is successful, else the check fails.
- **8.** In the given example, the check fails the Account Number as the remainder is 1. If the 11th digit of the Account Number was 2 (that is, the check digit would be 2), then the remainder would be 165 (11 * 15) = 0 and the check on the Account Number would be successful.



Bank Account Validation by Country: Poland to the United States

This outlines the country specific bank account validation rules performed in Oracle Fusion Cash Management.

The following countries have country specific validations:

- Poland
- Portugal
- Reunion
- Romania
- Saint Barthelemy
- Saint Martin
- Saint Pierre and Miguelon
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Serbia and Montenegro
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States

When entering bank accounts, different countries can have certain rules governing the format and content of the following related fields:

- 1. Bank Code
- 2. Branch Number
- 3. Account Number
- 4. Check Digit
- 5. IBAN



Use the **Disable Country Specific Bank Validations** profile option to disable the country-specific validations pertaining to the bank code, branch number, account number, check digit, and IBAN. You can set this profile option at the site, product, or user level. The profile is predefined with a default value of **No** at the site level. If the profile is set to **Yes**, these validations are not performed. The checks for unique banks, branches, accounts, and the mandatory requirement of bank account number are not affected by this profile.

Poland

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, the length should be of 8 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, the length should be of 8 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 28 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the
	middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Portugal

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryLength should be of 4 numeric characters.
Branch Number	MandatoryLength should be of 4 numeric characters.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 11 numeric characters.
Check Digit	OptionalLength should be of 2 numeric characters.



Field	Rule • If entered, a check algorithm is applied on the Check Digit.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 25 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Check Digit

- A check digit is formed (CD1) from the Bank Code, Branch Number, and Account Number by concatenating the three numbers.
- For example, using Bank Code 1234, Branch Number 5678, and Account Number 12345678901. Then CD1 is set as 1234567812345678901.
- The Portuguese government provides the following factor table:

Digit	Factor
1st	73
2nd	17
3rd	89
4th	38
5th	62
6th	45
7th	53
8th	15
9th	50
10th	5
11th	49
12th	34
13th	81



Digit	Factor
14th	76
15th	27
16th	90
17th	9
18th	30
19th	3

The nineteen digits of the created check digit (CD1) are multiplied by the associated factor. The multiple sum is then calculated by summing the totals.

Example using the above value for CD1:

Digit	Value	Factor	Result
1st	1	73	73
2nd	2	17	34
3rd	3	89	267
4th	4	38	152
5th	5	62	310
6th	6	45	270
7th	7	53	371
8th	8	15	120
9th	1	50	50
10th	2	5	10
11th	3	49	147
12th	4	34	136
13th	5	81	405



Digit	Value	Factor	Result
14th	6	76	456
15th	7	27	189
16th	8	90	720
17th	9	9	81
18th	0	30	0
19th	1	3	3
Total			3794

- Divide the result by 97. 3794 / 97 = 39
- Derive the remainder. 3794 (39 * 97) = 11
- CD1 is then derived by subtracting the remainder from 97. 97 11 = 86. So for this example CD1 = 86
- If the calculated value for CD1 is not the same as the user entered check digit, then the check digit fails the validation. In the given example, unless the user entered check digit is 86, the validation will fail.

Reunion

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN
	 Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	 The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Romania

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Saint Barthelemy

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Saint Martin (French Section)

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Saudi Arabia

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule		
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be a maximum of 4 characters		
Branch Number	Optional		
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 25 characters.		
Check Digit	Optional		
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN 		
	 Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers. 		

Serbia

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Serbia and Montenegro

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Singapore

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	MandatoryLength should be 4 numeric characters.
Branch Number	MandatoryLength should be 3 numeric characters.
Account Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 12 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the rules below apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Slovakia

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Slovenia

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length cannot be more than 19 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right.
	 Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.



Spain

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 4 numeric characters. If the bank code is less than 4 digits, then it is converted to a 4 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Branch Number	 Mandatory Length should be a maximum of 4 numeric characters. If the bank code is less than 4 digits, then it is converted to a 4 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be 10 numeric characters.
Check Digit	 Optional If entered, length should be a maximum of 2 numeric characters. A check algorithm is applied on the Check Digit.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	 The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Check Digit

Two check digits are calculated, CD1 from the Bank Code and Branch Number and CD2 from Account Number in the following manner; these are then used as the basis for the check digit validity test:

CD1

1. For the Bank Code, the Spanish government provides the following factor table:

Digit	Factor
1st	4
2nd	8
3rd	5
4th	10



The four digits of the Bank Code are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.

Example using Bank Code '1234':

Multiply each digit with the given factor.

| Digit Value Factor Result |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1st | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 2nd | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| 3rd | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| 4th | 4 | 10 | 40 |
| Total | | | 75 |

So the computed sum for this example is 75.

2. For the Branch Number, the Spanish government provides the following factor table:

Digit	Factor
1st	9
2nd	7
3rd	3
4th	6

The four digits of the Branch Number are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.

Example using Branch Number '5678':

Multiply each digit with the given factor.

Digit	Value	Factor	Result
1st	5	9	45
2nd	6	7	42
3rd	7	3	21



Digit	Value	Factor	Result
4th	8	6	48
Total			156

So the computed sum for this example is 156.

- **3.** The computed sums from both the Bank Code and Branch Number calculations are then summed up. From the above example, it is 75 + 156 = 231.
- **4.** Divide the result by 11.

231 / 11 = 21

5. Derive the remainder

231 - (11 * 21) = 0.

6.CD1 is then derived by subtracting the remainder from 11. If difference is 11, then CD1 is 0 and if difference is 10, then CD1 is 1 11 - 0 = 11. So for this example, **CD1 = 11 = 0**.

CD2

1. For the Account Number, the Spanish government provides the following factor table:

Digit	Factor
1st	1
2nd	2
3rd	4
4th	8
5th	5
6th	10
7th	9
8th	7
9th	3
10th	6

The ten digits of the bank number are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.



Example using account number '1234567890':

Multiply each digit with the given factor.

Digit	Value	Factor	Result
1st	1	1	1
2nd	2	2	4
3rd	3	4	12
4th	4	8	32
5th	5	5	25
6th	6	10	60
7th	7	9	63
8th	8	7	56
9th	9	3	27
10th	0	6	0
Total			280

So the computed sum for this example is 280.

2. Divide the result by 11

280 / 11 = 25

3. Derive the remainder.

280 - (11 * 25) = 5

4. CD2 is then derived by subtracting the remainder from 11. 11 - 5 = 6. So for this example **CD2 = 6**.

Check Digit Validity Test

The value in the user entered check digit field is compared to the calculated CD1 and CD2 using the following checks, if both of the checks are true, then the validation is unsuccessful.

Check	Description
1	CD1 is compared to the first digit of the entered check digit field.
2	CD2 is compared to the second digit of the entered check digit field.



Check	Description

Example of the test using the previously calculated CD1 and CD2:

Where CD1 = 0 and CD2 = 6 and suppose the user entered Check Digit Value is '05'. As CD2 does not match, the check digit is invalid.

Sweden

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be between 4 to 5 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be between 4 to 5 numeric characters. If the Bank Code and Branch Number are entered, then both values must match.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 16 numeric characters.
Check Digit	OptionalLength should be a single numeric character.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing.
	 The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN
	 Length should be 24 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	 The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Switzerland

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	 Optional If entered, then the length should be between 3 to 5 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Optional If entered, then the length should be between 3 to 9 numeric characters.
Account Number	Mandatory



Field	Rule • Length should be a maximum of 17 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
Account Type	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 21 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed: IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN Length should be 19 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters.
	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Tunisia

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Turkey

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	Mandatory.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed, IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 26 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

United Arab Emirates

Validation Rules



The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, the length should be a maximum of 4 characters.
Branch Number	Optional
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 21 characters.
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length should be 23 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The first 2 digits is AE, followed by 21 alphanumeric digits (format: AE + 21 digits).

United Kingdom

Validation Rules

Field	Rule
Bank Code	OptionalIf entered, then the length should be 6 numeric characters.
Branch Number	 Mandatory It is unique within the country. Length should be a maximum of 6 numeric characters. If the length is less than 6, then it is converted to a 6 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary. This field is labeled as Sort Code.
Account Number	MandatoryLength should be a maximum of 8 numeric characters.
Check Digit	Optional
Secondary Account Reference	 Optional If entered, length should be a maximum of 18 characters. This field is labeled as Building Society Roll Number.
IBAN	 Mandatory If the IBAN is not entered, a warning message is displayed, IBAN has not been entered. This bank account is defined in a country that requires IBAN for payment processing. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN.



Field	Rule	
		Length should be 22 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed.
	•	The first 2 characters are letters.
	•	The third and fourth characters are numbers.

United States

Validation Rules

The fields are checked for validity by adopting the following rules:

Field	Rule
Bank Code	Optional.
Branch Number	 This field is labeled as Routing Transit Number. Length should be a maximum of 9 numeric characters. If the length is less than 9, then it is converted to a 9 digit number by prefixing it with as many leading zeroes as is necessary. Note that on padding the number to 9 digits, the first 8 digits cannot be all zeroes. For example, 001 and 000007 are invalid Routing Transit Numbers because on padding to 9 digits, they become - 000000001, 000000007, and thus having 8 leading zeroes. A check algorithm is applied on the Routing Transit Number.
Account Number	Mandatory
Check Digit	Optional
IBAN	 Optional, if entered, the below rules apply. The module-97 rule is used to calculate the validity of the IBAN. Length cannot be more than 34 characters. Spaces are removed from the left and right. Spaces in the middle are not removed. The first 2 characters are letters. The third and fourth characters are numbers.

Check Algorithm for Routing Transit Number

- 1. The ninth digit of the Number field is used to represent the Check Digit.
- 2. A calculated Check Digit is computed from the remaining 8 digits using Modulus 10 algorithm.
- **3.** Multiply each digit in the Routing Transit Number by a weighting factor. The weighting factors for each digit areas given in the following table:

Digit	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Factor	3	7	1	3	7	1	3	7

• The digits of the Routing Transit Number are multiplied by the associated factor. The computed sum is then calculated by summing the totals.



• Subtract the sum from the next highest multiple of 10. The result is the calculated Check Digit. This should be the same as the 9th digit of the Branch Number or Routing Transit Number; otherwise the Branch Number or Routing Transit Number is invalid.

For Example:

Routing Number	0	7	6	4	0	1	2	5	Total
Multiply by	3	7	1	3	7	1	3	7	
Sum	0	49	6	12	0	1	6	35	= 109

So the Check Digit = 1 (110 minus 109).

In this example, the Routing Transit Number 076401251 passes validation.

FAQs for Manage Bank Statements

How can I use social networking to address any reconciliation discrepancies?

Use the Social link on the Edit Bank Statement page to invite others to a conversation to address the discrepancies.

For example, you are a cash manager reviewing the unreconciled items on a bank statement. The conversion rate the bank is using is different than what you expect. You need to confirm the conversion rate with the accounts payable manager.

From the Edit Bank Statement page:

- Click Social to open Oracle Social Network. Click the Share button, or click Join if collaboration has already been initiated.
- 2. Create a new related conversation.
- 3. Invite the accounts payable manager to join the conversation.

The accounts payable manager confirms that the conversion rate used by the bank is different than what it should be.

Based on this information, you can manually reconcile the statement line with the payment. The conversation serves as a record for the transaction.

Depending on your job role and permissions, you can access social networking features for the following Oracle Fusion Cash Management activities:

- Bank statement
- External cash transaction

Related Topics

What does social networking have to do with my job?

Cash Positioning and Forecasting



Cash Positioning and Forecasting: Explained

The Oracle Fusion Cash Management Cash Positioning and Forecasting provide solutions to accurately report cash balances and position. This enables managers to make cash flows decisions such as investing and borrowing in a timely manner. It also effectively reports cash forecast information from different sources to help manage the cash requirements of the organization.

You have the flexibility to create detailed cash position and forecast reports by using SMART View and financial reports to meet reporting requirements. Use the setups in Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager (FSM) to specify the requirements.

Sources and Scheduled Processes

You have visibility to a variety of sources available in the Essbase, such as invoices, receipts, and payment. Scheduled processes are designed to streamline the extraction and import of cash flow data from multiple applications such as:

- Oracle Fusion Accounts Payable (AP)
- Oracle Fusion Accounts Receivables (AR)
- Oracle Fusion Payroll
- Oracle Fusion Cash Management External Cash Transactions
- Cash Management Bank Statements

The following ESS programs are used to create your cash position:

- Cash Position Data Extraction: This program streamlines the extraction of Fusion data from all relevant sources. The
 Extraction Duration defined in the Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options is used to get historical data.
 Submitting the program locks the following setup pages for Cash Positioning and Forecasting::
 - Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options
 - Manage Cash Positioning and Forecasting Transaction Grouping

All future system transactions will be stored in the cube.

- Cash Position Data Transfer: This program automatically runs after a successful extraction takes place. It maintains
 the Essbase cubes, keeping the data in sync with the transaction data from different applications. The following
 results in successful extraction:
 - o It maintains the Essbase cubes, keeping the data in sync with the transaction data from different applications.
 - Converts amounts in all four currencies stored in the cubes:
 - a. Transaction
 - b. Ledger
 - c. Bank Account
 - d. Reporting
- Cash Position Data Deletion: Use this program to delete the cube prior to making changes to configure the dimensions or reporting options. The following occurs:
 - Deletes data from the interface tables.
 - Deletes the Cash Positioning cubes.
 - Unlocks the Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options and the Manage Cash Positioning and Forecasting Transaction Grouping setup pages for Cash Positioning and Forecast:



Troubleshooting Conversion Rates

Warning Status:

- 1. Review the failed transactions reported in the ValidationErrors.txt log file.
- 2. Enter or correct the conversion rates for the failed transactions.
- 3. Resubmit the Cash Position Extraction Job process.
- 4. Review the status for the Cash Position Data Extraction and the Cash Position Data Transfer processes.
- **5.** Review log files for any further warnings or errors.

Bank Statements

- If conversion rate is not defined for a specific bank statement date or booking date, the application searches backwards up to 1 year to find the closest conversion rate to use.
- For converting the bank account amount to the ledger amount, the application uses the Accounting Conversion Rate Type (GL_CUR_EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE) defined in the bank account setup for the corresponding bank account.
- For converting the bank account amount to the reporting amount, the application uses the default conversion type defined at Currency Rates Manager.

System Transactions

- If the conversion rate is not defined for a specific transaction date, the application searches backwards, up to 1 year
 to find the closest conversion rate.
- For converting the transaction amount to the bank account amount the Bank Exchange Rate Type (BANK_EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE) from the bank account that corresponds to the transaction used.
- For converting the transaction amount to the ledger amount, the application uses the conversion rate defined for the transaction.
- For converting the transaction amount to the reporting amount, the application uses the default conversion type defined in the Currency Rates Manager.
- Note: If the rate cannot be found, the default conversion type defined in the Currency Rates Manager is used.

Cash Positioning and Forecasting Solution Components

The following is used to create your cash position and forecast:

- Essbase cube: This component stores the actual transaction data sources such as AP payments, AR receipts, and Payroll payments. This multidimensional database system stores the actual system data; bank statements and transactions.
- SMART View and Excel: Is used to view the generated cash positioning and forecasting reports. You can drill
 down to view the transaction details by selecting the data cell from SMART View. The drill through is available from
 specified individual data cells. Cash Management delivers predefined drill through reports, but you have the ability to
 create your own.
 - Note: To run Cash Position reports successfully, install a Smart View plug-in later than the 11.1.2.5.500 version on the certified browsers Internet Explorer or Firefox.
- Interface tables: Are created to allow the extraction of data from the various sources before transferring them to the Essbase cube.
- ADF User Interface: The Bank Statement page enable view both intraday and prior-day bank statements.



• ESS Job: The program is created to support loading of data from different sources to the Essbase cube. Sources such as the bank statement and transactions from AP payments, AR receipts, and Payroll payments. The existing Bank statement loader and import program supports loading and importing prior and intraday bank statements.

Setups in Functional Setup Manager

Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options

You define the extraction duration of the transaction data in Essbase. You can also define reporting options such as:

- the currency for cash balances.
- the balance code to use from the bank statement in cash balances.

Manage Cash Positioning and Forecasting Transaction Grouping Setup

You create transaction grouping (transaction cube dimensions). You can create configurable dimensions to the transaction cube, in addition to the core dimensions delivered by Cash Management.

- The configurable dimensions are available in Smart View for you to build custom reports.
- Dimensions available out of the box include Bank, Legal Entity, Currency, Currency Type, Transaction Type, Source
 of the Transaction (Bank Statements, AP Invoices, Payroll, AP Payments, AR Invoices, AR Receipts, External
 Transactions), Reconciliation Status of the transaction, Time, and Flow indicator for the bank statement line.
- Design your configurable cube dimensions to meet the different reporting requirements for your organization.

Related Topics

Setting Up Cash Positioning and Forecasting: Explained

Cash Positioning: Explained

Cash positioning is the planning tool to view your daily cash position. Project your cash needs and evaluate your company liquidity position. The daily cash positions are based on actual cash flows from data sources such as bank statements and external transactions.

You can generate a daily cash position based on the following dimensions:

- Currency Type: Reporting, Accounting, Transaction currency, and Ledger currency
- Currency
- Flow Indicator
- Reconciliation Status
- Bank Name and Bank Account Name
- Legal Entity
- Region and Legal Entity
- Application
- Source
- Type: Balance and Transaction
- Time



ESSBASE and SMART View

The Essbase cube is used for generating the cash position such as the following:

- Bank statements
- Transaction data from external transactions

You can view or manipulate the data from the Essbase cube in Excel using SMART View. The cash positions generated in SMART View enable you to analyze the data easily and quickly. You can expand on the inflow and outflow summarized amounts and drill down to view the details of the source transaction.

Note: To run Cash Position reports successfully, install a Smart View plugin later than the 11.1.2.5.500 version on the certified browsers Internet Explorer or Firefox.

Balance Types

Banks can report different types of balances on the bank statements. You have the option to select which type of balances you want to use in SMART View as the opening balance in the cash position. Examples of the Balance Types are:

- Opening ledger balance
- Opening available balance
- Opening 1 day and 2- day float
- Closing ledger balance
- Closing available balance
- Closing 1 day and 2- day float

Related Topics

Setting Up Cash Positioning and Forecasting: Explained

Cash Forecasting: Points to Consider

Prior to cash forecasting, cash positioning is usually performed on a daily basis by every cash management or treasury department. The goal of the cash position is to estimate with an acceptable degree of confidence the projected closing bank account balances. In doing so, cash forecasting decisions such as investing and borrowing, can be made in a timely manner.

Considerations

Consider the following when determining your investing or borrowing situations:

- Cash Forecasting: Is the estimation of cash position on the basis of sources that affect cash position such as: AP, AR, Payroll, and external transactions.
- Prior Day Bank Statement: Statement or statements sent by the bank indicating previous day banking activity, cash transactions such as deposits or withdrawals, and account balances.

Related Topics

Setting Up Cash Positioning and Forecasting: Explained



The Cash Management Dashboard: Overview

Oracle Fusion Cash Management provides a dashboard for you to easily review and drill down to activity in the application. The following is an overview of the five available infolets on the dashboard:

- 1. Cash Balance: Displays the overall cash balance of the company across all its bank accounts.
- 2. Unreconciled: Compares the total month-to-date unreconciled statement line amount against the system transaction amount.
- 3. At Risk: Presents the overall deficit amount for the bank accounts with balances below their target balances, and the number of bank accounts below target. You can click the Expanded View to view the balance and deficit for each bank account.
- 4. 5 Day Forecast: Displays a bar graph representing the forecast of the overall cash balances for the next 5 days.
- 5. Missing Statements: Indicates the number of bank accounts with missing bank statements.

Preparing a Cash Position

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to prepare and review a cash position.

Creating a Cash Forecast Using Smart View

Watch: This video tutorial shows you how to create and view a cash forecast for bank accounts.

Making an Ad Hoc Payment: Explained

The Manage Ad Hoc Payments page is used to transfer ad hoc funds from an internal bank account to an external payee bank account. Ad hoc payments may require an approval process prior to processing the payment. Processing the payment goes through formatting validation prior to transmission.

The following table lists the elements for making an ad hoc payment and the possible statues that may result with actions to take to correct issues.

Field Name	Required	Description
Payment Number	Yes, the payment reference is generated by the application.	The unique payment reference number.
Payment Number	Yes	The bank account initiating the payment.
Payee	Yes	Name of the payee.
Payee Account	Yes	The payee bank account receiving the payment.



Field Name	Required	Description
Payment Date	Yes	Date of payment, application date defaults.
Amount	Yes	Amount to pay.
Currency	Yes	Payment currency.
Status		Status of the payment. Valid values are: Pending Approval Approved Rejected Validated Invalid Settlement in Process Failed Completed Voided

The Payment Status can be either nonactionable or actionable. The following table lists the possible statuses:

Nonactionable Status	Description
Formatted	The payment has been formatted but transmission is not needed.
Transmitted	The payment has been formatted and transmitted.
Terminated	The payment has been terminated by the user.

Actionable Status	Description
Pending action to address document validation errors.	Correction or missing data needed.
Pending action to address payment validation errors	Correction or missing data needed.
Failed validation and pending action	Correction or missing data needed.
Formatted and ready for transmission	Passed validation and ready to be transmitted.
Failed formatting and pending action	Correction or missing data needed.
Transmission failed	Correction or missing data needed.



Note: Cash Management calls the Resolve Document Validation Errors in Oracle Fusion Payment page to let you resolve issues encountered during the payment process request.

Related Topics

- Resolving Payment File Validation Errors: Critical Choices
- Resolving Payment File Transmission Failures: Critical Choices

Transferring Funds Between Bank Accounts: Explained

Use the Manage Bank Account Transfers page to manage fund transfers between two internal bank accounts. The list below provides the elements for:

- Payment status
- Bank account information
- · Payment status details

Manage Bank Account Transfers Table:

Display Name	Description			
Transfer Number	Unique bank account transfer reference that is system generated.			
From Account	The bank account that initiates the transfer.			
To Account	The bank account receiving the transfer.			
Transfer Date	Date of transfer.			
Amount	Amount to transfer.			
Currency	Currency of the amount transferred.			
Status	Status of the bank account transfer. Valid values are: Pending Approval Approved Rejected Validated Invalid Settlement in Process Failed Completed Voided			



Payment Status

The status is a combination of the Payment Process Request and payment file. The payment status can be either nonactionable or actionable. The Action icon is only enabled if the payment status is actionable.

The following tables list the possible statuses:

Nonactionable Status	Description
Formatted	The payment has been formatted but transmission is not needed.
Transmitted	The payment has been formatted and transmitted.
Terminated	The payment has been terminated by the user.

Actionable Status	Description
Pending action to address document validation errors	Correction or missing data needed.
Pending action to address payment validation errors	Correction or missing data needed.
Failed validation and pending action	Correction or missing data needed.
Formatted and ready for transmission	Passed validation and ready to be transmitted.
Failed formatting and pending action	Correction or missing data needed.
Transmission failed	Correction or missing data needed.

Cash Management calls the Resolve Document Validation Errors in Oracle Fusion Payment to let you resolve issues encountered during the payment process request.

Related Topics

- Resolving Payment File Transmission Failures: Critical Choices
- Resolving Payment File Validation Errors: Critical Choices
- Approval Management: Highlights



FAQs for Cash Positioning and Forecasting

Why can't I see the bank accounts for some transactions in the Cash Balances work area?

Cash balances, cash position and cash forecast reports retrieve data from the cash position cube. You must create the cash position cube by running the Cash Position Data Extraction program from the **Scheduled Processes** work area. You can see the bank accounts that affect your cash position after you run the program.

Why are system transactions available but the bank accounts are not displayed on the Cash Balances work area or the Cash Position page?

To accurately predict a cash position, the application requires an official prior day closing balance. Create or import a prior day bank statement with a reported closing balance to see the bank accounts in the Cash Balances work area or the Cash Position page.

How can I change the reporting currency for the Cash Management infolets, Cash Balances work area, and 5 Day Forecast after creating the cash position cube?

If you haven't yet submitted the Cash Position Data Extraction process, you can change the reporting currency in the Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options page.

To change the reporting currency after creating the cash position cube:

- 1. Submit the Cash Position Data Deletion process.
- 2. Change the reporting currency on the Specify Cash Positioning and Forecasting Options page. This field is editable after you delete the data in the cash position cube.
- 3. Click Save.
- **4.** Submit the Cash Position Data Extraction process to extract data to the cube. The Cash Position Data Transfer process runs automatically when you submit the process.

Why does the Cash Position Data Extraction program show error messages for missing conversion rates in the log file?

The cash position cube stores cash position amounts in four currencies:

- Transaction
- Ledger
- Bank account
- Reporting

If the currencies are different, the Cash Position Data Extraction program tries to convert transactions into a compatible currency. If one of the currency rates is missing, the conversion fails and the transaction isn't transferred to the cube resulting in an error message. To avoid conversion failures, add the missing currency conversion rates and rerun the extraction program to transfer the transactions.

When does the accounting for ad hoc payments take place?

Accounting for ad hoc payments occurs when the Create Accounting process is submitted from Cash Management to Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.



External transactions created for ad hoc payments have journal entries created by the process. Only one external transaction is created for the From Bank Account.

Any gain or loss calculation due to different currencies is handled by Subledger Accounting.

Related Topics

- Submitting the Create Accounting Process: Explained
- Transactions Types: Explained

When does the accounting for bank transfers take place?

Accounting for bank transfers occurs when the Create Accounting process is submitted from Cash Management to Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

The bank account transfer creates two external transactions.

- 1. An outflow (payables) external transaction is created for the From Bank Account.
- 2. An inflow (receivables) external transaction is created for the To Bank Account.

Bank account transfers can occur between an intercompany and intracompany.

External transactions created for bank account transfers have journal entries created by the Create Accounting process. Any gain or loss calculation due to different currencies is handled by Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

Related Topics

- Submitting the Create Accounting Process: Explained
- Transactions Types: Explained

Submit Cash Management Reports

Oracle Fusion Cash Management Predefined Reports

Oracle Fusion Cash Management provides predefined reports that are used in the following areas:

- Bank Statements
- Cash Transit
- Reconciling to the General Ledger

Scheduled Processes Work Area

You can schedule and run reports from the **Scheduled Processes** work area in the **Tools** section of the Navigator.

Reports and Analytics Work Area

In some cases, reports are also:

- Accessed from the Reports and Analytics work area in the Tools section of the Navigator or from other work areas
- Opened using links that launch the Oracle Business Intelligence Catalog.



The following tables list the predefined reports by type:

Bank Statement Reports:

Report Name	Description	Parameters (*Required)
Bank Statement Report	Displays the bank statements that are used to analyze balances and transaction details.	*Bank Account*From Statement End Date*To Statement End Date
Bank Statement Analysis Report	Displays bank statements used to analyze balances and transaction details.	

Cash Transit Report

Report Name	Description	Parameters (*Required)
Cash in Transit Report	Lists all transactions for a specific bank account, that have been remitted to the bank but have not been cleared. The report excludes all voided transactions and all reversed transactions with a reversal date on or prior to the As of Date.	*Bank AccountTransaction SourceAs-of Date

Cash to General Ledger Report

Report Name	Description	Parameters (*Required)
Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report	Displays bank statement transactions and general ledger accounting entries that have not been reconciled and can cause discrepancies. The report is used to reconcile bank balances to general ledger cash balances.	*Bank Account*Accounting Period

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

- 1. Click the Schedule New Process button.
- 2. Search the Process Name.
- 3. Enter the parameters.
- **4.** Enter the applicable process options and schedule.
- 5. Click Submit.

Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Pane: Explained
- Data Structure for Analytics: Explained
- Creating and Editing Reports: Explained
- Setting Up the Reports and Analytics Pane: Procedure



Analytics and Reports: Overview

Bank Statement Reports

Cash Management Bank Statement Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Cash Management Bank Statement Report.

Overview

The Cash Management Bank Statement Report displays bank account balances and transaction information for specific bank statements. The following figure is an example of the report:

204 -17621-619BofA nent_7/15/14 22:50 4 4 Description Closing booked Opening booked	Balance Date 7/15/14 7/15/14		Amount 1,026.72 0.00
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7/15/14		1,026.72
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Description Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Closing booked	7/15/14		1,026.72
Operang booned	7710714		0.00
n Transaction Date	Amount	Туре	Reconciliation Status
7/15/14	1.234.00	Check	Unreconciled
	44.56	Check	Reconciled
2:26INV1 7/15/14	55.83	Check	Reconciled
2:30INV2 7/15/14	2,006.96	Check	Reconciled
	1,719.58	Check	Reconciled
7/15/14	1,010.00	Check	Reconciled
7/15/14	-5,044.21	Check	Reconciled
	7/15/14 2:22 INV 7/15/14 2:26 INV1 7/15/14 2:30 INV2 7/15/14 2:33 INV3 7/15/14 7/15/14	7/15/14 1,234.00 2:22 INV 7/15/14 44.56 2:26 INV1 7/15/14 55.83 2:30 INV2 7/15/14 2,006.96 2:33 INV3 7/15/14 1,719.58 7/15/14 1,010.00	7/15/14 1,234.00 Check 2:22 INV 7/15/14 44.56 Check 2:26 INV 7/15/14 55.83 Check 2:30 INV2 7/15/14 2,006.96 Check 2:33 INV3 7/15/14 1,719.58 Check 7/15/14 1,010.00 Check 7/15/14 -5,044.21 Check

Key Insights

The Cash Management Bank Statement Report is used for reviewing activity of a specific bank account.

Report Parameters

The following table describes required process parameters:

Name	Description
Bank Account	The specific bank account used to receive payments and disburse funds.
From Statement End Date	Starting date range of the activities for the account.
To Statement End Date	Ending date range of the activities for the account.



Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Cash Management Bank Statement Report.

FAQ	Answers
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?	Cash ManagerFinancial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Use this report to review the bank statement of a specific bank account over a selected period.
What can I do with this report?	You can use this report to review bank statements and their reconciliation status.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Cash in Transit Reports

Cash in Transit Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the Cash in Transit Report.

Overview

The Cash in Transit Report lists, for a specific bank account, all transactions that have been remitted to the bank but haven't been cleared. The Cash in Transit report excludes the following:

- All voided transactions
- All reversed transactions with a reversal date on or prior to the As of Date



The following figure is an example of the cash in transit report:

ORACLE'			Cash In Transit	Report			7/17/14 8:58 PM 1 of 2
Bank	Bank of America			E	Bank Branch	New York	
Bank Account	CE AP BofA - USE)		Bank Acco	unt Number	10222-17621-0	22
Bank Account Currency	USD						
			Davis and in Tax				
			Payments in Tra	nsit			
Supplier	Payment Date	Maturity Date	Payment Method	Payment Number	Currency	Amount	Bank Account Amount
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	102	USD	23,415.89	23,415.89
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	104	USD	126,584.83	126,584.83
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	106	USD	5,462.55	5,462.55
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	108	USD	11,116.57	11,116.57
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	112	GBP	125.00	250.00
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	114	GBP	12,500.00	25.000.00
Advanced Network Devices	9/28/08		Check	116	GBP	3,270,44	6.540.88
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	211	EUR	6,656.04	66.56
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	212	EUR	3,025.47	30.25
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	213	EUR	7,261.13	72.61
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	214	FUR	5,042.45	50.42
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	215	EUR	2,016.98	20.17
Advanced Network Devices	8/19/13		Electronic	216	EUR	4.033.96	40.34
IBY Foods	1/4/14	_	Check	118	CAD	12,000.00	12,155.94
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	119	CAD	12,600.00	12,763.73
IBY Foods	1/4/14			120	CAD	13,200.00	
			Check	121	CAD		13,371.53
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check			14,400.00	14,587.12
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	122	CAD	15,000.00	15,194.92
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	123	CAD	21,000.00	21,272.89
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	124	CAD	15,600.00	15,802.72
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	125	CAD	16,320.00	16,532.07
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	126	CAD	16,800.00	17,018.31
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	127	CAD	18,720.00	18,963.26
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	128	CAD	12,960.00	13,128.41
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	130	USD	12,000.00	12,000.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	131	USD	12,600.00	12,600.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	132	USD	13,200.00	13,200.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	133	USD	14,400.00	14,400.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	134	USD	19,200.00	19,200.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	135	USD	16,272.00	16,272.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	136	USD	16,800.00	16,800.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	137	USD	17,400.00	17,400.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	138	USD	18,600.00	18,600.00
IBY Foods	1/4/14		Check	139	USD	15,360.00	15,360.00
Advanced Network Devices	7/16/14		Electronic	523	USD	2,360.00	2,360.00
Total Payments			Total Counts	35	5		527,633.97
•					'		
Net Cash In Transit							-527,633.97

Key Insights

The Cash in Transit Report lists the transactions that are created but haven't been cleared as of a specific date.

Report Parameters

The following table describes required process parameters:

Name	Description
Bank Account	The specific bank account used to receive payments and disburse funds.
Transaction Source	The origin of the transaction, such as payables or receivables.
As of Date	The date when the transaction status is checked.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Cash in Transit Report.



FAQ	Answers
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?	Cash ManagerFinancial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use this report?	Use this report to review the transactions of a specific bank account that have been remitted but haven't been cleared.
What can I do with this report?	Identify transactions that haven't been cleared as of a specific date.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence



Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report

Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report: Explained

This topic provides information about the Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report.

Overview

The Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report compares the GL cash account balance against the bank account balance. It displays the unreconciled GL cash account journal entries and unreconciled bank statement lines that help identify the discrepancies between the balances. This is done based on the specified period.

ORACLE:	Bank State	Bank Statement Cash Reconciliation Report			Report Date 6/13/14 2:17 AM Page 1 of 5		
(Currency USD						
	Summary						
	Books	Bai	nk				
Closing Balance	800,390,862,130.87	1,309,600.	02				
Unreconciled Amounts	4,321,781.84	598,335.	49				
Adjusted Closing Balance	800,386,540,349.03	711,264.	53				
		Unreconciled Amounts					
Source	Transaction Type		Journal or Statement ID	Transaction Date	Book Amount	Bank Amount	
Receivables		1_05	Line 1,1924413 Receipts,Rec eivables A 13837 8835 7	03-Jan-2014	20,136.82	0.00	
Receivables		1_06	Line 1,1924414 Receipts,Rec eivables A 13837 8835 7	03-Jan-2014	20,136.82	0.00	
Receivables			Line 1,1924450 Receipts,Rec eivables A 13837 8835 7	07-Jan-2014	1,400.00	0.00	
Receivables			Line 1,1924457 Receipts,Rec eivables A 13837 8835 7	07-Jan-2014	27,494.71	0.00	
Receivables			Line 1,1924459 Receipts,Rec eivables A 13837 8835 7	07-Jan-2014	-999.00	0.00	

Key Insights

The Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report lists the subledger transactions that are accounted in GL but they are not reconciled in Cash Management.

Consider assigning a unique GL cash account for each bank account and using it to record all cash transactions to facilitate this book to bank reconciliation.

Report Parameters

The following table describes required process parameters:



Name	Description
Bank Account	The specific bank account used to receive payments and disburse funds.
Accounting Period	The fiscal period a company uses to report financial results, such as a calendar month or fiscal period. A portion of time in which the accounting calendar may be divided. Accounting periods make up an accounting calendar.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Cash to General Ledger Reconciliation Report.

FAQ	Answers
How do I find these reports?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses these reports?	Cash ManagerFinancial ManagerFinancial Specialist
When do I use these reports?	Use this report to: Review and identify the discrepancies in the bank account balances in Cash Management and the GL cash account balance.
What can I do with this report?	Reconcile bank balances to the general ledger cash account balances.
What type of reports are these?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Cash Management Subject Areas, Folders, and Attributes: Explained

To create real-time analyses for Cash Management, you must 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 bank statement balance information, you begin by selecting a Cash Management - Bank Statement Balances 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 bank statement balance tables.

The following are the four cash management-specific subject areas:

- 1. Cash Management Bank Statement Balances Real Time
- 2. Cash Management Bank Statement Line Charges Real Time
- 3. Cash Management Bank Statements Real Time
- 4. Cash Management External Cash Transactions Real Time



Folders

Each subject area has one fact folder and a number of dimension folders. Fact folders contain measurable attributes, which are numeric values like balance code and credit, debit indicator. Fact folders are usually at the bottom of the list of folders, and are named after the subject area. Dimension folders contain attribute and hierarchical columns like entry type and legal sequence number.

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, Bank Statement Balance Detail has various attributes, and Bank Statement Detail has subfolders and attributes under the subfolders.

Attributes

Each dimension folder contains attributes or columns. For example, the folder Bank Statement Balance Detail contains the following attributes:

- Balance Code
- Balance Code Description
- · Credit Debit Indicator
- Float Days
- Funds Date

Related Topics

• Data Structure for Analytics: 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.

amount correction

A supplier invoice that adjusts the amount of either an unmatched invoice, or an invoice that's matched to a services-based purchase order or receipt.

ATO

Abbreviation for Assemble to Order. Represents the ability for a user to define the component make up of a product at the very moment of ordering that product.

automatic offset

A method for balancing invoice and payment journal entries that cross primary balancing segment values.

balancing segment value

The value of a balancing segment used to automatically balance journal entries.

business function

A business process or an activity that can be performed by people working within a business unit. Describes how a business unit is used.

business unit

A unit of an enterprise that performs one or many business functions that can be rolled up in a management hierarchy.

condition

The part of a data security policy that specifies what portions of a database resource are secured.

data dimension

A stripe of data accessible by a user. Sometimes referred to as data security context.

data role

A role for a defined set of data describing the job a user does within that defined set of data. A data role inherits job or abstract roles and grants entitlement to access data within a specific dimension of data based on data security policies. A type of enterprise role.



data security policy

A grant of entitlement to a role on an object or attribute group for a given condition.

database resource

An applications data object at the instance, instance set, or global level, which is secured by data security policies.

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.

determinant type

An optional value that affects document sequencing in a transaction. The available determinant types are Business Unit, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration.

disbursement bank account

The deploying company's bank account.

distribution set

A predefined set of accounts, with or without percentages, that automatically creates invoice distributions for invoices that aren't matched to purchase orders.

document payable

An item that is ready to be paid. Equivalent to an installment in Oracle Fusion Payables.

document sequence

A unique number that is automatically or manually assigned to a created and saved document.

document sequence category

A classification that groups the documents of a particular type that need to be assigned a particular document sequence.

entitlement

Grant of access to functions and data. Oracle Fusion Middleware term for privilege.

extract

An XML file that contains the superset of data relevant to a payment file.

installment

Any of several parts into which a debt or other sum payable is divided for payment at successive fixed times.

invoice business unit

Business unit with the Payables Invoicing business function that is responsible for processing invoice transactions.



invoice distribution

Accounting information for an invoice line, such as accounting date, amount, and distribution combination.

job role

A role, such as an accounts payable manager or application implementation consultant, that usually identifies and aggregates the duties or responsibilities that make up the job.

lookup code

An option available within a lookup type, such as the lookup code BLUE within the lookup type COLORS.

lookup type

The label for a static list that has lookup codes as its values.

manual payment

A payment created outside of Oracle Fusion Payables and then recorded in Payables.

natural account

Categorizes account segment values by account type, asset, liability, expense, revenue, or equity, and sets posting, budgeting, and other options.

natural account segment

A chart of accounts segment used to categorize your accounting transactions by account type: asset, liability, owner's equity, revenue, or expense.

Oracle BI Publisher templates

Format patterns provided by Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher) that Oracle Fusion Payments uses to correctly format funds capture and disbursement transactions and which enable users to easily manage modifications to their formats.

payment business unit

Business unit with the Payables Payment business function that is responsible for processing payment transactions. A payment business unit can process payments for its own invoices as well as invoices from other business units.

payment document

A set of documents, such as check stock, on which checks and promissory notes can be printed or written. This term can also refer to an individual document upon which a payment is printed.



payment method

Indicates the method of payment, such as check, cash, or credit.

payment process profile

A setup entity which drives processing behavior for each document payable, payment, and payment file.

payment process request

A grouping of documents payable, for which a calling product requests payment. Synonymous with Pay Run in Oracle Fusion Payables.

payment system

An external organization that provides financial settlement services. The payment system can be the bank at which the deploying company has its bank accounts or it can be a third-party processor that connects companies and financial networks.

PO

Abbrevation for purchase order.

price correction

A supplier invoice that adjusts the unit price of an invoice that's matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice.

primary balancing segment value

A segment value used to represent a legal entity in the chart of accounts and automatically balance all intercompany and intracompany transactions and journal entries.

primary ledger

Main record-keeping ledger.

profile option

User preferences and system configuration options that users can configure to control application behavior at different levels of an enterprise.

quantity correction

A supplier invoice that adjusts the quantity of an invoice that's matched to a purchase order, receipt, or consumption advice.



quick payment

A single payment that you create for one more invoices without submitting a payment process request.

refund

A payment for a negative amount that closes out an outstanding credit balance.

role

Controls access to application functions and data.

scheduled process

A program that you run to process data and, in some cases, generate output as a report.

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.

separate remittance advice

A notice sent to a payee that lists the invoices that the deploying company has paid electronically to that payee's bank account.

service provider model

A business unit that provides specific business functions for another business unit.

single payment

An individual payment that's one of the following types: manual, refund, or quick.

skipped prenumbered payment document

A prenumbered payment document that is skipped during printing.

source product

The product that owns a transaction and submits the request for disbursement or funds capture to Oracle Fusion Payments.

third-party payee

The external party, such as a supplier, receiving disbursements from the first party payer.

withholding tax classification

A collection of one or more withholding tax codes.



