

Oracle

Financials Cloud

Implementing Financials for Asia/ Pacific

Release 12

This guide also applies to on-premises
implementations

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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.
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1 Security

Security for Country-Specific Features: Explained

For new implementations, you must assign the country-specific duty roles to your enterprise job roles or users before you can use the features specific to these regions. You have to assign country-specific duty roles to fscm application and obi application stripe to view the country-specific reports on the Scheduled Processes page, and to open the Parameters page of the selected process.

This table describes the duty role for each region:

Region	Duty Role	Role Code
Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA)	EMEA Financial Reporting	ORA_JE_EMEA_FINANCIAL_REPORTING_DUTY
Asia Pacific (APAC)	APAC Financial Reporting	ORA_JA_APAC_FINANCIAL_REPORTING_DUTY

2 General Ledger

Managing Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China: Points to Consider

The enterprise financial data export for China functionality provides processes for exporting financial data from Oracle Fusion General Ledger, Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Receivables, Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting, and Oracle Fusion Assets into a format specified by the National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China.

To be able to export data, provide the following:

- Financial Information
- Accounting Book Information
- Depreciation Method Formula


Provide the above information through the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page under **Navigator - Setup and Maintenance**.

Financial Information

Define the financial information options for all chart of accounts that are associated with the data access set for a specific data role. Only chart of accounts that have associated financial information are listed on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page. You can edit or delete the financial information options for a particular chart of accounts.

To provide financial information for a chart of account, provide the following information.

- Accounting Information
- Flexfield Assignment
- Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignment

 **Note:** To provide financial information for a chart of account, click the **Add Row** icon on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page to navigate to the Create Financial Information Options for China page.

Accounting Information

Define the structure for natural accounts. The natural account structure is a key flexfield to define the structure for the natural account in the chart of accounts.

The account structure flexfield specifies the structure code for the natural account structure. It indicates the hierarchy of natural account against the local statutory requirement. For example, local government requires that the natural account must have eight digits, the first four digits for the first level, the next two digits for the second level, and the last two digits for the third level. The structure in this case is 4-2-2.

Define the subsidiary account sources based on the chart of accounts. Three types of subsidiary account sources are available, all chart of account segments except balancing segment and natural account segment, third party: customer, supplier, and employee supplier information, and project number. You can specify about 30 subsidiary segments.

Flexfield Assignment

Specify descriptive flexfields and attributes that are used to store additional information. By default, a descriptive flexfield is defined for intercompany transactions. The flexfield stores the settlement method that is used for intercompany transactions.

Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignment

Specify the cash flow statement rows that are used in the cash flow statement and supplementary schedule. Two new attributes, item source and item attribute, are required along with the other cash flow item attributes.

Item source is used to identify the reporting item source in the statutory cash flow statement, such as main statement or supplementary statement.

Item attribute indicates the attribute of cash flow statement reporting item, for example, the direction of cash flow, like inflow or outflow.

The cash flow item length is the length of the cash flow statement item. For example, when the cash flow item is 1000, the cash flow item length is 4. The length of all the cash flow statement items must be the same.

Accounting Book Information

Define general information for an accounting book based on a specific legal entity. For example, book name, book number, company name, organization code, and so on.

You can define accounting book information for each legal entity associated with your data access set.

Depreciation Method Formula

Define the text formulas for the depreciation methods in Oracle Fusion Assets. Information about the depreciation method is used by the Export Fixed Assets Data for China: Enterprise process. For example, the depreciation method formula for the straight line method is $\text{Depreciation Amount} = \text{Recoverable Amount} / \text{Life}$.

Defining the Structure for Natural Accounts: Example

Define the structure for natural accounts. The natural account structure is a key flexfield to define the structure for the natural account in the chart of accounts.

The account structure flexfield specifies the structure code for the natural account structure. It indicates the hierarchy of natural account against the local statutory requirement. For example, local government requires that the natural account must have eight digits, the first four digits for the first level, the next two digits for the second level, and the last two digits for the third level. The structure in this case is 4-2-2.

Define the subsidiary account sources based on the chart of accounts. There are three types of subsidiary account sources available:

- Chart of account segments: Segments in chart of accounts except for natural account segment and company segment.
- Third party and employee supplier information: Customers, suppliers, and employees can be taken as subsidiary account.
- Project: A seeded supporting reference populates the project number to be a subsidiary account.

You can specify about 30 subsidiary segments. Subsidiary segment is mapped to subsidiary account sequentially when saving.

Scenario

For example, consider defining the following subsidiary segment mapping as follows:

- Segment 1: Chart of Account Department
- Segment 2: Subledger Accounting Customer
- Segment 3: Subledger Accounting Supplier

You can delete any segment and add a new one. Consider removing segment 2 and adding a new segment as follows:

- Segment 1: Chart of Account Department
- Segment 3: Subledger Accounting Supplier
- Segment 4: Project - Project Number

Save the mapping. The final result is:

- Segment 1: Chart of Account Department
- Segment 2: Subledger Accounting Supplier
- Segment 3: Project - Project Number

Creating Enterprise Additional Account Attributes: Explained

Create additional attributes under the natural account segment to export financial data and generate cash flow statements for all enterprises in China.

The Create Enterprise Additional Account Attributes for China process creates two additional attributes for natural accounts under the chart of accounts: cash-related account and balance side.

- Use the **Cash-Related Account for China** attribute to export cash-related journals. While exporting data from the general ledger, cash-related accounts are exported based on the value of this attribute.
- Use the **Balance Side for China** attribute to export data from the general ledger. For some accounts the balance side is different from the balance side attribute, therefore, you must set the balance side for these accounts to export data correctly.

You can run this process only once to register the customer value attributes. It's recommended that you run the process before setting up the chart of accounts and enterprise financial data export options for China.

After you create the additional attributes, use the Value Attributes section of the natural accounts attributes page to set the following attribute values:

Attribute Name	Lookup Code	Lookup Code Meaning	Description
Balance Side for China	JA_CN_DEBIT_CREDIT	C	Positive or credit side of the account balance.

Attribute Name	Lookup Code	Lookup Code Meaning	Description
Balance Side for China	JA_CN_DEBIT_CREDIT	D	Negative or debit side of the account balance.
Balance Side for China	JA_CN_DEBIT_CREDIT	N	Uninitialized balance side of the natural account.
Cash-Related Account for China	Yes_No	No	Specifies that cash-related accounts should not be exported.
Cash-Related Account for China	Yes_No	Yes	Specifies that cash-related accounts should be exported.

FAQs for General Ledger

How can I assign cash flow item attributes?

Use the Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignments tab on the Create Financial Information Options for China page to assign the cash flow item attributes, such as cash flow item length, cash flow item, item source, and item attribute.

Can I delete subsidiary account mapping information after executing the Itemize Account and Journal for China process?

After executing the Itemize Account and Journal for China process, you can append additional subsidiary account mapping information. Removing the existing mapping information will result in some unexpected errors when you execute the program again.

How can I maintain text formulas for depreciation methods defined in Oracle Fusion Assets?

Use the Depreciation Method Formula tab on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page to specify the text formulas for the depreciation methods defined in Oracle Fusion Assets.

Use the **Depreciation Method Formula** field to specify the formula in simple text. The **Depreciation Method** field lists all the depreciation methods defined in Assets.

For example, in the **Depreciation Method Formula** field, for the straight-line depreciation method, specify the formula: **Depreciation Method = Recoverable Amount/Life**.

What's the difference between the depreciation method formula specified for the enterprise financial data export options for China and those defined in Oracle Fusion Assets?

The depreciation method formula defined through the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page is used only for the financial data export.

It does not affect the action of the depreciation method in Oracle Fusion Assets.

What's the difference between cash flow items used for the enterprise financial data export options for China and those used in the cash flow statement?

The description on the Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignments tab on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page must be the same as the report item defined in the cash flow statement.

The cash flow item on Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignments tab on Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page must correspond to both:

- The report item in the cash flow statement.
- The cash flow items in the cash flow segment of chart of accounts.


3 Payables

Setting Up Bank Charges: Procedure

Bank charges are the fees that a bank charges you for transferring funds from your disbursement bank account to the bank accounts of your suppliers.

You negotiate with your supplier whether to deduct the bank charges from an invoice payment and you pay the bank at one of the following rates:

- Standard
- Negotiated

 **Note:** If you set up bank charges, you can't:

- Take a discount on a payment
- Deduct bank charges from payments that you create using the:
 - Create Payment page
 - Pay in Full action on the Create and Edit Invoice pages

Setting up bank charges includes the following steps:

Defining Bank Charges

In the Setup and Maintenance work area:

1. Search for the Manage Bank Charges task and click **Go to Task**.
2. Define the bank charges on the Create and Edit Bank Charge pages.

Setting the Bank Deduction Type for Payment Options

In the Setup and Maintenance work area:

1. Search for and expand the Define General Payables Options task list.
2. Set the business unit scope for the Manage Payment Options task to open the Manage Payment Options page.
3. Select the **Bank Charge Deduction Type** option to use when the deduction type for a supplier site is set to **Default from Payables Options**.

Setting the Bank Deduction Type for a Supplier Site

In the Suppliers work area:

1. Click **Manage Suppliers**.
2. Search for the supplier and open the Edit Supplier Site page.
3. Set the **Bank Charge Deduction Type** option on the Invoicing tab.

Related Topics

- [Bank Charges: How They're Ranked](#)

FAQs for Payables

What's the difference between a standard bank charge and a negotiated bank charge?

A standard bank charge is the typical rate that a bank charges you to transfer funds from a disbursement bank account to a supplier bank account.

A negotiated bank charge is a negotiated rate that you and your bank agree upon for the transfer of funds.

What happens if I edit the definition of a bank charge?

Editing the definition of a bank charge affects bank charge calculations for payments that you make after the change.

4 Receivables

Define Golden Tax Adaptor

Golden Tax Profile Options: Points to Consider

Two profile options influence the Golden Tax Adaptor import and export process.


These profile options are:

- VAT Invoices Import Directory for China
- CE: Mask Internal Bank Account Numbers

CE: Mask Internal Bank Account Numbers

The **CE: Mask Internal Bank Account Numbers** profile option masks all but the last four digits of bank account numbers.

If you set this profile option to Yes, you can transfer Receivables transactions with masked bank account numbers to the Golden Tax Adaptor for review, but you can't export masked bank account numbers to the flat file.

 **Tip:** Set the **CE: Mask Internal Bank Account Numbers** profile option at the User level. Set this profile option to Yes for users that review Receivables transactions before and after transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor. Set this profile option to No for users who perform the import and export tasks.

Classifying Items for Golden Tax: Explained

VAT invoices for China classify items on invoice lines by item model and tax denomination.

These attributes are defined as:

- Item Model: Model number of the item.
- Tax Denomination: Classification of taxable items that identifies the tax rate to use for the item.

Maintain attribute information for item models and tax denominations in this way:

- Define item model and tax denomination attributes for the Master Items flexfield to enter values for these attributes when you create a new item.
- At the transaction line level:
 - Use the product fiscal classification to define item model for inventory items.
 - Use the product category fiscal classification to define item model for non-inventory items.
 - Use the transaction business category to define tax denomination.

When you transfer receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor, the Golden Tax Adaptor looks for item model and tax denomination values assigned to VAT-related system options in this order:

1. Transaction lines.

2. Master item:
 - a. If Item Validation Organization is set as a Master Inventory Organization, the process retrieves the item model and tax denomination from the related descriptive flexfield defined at Master INV ORG level.
 - b. If Item Validation Organization is set as an Inventory Organization, the process retrieves the item model and tax denomination from the related descriptive flexfield defined at INV ORG level.
3. If the transfer process can't find a tax denomination value in either transaction lines or master items, it inserts the value 0.

Defining Invoice Types for VAT Invoices: Explained

There are two types of VAT invoices in China.

The VAT invoice types are:

- Special VAT Invoice: For business transactions, where VAT is recoverable.
- Common VAT Invoice: For transactions where VAT is not recoverable.

Before you can transfer Receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor, you must complete the setups for these processes:


- Determining the VAT invoice type to assign to Receivables transactions.
- Assigning maximum values to VAT invoice types.

Determining the VAT Invoice Type

A VAT invoice in China can have only one tax registration number and one tax rate. When you transfer Receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor, the transfer process splits any transaction with multiple tax registration numbers and tax rates into individual Golden Tax transactions (VAT child invoices).

The transfer process assigns a VAT invoice type to each Golden Tax transaction according to these settings:

- Bill-to Customer Third-Party Tax Profile: Assign a tax registration type for VAT invoices to China on the third-party tax profile of all applicable bill-to customers. The tax registration types are:
 - Small-Scale Taxpayer: Transactions assigned the Common VAT invoice type.
 - General Taxpayer: Transactions assigned the Special VAT invoice type.

 **Note:** This setting is required to transfer Receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor. Transactions without a tax registration type assigned to the bill-to customer are ignored during the transfer process.

- Document Fiscal Classification on the transaction: Optionally assign a document fiscal classification of Special VAT Invoice or Common VAT Invoice to transactions.

If the tax registration type of the bill-to customer is Small-Scale Taxpayer, the document fiscal classification setting is ignored and the transaction is assigned the Common VAT invoice type.

If the tax registration type of the bill-to customer is General Taxpayer, the transaction is assigned the Special VAT invoice type, unless the document fiscal classification setting is Common VAT Invoice. If so, then the transaction is assigned the Common VAT invoice type.

Assigning Maximum Values

The Chinese tax authority specifies for each business establishment the maximum amount and maximum number of lines allowed on a VAT invoice. You assign these maximum values under VAT-related system options for each legal reporting unit that issues VAT invoices in China.

For each combination of tax registration number of the legal reporting unit and VAT invoice type, designate the maximum amount and maximum number of lines. After splitting transactions by tax registration number and tax rate, the transfer process further splits transactions according to the values you assign here.

The value in the **Maximum Invoice Amount** field is in the Chinese currency. The transfer process converts transaction amounts in any other currency to the Chinese currency before transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor. The maximum amount limit is applied to the converted amount.

Transferring Transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor: Explained

Use the Transfer Transactions to Golden Tax Adaptor for China program to transfer receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor tables. You can transfer completed invoices, credit memos, and debit memos.

The program transfers transactions according to the business unit, transfer rule, and accounting period selected, along with any other parameter values you specify. Details of the transfer process include:

- Transfer Rule
- Split Transactions
- VAT Invoices

Transfer Rule

The transfer rule determines which transactions belonging to the business unit are available for transfer.

The transfer rule includes these settings:

- VAT invoice types: The transfer process includes receivables transactions that match the VAT invoice types on the transfer rule:
 - Special VAT Invoice: Bill-to customer is an organization.
 - Common VAT Invoice: Bill-to customer is an individual.
 - Both: Bill-to customer is either an organization or an individual.
- Currencies: If the transfer contains receivables transactions that are not in the ledger currency, and if these currencies are specified in the transfer rule, then the transfer process converts the entered currency amounts to the Chinese currency.
- Transaction Types: The transfer process includes or excludes transactions with transaction types defined in the transfer rule.
- Transaction Descriptive Flexfields: The transfer process includes or excludes transactions with transaction descriptive flexfields defined in the transfer rule.

Split Transactions

During transfer the program splits receivables transactions into Golden Tax transactions (child VAT invoices) and populates the Golden Tax Adaptor tables with these interim transactions.

The factors that determine how to split transactions are applied in this order:

1. Tax registration number: A Golden Tax transaction is created for each separate tax registration number.

Normally a receivables transaction only refers to one tax registration number. If a receivables transaction line refers to more than one tax registration number, the transfer process creates a separate Golden Tax transaction for each tax registration number.

2. Tax rate code: A Golden Tax transaction is created for each separate tax rate. If a receivables transaction line contains more than one tax rate code, the transfer process creates a separate Golden Tax transaction for each tax rate code.
3. Miscellaneous system options: The setting of the **Split transaction line** option determines how transactions are split into Golden Tax transactions.
4. VAT-related system options: For each combination of transaction number and invoice type, the transfer process further splits transactions into Golden Tax transactions according to the values for maximum amount and maximum number of lines. Exceptions to this are:
 - Sales list: If a receivables transaction is accompanied by a sales list, and the transfer rule uses the **Sales list enabled** option, then the transfer process ignores the **Maximum Invoice Lines** value.
 - Unit price: If an individual transaction line has a unit price that exceeds the maximum amount, but the **Allow unit price that exceeds VAT invoice amount limit** option is enabled on Miscellaneous system options, then the transfer process ignores the **Maximum Invoice Amount** value.

VAT Invoices

Along with the relevant transaction information, the transfer process populates each Golden Tax transaction with data according to the transfer settings and the requirements of the tax authority.

This includes:

- Item Name: Each item is assigned an item name either from the master item description or from item cross-references, as defined by the Miscellaneous system options.
- Item Model and Tax Denomination: Each item is classified by item model and tax denomination. The transfer process retrieves these values from the reference values assigned to VAT-related system options.
- Customer information: The transfer process includes the following information on each Golden Tax transaction from the customer bill-to site: address, tax registration number, bank, bank branch, and bank account number.

After the transfer process has completed, use the Manage Golden Tax Transactions for China page to review the Golden Tax transactions that were created and make any necessary updates before exporting the data to the flat file.

Split Transaction Lines: How It Works

Use the **Split transaction line** option and the **Allow unit price that exceeds VAT invoice amount limit** option to determine how to split receivables transaction lines into Golden Tax transactions (child VAT invoices) when the transaction amount exceeds the maximum amount as defined in VAT-related system options.

The **Split transaction line** option works in this way:

- Enabled: The receivables transaction line is split into two Golden Tax transactions.
- Not Enabled: The receivables transaction line is moved to the next Golden Tax transaction.

This example shows a receivables invoice with a total amount of 13000 CNY and two lines:

Line Number	Line Amount (CNY)
1	6000
2	7000

The applicable **Maximum Invoice Amount** setting is 10000 CNY.

Split Transaction Line Option Enabled

If the **Split transaction line** option is enabled, then the receivables transaction is split as shown in these tables:

Line Number	Line Amount (CNY)
1	6000
2	4000

Line Number	Line Amount (CNY)
1	3000

The first transaction is assigned the maximum amount of 10000 CNY. Because the first line of the original invoice is less than 10000 CNY, this line is retained in the first transaction. The amount of the second line is the balance that brings the transaction to the maximum amount.

The second transaction is assigned the remaining amount.


Split Transaction Line Option Not Enabled

If the **Split transaction line** option is not enabled, then the receivables transaction is split as shown in these tables:

Line Number	Line Amount (CNY)
1	6000

Line Number	Line Amount (CNY)
1	7000

The first receivables transaction line becomes the first transaction and the second receivables transaction line becomes the second transaction.

 **Note:** If after the split either receivables transaction line amount still exceeds the maximum amount, then this transaction line is split into two transactions, with the first transaction assigned the maximum amount.

Transaction Line Unit Price

It can occur that the unit price on a receivables transaction line exceeds the maximum amount setting for split transactions. If you want to retain the integrity of the unit price on Golden Tax transactions, then enable the **Allow unit price that exceeds VAT invoice amount limit** option.

If you enable this option, then any receivables transaction line with a unit price that exceeds the maximum amount becomes a separate Golden Tax transaction.

If you don't enable this option, then any receivables transaction with lines that have a unit price that exceeds the maximum amount are not transferred and an error is generated.

Creating a Transfer Rule: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to set up a transfer rule for the company Business Computer. This company sells a special computer for the Chinese market. The transfer rule must take into account the details of the Receivables invoices that are used for these special computers.

This table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
Are these sales to companies only?	Yes
Are transactions likely to be in more than one currency?	Yes, because sales can originate from any office
Do these invoices use sales lists?	Yes, because each computer is individually configured
Does this apply to all computer sales?	No, these invoices are created apart from other computer sales

To create a transfer rule:

- Enter header information.
- Select transaction types.
- Select transaction flexfields.

Entering Header Information

1. Navigate to the Golden Tax Transfer Rule for China header section.
2. Complete the fields as shown in this table:

Field	Value
Transfer Rule Set	Trans_Set_01
Name	Computers_GTA
VAT Invoice Type	Special VAT Invoice

Field	Value
Receivables Transaction Currency	All
Sales list enabled	Yes

Selecting Transaction Types

1. Navigate to the Golden Tax Transfer Rule for China Transaction Types section.

You include only one transaction type in this transfer rule.

2. Complete the fields as shown in this table:

Field	Value
Transfer Rule Condition	Include
Transaction Type	CN_Invoice

Selecting Transaction Flexfields

1. Navigate to the Golden Tax Transfer Rule for China Transaction Flexfields section.

You include two descriptive flexfield values to track both desktop and laptop sales.

2. Complete the fields as shown in this table for the first flexfield value:

Field	Value
Transfer Rule Condition	Include
Descriptive Flexfield Context	Golden Tax Adaptor
Attribute	Chinese Computers
Value	Desktop

3. Complete the fields as shown in this table for the second flexfield value:

Field	Value
Transfer Rule Condition	Include
Descriptive Flexfield Context	Golden Tax Adaptor
Attribute	Chinese Computers
Value	Desktop

FAQs for Define Golden Tax Adaptor

What are VAT-related options?

In China, each business establishment that issues VAT invoices is defined as one legal entity with one legal reporting unit. This legal reporting unit is assigned a unique tax registration number.

You define VAT-related options for each legal entity/legal reporting unit. VAT-related options include:

- Maximum invoice amount and maximum number of lines per invoice type.
- Tax types available for use on VAT invoices.
- Attributes for item classification.

What are miscellaneous options?

Miscellaneous options provide settings that determine how to transfer receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor. Miscellaneous options work in conjunction with the active transfer rule to split transactions into individual transaction lines according to your requirements.

You define miscellaneous options for each business unit that generates receivables transactions for transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor. The miscellaneous options assigned to a business unit apply to each legal entity that belongs to the business unit.

Miscellaneous options include:

- Split rules: How to split transactions into Golden Tax transaction lines.
- Item descriptions: How to name each item on each transaction line.
- Batch numbering: How to number batches for the Golden Tax Adaptor data exported to a flat file.

What are tax types?

In China, VAT invoices are generated only for VAT, and not other types of tax that may appear on receivables transaction lines. Tax types identify the applicable VAT tax for each line of a VAT invoice for a given legal reporting unit.

You can use the default tax types or create your own, according to your tax requirements. The default tax types are:

- VAT: VAT for goods or services
- VAT-GOODS: VAT for goods only
- VAT-SERVICES: VAT for services only

During the transfer process, only receivables transactions with VAT tax lines belonging to the tax types assigned to the applicable legal reporting unit are transferred to the Golden Tax Adaptor.

When do I use item cross-references?

The item description on Receivables transactions is used as the item name on Golden Tax transactions after transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor. The original item name on the Receivables transaction is not used. If you don't want the item description to appear as the item name on Golden Tax transactions, then create your own descriptions for items using cross-references. Define a cross reference type and create one or more cross-references for each item that needs descriptions for Golden Tax transactions.

If you create multiple cross-references for the same item and you don't enable the **Use latest reference if multiple references exist** option, then the transaction is not transferred.

What are batches in Golden Tax?

The Golden Tax Adaptor application creates a batch each time you generate a flat file to export Golden Tax Adaptor data to your chosen and approved VAT invoicing software supplier. You can number these batches automatically, starting with the batch number you specify, or let users enter a batch number manually when the file is generated.

What's a sales list?

A sales list is a document that accompanies a transaction and contains details of the line items belonging to the transaction. When a sales list accompanies a transaction, the transaction contains summary lines instead of detailed transaction lines. The summary lines refer to the sales list for the corresponding line item details.

If you enable the **Sales list enabled** option on the transfer rule, then the transfer process does not split receivables transactions with sales lists into separate Golden Tax transactions (provided the transaction amount does not exceed the applicable limit).

Why didn't transactions transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor?

Many unsuccessful transfers are probably due to the settings of your Golden Tax Adaptor configuration. Review your Golden Tax Adaptor setup to learn more about the requirements you must follow to transfer receivables transactions.

Other reasons why receivables transactions failed to transfer include:

- Multiple tax lines: A receivables transaction line contains multiple VAT tax lines. In VAT invoices for China, each invoice line can have only one VAT tax line.
- Tax registration number: Either a receivables transaction contains a tax registration number that is not defined in Golden Tax system options, or a receivables transaction doesn't contain a tax registration number on tax lines or on the bill-to customer site.
- Bill-to customer tax profile: A bill-to customer wasn't assigned a tax registration type for VAT invoices for China on the third-party tax profile.

What happens if a Golden Tax credit memo has a negative amount?

If the transfer process creates a credit memo with a negative amount (red-letter VAT invoice), then you need to manually enter the credit memo description.

Enter the credit memo descriptions as follows:

- Special VAT invoices: Enter the description as "The notification number for issuing a red-letter special VAT invoice <16 Digital Notification Number>" in Chinese. For example: "The notification number for issuing a red-letter special VAT invoice 1101110116161001."
- Common VAT invoices: Enter the description as "The corresponding positive invoice code <10 digit common VAT invoice code> number <8-digit common VAT invoice number>" in Chinese. For example: "The corresponding positive invoice code 1100061620 Number 04683459."

