

Oracle

Financials Cloud

Using 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.
- **Training:** Take courses on Oracle Cloud from [Oracle University](#).

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1 Receivables

Manage Golden Tax Transactions

Golden Tax Adaptor: Overview

VAT invoicing software is an integrated nationwide value-added tax (VAT) monitoring system in China.

All businesses operating in Mainland China are required to use government-certified VAT invoicing software to generate VAT invoices, VAT calculations, and statutory tax reporting. Chinese government policies require all businesses to issue all VAT invoices through the Golden Tax system.

The Golden Tax Adaptor provides integration between Oracle Fusion Receivables and the approved VAT invoicing software chosen by you. The Golden Tax Adaptor manages the conversion of Receivables transactions to VAT invoices for China.

The Golden Tax Adaptor and the VAT invoicing software of your choice together manage the processing of Receivables transactions for the Golden Tax system for China.

The key steps in the Golden Tax process are:

- Create or import transactions in Oracle Fusion Receivables.
- Transfer receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor as Golden Tax transactions.
- Modify the Golden Tax transactions to conform to the requirements of VAT invoices for China.
- Generate a flat file of VAT invoices for import into your chosen VAT invoicing software.

After the VAT invoicing software of your choice generates VAT invoices from the Golden Tax Adaptor data:

- Import VAT invoice data from the VAT invoicing software.
- Review and compare the imported VAT invoice data with the original receivables transaction.
- Correct any discrepancies between the VAT invoice and the original receivables transaction.

Managing Golden Tax Transactions: Explained


When you transfer receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor, this creates Golden Tax transactions (child VAT invoices) according to the transfer rule and Golden Tax system options that you have defined. Before you generate a flat file and export Golden Tax transactions to your chosen VAT invoicing software, review the transactions and make any necessary updates.

Updating Golden Tax Transactions


You can make these updates to Golden Tax transactions:

- Update this header-level information:
 - Status
 - Customer Name

- Invoice Description

 **Tip:** If a credit memo transferred from receivables is applied to a split transaction, you can enter the appropriate invoice category and VAT invoice number in the credit memo description.

- Customer Address and Telephone Number
- Bank Name
- Bank Account Number

 **Caution:** If bank account numbers are masked, then you don't have the user permission to generate a flat file and export Golden Tax transactions.

- Update this line-level information:
 - Item Name
 - Item Description
 - Item Model
 - Tax Denomination
- Delete an invoice: Deleting an invoice only removes it from the Golden Tax Adaptor. You can transfer the same receivables transaction the next time you run the transfer process.
Deleting an invoice also deletes all child invoices belonging to the same receivables transaction.
- Disable an invoice line: Use the **Disable** option to exclude a transaction line from export.
- Consolidate transactions.

Exporting Golden Tax Transactions

When you are satisfied with your Golden Tax transactions, you can generate the flat file to use to export data to the VAT invoicing software. You can export data either from the Manage Golden Tax Transactions for China page or from the Export Golden Tax Transactions for China program.

To export Golden Tax transactions from the Manage Golden Tax Transactions for China page, select the transactions you want and click the **Generate File** button. If necessary, number the batch for the file generation.

Use the Export Golden Tax Transactions for China program to export transactions for the specified business unit, tax registration number, and invoice type, along with any other parameter values you specify. If necessary, number the batch for the file generation.

Related Topics

- [Why didn't transactions transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor?](#)
- [Golden Tax Profile Options: Points to Consider](#)

Golden Tax Statuses: Explained

The Golden Tax statuses reflect the modifications to Golden Tax transactions throughout the export and import process.

The Golden Tax statuses are:

- **Draft:** Initial status when the Golden Tax transaction is transferred from Receivables.
- **Generated:** The Golden Tax transaction is successfully exported to the data file.
- **Completed:** The corresponding VAT invoice created in the VAT invoicing software is successfully imported into the Golden Tax Adaptor.
- **Canceled:** The corresponding VAT invoice created in the VAT invoicing software was canceled.
You can enter this status against the Golden Tax transaction manually. In addition, the Golden Tax transaction is updated to this status automatically during import from the VAT invoicing software.
If you update the status to Draft, a new version of the Golden Tax transaction is created in the Golden Tax Adaptor, if the current version is already associated with a VAT invoice.
- **Failed:** The Golden Tax transaction wasn't successfully imported into the VAT invoicing software.
Enter this status manually for applicable Golden Tax transactions with the status Generated.
If you resolve the import error, you can change the status to Draft and try the import again.
- **Consolidated:** The Golden Tax transaction is part of a consolidated transaction.
The Golden Tax transaction is updated to this status automatically during consolidation. If the Golden Tax transaction is later deleted or unconsolidated, the status reverts to Draft.

Use the **Change Status** window to select and update the status of multiple Golden Tax transactions. All the transactions you select must be in the same status.

Consolidating Golden Tax Transactions: Explained

After transferring receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor and creating Golden Tax transactions (child VAT invoices), it is often necessary to consolidate separate transactions created by the transfer process into a single transaction. For example, the transfer process can include both invoices and credit memos that are applied to these invoices. Or, a customer may prefer to receive one invoice with a larger consolidated amount than a number of smaller invoices.

Managing Consolidation

You can consolidate Golden Tax transactions into a single transaction that share these attributes:

- **Header Level:**
 - Tax Registration Number
 - Customer
 - Customer Address
 - Customer Telephone Number
 - Bank Name
 - Bank Account Number
 - Invoice Type
- **Line Level:**
 - Item Name

- Item Description
- Item Model
- UOM
- Tax Rate Code

These restrictions apply to consolidated transactions:

- You can create only one consolidated transaction that shares all of the above attributes.
- You can create a consolidated transaction from transactions in multiple accounting periods, but the Golden Tax Adaptor issues a warning for this type of consolidation in case this was done in error.
- Consolidated transactions must conform to the limits defined on Golden Tax system options.

Use the **Consolidate** window to select the rules to use to consolidate transaction lines into a single line:

- **Enable sales list:** Enable this option to use a sales list. If the consolidated transaction uses a sales list, then there is no limit on the number of lines.
- **Enable line consolidation:** Enable this option to allow the consolidation of transaction lines.
- **Same price:** Enable this option to consolidate transaction lines with the same item and price into a single line.
- **Same discount rate:** Enable this option to consolidate transaction lines with the same item and discount rate into a single line.

Reviewing Consolidated Invoices

After you consolidate Golden Tax transactions, you must still review and, if necessary, update information before generating the flat file for export.

If you have many consolidated transactions to review, you can use the Golden Tax Transaction Consolidation Detail Report for China program to generate a report of parent consolidation transactions and their consolidated child transactions.

If necessary, select Unconsolidate from the Actions menu to unconsolidate transactions that you previously consolidated.

Reviewing Discrepancies in Golden Tax Transactions: Explained

Use the Golden Tax Discrepancy Report for China to review discrepancies in your Golden Tax Adaptor data.

The Golden Tax Adaptor uses and maintains three types of data:

- Receivables transactions.
- Golden Tax transactions created during the transfer process.
- Completed VAT invoices imported from the VAT invoicing software.

The data in all three of these records must match. You must identify and correct any discrepancies in the data in these three records. VAT invoices are legal documents and the data in the original receivables transactions, especially VAT calculations, should match the data in the VAT invoicing software.

This data may contain discrepancies for one or more of these reasons:

- Original receivables transactions were modified after transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor.
- Data in the Golden Tax Adaptor was modified before export to the VAT invoicing software.
- Data was modified in the VAT invoicing software before the VAT invoices were generated.

- VAT calculations in the VAT invoicing software may differ from the Golden Tax Adaptor and may contain small rounding errors.
- Data was modified manually in the flat files exported from the Golden Tax Adaptor or the VAT invoicing software.

The report displays in separate columns the values from the receivables transactions, the Golden Tax Adaptor, and the VAT invoicing software. For consolidated transactions with discrepancies, the report separately displays the values for the original receivables transactions, the consolidated Golden Tax Adaptor transaction, and the VAT invoice created in the VAT invoicing software.

FAQs for Manage Golden Tax Transactions

How can I review Golden Tax transactions?

When a receivables transaction is split into multiple Golden Tax transactions, the Golden Tax Adaptor assigns a unique number, called the Golden Tax Transaction Number, to each split transaction.

The Golden Tax Transaction Number takes the form:

(Receivables Transaction ID) (Group Number) (Version)

where **(Version)** numbers each split transaction belonging to the original receivables transaction.

The VAT invoicing software creates a separate VAT invoice for each Golden Tax transaction in the Golden Tax Adaptor.

Use the link in the **Receivables Transaction Number** column to view the original receivables transaction.

How can I review imported VAT invoices?

Use the Import VAT Invoices for China program to import VAT invoice information from your chosen VAT invoicing software. You can then review the VAT invoices and compare them to both the original receivables transactions and the Golden Tax transactions (VAT child invoices) created by the transfer process.

Select a VAT invoice and then select **View Golden Tax Transaction** from the Actions menu to review the Golden Tax transaction from which the VAT invoice was created.

Use the link in the **Receivables Transaction Number** column to view the original receivables transaction.

Why does more than one VAT invoice map to a Golden Tax transaction?

The original transaction had one or more items with a long item description.

After you export Golden Tax transactions, if any invoice line contains an item description that exceeds the character length limit (about 14 Chinese characters), the VAT invoicing software splits this line into two or more lines. If the result of this split exceeds the maximum number of lines for a VAT invoice, then the process creates new VAT invoices from the split lines.

When you import the VAT invoices from the VAT invoicing software into the Golden Tax Adaptor, the entire item description appears as the item name of one of these split invoices.

2 Country Specific

Oracle Fusion Financials for Asia/Pacific Predefined Reports: Explained

Oracle Fusion Financials for Asia/Pacific provides predefined reports that are used to meet reporting and reconciliation requirements for specific countries.

Scheduled Processes work area

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

Reports and Analytics work area

In some cases, reports are also:

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

The following tables are the predefined reports.

Reports for Asia/Pacific

Display Name	Description
Transactions Transfer Report for China	Lists the transfer results of Receivables transactions to the Golden Tax Adaptor.
Golden Tax Transaction Consolidation Detail Report for China	Lists detailed consolidated information on parent Golden Tax transactions and related child Golden Tax transactions.
Import VAT Invoices for China	Imports VAT invoices from the VAT invoicing software and maps the invoice data to the corresponding Golden Tax transactions at both the header level and the line level.
VAT Invoices Mapping Report for China	Lists the mapping relationship between the original Receivables transactions and completed VAT invoices from the VAT invoicing software .
Golden Tax Discrepancy Report for China	Lists all header and line level discrepancies between the original Receivables transactions, the Golden Tax transactions created during the transfer process, and the completed VAT invoices imported from the VAT invoicing software.
Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan	Lists payments with calculated bank charges. Used to review the amount of bank charges deducted from a payment.
Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore	Produces the details on tax gain or loss on transactions for Singapore entered in foreign currencies in Oracle Fusion Payables. The report lists data for a specific supplier or all suppliers. The report data is grouped by tax rate code and supplier.

Display Name	Description
Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore	Produces the details on tax gain/loss on transactions for Singapore entered in foreign currencies in Oracle Fusion Receivables. The report lists data for a specific customer or all customers. The report data is grouped by tax rate code and customer.

Subledger Reports

Display Name	Description
General Ledger Journal to Subledger Transaction Mapping Report	Lists the General Ledger journal details and the corresponding subledger transaction details in each row for the selected data access set, ledger, and accounting period range. Details include account combination, accounted and entered amounts, source, category, journal batch, journal names, supplier or customer names, voucher, document, intercompany batch, payment, PO, and receipt numbers.
General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report	List the mapping relationship between the General Ledger Journals and source subledger transactions details.

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

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

Related Topics

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

China

Enterprise Financial Data for China: How It Is Exported

Export financial data from Oracle Fusion Applications into a national standard format developed by the National Audit Office of the People's Republic of China. The format is based on the Financial Information Technology - Data Interface of Accounting Software (GB/T 24589-2010) standard, and approved by the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China.

You can export financial data from:

- Oracle Fusion Financials Common Module
- Oracle Fusion General Ledger
- Oracle Fusion Payables
- Oracle Fusion Payments
- Oracle Fusion Receivables

- Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting
- Oracle Fusion Assets

Settings That Affect Enterprise Financial Data Export for China

Before exporting the financial data, perform the following setup tasks:

- 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.
- Export general ledger cash journals and general ledger accounts. Use the Local Use segment qualifier available in Oracle Fusion General Ledger to identify the cash flow segment. Assign one segment in the chart of accounts as Local Use.
- Specify the cash flow statement rows to use in the cash flow statement, including both the main statement and the supplementary schedule. The following two attributes are required along with the other cash flow item attributes:
 - Item source: Identifies 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.
- 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, such as customer, supplier, and employee supplier information
 - Project number
- Define the text formulas for the depreciation methods in Assets.
- Specify the descriptive flexfields and attributes to store additional information.
- Run the Itemize Account and Journal for China process before exporting any financial data. The process is based on a ledger and generates the itemized amount and balance for each natural account along with available subsidiary account information according to the Chinese standards.

How Financial Data Is Exported

Use the following scheduled processes to export financial data into an XML format as specified by the Chinese standards. The files are exported based on the legal entities.

Scheduled Process	Purpose	XML Contents
Export Shared Information Data for China: Enterprise process	Exports shared information data for an enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic accounting book • Accounting period • Journal category • Exchange rate type • Currency • Settlement method • Supplier record • Customer record • User-defined record

Scheduled Process	Purpose	XML Contents
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User-defined record value
Export General Ledger Data for China: Enterprise process	Exports data from General Ledger for an enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic general ledger information and natural account information from the chart of accounts Subsidiary items of the account Cash flow items General ledger account balance and period amount General ledger journals and journals related to cash flow item segment Report set and report item information from balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and statement of change in equity reports available in Oracle Hyperion
Export Payables and Receivables Data for China: Enterprise process	Exports data from Payables and Receivables for an enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document type Transaction type Payables balance detail Receivables balance detail
Export Fixed Assets Data for China: Enterprise process	Exports data from Assets for an enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic fixed asset information Fixed asset category setting Modification method Depreciation method Asset usage, asset card, asset card real asset information, and asset card usage information Asset decrease information and asset decrease information real asset information Asset modification information

Export General Ledger Data for China: How Data Is Exported

The Export General Ledger Data for China: Enterprise process exports data from Oracle Fusion General Ledger for an enterprise. On successful execution of the process, data is exported in an XML file.

Run the process from the **Scheduled Processes Overview** page under **Navigator - Tools**.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

Parameter	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.

Parameter	Description
Legal Entity	<p>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it.</p> <p>When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.</p>
Accounting Year	Specify the accounting years associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger.
From Period	Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.
To Period	Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.
Oracle Hyperion Reports	<p>Specify the following Oracle Hyperion reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Flow Statement Report • Balance Sheet Report • Profit Statement Report • Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity Report

How Data Is Exported


The XML file includes the following sections:

- Basic General Ledger information: Displays information, such as separator, account structure, cash flow item rule. The other basic information, such as journal header flexfield, corresponding records of journal header flexfield, journal line flexfield, and corresponding records of journal line flexfield are displayed as blank values.
- Natural account information in General Ledger chart of accounts: Displays information, such as:
 - Account number and name: The chart of account natural account numbers and description under the current ledger. It also includes account numbers and descriptions of disabled accounts.
 - Account level: The hierarchy of the natural account definition.
 - Account type: The account type of each natural account defined in the General Ledger chart of account segment qualifier.
 - Balance side for China: The balance side of each natural account defined in the General Ledger chart of account segment qualifier. For asset and expense accounts, the debit amount is displayed. For liability, ownership or stockholder's equity, and revenue accounts, the credit amount is displayed.
 - Cash-related account for China: For cash-related accounts, such as Cash or Bank.
- Subsidiary item information: Displays accounting-related subsidiary item information for the specified accounting year. No data is exported when there are no journals or transactions during the specified accounting year. The section includes:
 - Account number: The natural account number from the itemized table.
 - Subsidiary item number: The serial number of the segment. For example, when the segment name is Segment 1, it displays 1 as the subsidiary item number.
 - Subsidiary item name: The chart of account segment name for the chart of accounts. It is based on the data source. For Oracle Fusion Project Foundation, the description corresponding to the project number is displayed.

For subledger application, one of the following records is displayed: customer record, supplier record, or employee.

- Cash flow item information: Displays information on the cash flow items defined. It includes cash flow item number, cash flow item name and description, cash flow item source, and cash flow item attribute. The information is obtained from the Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignments tab on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page.
- General Ledger account balance and period amount information: Displays the following information from the itemized balance table:
 - Subsidiary item number: The serial number of the subsidiary segments on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page.
 - Subsidiary value number: The value number depends on the subsidiary item sources.
 - Account balance: The balance is obtained after the itemize account and journal for China process and is summarized based on the entered currency.
 - Account number: The natural account numbers from the specified ledger.
 - Beginning balance side: The Chinese characters indicate debit or credit. The balance side of the account and the beginning balance is compared to assign an appropriate Chinese character to the account.
 - Ending balance side: The Chinese characters indicate debit or credit. The balance side of the account and the ending balance is compared to assign the appropriate Chinese character to the account.
 - Beginning balance: The period beginning balance of the subsidiary account in entered currency and ledger currency.
 - Ending balance: The period ending balance of the subsidiary account in entered currency and ledger currency.
 - Debit amount: The total debit amount of the subsidiary accounts within the specified period in entered currency and ledger currency.
 - Credit amount: The total credit amount of the subsidiary accounts within the specified period in entered currency and ledger currency.
- General Ledger journals information: Displays the following information after itemization:
 - General Ledger journal date: The effective date defined for the journal.
 - Journal category number: The category defined for the journal.
 - Journal number: The journal sequence number.
 - Journal line number: The line number of each journal line.
 - Journal source: The source defined for the journal.
 - Account number: The natural account number of the journal line.
 - Currency code: The code of the entered currency.
 - Conversion rate type number: The conversion rate type defined for the journal.
 - Conversion rate: The conversion rate between entered currency and ledger currency. It is calculated as $\text{Rate} = \text{Ledger Currency} / \text{Entered Currency}$.
 - Debit amount: The debit amount of the account in entered currency and ledger currency.
 - Credit amount: The credit amount of the account in entered currency and ledger currency.
 - Settlement method number: The settlement method used.
 - Creator, reviewer, and poster: The name of the creator, reviewer, and poster is the employee name of the user. If there is no employee name for this user, it displays the user name.

The creator is the person who created the journal. The reviewer is the person who approved the journal and the poster is the person who posted the journal.

 **Note:** When a journal does not need to be approved, the name of the poster is displayed in the reviewer.

- Information on journals related to cash flow item segment: Displays the following information:
 - Journal number: The journal numbers based on the legal entity and journal header identifier.
 - Cash flow line number: The line number of the journal.
 - Cash flow description: The description of the journal line.
 - Cash flow item: The value of the cash flow segment in the chart of accounts.
 - Journal category number: The category of the journal.
 - Currency code: The currency code is obtained from the journal header.
 - Cash flow item attribute: The information on the cash flow item attribute on the Cash Flow Item Attributes Assignment tab on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page.
 - Entered amount: The entered amount of the journal line.
 - Accounted amount: The accounted amount of the journal line.
- Report set and report item information: Displays the report set and report item information on the following reports:
 - Balance Sheet
 - Income Statement
 - Cash Flow Statement
 - Statement of Change in Equity

 **Note:** These reports are exported from Oracle Hyperion.

The report set includes report number, name, and date. It also includes enterprise name and currency unit.

Report item information includes report item name, number, formula, and value.

Export Payables and Receivables Data for China: How Data Is Exported

The Export Payables and Receivables Data for China: Enterprise process exports data from Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Payments, and Oracle Fusion Receivables for an enterprise. On successful execution of the process, data is exported in an XML file.

Run the process from the **Scheduled Processes Overview** page under **Navigator - Tools**.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

Parameters	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.
Legal Entity	When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it. When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.
Accounting Year	Specify the accounting years associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger.
From Period	Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.
To Period	Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.

How Data Is Exported

The XML file includes the following sections:

- Document type: Specifies the document type number and document type. The document type is one of the following: payable note, payment note, receivable note, and receipt note.
- Transaction type: Specifies the transaction type and transaction number based on the document type.
 - For a payable note, the transaction type is the invoice type of the Payables invoice.
 - For a payment note, the transaction type is the payment type of the Payables payment. The transaction number is the payment type indicator.
 - For a receivables note, the transaction type is the transaction type of the Receivables transaction.
 - For a receipt note, the transaction type is the receipt type of the Receivables receipt. The transaction number is cash for standard receipt type.

- Payables account details: Specifies payables account related information, such as account payable, prepayment, and other payable details based on the supplier.

The process only exports liability or prepaid lines that are transferred and posted to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

When there are multiple lines with the liability accounting class for each invoice, only the summarized amount with the same accounting date for each invoice is exported.

- Receivables account details: Specifies receivables account related information based on the customer.

The process only exports receivables accounting lines that are transferred and posted in General Ledger.

It exports only receivables accounts with the receivables accounting class for each accounting line in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

The following common details are exported to the XML file and are part of both the Payables and Receivables sections:

- Account number: The natural account number.
- Journal created date: The General Ledger date from the journal header.

- Accounting year: The accounting years associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger as specified while executing the process.
- Accounting period number: The periods from the first period to the end period of the accounting year.
- Journal category number: The category defined for the journal.
- Journal number: The journal number that is derived from the journal itemization table.
- Ledger currency: The ledger currency of the transaction.
- Conversion rate: The currency conversion rate on the transaction. When it is the ledger currency, the value is one.
- Balance side: The Chinese characters indicate debit or credit. The balance side of the account and the ending balance is compared to assign an appropriate Chinese character to the account.
- Entered currency: The currency code.
- Transaction type number: The number of the transaction type.

The following table lists the details that are specific to the Payables and Receivables sections:

	Payables	Receivables
Supplier or customer number	Only suppliers with a balance greater than zero or suppliers with valid transactions during the period are exported. The file does not include suppliers of type employee.	Only customers with a customer balance greater than zero or customers with valid transactions during the period are exported and displayed.
Journal date	Displays the General Ledger date of the Payables transaction line.	Displays the General Ledger date of the Receivables transaction line.
Accounted amount balance	Displays the ending accounted amount balance as per account and supplier in the current period.	Displays the ending accounted amount balance as per account and customer in the current period.
Entered balance	Displays the ending entered balance as per account and supplier in the current period by the currency.	Displays the ending entered balance as per account and customer in the current period by the currency.
Accounted amount	Displays the ledger currency amount on the Payables accounting line.	Displays the ledger currency amount on the Receivables accounting line.
Entered amount	Displays the entered currency amount on the Payables transaction line.	Displays the entered currency amount on the Receivables transaction line.
Description	Displays the description from the Payables invoice header and the payment description.	Displays the description from the Receivables transaction and the receipt description.
Due date	Displays the date when the invoice is due for payment. The date is calculated based on the invoice terms date and the invoice payment terms. For example, when the invoice terms date is January 1, 2012, and the invoice payment term is 30, the due date is calculated as January 30, 2012.	For receivables line, displays the due date of the transaction. For receipt line, displays the maturity date of the receipt.

	Payables	Receivables
Applied journal number	<p>The data is exported for payment and prepayment accounting lines. The value is blank for invoice lines.</p> <p>For payment accounting lines, the applied journal number is the journal number of the invoice paid. When the journal number is different for each invoice, the applied journal number is displayed in different lines.</p> <p>For prepayment accounting lines, the applied journal number is the journal number of prepayment.</p> <p> Note: The applied journal number for invoices is displayed only when the invoice is applied to the prepayment.</p>	<p>The data is exported for receipts and credit memo accounting line. The value is blank for transaction lines.</p> <p>When the receipt is applied to more than one transaction, the process displays the receipt as separate lines under each transaction.</p> <p>When more than one receipt is applied to one transaction, the process displays the receipts under each transaction.</p>
Applied date	For payments, the applied date is the payment date. For invoices, the date is the date on which the invoice was applied to the prepayment. When the invoice is not applied to the prepayment, the date is left blank.	For receipt lines, it is the General Ledger date of the applied transaction. For transaction lines, the date is left blank.
Document type number	Displays the number on the payable note for an invoice and displays the number on the payment note for the payment.	Displays the number on the receivables note for transactions and displays the number on the receipt note for receipts.
Transaction number	Displays the voucher number for each invoice line and displays the document number for payment.	Displays the Receivables transaction number for each transaction line and displays the receipt number for receipt line.
Invoice number	Displays the invoice number for invoices. The value is blank for payments.	Displays the value-added tax (VAT) invoice number on the golden tax invoice. When there are multiple VAT invoices for a transaction, the process appends the VAT invoice number with a comma.
Contract number	Displays the purchase order (PO) number when the invoice matches the PO.	Displays the sales order number of the transaction, when the transaction is imported from Oracle Fusion Order Management.
Project number	Displays the project number from the invoice header.	Displays the project number from the Oracle Fusion Project Foundation invoice transaction flexfield.
Settlement method number	Displays the payment method used for invoice and payments.	Displays the receipt method used for transactions and receipts.
Payment date	Displays the payment date of the payment. The value is blank, when it is an invoice line.	For receipts, it is the receipt date and for transaction lines, the value is blank.

	Payables	Receivables
Clear flag	<p>When the invoice is fully paid or applied, the process displays 1 for the invoice and payment line. When the invoice is unpaid or applied, it displays 0.</p> <p>When the prepayment is fully applied, it displays 1. When the prepayment is not paid or applied, it displays 0.</p>	<p>When the transaction or receipt is fully applied during a period, the clear indicator is 1. When the transaction or receipt has never been applied, the clear indicator is 0.</p>
Remittance bill number	Displays the global descriptive flexfield from the payment header.	Displays the global descriptive flexfield from the receipt header.

Export Fixed Assets Data for China: How Data Is Exported

The Export Fixed Assets Data for China: Enterprise process exports data from Oracle Fusion Assets for an enterprise. On successful execution of the process, data is exported in an XML file.

Run the process from the **Scheduled Processes Overview** page under **Navigator - Tools**.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

Parameter	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.
Legal Entity	<p>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it.</p> <p>When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.</p>
Accounting Year	Specify the accounting years associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger.
From Period	Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.
To Period	Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.

How Data Is Exported

The XML file includes the following sections:

- **Basic fixed asset information:** This section provides basic information for assets that exist during the specified period and owned by the specified legal entity and ledger. The basic information includes: fixed asset account, accumulated impairment account, and accumulated depreciation account.
- **Fixed asset category setting:** This section provides information for assets that exist during the specified period and owned by the specified legal entity and ledger. It includes information, such as fixed asset category code convention, fixed asset category code, and fixed asset category name.

Determine the fixed asset category convention as the maximum size value of every category segment and use - to link these maximum size values. For example, 20-10-20 indicates the category has three segments, the maximum size value for the first segment is 20, the second is 10, and the last is 20.

- **Modification method:** This section exports transaction types that had transactions during the specified period range. Only assets of the following transaction types are exported: addition, adjustment, reclassification, reinstatement, transfer, unit adjustment, and reverse adjustment.

The section includes information, such as modification method code and modification method name.

- **Fixed asset depreciation method:** This section exports depreciation methods that are assigned to the assets in the selected period range. It includes information, such as depreciation method code, depreciation method name, and depreciation formula.
- **Fixed asset usage:** This section only exports the usage status which is assigned to the eligible assets. It includes information, such as usage status code and usage status name.

Oracle Fusion uses global descriptive flexfield to maintain the asset usage status code.

- **Fixed asset card:** This section exports assets that exist during the specified period range. When multiple periods are specified, the asset card exports multiple times against the specified period. Fully retired assets during the specified period are not included during export.

When an asset is reinstated during the export period, the asset card is exported for this period and the periods afterward. The following information is displayed for reinstated assets: unit, original value, accumulated depreciation value, net book value, accumulate impairment value, salvage value, and monthly depreciation amount.

When you assign an asset to multiple balance segment values, the above mentioned information along with product capacity and life to date production is displayed in a percent based on the total unit assignment for all balance segment values of the legal entity.

- **Fixed asset card - real asset information:** This section only provides information on assets that exist during the specified period range. When multiple periods are specified, the asset card exports multiple times against the specified period.

The location information is obtained from the location field on the Asset Assignment region on the Inquire Assets page. When an asset is assigned to multiple legal entities, only the locations associated with the specified legal entity are displayed.

When an asset is assigned to multiple asset books with the same legal entity and ledger, the asset is exported multiple times.

The section includes information, such as fixed asset card number, accounting period, fixed asset tag number, fixed asset location, and fixed asset model.

- Fixed asset card usage information: This section only exports the usage information for assets that are associated with the specified period range. When you specify multiple periods, the asset card exports multiple times against every period.

The location information is obtained from the location field on the Asset Assignment region on the Inquire Assets page. When an asset is assigned to multiple legal entities, only the locations associated with the specified legal entity are displayed.

Obtain the department information from the employee assigned to the asset and derive the human resource organization from employee record as the asset department. When the asset is assigned to multiple departments, the asset card appears repeatedly with different departments in the report.

When an asset is assigned to multiple asset books with the same legal entity and ledger, the asset is exported multiple times.

The section includes information, such as fixed asset card number, fixed asset tag number, accounting period, fixed asset department, and depreciation prorate.

- Fixed asset decreasing information: This section provides asset decreasing information that occurred during the specified period range. The decreasing transaction information is extracted from the Asset Transaction Inquiry page. Only fully retirement transaction type and partial retirement transaction type are considered as decreasing transactions.

When a retired or partially retired asset is assigned to multiple legal entities with different balance segment values, the decreasing value and quantity is calculated as follows:

- Full retirement:

Decreasing Quantity = Unit assigned to the Legal Entity

Decreasing Information Value = Cost Retired * Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity/Total Unit of Asset

- Partial retirement: For cost retirement, retired unit is not entered.

Decreasing Quantity = Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity * Cost Retired/Current Cost

Decreasing Information Value = Cost Retired * Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity/Total Unit of Asset

When there are multiple partial retirement transactions during a period, the transactions are displayed repeatedly in the report.

The section includes information, such as transaction number and date, accounting period, modification method code, fixed asset card number, fixed asset name, fixed asset number, decreased quantity, decreased original value, decreased accumulated depreciation, decreased accumulated impairment, decreased salvage value, proceeds of sale, cost of removal, and decrease reason.

- Fixed asset decreasing information - real asset information: This section includes the following information, transaction number, fixed asset card number, fixed asset tag number, and accounting period.
- Fixed asset modification information: This section provides the asset modification information that occurred during the specified period range. The modification transaction information is extracted from the Asset Transaction Inquiry page.

Assets with the following transaction types are exported: addition, adjustment, reclassification, reinstatement, transfer, unit adjustment, and reverse adjustment.

When the asset was assigned to multiple legal entities, the premodification value and post-modification value must be distributed within legal entities per assignment rate.


When multiple fields are modified in one transaction, split the transaction into multiple records (one record for one change). The transaction number is displayed as Transaction Number-1, Transaction Number-2, and so on.

The following modification transactions are excluded from the export report: original cost, recoverable cost, prorate date, and salvage rate.

The modification information export section includes information, such as transaction number, modification date, accounting period, fixed asset card number, fixed asset number, fixed asset name, modification method code, fixed asset tag number, content and amount before and after modification, and modification reason.

Export Shared Information Data for China: How Data Is Exported

The Export Shared Information Data for China: Enterprise process exports shared information data for an enterprise. On successful execution of the process, data is exported in an XML file.

 **Note:** To export shared information data, you must have the duty role, Enterprise Financial and Employee Data Export for China Duty.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Run the process from the **Scheduled Processes Overview** page under **Navigator - Tools**. The following table describes selected process parameters:

Parameters	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.
Legal Entity	When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it. When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.
Accounting Year	Specify the accounting year associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger.
Department Tree	Specify the name of the department tree from which you want to export data.
Department Version	Specify the name of the department tree version from which you want to export data.
Department Node	Specify the name of the department tree node from which you want to export data.
Include Top Node	Specify whether the top node in the department tree structure must be exported.


What Shared Information Data Is Exported

The XML file displays the shared information data that is exported. It includes the following sections:

- **Electronic accounting book:** Displays data related to the accounting book and is exported from the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page for the selected legal entity.
- **Accounting period:** Displays all the periods, including both the normal and adjustment periods within the specified accounting year.
- **Journal category:** Displays the journal categories that are associated with the journals during the specified accounting years. No data is exported when there is no journal associated with the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.
- **Conversion rate type:** Displays the conversion rate types that are associated with the journals during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when no conversion rate type is used for the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.
- **Currency:** Displays the currencies that are associated with the journals during the specified accounting years. No data is exported when there is no journal associated with the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.
- **Settlement method:** Displays the settlement methods that are used during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when there is no settlement method used under the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

The settlement method number is extracted from the itemized records for the specified accounting year, legal entity, and ledger. When the settlement method number is obtained, the settlement method name is extracted.

- **Department records:** Displays department information based on the parameter values that are passed while running the process. Information such as department number, department name, and parent department number, if any are displayed.
- **Employee records:** Displays information about employees that are associated with a legal employer that is attached to the legal entity. Displays information only for those employees under the legal employers that are attached to the legal entity that is passed as a parameter while running the process. Information such as personal number, name, national identification number, date of birth, date of hire, and so on.
- **Supplier records:** Displays the suppliers with actual payables transactions during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when there is no supplier under the current legal entity during the selected accounting year.

 **Note:** The Export Shared Information Data for China: Enterprise process exports only the supplier type of **Standard Supplier**.

The supplier number is extracted from the itemized records for the specified accounting year, legal entity, and ledger.

- **Customer records:** Displays the customers with actual receivables transactions and receipts during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when there is no customer under the current legal entity during the selected accounting year.

The customer number is extracted from the itemized records for the specified accounting year, legal entity, and ledger.

- **User-defined records:** Displays the subsidiary account used during the specified accounting year. No data is exported when there is no subsidiary account used under the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

Data is extracted from the Subsidiary Account Mapping region on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page. Only subsidiary accounts from the relevant chart of accounts and project source are exported.

- User-defined record value: Displays the report value used during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when no report value is used under the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

The user-defined record value is displayed only for the subsidiary accounts from the relevant chart of accounts and project source.

The record value number is extracted from itemized records for the specified accounting year, legal entity, and ledger. When the record value number is obtained, the required record value name and record value description are extracted.

Generating the Cash Flow Statement: Explained

The cash flow statement reflects the sources and uses of money in an accounting period for an enterprise. It is a financial report required by the China Ministry of Finance. The cash flow statement analyzes the financial status of an enterprise in cash or the corresponding equivalent as follows:

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- Financing activities

The cash flow statement is defined in Oracle Hyperion and includes two parts: the main statement and the supplemental statement. The main statement includes information about the cash inflow and outflow generated by the operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. In the supplementary statement, you define the account assignments for the corresponding lines and the formulas to calculate the values in the rows and columns.

The cash flow statement functionality allows you to define and export the Cash Flow Statement and is based on balance segment values. It covers the related cash flow businesses, including general ledger and subledgers.

In the primary ledger, the cash flow statement solution adds a new cash flow segment for the chart of accounts. The cash flow items are collected by the amount of the accounting lines.

Before collecting and generating the cash flow statement, define cash flow item segment in the chart of accounts. Use the **Local Use** segment qualifier available in Oracle Fusion General Ledger. This segment qualifier is used to identify the cash flow segment. Assign one segment in the chart of account as Local Use. In addition, use the Standard Accrual for China subledger accounting methods that are defined in the subledger accounting method in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting.

Complete the following daily transactions before generating the cash flow statement:

- General Ledger transactions
- Intercompany transactions
- Subledger transactions

General Ledger Transactions

When entering journals in General Ledger, use the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts for a journal line account that is noncash-related. Enter the cash flow segment on the opposite side of the cash-related account. After defining the segment qualifier and posting the journal, run the General Ledger and Subledger Transactions Mapping process to

validate that the journal line accounts are cash related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items. For cash-related journals, use the default cash flow item in the cash-related accounts.

Intercompany Transactions

You can transfer intercompany transactions to the General Ledger or create invoices in subledgers. While entering transactions in Oracle Fusion Intercompany, use the Local Use segment qualifier in chart of accounts. Enter the cash flow segment on the opposite side of the cash-related account of the distribution line. The General Ledger and Subledger Transactions Mapping process collects all the posted accounts from subledgers. Validate that the transaction line accounts are cash-related and correspond to the relevant cash flow items.

Subledger Transactions

The cash flow statement functionality collects subledger cash-related activities based on the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts from subledger journal entries tables.

Receivables Transactions

All cash-related Receivables transactions are collected based on the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts.

The following rules apply to Receivables transactions:

- For unapplied or unidentified cash receipts, obtain the default cash flow segment from the receipt method.
- For applied cash receipts, use the accounting rule to override the cash flow segment from the receivable account in transactions.
- For bank charges, gain or loss, and discounted accounts, use the accounting rule to override the cash flow segment from the receivable account in transactions.
- For miscellaneous receipts, obtain the default cash flow segment from the receivable activity account.
- For receivable transactions, all the accounting lines must have the cash flow segment which is obtained from the definition of the transaction type by automatic accounting.

The following table describes the cash flow segment source for each accounting class. It is important to define the cash flow segment source correctly to be able to generate an accurate cash flow statement.

Accounting Class	Cash Flow Segment Source	Notes
Receipt Bank Charges	Bank charge account	Define the bank charges account using the bank account definition page and the receipt classes setup page.
Receipt On Account Application	On account	Define the on-account receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.
Receipt Refund Application	Refund account	Define the refund type account using the receivables activities definition page.
Receipt Unapplied Cash	Unapplied account	Define the unapplied receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.
Receipt Unidentified Cash	Unidentified account	Define the unidentified receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.

Accounting Class	Cash Flow Segment Source	Notes
Receipt Write-Off Application	Write-off account	Define the receipt write-off type account using the receivables activities definition page.
Receivable or Revenue or Tax	Transaction type	Define the receivable, revenue, or tax accounts based on the receivables transaction type. Define automatic accounting rules for these accounting classes based on the transaction type.
Miscellaneous Receipt Miscellaneous Cash	Miscellaneous receipt account	Define the miscellaneous cash type account using the receivables activities definition page.

Payables Transactions

All cash-related Payables transactions are collected based on the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts.

The cash flow statement solution supports invoices that are imported and manually entered. The source of imported invoice can be:

- Expenses report
- Internet expenses
- Evaluated receipt settlement (ERS) invoice

The following rules apply to Payables transactions:

- For the manual invoices, the cash flow segment is indicated manually.
- For the invoices matched purchase order (PO) and from ERS, the cash flow segment is defined in the item or purchase categories.
- For the invoice created by Oracle Fusion Expenses, the cash flow segment is defined in the expense report items.
- For the payment request invoice which is created by receivables refund, the cash flow segment is from the refund account.
- For the liability account in a Payables invoice, the cash flow segment is the same as the cash flow segment of an item expense account. Other segments of the chart of accounts must follow their own accounting rules.

The following table describes the cash flow segment source for each accounting class. It is important to define the cash flow segment source correctly to be able to generate an accurate cash flow statement.

Accounting Class	Cash Flow Segment Source	Notes
Item expense-for ERS and PO matched invoices	PO category or item category accrual account and the expense account	
Item expense-for expense report and Expenses invoices	Expense report item account	Define the expense report item account in the expense report template.
Refund invoice from Receivables	Refund account	Define the refund type account using the receivables activities definition page.

Accounting Class	Cash Flow Segment Source	Notes
Intercompany invoice	Intercompany account	Define the cash flow segment source using the intercompany account definition page.
Prepayment	Supplier site	When there are two cash flow segments for one supplier, separate by the supplier site.

General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report: Explained

This topic includes details about the General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report.

Overview

Use the General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report to display the mapping relationship details between general ledger journals and the corresponding source subledger transactions for a specific data access set, ledger, and accounting period.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE		General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction		Report Date 3/31/2014 4:26 Page 1 of 1												
Report Parameters																
Data Access Set		Vision China														
Ledger		Vision China														
Legal Entity		Vision China 01														
Source																
Document Sequence Name																
Document Number																
Journal Batch Name																
Account																
Period		03-13										04-13				
Period	Account			Currency	Rate		Entered Amount	Accounted Amount	Source	Category	Journal Batch Name	Journal Name	Document Number	Voucher Number	Journal Line	Supplier Custom
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	-351	-351	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15720 61269 2	03-13Payments			29	6 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	-351	-351	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15720 61269 2	03-13Payments			29	6 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	-351	-351	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15720 61269 2	03-13Payments			29	6 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	-351	-351	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15720 61269 2	03-13Payments			29	6 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	117	117	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15720 61269 2	03-13Payments			29	5 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022011.000.0000			CNY		1	-468	-468	Payables	Payments	Payables A 16819 60112 N	03-13Payments			30	3 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.10022012.000.0000			USD		6.5	-351	-2,281.50	Payables	Payments	Payables A 15005 41048 N	03-13Payments			10	5 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	100	100	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15181 48168 N	03-13Supplier Cost			20	4 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	-14.53	-14.53	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15409 52632 N	03-13Supplier Cost			22	9 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	-17	-17	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15409 52632 N	03-13Supplier Cost			22	9 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	-85.47	-85.47	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15409 52632 N	03-13Supplier Cost			22	9 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	14.53	14.53	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15409 52632 N	03-13Supplier Cost			22	8 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	17	17	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15409 52632 N	03-13Supplier Cost			22	8 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	100	100	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15445 54111 N	03-13Supplier Cost			23	4 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	-14.53	-14.53	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15468 54256 N	03-13Supplier Cost			26	4 CHAO S
03-13	02.0000.11511001.000.1130			CNY		1	-85.47	-85.47	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15468 54256 N	03-13Supplier Cost			26	4 CHAO S
03-13	01.1000.55024006.100.1120			CNY		1	17	17	Payables	Supplier Cost	Payables A 15469 54289 N	03-13Supplier Cost			27	6 CHAO S

Key Insights

The following table lists the sources for which subledger information is reported along with the information that is displayed.

Source	Subledger Information
Oracle Fusion Payables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplier name Invoice number

Source	Subledger Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document number
Oracle Fusion Receivables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer name Transaction number Receipt number
Oracle Fusion Cost Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplier name Purchase order number Receipt number
Oracle Fusion Intercompany	Original intercompany batch number

 **Note:** For other sources, the report displays only general ledger information.

For secondary ledgers, when the data conversion level is subledger, only subledger information is displayed. You can define the data conversion level during account set up. Otherwise, only general ledger information is reported.

When the subledger accounting options in the accounting setup and transfer to general ledger options in journal line type set up is summary, the subledger journal lines are summarized and transferred to general ledger. In such cases, one general ledger journal line may be summarized from multiple subledger journal lines. The report displays multiple lines for every subledger journal line and the amount displayed is from the corresponding subledger journal line.

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters of the report:

Parameters	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.
Legal Entity	<p>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it.</p> <p>When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.</p>
Source	<p>Specify the name of the journal source as defined in the Manage Journal Source page.</p> <p>When you specify the source, the general ledger journal lines from that source are extracted. All the general ledger journal lines are exported if you do not specify any source.</p>
Batch Name	Specify the general ledger batch name to be included for exporting data.
From Document Number and To Document Number	Specify the range of general ledger sequence number to be included for exporting data.
From Period and To Period	Specify the range of general ledger periods to be included for reporting data. Only general ledger journal lines during the specified period are exported.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Manager Financial Accountant
When do I use this report?	<p>Use the report to list the general ledger journal details and the corresponding subledger transaction details in each row for the selected data access set, ledger, and accounting period range.</p> <p>Details include account combination, accounted and entered amounts, source, category, journal batch, journal names, supplier or customer names, voucher, document, intercompany batch, payment, purchase order, and receipt numbers.</p>
What type of reports are these?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report: How It Is Processed

The General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report exports the accounting entries with detailed information from subledger and journals and lists the results using an Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report.

Run the process from the Scheduled Processes Overview page under **Navigator - Tools**.

 **Note:** This report is used only for China localization.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Some of the parameters associated with the process are given in the following table.

Parameters	Description
Data Access Set	Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.
Ledger	Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.
Legal Entity	<p>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it.</p> <p>When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.</p>
Source	Specify the name of the journal source as defined in the Manage Journal Source page.

Parameters	Description
From Batch Name	Specify the beginning of a range of the general ledger batch name list to be included for exporting data.
To Batch Name	Specify the end of a range of the general ledger batch name list to be included for exporting data.
From Document Number	Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger sequence number to be included for exporting data.
To Document Number	Specify the end of a range of general ledger sequence number to be included for exporting data.
From Period	Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.
To Period	Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.

How Data Is Exported

The report includes the following sections:

- Period
- Account
- Currency
- Rate
- Entered Amount
- Accounted Amount
- Source
- Category
- Journal Batch Name
- Journal Name
- Document Number
- Voucher Number
- Journal Line
- Customer or Supplier Name
- Receipt or Payment Number
- Receivables Transaction Number or Payables Invoice Number
- Intercompany Batch Number
- Purchase Order (PO) Number

Data is exported to the report based on the following criteria:

- When a ledger is specified, only posted journal lines under the specified ledger are exported. When no legal entity is specified, the report extracts all of the journal lines under the selected ledger.
- When the source is specified, the general ledger journal lines from the specified source are extracted. When no source is specified, all the general ledger journal lines are exported.

- Only general ledger journal lines during the selected period range, including both normal period and adjustment period are extracted and exported to the report.
- Subledger information is exported only for the following sources: payables, receivables, cost management, and intercompany. For other sources, only general ledger information is exported, subledger information is not exported.
- For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Payables, subledger information, such as supplier name, Payables invoice number, and Payables document number is exported.

When the event class in the subledger accounting journal entry belongs to the PAYMENTS event entity, only the supplier name and payment document number are extracted and exported to the report.

When the event class in the subledger accounting journal entry belongs to the INVOICES event entity, only the supplier name, and invoice number are extracted and exported to the report.

The supplier name is extracted from the party name field in the subledger accounting journal entry.

- For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Receivables, subledger information, such as customer name, Receivables transaction number, and Receivables receipt number is exported.

When the event class in the subledger accounting journal entry belongs to the RECEIPTS event entity, only customer name and receipt number are extracted and exported to the report.

When the event class in the subledger accounting journal entry belongs to the TRANSACTION and ADJUSTMENT event entity, only customer name and transaction number are extracted and exported to the report.

The customer name is extracted from the party name field in the subledger accounting journal entry.

- For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Cost Management, the original event class of the journal line is extracted.

When the event class in subledger accounting journal entry belongs to the RCV_ACCOUNTING_EVENTS event entity, supplier name, purchase order number, and receipt number are extracted and exported to the report.

When the event class in subledger accounting journal entry does not belong to the RCV_ACCOUNTING_EVENTS event entity, the cost management subledger information is not exported.

- For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Intercompany, the original intercompany batch number is extracted.
- For secondary ledgers, the subledger information is extracted and exported only when the data conversion level is subledger. Otherwise, only general ledger information is extracted and exported. The data conversion level is defined during accounting setup.
- For the summary report mode, when transferring subledger to general ledger, the report restores the detail level with subledger information to export on the report.

When the subledger accounting options in the accounting setup and transfer to general ledger options in journal line type set up is summary, the subledger journal lines are summarized and transferred to general ledger.

In such cases, one general ledger journal line may be summarized from multiple subledger journal lines. The report exports multiple lines for every subledger journal line and the amount displayed is from the corresponding subledger journal line.

Cash Flow Statement: Examples

The cash flow statement is defined in Oracle Hyperion and includes two parts: the main statement and the supplementary statement. The main statement includes information about the cash inflow and outflow generated by the operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. In the supplementary statement, you define the account assignments for the corresponding lines and the formulas to calculate the values in the rows and columns.

Cash flow statements use the balance amount of the cash flow segment, which is the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts.

Main Statement

Consider an expense of CNY 100.

- Debit: Expense.1230 100
- Credit: Cash.0000 100

During the period, the balance amount of the cash flow item (1230) should be CNY 100.

In the cash flow statement, 100 should be the amount of the cash flow item 1230.

Line Number	Line Item	Calculation Lines	Cash Flow Item Assignment
10	1. Cash flows from operating activities:		
20	Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		1110, 1120
30	Refund of taxes and levies		1130
40	Other cash received relating to operating activities		1140
50	Subtotal of cash inflows	20+30+40	
60	Cash paid for goods and services		1210, 1220
70	Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		1230
80	Payments of all types of taxes		1240
90	Other cash paid relating to operating activities		1250
100	Subtotal of cash outflows	60+70+80+90	

Line Number	Line Item	Calculation Lines	Cash Flow Item Assignment
110	Net cash flows from operating activities	50+100	
120	2. Cash flows from investing activities:		
130	Cash received from return of investments		2110
140	Cash received from return on investments		2120
150	Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		2130, 2140, 2150
160	Other cash received relating to investing activities		2160
170	Subtotal of cash inflows	130+140+150+160	
180	Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		2210, 2220, 2230
190	Cash paid to acquire investments		2240
200	Other cash paid relating to investing activities		2250
210	Subtotal of cash outflows	180+190+200	
220	Net cash flows from investing activities	170+210	
230	3. Cash flows from financing activities:		
240	Cash received from investments by others		3110
250	Cash received from borrowings		3120
260	Other proceeds relating to financing activities		3130
270	Subtotal of cash inflows	240+250+260	

Line Number	Line Item	Calculation Lines	Cash Flow Item Assignment
280	Cash repayments of amounts borrowed		3210
290	Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits		3220
300	Other cash payments relating to financing activities		3230
310	Subtotal of cash outflows	280+290+300	
320	Net cash flows from financing activities	270+310	
330	4. Effect of foreign conversion rate changes on cash	620-110-220-320	
340	5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	620	

Supplementary Statement

The values in the supplementary statement are derived as follows:

- Increase in amount from the first column
- Balance at the beginning of the year from the second column
- Balance at the end of the year from the third column

The supplementary report uses the balance amount of each natural account. The column sequence, of the column names for this cash flow statement, is as follows:

Column Name	Column Sequence
30-20	10
YTD-Actual (Offset-1)	20
YTD-Actual	30

The following table shows an example of a cash flow statement-supplementary report.

Column Definition	Line Number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Supplemental information				

Column Definition	Line Number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
1. Adjust net profit to operating activity cash flows				
Net profit	57	Amount		
Add: Provision for property depreciation	58	Amount		
Depreciation of fixed assets	59	Amount		
Amortization of intangible assets	60	Amount		
Amortization of other long-term deferred expense	61	Amount		
Decrease of deferred expense (deduct: increase)	64	Amount		
Increase of accrued expense (deduct: decrease)	65	Amount		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	66	Amount		
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets	67	Amount		
Financial expense	68	Amount		
Losses from investments (deduct: gains)	69	Amount		
Deferred tax credit (deduct: debit)	70	Amount		
Decrease in inventories (deduct: increase)	71	Amount		
Decrease in operating receivables (deduct: increase)	72	Amount		

Column Definition	Line Number	30-20	YTD-Actual (Offset -1)	YTD-Actual
Increase in operating payables (deduct: decrease)	73	Amount		
Other	74	Amount		
Net cash flows from operating activities	75	Amount		
2. 1. Investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipt and payment				
Capitals converted from debts	76	Amount		
Current maturity of convertible bonds	77			
Current maturity of convertible bonds	78			
3. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash balance at the end of the period	79			Amount
Deduct: Cash balance at the beginning of the period	80		Amount	
Add: Cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	81			Amount
Deduct: Cash equivalents balance at the beginning of the period	82		Amount	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	83			

 **Note:** Define cash flow statement items in Chinese.

Calculating Cash Flow Amount: Example

The basic rule for calculating the cash flow amount is the period to date balance amount for each cash flow segment in the chart of accounts. The set up tasks aim to get the cash flow amount for each cash related transaction according to the amount between the debit and credit side of the cash flow segment. For noncash-related transactions, the cash flow segment is balanced between the debit and credit side. Cash flow amount is obtained from the opposite side of the cash related account.

Scenario

For example, consider an invoice in Oracle Fusion Payables that is related to a noncash-related transaction, but is the source of the cash flow item, so the account in the Payables invoice is:

- Debit: 01.000.5010005.1001 (CFS) CNY 100
- Credit: 01.000.2010001.1001 (CFS) CNY 100

The cash flow segment 1001 in this transaction is balanced.

The payment in Payables is a cash-related transaction, so the cash flow amount is calculated as:

- Debit: 01.000.2010001.1001 (CFS) CNY 100
- Credit: 01.000.1001001.0000 (CFS) CNY 100

When 1001001 is the cash account and the cash flow segment on the credit side is null, the cash flow amount from the cash flow segment for the transaction is CNY 100.

Defining Revaluation Template in Oracle Fusion General Ledger: Explained

A revaluation template is defined by currency, and is based on cash flow segment.

For cash-related accounts, the cash flow segment is the default segment. Therefore, the gain/loss account in the template must also be the default values, for example, 0000.

For noncash-related accounts, the template is defined in detail based on each cash flow segment in the chart of accounts. Noncash-related accounts include liability and receivable accounts in Oracle Fusion Payables and Oracle Fusion Receivables.

For example, when a foreign currency invoice in the period end isn't paid, you must revalue the 2010001 Liability account.

- Debit: 01.000.5010005.1001 (CFS) \$100
- Credit: 01.000.2010001.1001 (CFS) \$100

To balance the cash flow amount in the revaluation template, the gain/loss account must contain the same cash flow segment. Hence, the gain/loss account in the chart of accounts must be 01.000.Gain/Loss.1001.

Defining Automatic Accounting Rules in Oracle Fusion Receivables: Explained

Use the automatic accounting rules in Oracle Fusion Receivables to obtain the source of the cash flow segment. For example, when you set the transaction type for a cash flow segment in the automatic accounting rule, the following account details appear:

- Debit: 01.000.Receivable.1001 (CFS) CNY 117
- Credit: 01.000.Revenue. 1001 (CFS) CNY 100
- Credit: 01.000.Tax.1001 (CFS) CNY 17

The cash flow amount is calculated as CNY 117 when you apply the receipt:

- Debit: 01.000.Cash.0000 (CFS) CNY 117
- Debit: 01.000.Receivable.1001 (CFS) CNY 117

Define your own cash flow segment source rules according to your business requirements. It can be from the transaction type, customer site and so on.

Handling Dummy Bank Transactions: Explained

Dummy payments are payments made from a payment bank account that's not a real bank account.

For dummy bank transactions in Oracle Fusion Applications, manually balance the cash flow segment according to your business needs. Dummy payments are used for clearing transactions, and are classified as noncash-related transactions in Oracle Fusion Payables.

For example, consider an invoice of CNY 100 that you must pay in US dollars (USD). You must:

1. Make a dummy payment using a dummy bank account in CNY.
2. Insert a journal in the Oracle Fusion General Ledger.
3. Select a real bank account to make the payment in USD.

The cash flow amount for such dummy payments is calculated as:

Debit: 01.000.2010001.1001 (CFS) CNY 100

Credit: 01.000.9009009.0000 (CFS) CNY 100 (This is a dummy clearing account.)

When making dummy payments, manually balance the cash flow segment in General Ledger by creating an adjustment journal entry:

Debit: 01.000.9009009.0000 (CFS) CNY 100

Credit: 01.000.9009009.1001 (CFS) CNY 100

FAQs for China

Why is the trial balance report not balanced?

The cash flow amount is obtained from the opposite side of cash-related accounts in a chart of accounts. Therefore, balance your trial balance at the natural account level instead of the chart of accounts level.

How can I define a cash flow item segment in the chart of accounts?

Use the local use segment qualifier available in Oracle Fusion General Ledger to define the segment qualifier. This segment qualifier is used to identify the cash flow segment. Assign one segment in the chart of accounts as **Local Use**.

Where does the cash flow segment for a purchase order matched invoice come from?

For invoices that are related to a purchase order (PO), the cash flow segment is obtained from the PO charge account and PO accrual account.


The PO charge account and PO accrual account are the sources for the cash flow segment in Oracle Fusion Payables for the invoice distribution account.

For example, define the cash flow segment according to the item category and PO category.

Define the cash flow segment for an expense account on the Category Account Definition page. Use the workflow to get the cash flow segment in the PO charge account and the PO accrual account. The cash flow segment matches the invoice distribution account.


Why is the balance side of my account not displaying correct details?

Ensure two additional account attributes, balance side and cash-related account are defined for the natural accounts under your chart of accounts.

 **Note:** To define additional account attributes, run the Create Enterprise Additional Account Attributes for the China process.

Why are cash-related journals blank in the export reports?

Ensure two additional account attributes, balance side and cash-related account are defined for your cash-related accounts under the natural account segment.

 **Note:** To define additional account attributes, run the Create Enterprise Additional Account Attributes for the China process.

Japan

Bank Charges: Overview

Bank charges are the fees that a bank charges you for transferring funds from your disbursement bank accounts to the bank accounts of your suppliers. You can configure your setup and payment process to automatically deduct bank charges from an invoice payment.

Here's a summary of the bank charge processing flow from setup through payment.

1. Create a bank charge definition on the Manage Bank Charges page.
2. Set the **Bank Charge Deduction Type** option on the Manage Payment Options page.
3. Set the **Bank Charge Deduction Type** option for the supplier site that sends you the invoices.
4. Create the invoice and specify a settlement priority on the Manage Installments page.
5. Validate and account for the invoice.
6. Pay the invoice through a payment process request and specify one of the following on the request:
 - A settlement priority override.
 - A payment process profile that groups by settlement priority.
7. Account for the payment.

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Bank Charges: Procedure](#)

Bank Charges: How They're Ranked

If you deduct bank charges from payments, and a bank charge definition doesn't exist for the specific banks and branches involved, a charge might still apply.

The search for an applicable bank charge follows a specific order, which may affect how you define bank charges on the Manage Bank Charges page.

How Bank Charges Are Ranked

If a bank charge definition exists with the same legal entity, payment currency, and settlement priority as a submitted payment process request, the search for the applicable bank charge follows the order shown in this table.

Rank	Transferring Bank	Transferring Branch	Receiving Bank	Receiving Branch
1	Specific bank	Specific branch	Specific bank	Specific branch
2	Specific bank	Specific branch	Specific bank	All branches
3	Specific bank	Specific branch	All banks	All branches
4	Specific bank	All branches	Specific bank	Specific branch
5	Specific bank	All branches	Specific bank	All branches
6	Specific bank	All branches	All banks	All branches

Rank	Transferring Bank	Transferring Branch	Receiving Bank	Receiving Branch
7	All banks	All branches	Specific bank	All branches
8	All banks	All branches	Specific bank	All branches
9	All banks	All branches	All banks	All branches

Related Topics

- [What happens if I edit the definition of a bank charge?](#)

Deducting Bank Charges from Payments: How It Works

You can configure your setup to have payment process requests deduct bank charges from supplier payments.

Settings That Affect Bank Charge Deductions

The following setups affect whether bank charges are deducted and the amount of the deduction.

- The bank charge definition on the Manage Bank Charges page
- The **Bank Charge Deduction Type** option on the:
 - Supplier Site page
 - Manage Payment Options page
- The settlement priority in either one of the following:
 - **Settlement Priority Override** field of the payment process request
 - **Settlement Priority** field on the selected installments and a payment process profile that groups installments by settlement priority

How Bank Charge Are Deducted

The basis for determining the amount of the bank charge is the invoice amount minus withholding tax plus interest.

For example, if an invoice is for 100 USD, withholding tax is 15 USD, and interest is 14 USD, the basis for calculating the bank charge is 99 USD, which is $100 - 15 + 14$.

The following examples show how settlement priority settings affect a bank charge. Both examples use the bank charge information in this table.

Settlement Priority	Standard Bank Charge (USD)
Normal	20
Express	30

Example 1: Installment Grouping by Settlement Priority

The following table shows prorated bank charges for invoices that have different settlement priorities and a payment process profile that groups installments by settlement priority.

Invoice Number	Invoice Amount (USD)	Settlement Priority on Invoice	Prorated Bank Charge (USD)	Payment Document Amount (USD)	Payment Number
1	100	Normal	$100 / (100 + 300) * 20 = 5$	95	1
2	300	Normal	$300 / (100 + 300) * 20 = 15$	285	1
3	100	Express	$100 / (100 + 300) * 30 = 7.50$	92.50	2
4	300	Express	$300 / (100 + 300) * 30 = 22.50$	277.50	2

Example 2: Settlement Priority Override

The following table shows prorated bank charges for a payment process request that has the settlement priority override set to **Express**.

Invoice Number	Invoice Amount (USD)	Settlement Priority on Invoice	Settlement Priority Override	Prorated Bank Charge (USD)	Payment Document Amount (USD)	Payment Number
1	100	Normal	Express	$100 / (100 + 300 + 100 + 300) * 30 = 3.75$	96.25	1
2	300	Normal	Express	$300 / (100 + 300 + 100 + 300) * 30 = 11.25$	288.75	1
3	100	Express	Express	$100 / (100 + 300 + 100 + 300) * 30 = 3.75$	96.25	1
4	300	Express	Express	$300 / (100 + 300 + 100 + 300) * 30 = 11.25$	288.75	1

Bank Charges: How They're Accounted

You can deduct bank charges from payments to cover the fees for transferring funds from your disbursement bank to the banks of your suppliers. The process that accounts for the payments automatically creates accounting entries for the bank charges.

Settings That Affect Accounting for Bank Charges

Accounting entries for bank charges affect the liability account and the cash account. The accounting entries use the predefined journal line rules for discounts. As a result, the setting for the **Discount Allocation Method** option on the Manage Invoice Options page affects bank charge accounting.

How Bank Charges Are Accounted

You can account for payments individually or through the scheduled process.

Example

This table shows the accounting entries, both automatic and manual, for:

- An invoice of 100 USD
- A bank charge of 5 USD
- A discount allocation method of single distribution

Transaction Description	Transaction Type	Account	Debit (USD)	Credit (USD)
Create the invoice	Automatic	Expense	100	
Create the invoice	Automatic	Liability		100
Create the payment	Automatic	Liability	100	
Create the payment	Automatic	Cash		95
Create the payment	Automatic	Discount		5
Record the bank statement charge	Manual	Discount	5	
Record the bank statement charge	Manual	Cash		5

Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan: Explained

This topic includes details about the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan.

Overview

The Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan lists payments with calculated bank charges.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Japan Payment Register with Bank Charges

Report Date 7/10/14 10:55 AM

Page 1 of 14

Legal Entity	Transferring Bank Name	Transferring Branch Name	Account Type	Account Number	Payment Method	Payment Document	Payment Instruction Reference
Vision Operations	Bank of America	New York	Corporate	10271-17621-619	K2Test	AP Standard Check Format 1	

Payment			Supplier			Receiving Bank					Amount		
Request Name	Reference Number	Date	Number	Name	Site	Name	Branch Name	Account Type	Account Number	Supplier Alternate Name	Gross Amount	Bank Charge Amount	Payment Amount
kp24apr1201	127	4/23/12	1003	United Parcel Service	UPS - HQ	Bank of America	New York		10271-17621-987	UPS	14.00	0.00	14.00
Total for PPR kp24apr1201												14.00	
Grand Total												14.00	

Key Insights

The report lists payments and the bank charges that were deducted from a supplier payment.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Manager Financial Specialist
When do I use this report?	When you want to review the amount of bank charges deducted from a payment.
What can I do with this report?	You can run this report for a specific business unit, payment date range, and currency.
What type of report is this?	Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan

Run the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan report to review payment information including bank charges for payment process requests.

Submit the report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

Parameters

Business Unit

Select the business unit of the payment.

Start Payment Date, End Payment Date

Enter the payment date range.

Bank Charge Deduction Type

Select the type of bank charge that was deducted from the payments.

Transferring Bank Name

Select the bank account that disbursed the payments.

Currency

Select the currency of the payment.

Payment Process Request Name

Enter the name of the payment process request.

Singapore

Input and Output Tax Gain/Loss Reports for Singapore: Explained

This topic includes details of the input and output tax gain/loss reports for Singapore.

Overview

The input and output tax gain/loss reports display the difference in both tax amounts and taxable amounts on foreign invoices for different conversion rates.

The input and output tax gain/loss reports include:

- **Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore:** Produces the details on tax gain or loss on transactions for Singapore entered in foreign currencies in Oracle Fusion Payables. The report lists data for a specific supplier or all suppliers. The report data is grouped by tax rate code and supplier.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Vision Operations

Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore

Report Date 5/19/14 10:10 AM

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Tax Rate Code

SG GST ZERO RATE

Tax Account

01-000-2210-0000-000

Supplier Name

CCF Enterprises

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Currency	In-house Conversion Rate	Supplier Conversion Rate	Taxable Amount (SGD)	GST Amount (SGD)	Total Amount (SGD)	Taxable Amount (USD)	GST Amount (USD)	Total Amount (USD)
R9ST1_IC_USD_FC_USD 9	02-Mar-2014	USD	1.00000	1.62341	1,393.37	0.00	1,393.37	858.30	0.00	858.30
Total for Supplier CCF Enterprises					1,393.37	0.00	1,393.37	858.30	0.00	858.30
Total for Tax Rate Code SG GST ZERO RATE					1,393.37	0.00	1,393.37	858.30	0.00	858.30
Total For Report					2,518.93	56.29	2,575.22	1,551.63	34.67	1,586.30

- Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore: Produces the details on tax gain/loss on transactions for Singapore entered in foreign currencies in Oracle Fusion Receivables. The report lists data for a specific customer or all customers. The report data is grouped by tax rate code and customer.

The following figure is an example of the report.

ORACLE

Singapore Distribution Center

Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore

Report Date 5/19/14 10:23 AM

Page 1 of 3

Tax Rate Code

SG GST STANDARD RATE

Tax Account

02-000-2520-0000-000

Customer Name

Singapore Energy

Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Currency	In-house Conversion Rate	Spot Conversion Rate	Taxable Amount (SGD)	GST Amount (SGD)	Total Amount (SGD)	Accounted GST Amount (SGD)	Tax Gain(-)/Loss(+)
10728	3/1/14	SGD	1.00000		105.00	5.25	110.25	5.25	0.00
10728	3/1/14	SGD	1.00000		212.00	10.60	222.60	10.60	0.00
10728	3/1/14	SGD	1.00000		432.00	21.60	453.60	21.60	0.00
10728	3/1/14	SGD	1.00000		321.00	16.05	337.05	16.05	0.00
10729	4/1/14	SGD	1.00000		623.00	31.15	654.15	31.15	0.00
10731	5/1/14	SGD	1.00000		1,050.00	52.50	1,102.50	52.50	0.00
Total for Customer Singapore Energy					2,743.00	137.15	2,880.15	137.15	0.00

 **Note:** Manual tax transactions created in the tax repository are not reported.

Key Insights

Before running the reports:

- Set up legal entities and legal reporting units for each company site that is responsible for reporting taxes to the tax authority.
- Set up tax regimes and taxes for your transactions.
- Set up supplier and customer conversion rates to calculate the tax amount and invoice taxable amount for foreign currency invoices.


For the Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore, enter the supplier tax invoice conversion rate on the invoice and run the Input Tax Gain and Loss Report for Singapore process.

For the Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore, enter the general ledger daily rate to represent the spot rate and run the Output Tax Gain and Loss Report for Singapore process.

The gain/loss in the:

- Tax amount for foreign currency invoices is the difference between the:
 - In-house tax amount using the in-house conversion rate, and
 - Supplier or customer tax amount using the supplier or customer conversion rate (spot rate) you enter.
- Taxable amount is the difference between the:
 - In-house taxable amount using the in-house conversion rate, and
 - Supplier or customer taxable amount using the supplier or customer conversion rate.


A manual journal entry is posted to the general ledger to incorporate the gain/loss.

 **Note:** For transactions that are not in SGD currency and with incomplete conversion rate information, the following occurs:

- For the Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore, the report indicates that the information is missing by displaying:
 - Unspecified for the supplier conversion rate
 - Undetermined for the tax amounts in SGD currency
- For the Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore, the report indicates that the information is missing by displaying:
 - Unspecified for the spot conversion rate
 - Undetermined for the tax amounts in SGD currency

Report Parameters

The following table describes selected report parameters:

Parameter Name	Description
Reporting Level	Gives you the option to run reports on three different levels, Ledger , Legal Entity , and Tax Registration Number .
Reporting Context	Specify the context for the report. The list of values for this parameter depends on the reporting level you selected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you select the reporting level of Legal Entity, you select the legal entity on which to report, and then select the tax registration number associated with the legal entity. If you select Ledger as the reporting level, you can report on legal entities associated with ledgers defined in the ledger set or data access set within your security profile. Run tax reports by ledger when you want to review your tax activity as it aligns with your accounting. Run tax reports by ledger when you need to view tax activity in a currency other than the currency of the ledger or the currencies of the transactions.
Tax Registration Number	Specify a tax registration number assigned to the tax registrations of the legal entity if the reporting level is Legal Entity. <p> Note: To prepare your tax returns, the recommended approach is to run tax reporting by legal entity and tax registration number. Your legal entities and their associated tax registration numbers are aligned with how your businesses are legally recognized by government authorities. Preparing reports by tax registration number provides all reportable activity for a given legal entity regardless of how your internal business units are organized.</p>
From Tax Point Period and To Tax Point Period	Print all transactions based on the selected tax point date range.
Tax	Lists invoice and tax information for a specified tax.
Supplier Name or Customer Name	Generates the report for a specified supplier or customer name.

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Input Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore and the Output Tax Gain/Loss Report for Singapore.

FAQ	Answer
How do I find this report?	Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.
Who uses this report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Manager Tax Accountant
When do I use this report?	<p>Use these reports to review the difference in both tax amounts and taxable amounts on foreign invoices for different conversion rates.</p> <p>The reports display different information, depending on whether the ledger currency is Singapore Dollar (SGD) or another currency.</p>

FAQ

Answer

When the ledger currency is:

- SGD, the tax gain or loss is displayed together with transaction information in SGD currency.
- Not SGD, the tax information is displayed in SGD currency for reporting to the tax authorities, and in the accounted currency. The report includes:
 - In-house conversion rate and the supplier conversion rate for the Input Tax Gain/Loss report.
 - In-house conversion rate and the general ledger daily rate for the Output Tax Gain/Loss report. The report only displays invoices that are approved and posted to the general ledger.

What type of reports are these?

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Glossary

journal line rule

A rule that includes options to convert transactional data into a subledger journal line. Conditions can be defined within the rule so it's only used based on specific attributes of a transaction.

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.

