Oracle® Cloud

Setting Up and Configuring Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud
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Part I

Setting Up Reconciliation Compliance

Related Topics

• Learning About Setup and Configuration in Reconciliation Compliance
• Learning About Setup Best Practices
• Configuring Reconciliation Compliance
• Configuring Periods
• Defining Formats
• Working with Profiles
Learning About Setup and Configuration in Reconciliation Compliance

Related Topics

- Overview of Reconciliation Compliance Configuration
- Configuring Periods
- Setting Up Formats
- Creating Profiles
- Configuring Data Loads
- Period-Specific Tasks
- Training Users, Performing Acceptance Testing, and Migrating to Production

Overview of Reconciliation Compliance Configuration

The first task in setting up Reconciliation Compliance is to configure different settings available from Home, then Application, and then Configuration.

Configuration has the following easy access to various features and settings:
- Attributes
- System Attributes
- Currencies
- Data Loads
- Filters
- Formats
- Lists
- Organizations
- Periods
- **Settings** (System Settings)

**Attributes**

Custom attributes are user-defined fields defined centrally by administrators and can be used in reconciliations, profiles and formats:
In Profiles: Administrators and power users can assign attributes to profiles to capture information that is not supported by the standard attributes. In Formats: Administrators can assign attributes to formats to appear on reconciliations in two places.

This tab appears first on the list since you will access this often while managing Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud. See Creating Attributes for details on how to create them.

**Defining System Attributes**

Under System Attributes, you define these attributes of profiles and reconciliations:

- **Profile Segments** are the components of the Account ID used to uniquely identify profiles and reconciliations. For example, if you typically reconcile accounts at the Company-Account level, then you should define two segments: one for Company, and one for Account. Profile Segment values are labels. They don't control the mapping of balances to reconciliations which occur through mapping rules added in the data load definitions or by pre-mapping balances before import.

- **Process** distinguishes between reconciliations for different purposes, such as a pre-defined *Balance Sheet* process. You can remove this option if you prefer other terminology.

- **Risk Ratings** are tags assigned to reconciliations to help with reporting and analysis such as High, Medium, or Low.

- **Frequencies** determine how often reconciliations are prepared. “Monthly” and “Quarterly” are typical frequencies. In System Settings, you define the frequencies. You also need to assign frequencies to profiles and periods. Reconciliations are only created when the frequency assigned to the profile matches the frequency assigned to the period.

- **Account Type** are tags assigned to reconciliations to help with reporting and analysis such as Assets, Liabilities, or Equity.

- **Aging Profiles** Aging Profiles are used in reports to classify transactions into *aging buckets* that you define. For example, you might define an Aging Profile consisting of the following buckets: 0-15 days, 16-30, 30-60, 61-90, and greater than 90 days. You can review reports that display the count or value of transactions within each aging bucket.

- **Global Integration Tokens** are used when parameterized reports should be accessible from the Reconciliation. For example, if you are using BI Publisher to generate Fixed Asset Rollforward schedules, then you can use Global Integration Tokens to pass parameters such as Account ID or Period into the report so it displays the correct data.
Defining Currencies

The Currency section enables configuration of Currency Buckets, Rate Types, and Currencies.

Currency Rates

See Defining Currency Rates

Currency Buckets should be defined for each bucket that must be certified in reconciliations, and for any additional buckets that make it easy to prepare the reconciliations. For example, it’s very common to require reconciliation at the Functional currency bucket. If this is the case for your company, then the Functional currency bucket should be enabled. If it helps preparers perform the reconciliation by entering values in the Entered, or Posted currency value, then this bucket should be enabled as well. The Reporting currency bucket is typically enabled only when a certification requirement exists for this bucket. Note that all the bucket labels are configurable, to enable renaming to match your company convention. However, you should only use uppercase if you rename a currency bucket label.

Currency enables you to control which currency codes are active in the system.

Define Rate Types when you require translation of transactions entered into the reconciliation. For example, if preparers are adding transactions in the Entered currency bucket, then the system can translate these values to the Functional currency bucket using imported Rates.

Data Loads

You can use the Data Loads dialog to define data load definitions in order to load data using Data Management and save those same data load parameters. See Define a Data Load Definition.

Filters

See Creating Filtered Views

Formats

See Learning About Formats
Lists
See Working with Views

Organizations

Calendars are used to set the dates and frequencies for each period. Each calendar allows different organizations to work off of different dates and frequencies for the same period.

Holiday Rules are only defined if the reconciliation schedules are affected by company or statutory holidays.

Organizational Units provide a mechanism to assign a hierarchical organizational unit structure to profiles and reconciliations. They provide value in filtering, reporting, and are the means by which holiday rules are applied to profiles.

Periods

Next you configure the number of periods associated with the reconciliations. Periods determine the as-of date of the reconciliation and every period has a start date, end date, and close date. Periods also have associated frequencies. When profiles are added to periods, only those with a frequency matching a frequency associated with the period are added to the period as a reconciliation.

If circumstances require changes to reconciliations, or if administrators must import updated balances, administrators can reopen periods.

You can start with just one or two periods, and then add periods as needed. For each period, you'll define start and end dates, as well as the dates that books are closed for each period and the frequencies associated with each period.

See Configuring Periods

Settings (System Settings)

The Settings (System Settings) tab contains other configuration settings that an Administrator may need to use during set up of Reconciliation Compliance. For example, allowing users to delete comments, setting the dashboard maximum rows, allowing bulk updates, and setting data load timeout.
Next you configure the number of periods associated with the reconciliations. Periods determine the as-of date of the reconciliation and every period has a start date, end date, and close date. Periods also have associated frequencies. When profiles are added to periods, only those with a frequency matching a frequency associated with the period are added to the period as a reconciliation.

If circumstances require changes to reconciliations, or if administrators must import updated balances, administrators can reopen periods.

You can start with just one or two periods, and then add periods as needed. For each period, you'll define start and end dates, as well as the dates that books are closed for each period and the frequencies associated with each period.
Setting Up Formats

Reconciliation formats determine what reconciliations will look like, and the type of information that preparers and reviewers can enter. Formats for reconciliations are selected or designed by the Service Administrator using the Manage Formats feature. A library of standard formats are available to use as a starting point but formats are completely customizable. Start with an initial set, and you can revise and adapt that set as needed. All formats are based on one of three methods: Balance Comparison, Account Analysis, or Variance Analysis.

Formats include the following information:

- Properties, such as the method
- Instructions, and any associated reference files
- History of changes to the format
- Attributes, such as Journal Number Entry, Supplier, Policy Number
- Questions to be answered by the selected user when working with a reconciliation
- Selected rules to apply to the reconciliation

Creating Profiles

Profiles are one of the most important objects within Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud since profiles are the pre-cursors to reconciliations. Profiles is the term used for the collection or group of accounts that are reconciled. Each profile represents a distinct reconciliation and may contain many different low level accounts rolling into it.

Profiles can be created manually or imported from a spreadsheet. Profiles contain the preparer and reviewer assignments, account descriptions, instructions, format assignments, risk ratings. One profile will exist for each reconciliation performed. Each month, reconciliations are created from profiles by Administrators. The process of creating reconciliations from profiles causes a snapshot of the profiles to be taken and stored along with the reconciliations. Over time, profile configurations may change. However, the profile information stored with the reconciliations is never impacted by these changes.

As time goes on, profile configurations will change as the business changes. These changes have no impact on existing reconciliations, which must remain intact and representative of the configuration that existed on the date it was created.

Configuring Data Loads

Next, a data load configuration must be created. you can use a Pre-mapped Data Load (including both balances and transactions) or perform data loading setup in Data Management.

The pre-mapped import requires the file to conform to a specified structure, and each row must have an Account ID assigned to it, so that you know which reconciliation to assign the data to.
For information about pre-mapped data, see Importing Pre-Mapped Data

For information about using Data Management with Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud, see Importing Data Using Data Management

Period-Specific Tasks

The remaining activities that need to be performed are period-specific:

- Importing currency rates, if they aren't being imported through the data load process
- Creating reconciliations for a period
- Opening the period
- Running data loads

Training Users, Performing Acceptance Testing, and Migrating to Production

Your users will need to be trained to manage the reconciliation process, and to work with reconciliations as preparers, reviewers and other roles that need to interact with reconciliations in order to perform their job functions. There are tutorials available to train your users.

After the users have been trained, acceptance testing must be done to validate that the configurations are correct.

Key items to validate include:

- Ensuring balance mappings and aggregations for each reconciliation contain the correct account balances
- Checking that all preparer and reviewer assignments are correct
- Ensuring each reconciliation contains the correct format
When testing is complete, migrate your configuration from your test environment to your production environment.
Learning About Setup Best Practices

Implementing account reconciliation compliance solutions like Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud Service is more art than science. There is no one right way to do it. This section contains best practice suggestions for two challenging implementation topics: implementation methodologies and format design.

Implementation Methodologies

Implementation methodologies are options for how you roll out Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud across your organization. Oracle recommends managing your scope tightly to achieve measurable success as quickly as possible. For most companies, this means that every account that requires reconciliation is in fact reconciled. You can achieve this goal quickly, and with minimal disruption to your business, by using a “tracking only” implementation.

Tracking Only Implementation

With tracking only implementations, you don’t have to change how people do their reconciliations. You simply track that they are being performed. The key impact is on Format design. In these implementations, you’ll have only one or two formats for your initial rollout. These simple formats are meant for users to attach completed reconciliations, typically performed in Excel. Oracle provides a sample “Tracking” format with our standard formats. Implementing a tracking only approach gives you complete visibility into the status of the reconciliation process, and centralized access to the reconciliations themselves.

Format Design

After users are comfortable with this process, you can work towards secondary goals, such as ensuring that every reconciliation performed qualifies as a valid reconciliation. You achieve this through effective format design. Reconciliation formats are best designed at the Account Type level. Subledger-supported accounts like Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Fixed Assets are the easiest accounts to migrate from tracking-only formats to custom formats. It’s best to time the migration of these types of accounts to coincide with the automation of subledger balance loads. This way, users will immediately recognize the benefit of auto reconciliation when the source and subsystem balances match.

Accounts not supported by subledgers and that require reconciliation using an account analysis method, such as prepaids, accruals, provisions, and reserves, are more challenging. A best practice for these types of accounts is to design formats that ensure a high quality reconciliation by guiding the user through the analysis they need to perform. With Format design, you can customize exactly what information must be included when reconciling items or balance explanations are entered.

You can also add rules that validate data or require attachments. For example, for intangible assets, rather than asking for a general description of the items comprising the balance, you can ask questions to assess the quality of the items, to ensure that they belong in the account balance. By rolling out custom Formats at the Account
Type level, you can target highest risk accounts first, minimizing disruption where needs are not as great.

Watch Best Practices Video

Click this link to watch a video:
Configuring Reconciliation Compliance

Related Topics
- Defining System Attributes
- Defining Currency
- Defining Calendars
- Defining Holiday Rules
- Defining Organizational Units
- Defining System Settings
- Defining Attributes
- Creating Filtered Views

Defining System Attributes

Under **System Attributes** you define values for:

- **Profile Segments** are the components of the Account ID used to uniquely identify profiles and reconciliations. For example, if you typically reconcile accounts at the Company-Account level, then you should define two segments: one for **Company**, and one for **Account**. See Defining Profile Segments.

- **Process** distinguishes between reconciliations for different purposes. Common processes include the balance sheet reconciliation processes, the consolidation system reconciliation process, and the local GAAP reconciliation process. You can remove this option if you prefer other terminology.

- **Risk Rating** are associated with profiles and reconciliations and enable classification of profiles and reconciliations according to risk level. Risk ratings can be used to select accounts for reporting or to facilitate assignment of preparers, frequencies, or other attributes.

- **Frequencies** determine how often reconciliations are prepared. **Monthly** and **Quarterly** are typical frequencies. See Defining Frequencies.

- **Account Type** are associated with profiles and reconciliations, account types enable classification of profiles, reconciliations, and adjustments according to a hierarchical structure that defines:
  - The nature of the account (for example, asset, liability, or equity)
  - Subclassifications (for example, current assets and noncurrent assets)
  - Specific account types (for example, cash)
    To achieve the maximum benefit, configure account types to match the structure that is used for financial reporting.

- **Aging Profiles** are used in reports to classify transactions into “aging buckets” that you define. For example, you might define an Aging Profile consisting of the
following buckets: 0-15 days, 16-30, 31-60, 61-90, and greater than 90 days. See Defining Aging Profiles.

- **Global Integration Tokens** are used when parameterized reports should be accessible from the reconciliation. For example, if you are using a program to generate Fixed Asset Roll Forward Schedules, then you can use Global Integration Tokens to pass parameters such as Account ID or Period into the report so it displays the correct data. See Defining Global Integration Tokens.

## Defining Profile Segments

**Profile Segments** are the components of the Account ID used to uniquely identify profiles and reconciliations.

For example, if you typically reconcile accounts at the Company-Account level, then you should define two segments: one for Company, and one for Account.

> **Note:**
> Carefully design your profile segments since once you create them, they cannot be edited to change them.

Profile Segment values are labels. They don’t control the mapping of balances to reconciliations that occur through mapping rules added in the data load definitions or by pre-mapping balances before import.

When defining profiles, the profile account ID is stored in segments to facilitate filtering and reporting on the values. The number of profile segments is configurable and unlimited. For example, the account ID 100-1200-ABC contains three profile segments.

> **Note:**
> Oracle recommends as a best practice to limit to 20 profile segments for reconciliations.

You can specify different profile segment types:

- **Integer**
  Values ranging from 0-9. Use number segments for segments that require only numeric values.

- **List**
  Values entered into the profile segment are predefined; restrict them to an authorized set of values.

- **Text**
  Numbers, letters, and most special characters. Use hyphens (-) to delimit profile segments so they cannot be used as a segment value. Use Text segments when segment values are not restricted to a defined list and may contain a wide range of values.
Creating Profile Segments

To create profile segments:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Configuration.
2. Click System Attributes, and then click the Profile Segments tab.
3. Click New (+) to create a New Profile Segment.
4. Enter the Name for the new profile segment.
5. Select the Type for the new profile segment.
   For List, enter the list values. The master and detail sections are displayed. The Administrator adds values for the list segment.

Importing Profile Segments

Create an import file of type List in a TXT file format, with each value on a separate line.

To import profile segments of type List:

1. From Home, select Application, then Configuration, and then Profile Segments.
2. Click System Attributes, and then Profile Segments.
3. Select Profile Segments, and then select a profile segment of type List.
4. In the detail section, select Actions, and then Import.
5. Click Browse, navigate to the import file and then click Open.
   When the import is completed, the Import List Values displays the status, total List values, and List values Completed, Created, and Updated.
6. Click OK to accept the import, or Reset to reject the imports and go back to Import List Values.

Defining Process System Attribute

Process distinguishes between reconciliations for different purposes. Common processes include the balance sheet reconciliation processes, the consolidation system reconciliation process, and the local GAAP reconciliation process. You can remove this option if you prefer other terminology.

To edit the Process system attribute:
1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the System Attributes tab.
2. Select Process.
3. To add an attribute, click New (+), and enter a name (for example, Balance Sheet)
4. Click Save.

Defining Risk Ratings System Attribute

Risk Ratings are associated with profiles and reconciliations, and enable classification of profiles and reconciliations according to risk level. Risk ratings can be used to select accounts for reporting or to facilitate assignment of preparers, frequencies, or other attributes.

To edit the Process system attribute:
1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the System Attributes tab.
2. To add a rating, click New (+), and enter the name (for example, Medium)
3. To edit a rating, highlight the value and type a new name.
4. Click Save.

Defining Frequencies

Frequencies determine how often reconciliations are prepared. Monthly and Quarterly are typical frequencies.

The names of frequencies do not matter, can be changed anytime, and do not affect reconciliation processing.

In System Settings, you define the Frequencies. You also need to assign Frequencies to Profiles and Periods.

Reconciliations are only created when the frequency assigned to the Profile matches the frequency assigned to the Period.

Creating Frequencies

To create Frequencies:
1. From Home, click Configuration, and then select the System Attributes tab.
2. Select Frequencies.
4. Enter the name of the frequency. For example: Monthly, Quarterly.

Deleting Frequencies

To delete Frequencies:
1. From Home, click Configuration, and then select the System Attributes tab.
2. Select Frequencies.
3. Select a frequency, **Actions**, and then **Delete (X)**.

   If the frequency is in use by other items, a message is displayed: "One or more of the items selected for modification are in use by other items and cannot be modified at this time. Select an item to see the list of items which are using it."

### Defining Account Type System Attribute

Account Types are associated with profiles and reconciliations. Account types enable classification of profiles, reconciliations, and adjustments according to a hierarchical structure that defines:
- The nature of the account (for example, asset, liability, or equity)
- Subclassifications (for example, current assets and noncurrent assets)
- Specific account types (for example, cash)

To achieve the maximum benefit, configure account types to match the structure that is used for financial reporting.

To edit the Process system attribute:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **System Attributes** tab.
2. Select **Account Type**.
3. To add a new account type, click **New (+)**, and enter the name (for example, Assets).
4. To edit an account type, highlight the account type, then type a new value in the field.
5. Click **Save**.

### Defining Aging Profiles

**Aging Profiles** are used in reports to classify transactions into “aging buckets” that you define.

For example, you might define an Aging Profile consisting of the following buckets: 0-15 days, 16-30, 31-60, 61-90, and greater than 90 days.

You can define additional aging profiles to support aging policies.

You can review reports that display the count or value of transactions within each aging bucket.

### Creating Aging Profiles

To create Aging Profiles:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **System Attributes** tab.
2. Select **Aging Profiles**.
3. Click **New (+)**, and then **New**.
4. Enter an **Aging Profile Name**.
5. For each aging bucket in the aging profile:
   a. Click **Add (+)**.
   b. Enter these fields:
Defining Global Integration Tokens

Global Integration Tokens are used when parameterized reports should be accessible from the Reconciliation.

For example, if you are using a program to generate Fixed Asset Roll Forward Schedules, then you can use Global Integration Tokens to pass parameters such as Account ID or Period into the report so it displays the correct data.

When creating the URL, the parameters are inserted into the URL. When the URL is clicked, the parameters are replaced with the values from another program.

In Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud parameters are configured from:

- Static parameters
- Attributes of type Text and List assigned to Profiles or Reconciliations and Formats
- Native Profile or Reconciliation attributes of type Text and List assigned to Profiles or Reconciliations and Formats

Example 3-1  Example:

```plaintext
...saw.dll?Go&Path=%2fshared%2fCustom%20ARM%2fReconciliation%20Header
%20Report&Options=rmf&Action=Navigate&P0=1&P1=eq&P2="ARM%20Header"."G
%20Account"&p3=$ARM_AccountID$&p4="$ARM_Period_Name$"
```

where $ARM_AccountID$ = 100-1500, and $ARM_Period_Name$ = June 2012

Example 3-2  The URL becomes:

```plaintext
..?Go&Path=%2fshared%2fCustom%20ARM%2fReconciliation%20Header
%20Report&Options=rmf&Action=Navigate&P0=1&P1=eq&P2="ARM%20Header"."G
%20Account"&p3=100-1500&p4="June%202012"
```

You can access URLs from the following locations in the Instructions section:

- **Profile** dialog box, after an administrator adds a reference URL to a profile in the Instructions section.
- **Format** dialog box, after an administrator adds a reference URL to a format in the Instructions section.
- **Actions** dialog box.

Creating a Token

Tokens:

- Must be unique
- Cannot be modified
• Should not be deleted. When you try to delete, a warning message is displayed:
"Deleting a Global Integration Token will invalidate the URLs that are referencing
it. Are you sure you want to continue?"

To create a token:
1. From Home, click Configuration, and then select the System Attributes tab.
2. Click Global Integration Tokens.
3. Select Add (+).
4. To define the new integration token, enter:
   • Name: Enter a unique token name
   • Type: Reconciliation Attribute or Static Attribute
   • Value:
     – If Reconciliation Attribute is selected as the Type, select the
       Reconciliation and Balance Attributes.
     – If Static Attribute is selected as the Type, enter the value that is passed
       when the URL is rendered.

Defining Currency

In this section you configure:
• Defining Currency Rates
• Currency Buckets
• Currencies
• Rate Types

Defining Currency Rates

Currency rates may be set up initially by importing from an existing CSV file, or
created manually.

Note:
You cannot delete a currency that is in use.

Importing Currency Rates

To import currency rates:
1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration.
2. Select Currencies tab, and then select Currency Rates.
3. Select a Period and Rates Types
4. Select New (+), and then Import icon.
   • Enter the file name, or click Browse to navigate to a currency rate folder.
Creating Currency Rates

To create currency rates:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Currencies tab.
2. Click the Currency Rates tab. 
3. Select the Period.
4. Select the Rate Types.
5. Click New (+).
6. On the New Currency Rate dialog box, enter the following Information:
   • Select the From Currency
   • Select the To Currency
   • Enter the new currency Rate

**Note:**

If you make a change to a rate after creating it, the system does not automatically recalculate currencies.

Defining Currency Buckets

The currency buckets setup options determine how many currency buckets are set up for your company. You can have up to three currency bucket, for example: Entered, Functional, and Reporting. Currency Buckets should be defined for each bucket that must be certified in reconciliations, and for any additional buckets that make it easy to prepare the reconciliations.

For example, it’s very common to require reconciliation at the FUNCTIONAL currency bucket. If this is the case for your company, then the Functional currency bucket should be enabled.

If it helps Preparers perform the reconciliation by entering values in the ENTERED, or Posted currency value, then this bucket should be enabled as well.

The REPORTING currency bucket is typically enabled only when a certification requirement exists for this bucket. Note that all the bucket labels are configurable to enable renaming to match your company convention.
To define Currency Buckets:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Currencies tab.
2. Select Currency Buckets.
3. Select a label for the multiple currency bucket for Balances and Transactions data. For example:
   - ENTERED—Report balances and transactions in the currencies in which they occurred.
   - FUNCTIONAL—Report balances and transactions in the currency associated with the entity that owns the account.
   - REPORTING—Report balances and transactions in the currency used for system-wide reporting.
4. Select whether to Enable the currency bucket to display in the application.
5. Select a Default Currency, for example, US Dollar (USD).
6. Review Decimal Places

**Controlling Currencies**

The Currencies tab enables you to control which currency codes are active in the system. Standard currencies are installed with your product. To hide unused currencies on available currency lists, hide them in the Currency System Settings.

To disable standard currencies:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Currencies tab.
2. Select the Currency tab.
3. Select a currency, and then clear the Enabled field. See Creating Custom Currencies.

**Creating Custom Currencies**

To create custom currencies:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration.
2. Select the Currencies tab.
3. Select the Currency tab.
4. Select New (+).
5. Enter the following information:

**Note:**

If you need to disable a currency bucket, be sure that any Lists (including saved lists) referring to that bucket are updated to reference the enabled currency bucket(s) instead. This may involve removing and replacing the currency attribute to sync it to the newly enabled bucket.
• Enter the **Currency Code**
• Enter the **Currency Symbol**
• Select the number of **Decimal Places** you want to display
• Enter a **Description** for the selected currency
• **Enabled**

If the currency is enabled, then it is displayed in the currency list.

### Defining Rate Types

Rate types are associated with foreign exchange rates for use with profiles or reconciliations. You need to define **Rate Types** when you require translation of transactions entered into the reconciliation. Configure only rate types used for period end balance translation in the source systems being reconciled.

For example, if Preparers are adding transactions in the Entered currency bucket, then the system can translate these values to the Functional currency bucket using imported rates. Each Rate is associated with a Rate Type.

When foreign exchange rates are imported from source systems, they are associated with a rate type. Assign profiles and reconciliations that require foreign exchange translation a rate type that matches the rate type used for balance translation in the source system. When Account Reconciliation calculates foreign currency transaction values in a reconciliation, it uses the rates associated with the rate type assigned to the reconciliation.

### Creating Rate Types

When foreign exchange rates are imported from source systems, they are associated with a rate type. Assign profiles and reconciliations that require foreign exchange translation a rate type that matches the rate type used for balance translation in the source system. When Account Reconciliation calculates foreign currency transaction values in a reconciliation, it uses the rates associated with the rate type assigned to the reconciliation.

To create Rate Types:

1. From **Home**, select **Application**, and then **Configuration**.
2. Select **Currencies**, and then **Rate Types**.
3. Select **Add (+)**.
4. Enter the following information

   • **Rate Type**—Enter a unique name for the Rate Type.
   • **Source System**—Enter the name of the source system. For example, if importing currency rates from Oracle GL as the source system, enter Oracle GL.
   • **Source System Rate Type**—Enter the source system rate type. For example, if importing currency rates from Data Management, select the rate type such as Oracle GL Corporate.
   • **Data Management**—If the data is from Data Management, this column displays a check mark.
Defining Calendars

Calendars are used to set the dates and frequencies for each period. Each calendar allows different organizations to work off of different dates and frequencies for the same period.

Administrators define Calendars, which are associated with Periods and Organizational Units. One Period may have many Calendars, to reflect different date configurations for the period. An Organizational Unit is assigned a single Calendar that determines the dates used for that Organizational Unit. Calendars must exist first; in System Settings, an Administrator assigns a calendar to a Period or to an Organizational Unit.

Both Calendars and Holiday Rules can be applied separately to Organizations. Ultimately, the Calendar and Holiday Rules associated with a Profile (via its Organizational Unit) interact with the Calendar associated with a Period to determine the users workflow start and end dates in the deployed Reconciliation. For example, a company may reconcile their North America and European operations with different financial dates. Let’s look at this example to explain how calendars and periods interact and how holiday rules work with different organizations:

- **Calendar and Periods:**
  - For the North America calendar, May has a start date of May 1, end date of May 31 and a close date of June 4 with a frequency of Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly
  - For the European calendar, May has a start date of May 1, end date of May 31 and a close date of June 10 with a frequency of Monthly
  - For the North America calendar, December has a start date of December 1, end date of December 31 and a close date of January 5 with a frequency of Monthly
  - For the European calendar, December has a start date of December 1, end date of December 31 and a close date of January 10 with a frequency of Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly

- **Holiday Rules:**
  - The US Holiday Rule has July 4th as a Holiday
  - The UK Holiday Rule has May 27th (Spring Bank) as a Holiday
  - The French Holiday Rule has May 1 (Labor Day) as a Holiday

- **Organizations:**
  - An Organization in the US would use the North American Calendar and the US Holiday Rule
  - An Organization in England would use the European Calendar and the UK Holiday Rule
  - An Organization in France would use the European Calendar and the French Holiday Rule

Add Calendars

To add calendars:
1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **Organizations** tab.

2. Click **Calendars**.

3. Click **New (+)**.

4. Populate these fields:
   - **Calendar ID**
     Required as an identifier and must be unique.
   - **Name**
     Required.

Deleting Calendars

**Note:**
The Base calendar cannot be deleted.

To delete calendars:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **Organizations** tab.

2. Click **Calendars**.

3. Select a calendar, and then **Delete**.

Defining Holiday Rules

**Holiday Rules** are only defined if the reconciliation schedules are affected by company or statutory holidays.

To create holiday rules:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **Organizations** tab.

2. Select the **Holiday Rules** tab.

3. Click **New (+)**.

4. Enter:
   - **Holiday Rule ID**
     Identifies the record, is mandatory, and must be unique.
   - **Name**
     Mandatory, can be up to 50 characters, and need not be unique.
   - **Year**
     The Year attribute behaves as a filter. Users need not select a value, but if they do, then the table should display the dates associated with the year.
Importing Holiday Dates

You can import dates into an existing holiday rule.

To import holiday dates:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **Organizations** tab.
2. Select the **Holiday Rules** tab.
3. Create or select a holiday rule.
4. On the bottom section of Holiday Rules, select **New (+)**, and then **Import**.
   - Enter the file name, or click **Browse** to navigate to the CSV import file.
     - Example:
       ```
       "Date","Name"
       "Jan 1, 2014","New Years Day"
       "May 26, 2014","Memorial Day"
       ```
   - For **Import Type**, click one:
     - **Replace**—Replaces the holiday dates with the holiday dates in the file that you are importing. It does not affect other units that are not specified in the import file.
     - **Replace All**—Imports a new set of holiday dates that replaces the existing holiday dates. Use this option to replace a unit in one system with an updated definition from another system. Holiday dates that are not specified in the import file are deleted.
5. **Date Format**
   - Select a Date Format from the drop down list of allowed date formats. Date formats are not translated. By default, the date format is set to the locale date format of the exported file location.
   - For example:
     - MM/dd/yyyy
     - dd/MM/yyyy
     - dd-MMM-yyyy
     - MMM d, yyyy
6. Click **Import**.

Defining Organizational Units

**Organizational Units** provide a mechanism to assign a hierarchical organizational unit structure to profiles and reconciliations.

They provide value in filtering, reporting, and are the means by which holiday rules are applied to profiles.
Add an Organization

To add an organization:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Organizations tab.
2. Select the Organizational Units tab.
3. Expand the hierarchy to the location to which you want to add a child or sibling.
4. Click Add Child or Add Sibling, as required. The Properties tab is opened.
5. On the Properties tab, enter the following information:
   - **Name**
     Mandatory, cannot exceed 50 characters, and the name does not need to be unique. Administrators can change the name anytime.
   - **Organizational Unit ID**
     A unique ID used to identify the transaction for Migration purposes. Organizational Unit ID is mandatory and cannot be changed after an organizational unit is set.
   - **Calendar**
     Enables administrators to associate an organizational unit with a Period calendar. Selection of a Calendar is optional; if it is not selected, the organizational unit will use the Base calendar for each period.
     Administrators can change the calendar associated with an organizational unit. However, that change will be conditional. For example, if the calendar is changed such that the current period is no longer a monthly period, then existing monthly reconciliations will remain in the period, even though that frequency no longer matches the frequency of the calendar associated with the organizational unit. Reconciliations are unaffected by changes to the period start date, end date, and close date as a result of a change in the ARM calendar assigned to the organizational unit.
   - **Parent Organization**
     Enables Administrators to change the hierarchy.
   - **Description**
     Optional.
   - **Holiday Rule**
     Optional. Determines which list of holidays applies to the organizational unit.
   - **Work Days**
     Determines which days of the week are workdays.

6. The Access tab allows administrators to assign viewer and commentator access in a centralized location, rather than having to assign it to each task or reconciliation.
   To select a user:
   a. Select Actions, and then Add (+).
b. In Select Viewers, enter the First Name and Last Name, or click Search Users icon, select either Users or Teams and then enter the name, or click Search.

c. In Search Results, select Users or Teams, and add them to the Available column.

d. Click OK.

Importing Organizational Units

To import organizational units:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Organizations tab.
2. Select the Organizational Units tab.
3. Click Import.
   - Enter the file name, or click Browse to navigate to the CSV import file.
     Example:

     | "OrganizationalUnitID", "Name", "ParentOrganization", "Description", "TimeZone", "HolidayRule", "Calendar", "Workdays", "Viewer1", "Commentator1" |

   • For Import Type, click one:
     - Replace—Replaces the Organizational Unit detail with the Organizational Unit that is in the file that you are importing. It does not affect other units that are not specified in the import file.
     - Replace All—Imports a set of Organizational Units to replace the existing Units. Use this option to replace a unit in one system with an updated definition from another system. Organizational Units that are not specified in the import file are deleted.
     - Select the File Delimiter—Select Comma or Tab as the delimiter.

4. Click Import.
Selecting an Organizational Unit

Administrators define Organizational units in system settings. The organizational list is displayed in functional dialogs.

To select an organization:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then click **Configuration**, and then select the **Organizations** tab.
2. Select the **Organizational Units** tab.
3. Select an organization. An arrow indicates a child organization exists. Expand the parent to select a child organization.
4. Click **OK**.

Defining System Settings

System Settings contain additional technical settings that impact the system’s behavior, including setting the length of time allowed for data load timeouts, the timing of due date email reminders, whether email notifications are active, the maximum size for file attachments, the number of reviewer levels the system should allow, allowing comment deletion, allowing users to reassign reconciliations directly, whether user details are synchronized from another system, and the number of rows that should display in list views.
Allowing Comment Deletions

A Service Administrator can decide to allow deletions of comments in Reconciliation Compliance by using the Allow Comment Deletion configuration settings option. By default, this option is OFF.

To allow users to delete comments:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Settings tab.
2. On System Settings, select Allow Comment Deletion,
3. Select Turn On to enable deletions, and then click Save.

Allowing Bulk Updates by Users

A Service Administrator can use a new Configuration Setting in Reconciliation Compliance to allow users to perform Submit, Approve, Reject, Claim or Release on multiple reconciliations or transactions at one time.

To allow bulk updates:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Settings tab.
2. On System Settings, select Bulk Updates,
3. Decide whether you want to allow users to perform some or all of these actions on multiple reconciliations at one time:
   - Submit
   - Approve
   - Reject
   - Claim
   - Release

4. Click Save

Setting Dashboard Maximum Rows

A Service Administrator can set the maximum number of rows to display by using the Dashboard Maximum Rows configuration settings option. By default, this option is set to 10,000.

To reset the number of maximum dashboard rows:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Settings tab.
2. On System Settings, select Dashboard Maximum Rows,
3. Enter the number of rows, and then click Save.

Data Load Timeout

To enable data load timeout:

1. From Home, click Application, then click Configuration, and then select the Settings tab.
2. Select Data Load.
3. In Number of hours to wait for Data Management data load rule to finish, enter a selection.

Setting up Due Date Reminder Notifications

Due Date Reminder Notifications are emailed to preparers and reviewers in these conditions:

1. Responsibility for reconciliations changes to the preparer or reviewer.
2. A due date is missed.
3. A due date is approaching for reconciliations. (You must configure the number of days in advance of the due date. See the next procedure.)

Notifications pertaining to the conditions 1 and 2 require no additional configuration and are sent based on information contained within the reconciliations.

To assign the number of days before a due date to send reminder notifications:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration.
2. On the System Settings tab, select Due Date Reminder Notification
3. On System Settings, select Due Date Reminder Notification.
4. In Number of days before due date to send reminder, make a selection.

Enabling Email Notifications

Email Notifications acts as a master on/off switch for all notifications, for all users. When Turn On is selected, batch notifications are generated.

Note:

By default, Turn Off is selected.

To enable email notifications:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration.
2. On the System Settings tab, select Email Notifications.
3. For Email Notifications, select Turn On.
4. Enter a From Address.

Setting the Maximum Attachment Size

Maximum Attachment Size determines the maximum file size that users are allowed to upload. Administrators can adapt to work within the installation environment’s limitations.

To change the maximum attachment size:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration.
2. On the System Settings tab, select Maximum Attachment Size.
3. In Select maximum file upload size, select a value up to 20 MB. The default is 5MB.

Allow Workflow Users to Perform and Approve Reassignment Requests

An Administrator can turn on a feature allowing workflow users to directly perform and approve reassignment of reconciliations rather than submitting requests to an Administrator or Power User for approval. The Administrator allows workflow users this ability through Reassignment Requests under System Settings under Configuration.

Once users can perform reassignments, workflow users will see a Profiles card under Applications where they can request Profiles to be assigned to them. Users can then approve reassignment requests from their Worklist.

To allow workflow users to perform reassignments:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration
2. On the System Settings tab, select Reassignment Requests.
3. Select **Turn On** in *Allow workflow users to reassign reconciliation profiles.*

**Note:**

The default setting is **Turn Off**.

4. Select the **Users** checkbox under *Allow reassignment request approval by*.

**Note:**

The default setting is allowing the reassignment to be done by the **Administrator** and **Power User**.

---

Reopening Reconciliations

There may be times within your organization when users in the course of the business cycle need to reopen or decertify a reconciliation. An administrator can permit this by taking action in the **System Settings**.

To allow reopening of reconciliations:
1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**

2. On the **System Settings** tab, select **Reopen**

3. Set the conditions for allowing reopening of open reconciliations:
   - **Not Allowed** - this is the default option and Preparers and Reviewers cannot change the workflow of an open reconciliation once they have submitted or approved.
   - **Allowed for all reviewers** - allows Reviewers who have approved a reconciliation to return the workflow to themselves. Preparers cannot do this.
   - **Allowed for all preparers and reviewers** - allows a Preparer who has submitted a reconciliation or a Reviewer who has approved a reconciliation to return the workflow to themselves.

4. Set the conditions for allowing reopening of closed reconciliations:
   - **Not Allowed** - this is the default option and Preparers and Reviewers will not be able to reopen a closed reconciliation.
   - **Allowed for final reviewer** - allows only the final Reviewer to reopen and return the workflow to themselves. If there is only one Reviewer, that user is by default the final Reviewer.
   - **Allowed for all reviewers** - allows any Reviewer associated with the reconciliation to reopen and return the workflow to themselves.
   - **Allowed for all preparers and reviewers** - allows either Preparers or Reviewers of the reconciliation to reopen and return the workflow to themselves.

5. Click **Save**.

### Setting Reviewer Levels

Reviewer Levels determines the number of levels that a reconciliation might be reviewed.

To change the reviewer level:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**.
2. On the **System Settings** tab, select **Reviewer Levels**.
3. In **Reviewer Levels**, select a value from 1 to 10.

### Changing Default Service Time

An Administrator can change the default time for the running of open reconciliations or for system maintenance such as user synch. By default these are set to run once a day on the Cloud server (usually middle of night). However, the timing may not work for some global users.

To change the services start time:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**.
2. On the **System Settings** tab, select **Service Start Times**.
3. Optionally, from **Open Reconciliations Service Start Time**, change the default service start time.
4. Optionally, from **System Maintenance Service Start Time**, change the default service start time for user synch process (system maintenance).

5. Click **Save** or **Save and Close**.

### Enabling System Maintenance

Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud maintains a local copy of the user, and team details, for example: User ID, User Login, First Name, Last Name. The User Sync Process must be initialized manually and then runs daily.

**Note:**

**System Maintenance** refers to actions that Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud performs routinely within Account Reconciliation Cloud such as the user synch process and is not the same as actions taken at the Cloud level called **Daily Maintenance**. You can access **Daily Maintenance** (available by clicking **Tools**, then **Daily Maintenance**) are actions such as operational maintenance and backup snapshots performed in the Cloud on test or production environments.

To enable system maintenance process:

1. Click **Application**, and then **Configuration**, then the **Settings** tab, and then **System Maintenance Process**.

2. Do one:
   - To initialize to run daily, for **System Maintenance Process**, select **Turn On**.
   - To manually initiate the system maintenance process for activities like user sync, select **Turn Off**, then click **Save**, then select **Turn On**, and then click **Save**.

### Defining Attributes

Attributes are user-defined fields. They are defined centrally by administrators and can be used in these places:

- In Profiles: Administrators and power users can assign attributes to profiles to capture information that is not supported by the standard attributes.
- In Formats: Administrators can assign attributes to formats to appear on reconciliations in two places.
  - In the reconciliation summary section, to capture reconciliation-level information from the preparer or reviewer (Format Attributes)
  - In transactions associated with the reconciliation, including adjustments and balance explanations; values for these attributes are provided by the preparer and are intended to ensure that the reconciliation contains sufficient information to justify the balance (Transaction Attributes).

### Creating Attributes

To create attributes:
1. From Home, click **Application**, and then **Configuration**, and then select the **Attributes** tab.

2. Click **New (+)**.

3. In **Name**, enter an attribute name.

4. In **Type**, select an option:
   - **Date**
   - **Date and Time**
   - **Integer**
   - **List**
     Enter a list of valid responses to the question. To import a list of attributes, see **Importing List Attributes**.
   - **Multi-Line Text**
     The maximum length should be less than 4,000 characters.
     Select **Multi-Line Text**, then enter the **Number of Lines**, from 3 to 50 lines. Multi-Line Text determines how many lines of text are visible, without scrolling, on the Actions dialog boxes.
     For Multi-Line text type: Select **Include Attachments** if you want the custom attribute to include an attachments section on the Reconciliation Actions dialog box.
   - **Number**
     If you select Number, select number formatting options:
     – For Decimal Places, enter a value for the number of decimal places to display.
     – Select **Display as Percentage** to display a percent sign.
     – Select the **Thousands Separator** option if you want numbers to display a thousands separator (for example, 1,000.00)
     – From the Currency Symbol list, select a currency symbol, for example, Dollars ($).
     – From the Negative Number list, select how to display negative numbers, for example, (123).
     – From the Scale list, select a scale value for numbers, for example, 1000.
     For all numeric attributes, you can enter a value in the **Total** (Grouping Method) field. The group view displays on the Reconciliations List. The values for the grouping method can be:
     – None
     – Average
     – Count
     – Sum
   - **Text**
   - **True or False**
   - **User**
• Yes or No
• Select Calculation

Calculated attributes are read-only. Administrators can add attributes to the attributes sections in the Actions dialog boxes, and workflow users can view them in the actions dialog boxes and in transactions. Administrators can restrict access to certain roles by setting access to Do Not Display. For example, for calculated attribute XYZ, an administrator could add Viewer: Do Not Display access to it, so that XYZ would not be displayed to viewers.

Any user role can add calculated attributes as columns in views and portlets. They can also be added as filterable attributes in the Filter Panel.

• When you select Calculation, a Calculation definition section is displayed:
  – Calculation Type: The list of values is determined by the attribute type:
    * Assign Value to List—Assign a value to a List type attribute
    * Assign List To Value—Assign a List Value to the value of a different attribute. Only available for attributes of type List
    * Conditional—A conditional calculation (If – Then – Else)
    * Scripted—A free-form scripted calculation. Scripted is available for attributes of type Date, Text, Number, or Integer

The following table lists the calculation types that each attribute type can use when the Calculation option is chosen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Type</th>
<th>Assign Value to List</th>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>Scripted</th>
<th>Assign List to Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Time</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Line Text</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True/False</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

– When you select Scripted Calculation type, to enter a free-form calculation equation, use the Add Attribute and Add Function:
  
  **Add Attribute**—Select an attribute and click Add to insert the attribute into the Calculation Definition box at the location of the cursor. If the cursor is in the middle of a word or attribute, the word/attribute will be replaced in the definition. Any attribute that is added will have brackets {} around the name, according to the scripting format.

  **Add Function**—Select a function and click Add to add the function to the Calculation Definition. The Function is added with placeholders for each parameter.

For example:
Insert the TRANSLATE function in the calculation definition:

\[
\text{TRANSLATE}(<\text{Value}>, <\text{To Currency}>) - \text{TRANSLATE}(<\text{Value}>, <\text{To Currency}>)<\text{Rate Type}>
\]

Then replace the placeholders with attributes:

\[
\text{TRANSLATE}({\text{Source System Balance (Entered)}}, '\text{USD}') - \text{TRANSLATE}({\text{Subsystem Balance (Entered)}}, '\text{USD}')
\]

Other scripted function examples:

* **Add Month:** Returns a date offset a specified number of months from the starting date. The date will always fall in the specified month offset. If the starting date has a day value beyond what is in the offset month, the last day of the offset month will be used. For example, EDate (31-Jan-2017, 1) returns (28-Feb-2017). For Months, enter the number of months before or after the start date. A positive value for months yields a future date. A negative value yields a past date.

\[
\text{EDate(<Start Date>, <Months>, <Length>)}
\]

Example: EDate(DATE(2017, 2, 15), 3)

* **Average Prior Function:** Averages a numeric amount over the prior X periods.

\[
\text{AVERAGE_PRIOR}(<\text{Value}>, <\text{Number of Periods}>, <\text{To Currency}>, <\text{Rate Type}>, <\text{Rate Period}>)
\]

Example: AVERAGE_PRIOR( {Source System Balance (Reporting)}, '2', 'EUR', 'REC')

**Note:**

Parameters with an asterisk, *, are required if the value is a balance-type attribute like Source System. If the value is a normal value (like a numeric attribute), then the * parameters should be omitted.

**Note:**

Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation. The Rate Period parameter must be either 'CURRENT' or 'PRIOR', which means when converting the currency, use the current period or prior period rate types.

* **Date:** Returns a date value based on specified integer values for the year, month and day. For example, this function creates a value of type Date from the function, so DATE(2018, 5, 31) would convert to May 31st 2018. This can then be used in the Date Difference function, to pull the difference in days between a date, such as an end date, and this specific date.

\[
\text{DATE(<Year>, <Month>, <Day>)}
\]
You can also use `PERIOD START`, `PERIOD END`, or `PERIOD CLOSE` dates when creating a calculated data attribute. For example, if you wanted to compare the Closed Date on an Adjustement transaction to the `PERIOD END` date.

* **Date Difference**: Returns the difference in days, hours minutes, or seconds between two dates. For Date1 and Date 2, the values 'TODAY' and 'NOW' can be used, which denote the current date (with no time component) and date-time, respectively.

Valid types are DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, SECONDS.

```sql
DATE_DIFF(<Date1>, <Date2>, <Type>)
```

Example: `DATE_DIFF('TODAY', {Preparer End Date}, 'DAYS')` or `DATE_DIFF({Preparer End Date}, 'NOW', 'HOURS')`

* **Day**: Returns the day value of a date as an integer number

```sql
DAY(<DATE>)
```

* **Extract Text**: Returns the substring within the value, from the positions specified. Extract Text/Text Location uses the value of 1 for the first character.

```sql
SUBSTRING(<Value>, <Location>, <Length>)
```

Example: `SUBSTRING( {Name} , 5, 10)`

* **If Then Else**: Allows the user to insert a conditional calculation into the scripted calculation. `IF_THEN_ELSE` calculations can also be nested to support "ELSE IF" type calculations.

```sql
IF_THEN_ELSE(<Condition>, <Value1>, <Value2>)
```

Example:

```sql
IF_THEN_ELSE( {Risk Rating} = 'Low', 'Good',
IF_THEN_ELSE( {Risk Rating} = 'Medium', 'Better',
IF_THEN_ELSE({Risk Rating} = 'High', 'Best','Bad')))```

* **Lowercase**: Returns the value in lower case.

```sql
LOWERCASE(<Value>)
```

Example: `LOWERCASE( {Description} )`

* **Maximum**: Returns the maximum value from a list of attributes. There can be any number of parameters.

```sql
MAX(<Value1>, <Value2>,<ValueN>)
```

Example: `MAX( TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Entered)}, 'USD', 'Accounting'), TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Functional)}, 'USD', 'Accounting'), TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Reporting)}, 'USD', 'Accounting') )`

* **Maximum Prior**: Returns the maximum value over the prior X periods.

```sql
MAX_PRIOR (<Value>, <Number of Periods>, <To Currency*>, <Rate Type*>, <Rate Period*>)
```

Example: `MAX_PRIOR( {Source System Balance (Functional)}, '6', 'CAD', 'REC', 'CURRENT')`
**Note:**

Parameters with an asterisk, *, are required if the value is a balance-type attribute like Source System. If the value is a normal value (like a numeric attribute), then the * parameters should be omitted.

**Note:**

Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation. The Rate Period parameter must be either 'CURRENT' or 'PRIOR', which means when converting the currency, use the current period or prior period rate types.

* **Minimum:** Returns the minimum value from a list of attributes. There can be any number of parameters.

```
MIN(<Value1>, <Value2>,<ValueN>)
```

Example: `MIN( TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Entered)}, 'CAD', 'REC'), TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Functional)}, 'CAD', 'REC'), TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Reporting)}, 'CAD', 'REC') )`

* **Minimum Prior:** Returns the minimum value over the prior X periods.

```
MIN_PRIOR (<Value>, <Number of Periods>, <To Currency*>, <Rate Type*>, <Rate Period*>)
```

Example: `MIN_PRIOR( {Source System Balance (Functional)}, '6', 'EUR', 'Simplified' )`

**Note:**

Parameters with an asterisk, *, are required if the value is a balance-type attribute like Source System. If the value is a normal value (like a numeric attribute), then the * parameters should be omitted.

**Note:**

Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation. The Rate Period parameter must be either 'CURRENT' or 'PRIOR', which means when converting the currency, use the current period or prior period rate types.

* **Month:** Returns the month value of a date as an integer number (1-12)

```
MONTH (<DATE>)
```
* **Power:** Raises one number to the exponential power of another.

\[
\text{POWER}(x, y) \text{ where } x = \text{BASE NUMBER}, \text{ and } y = \text{EXPONENT} \text{ and } x \text{ and } y \text{ can be attributes or calculations, so long as they are numeric.}
\]

Example: \( \text{POWER}(3, 4) = 81 \)

---

* **Note:**

Fractional values will reduce the number to its root. For example, \(\text{POWER}(27, 1/3) = 3\) the cube root.

---

* **Note:**

Negative values will perform an inverse of the exponential calculation. For example \(\text{POWER}(2, -2) = 1 / (2^2) = 1 / 4 = .25\).

---

* **Prior:** Returns the value of the specified prior period. If the Number of Periods Prior is omitted, it is assumed to be the value 1.

\[
\text{PRIOR}(<\text{Value}>, <\text{Number of Periods Prior}>, <\text{To Currency}>, <\text{Rate Type}>, <\text{Rate Period}>)
\]

Example: \(\text{PRIOR( } \{ \text{Source System Balance (Entered)} \}, '1', 'EUR', 'rec', 'prior' \)\)

---

* **Note:**

Parameters with an asterisk, *, are required if the value is a balance-type attribute like Source System. If the value is a normal value (like a numeric attribute), then the * parameters should be omitted.

---

* **Note:**

Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation. The Rate Period parameter must be either 'CURRENT' or 'PRIOR', which means when converting the currency, use the current period or prior period rate types.

---

* **Round:** Returns the value rounded to the decimal places specified.

\[
\text{ROUND(<Value>, <Decimal Places>)}
\]

Example: \(\text{ROUND( } \{ \text{Scripted Translate} /7 \}, 4 \)\)

---

* **Sum Prior:** Returns the sum of a value over the prior X periods.

\[
\text{SUM_PRIOR(<Value>, <Number of Periods>, <To Currency>, <Rate Type>, <Rate Period>)}
\]
Example: SUM_PRIOR( {Source System Balance (Reporting)}, '3', 'EUR', 'REC')

Note:
Parameters with an asterisk, *, are required if the value is a balance-type attribute like Source System. If the value is a normal value (like a numeric attribute), then the * parameters should be omitted.

Note:
Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation. The Rate Period parameter must be either 'CURRENT' or 'PRIOR', which means when converting the currency, use the current period or prior period rate types.

* Text Location: Returns the index of the substring within the value, starting at 1 as the first position.
INSTRING(<Value>, <Value To Search>)
Example: INSTRING( UPPERCASE( {Name} ), 'TAX' )

* Translate: Translates a currency attribute to a numeric attribute using a specified rate type.
TRANSLATE(<Value>, <To Currency>, <Rate Type>)
Example: TRANSLATE( {Source System Balance (Entered)}, 'EUR', 'Accounting' )

Note:
Rate Type must be a valid rate type on the system, or the value 'REC', which means use the rate type assigned to the reconciliation.

* Uppercase: Returns the value in upper case.
UPPERCASE(<Value>)
Example: UPPERCASE( {Name} )

* Year: Returns the year value of a date as an integer number.
YEAR (<DATE>)

Importing List Attributes

To import attributes of type List:

1. Create an import file of type List in a TXT file format, with each value on a separate line.
For example:

Blue
Yellow
Red
Green

The import option is always "Replace All".

2. Select Settings, and then select Attributes.

3. Select an attribute of type List, and then click Actions, and then Edit.

4. Click Import.

5. Browse to a TXT import file.

6. Click Import. Import List Values displays the values: Total List Values, Completed, Errored, List Values Created, and List Values Updated.

   If Completed Successfully, click OK.

   If Completed with Errors, the errors are listed. To export the error list, click Export to Excel.

Creating Filtered Views

Filters control the records that you see in list views, and reports. You can apply filters against profiles, reconciliations, or reconciliation transaction attributes, including system attributes. Everyone can save private filters for future use. Administrators and power users can also publish filters so that they are accessible by other users. These are then marked Public.

You can provide values for the attributes that you want to filter on and the operand to use for filtering. Typical operands include the following: equal to, not equal to, starts with, ends with, contains, greater than, less than, and so on. The available operands depend on the attribute's data type. For example, operands for filtering text values are different than the operands for filtering numeric values. Filters are combined together using and logic, which means only those records that meet all filter criteria are displayed.

You can also create more complex filters using and and or logic and grouping logic to determine the order in which filters are applied.

To create filters:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration

   **Note:**
   You can also add filters from the Reconciliations List, Transactions List, or Profiles List.

2. Click Filters.

3. Click New (+).

4. Enter the following:
• Name
• Description
• Type—Select one type: Profile, Reconciliation, Transaction
• Filter Definition
  A group of conditions that limit the list.
• Condition—You can define the properties of a condition or group:
  – Conjunction—Select And or Or. These state how this condition or group
    relate to prior sibling conditions or groups. This field is enabled only if the
    selected node is not the first child of its parent node.
  – Attribute—An attribute is a field or value that a condition will be
    comparing to a value for inclusion in the result set of a filter. However, for
    the case of a filter, an attribute denotes more than the list of user-defined
    attributes.
  – Operand—States what kind of evaluation to perform against the attribute.
    For example, Equals, Between, Does not Equal, Greater than, Is blank, Is
    not blank, Less than, Not between.
  – Value—Specifies what values to compare the attribute against. The type
    of attribute determines what input field is available.

Other actions you can take on this dialog are Edit, Duplicate, Delete, or Publish
(makes this filtered view accessible to other users).

Saving List Views

To save a list view:

1. Adjust the view to see the data you would like by adjusting filters, columns or
   sorting on either Reconciliations, Profiles, or Transactions.
2. From Actions, click Save List.
3. In the Save List dialog, enter a Name and optionally a description and click OK.

To see all the saved lists, click List at the top of the dialog. An administrator or power
user can also select Publish at the top of the dialog to make that private version
available to other users. The saved view is duplicated and there is now a private and
public version. The public version will show a check mark in the Public column.

Another feature is Set Default. For a published saved view, an administrator or power
user can set that view as the default so that saved list view will not only be available to
all users of that view type, but it will also be selected by default when a user opens
that view type.
Configuring Periods

Related Topics
- Configuring Periods
- Creating Periods
- Changing a Period's Status
- Viewing Period History
- Editing Periods
- Deleting Periods

Configuring Periods

_periods are associated with reconciliations and determine the as-of date of the reconciliation. Every period has a start date, end date, and close date. Periods also have associated frequencies. When profiles are added to periods, only those with a frequency matching a frequency associated with the period are added to the period as a reconciliation.

If circumstances require changes to reconciliations, or if administrators must import updated balances, administrators can reopen Periods.

Creating Periods

_A calendar gets assigned to Periods and to Organizational Units. Each period has a base calendar by default; however, administrators can add calendars to support different start date, open date, close date, and frequency configurations._

To create a Period:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then the **Periods** tab.
2. Click **New (+)** to open the **New Period** dialog box.
3. On the **Properties** tab, enter:
   - **Period Name**
   - **Status**
   - **Prior Period**
     Specify the period that should be used as the prior period.
Note:

After a period is opened, you can't change the prior period.

You can't save periods if the prior period contains a period referenced as a prior period for a different period. A period should exist only once as a prior period.

• Calendars
  A calendar includes start date, end date, close date, and frequencies. Calendars are assigned to Organizational Units in the Organizational Unit dialog box.
  Each period has a base calendar row added to the table by default, and this row has a locked icon appearing in the locked column.
  The locked icon indicates that the row cannot be deleted.
  The period can't be saved unless the Administrator selects the Calendar start, end, and close dates. The Administrator must select at least one frequency.

Changing a Period's Status

A Period's status changes throughout the reconciliation process:

• Periods are initially set with a status of Pending and prohibit work from proceeding on reconciliations.
• Administrators must change the status to Open, which allows work to begin on reconciliations after the reconciliation start date is reached.
• After the period is finished, administrators change the period to Closed, which prohibits new reconciliations from being added to the period. However, work can continue on reconciliations and users can import updated balances.
• After work has concluded, periods may be locked, which prohibits changes to the reconciliations. Users can't add reconciliations to the period, changes can't be made to reconciliations, and balances can't be imported.

To change the status of a period to Open:

1. From Home, use one of the following navigation paths:
   • Select Application, and then Periods
   • Select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods
2. Select a period.
3. Under Actions, select Set Status, and then select Open.

Watch Changing a Period's Status Video

Click this link to watch a video:
Opening Periods

Reconciliations in a period are Pending until the period status becomes Open. When an administrator changes the status to Open, auto-reconciliations that have met their start date are run.

If balances are not loaded for a reconciliation, or if the reconciliation contains transactions, auto-reconciliation is skipped for that reconciliation, the reconciliation status changes to Open with Preparer, and a notification is sent to the preparer.

If auto-reconciliation fails for a reconciliation (for example, the account balance is not zero for an account authorized for zero balance auto-reconciliation), the reconciliation status changes to Open with Preparer, and a notification is sent to the preparer.

For manual reconciliations that have met the start date, status becomes Open with Preparers and notifications are sent to preparers.

To open periods:

1. From Home, use one of the following navigation paths:
   - Select Application, and then Periods
   - Select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods
2. Select a period.
3. Under Actions, select Set Status, and then select Open.

Closing and Locking Periods

Closing a period prevents new reconciliations from being started but allows reconciliations that are in progress to be completed. Locking a period prevents changes to reconciliations for the period. Notifications continue to run when a period is closed but not if it is locked.

Closing Periods

To close periods:

1. From Home, use one of the following navigation paths:
   - Select Application, and then Periods
   - Select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods
2. Select a period.
3. Under Actions, select Set Status, and then select Closed.

Locking Periods

To lock periods:

1. From Home, use one of the following navigation paths:
   - Select Application, and then Periods
   - Select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods
2. Select a period.
3. From **Set Status**, select **Locked**.

**Lock Through Date in Transaction Matching**

If you are using either the Account Analysis with Transaction Matching or the Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching formats, the matching activities for the profiles will be restricted for locked periods and have a "Locked Through Date".

The period end date for the latest locked period is the "Locked Through Date". Periods can be locked or unlocked in any order and there can be unlocked periods between locked periods. Therefore, the locked through date will be based on the latest locked period.

**Note:**

Transaction Matching Only profiles will not have a locked through date.

Here’s an example of a Locked Through Date of 31-Mar-2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Lock Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 18</td>
<td>01-Jan-2018</td>
<td>31-Jan-2018</td>
<td>Locked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 18</td>
<td>01-Feb-2018</td>
<td>28-Feb-2018</td>
<td>Locked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 18</td>
<td>01-Feb-2018</td>
<td>31-Mar-2018</td>
<td>Unlocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above example, if the user locks the March period, the "Locked through date" will be 31-Mar-2018.

If the user unlocks February, the "Locked through date" will continue to be 31-Mar-2018.

**Restrictions for Transaction Matching Transactions**

If you try to perform any of the following actions and the Accounting Date for Transaction Matching transactions is before the "Locked Through Date", you will receive an error message that the Administrator needs to unlock the period(s):

- Import Transaction Matching transactions
- Delete Transaction Matching transactions
- Unmatch a matched set that has an adjustment

If you try to perform any of the following actions on a closed reconciliation, and the Accounting Date for Transaction Matching transactions is after the "Locked Through Date" you will receive a warning message prompting you to confirm if you want to reopen the reconciliation:

- Delete Transaction Matching transactions
- Unmatch a matched set that has an adjustment
Checking for Missing Reconciliations

The **Check for Missing Reconciliations** action double checks to ensure that reconciliations exist for all profiles that should have them in a given period. It is important that you check for missing reconciliations to ensure completeness.

There are various reasons you could have missing reconciliations:

- New profile - for example, a profile was created after the reconciliations were created for a given period
- Missing required information - for example, a profile is missing workflow or currency information
- Deleted - for example, the profile was deleted from the period
- Inactive - for example, the profile was flagged as inactive.

Inactive profiles are not considered when you check for missing reconciliations. For example, if you reconcile Equity on a quarterly basis, this account will not show up as a missing reconciliation during the January and February periods, but it will show up for the March period (assuming March is your quarter end).

Missing reconciliations can occur if you forget to create reconciliations for profiles. This can happen if you add profiles later in the period after reconciliations have been created, or if reconciliations were created and subsequently deleted.

To check for missing reconciliations:

1. From the Home page, select **Application**, and then **Periods**, and then select a period.
2. Under **Actions**, select **Check for Missing Reconciliations**.
3. To view the missing reconciliations in Excel, click the **Export to Excel** icon.
4. Select a directory for the Excel file, and then click **Save**, and then **Close**.

To watch a video on Checking for Missing Reconciliations, click this link: [Video Link]

Viewing Period History

To view period history:

1. From Home, select **Application**, then **Configuration**.
2. Select the **Periods** tab on the left.
3. Double-click a period to open the Edit Profile.
4. On the Edit Profile, select the **History** tab. The History tab displays all actions performed on the selected period, including the dates, and old and new values.
Editing Periods

You can edit a period if a calendar row is selected if the period is pending or open.

To edit a Period:

1. From Home, select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods.
2. Select a Period, and then click Edit.
   
   You can edit the Calendar, Start Date, Open Date, Close Date, and Frequency check boxes. However, you can't edit the Calendar value for the base calendar.
3. Make edits.

Deleting Periods

You can delete a period if a calendar row other than the Base calendar is selected if the period is pending or open.

A validation error message is displayed if you attempt to delete a calendar that is assigned to an organizational unit.

To delete a Period:

1. From Home, select Application, then Configuration, and then Periods.
2. Select a Period, and then click Delete.
Defining Formats

Related Topics

- Learning About Formats
- Using Standard Formats
- Creating Formats
- Deleting Formats
- Working With Format Rules
- Specifying Format Instructions
- Adding Format Attributes
- Specifying Format Questions

Learning About Formats

Formats for reconciliations are selected or designed by the Service Administrator. Reconciliation formats determine what reconciliations will look like, and the type of information that preparers and reviewers can enter.

Formats are completely customizable. A library of standard formats is available, or Service Administrators can build custom formats from scratch.

Format design impacts reconciliations by defining the following areas:

- The information presented in the Balance Summary section
- The types of transactions that exist within the reconciliation, as well as the attributes associated with these transactions and the rules governing who can edit the values of these attributes
- The business rules impacting the reconciliation, including auto reconciliation routines and certain preventive controls that are designed to ensure reconciliations are complete and conform with policies

Formats are designed to evolve. You can start with one set of formats, and then modify formats over time as your business changes, or as you become aware of new or different risks. Every month when you create your reconciliations from your account profiles, a snapshot of the existing formats is taken. The snapshot copies retain the historical format with the reconciliation. As you make changes to your Format designs, the historical reconciliations continue to appear just the same as they did on the date they were created.

Restrictions on Changing or Deleting Formats

- Formats cannot be changed on existing reconciliations. First, delete the reconciliation, then change the format on the profile, and then copy the changed profile into the period. The system calculates the Adjustments to Source System and Adjusted Source System Balance, and subtracts one from the other to calculate the Unexplained Difference. If there is an Unexplained Difference, the
preparer uses the **Explained Balance** and **Adjustments** tabs to record any adjustments to get the unexplained difference down to zero.

- You cannot delete formats that are assigned to profiles. Remove the format from the profiles, and then delete it. You can delete formats that are assigned to reconciliations. Reconciliations point to a snapshot of the format; not to the format itself.
- You cannot delete the Short Description on the Format since it is a required field and there are navigation links in the reconciliation that are dependent on it. You can rename it if needed, but it cannot be deleted.

### Reconciliation Compliance Formats

All Reconciliation Compliance formats are based on one of three methods: **Account Analysis**, **Balance Comparison**, or **Variance Analysis**.

- The **Account Analysis** method is used for accounts that have no comparative balance. From the **Source System Beginning Balance**, preparers justify the account balance by entering the list of items that should be comprising the ending balance, such as prepaids, accruals, reserves, and intangibles, into the reconciliation. This list of transactions is called the **Explained Balance**. If there is an **Unexplained Difference**, the preparer uses the **Explained Balance** and **Adjustments** tabs to record any adjustments to get the unexplained difference down to zero.

- The **Balance Comparison** method justifies the balance to be reconciled by comparing this balance to a balance from another source such as a subledger, a bank statement, a report, or any other external system. When a preparer reconciles an account using this format, the **Source System Balance**, the **Subsystem Balance** and the **Difference** between the two are displayed. If there is a difference, the preparer must record an adjustment on the **System Adjustments** or **Subsystem Adjustments** tabs. The system calculates the **Adjustments to Source System** and **Adjusted Source System Balance**, and subtracts one from the other to calculate the Unexplained Difference.

- **Variance Analysis** method ensures balance fluctuations are monitored and explained if certain thresholds are exceeded. Variance Analysis compares balances across periods such as month over month or quarter over quarter. When a preparer reconciles an account using this format, they provide an explanation for the variance amount and send for review. At a higher level, a power user or administrator can look at summary reconciliations that roll up this information.

---

**Note:**

For variance analysis, the **Unexplained Difference** is calculated by taking the **Current Period Balance** and subtracting the **Variance Period Balance** and the **Variance Explanations**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Format Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Account Analysis          | • Accruals
|                           | • Current Assets                                             |
|                           | • Current Liabilities                                        |
|                           | • Equity                                                     |
|                           | • Intangibles                                                |
|                           | • Investments                                                |
|                           | • Non-Current Assets                                         |
|                           | • Non-Current Liabilities                                    |
|                           | • Prepaid Expenses                                           |
|                           | • Zero Balance Accounts                                      |
| Balance Comparison       | • Accounts Payable                                           |
| * only available by using | • Accounts Receivable                                        |
| the Sample Application   | • Assets - Other*                                            |
|                           | • Bank Reconciliation                                        |
|                           | • Buildings & Land                                           |
|                           | • Depreciation                                               |
|                           | • Fixed Assets                                               |
|                           | • Inventory                                                  |
|                           | • TM Intercompany*                                           |
|                           | • Tracking Only                                              |
|                           | • Tracking with Reconciling Items                            |
| Variance Analysis        | • Variance Analysis Monthly                                  |
| * only available by using | • Variance Analysis Quarterly*                               |
| the Sample Application   |                                                             |

**Transaction Matching Formats**

All Transaction Matching formats are based on one of three methods: **Account Analysis With Transaction Matching**, **Balance Comparison With Transaction Matching**, or **Transaction Matching Only**.

- The **Account Analysis With Transaction Matching** method is used to match transactions within a single data source, for example, for debit and credit matching.

- The **Balance Comparison With Transaction Matching** method to match transactions between source system and sub systems.

- The **Transaction Matching Only** method is used when you are only using Transaction Matching and not using period end reconciliations.

See [Creating Formats](#) and [Using Standard Formats](#) for more information on formats.

**Watch Learn About Formats Video**

Click this link to watch a video:
Using Standard Formats

Sample formats are provided to save time in configuring. You can edit or remove any of the standard formats.

Formats for Reconciliation Compliance

The standard formats have been created at the Account type level and include common accounts types, for example: Accounts Payables, Account Receivables, and Accruals.

In addition to the formats by Account type, there are also two tracking only format variations. These formats can be used for reconciliations where the work is still being performed in Microsoft Excel based reconciliations and the results are uploaded for tracking:

- The “Tracking Only” format allows only uploading the spreadsheet.
- The "Tracking with Reconciling Items" format supports uploading a spreadsheet and documenting any reconciling items. This approach can be useful if you want to report on the magnitude of reconciling items across all reconciliations.

The method column indicates whether the format uses a Balance Comparison, Account Analysis or a Variance Analysis method:

- The "Balance Comparison" method is appropriate for accounts where the balance is validated by comparing it to another balance.
- The "Account Analysis" method requires preparers to explain or justify the balance.
- The "Variance Analysis" method requires preparers to explain or justify the variance between balances across periods.

The "Prior Period Balance" and the "Net Activity" are not displayed across our Standard formats. If your policies or preferences require the display of this information, change this configuration by clearing the "Hide" checkbox.

The design for reconciliation transactions including Source System Adjustments, Subsystem Adjustments, and Explained Balance Transactions has been simplified. Review these configurations and change them as needed to match your policies and preferences.

Formats for Transaction Matching

Formats are associated with a Match Type in Transaction Matching and the Match Type has to have been created before you define formats and then profiles.

There are three format methods that you can use for Transaction Matching:

- The “Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching” method is appropriate for accounts where the balance is validated by comparing it to another balance.
- The "Account Analysis with Transaction Matching" method requires preparers to explain or justify the balance.
- The "Transaction Matching Only" method is used when you are not using period end reconciliations but need to match transactions.
Creating Formats

Creating a New Format for Reconciliation Compliance

To create a new customized format:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration, and then Formats.
2. Click New (+).
3. In the Properties tab, enter:
   - Name
   - Description
   - Method
     - Account Analysis—Source System Beginning Balance and Net Activity enable you to measure the change in an account from the last reconciliation performed for the account.

     The balance in the general ledger is substantiated through a listing of transactions that should comprise the ending balance. This list of transactions is called the Explained Balance, and it is compared to the General Ledger Balance. If there is a Difference, the preparer uses the Explained Balance and Adjustments tabs to record adjustments to get the unexplained difference down to zero. Examples of accounts include prepaids, accruals, reserves, and intangibles. The key to a high-quality account analysis is to ensure that the list of explained balance transactions includes sufficient detail to justify all items.

     In the Label column, assign descriptive names. The label names are displayed in the Balance Summary section of reconciliations.

     - Balance Comparison—The balance in the general ledger can be substantiated by comparing it to a balance from another source. That source might be a subledger, a bank statement, a system report, or a spreadsheet containing a complex calculation.

     When a preparer reconciles an account using this format, the Source System Balance, the Subsystem Balance, and the Difference between the two are displayed. If there is a difference, the preparer must record an adjustment on the System Adjustments or Subsystem Adjustments tabs.

     The system then calculates Adjustments to Source System and Adjusted Source System Balance, and subtracts those two to calculate the Unexplained Difference.

     In the Label column, assign descriptive names.
Select **Hide** to exclude rows from the reconciliation. For example, if the Subsystem Balance can never be wrong, on the Properties tab, hide Adjustments to Subsystem and Adjusted Subsystem Balance to prevent users from adding these types of transactions.

- **Variance Analysis**—For a given period, the **Balance Summary** is compared to an earlier time period's balance and the difference between the two requires an explanation. The **Unexplained Difference** is calculated

  For variance analysis, unexplained difference = current period balance - variance period balance - variance explanations

  When a preparer reconciles an account using this format, the **Current Period Balance**, the **Variance Period Balance**, and the **Difference** between the two are displayed. If there is a difference, the preparer must provide an explanation.

• Select the **Display Account ID As** option:
  - **Concatenated String**
  - **Individual Segments**

• **Require 0 unexplained difference**

  Depending on the chosen method of reconciliation, the reconciliation calculates the **Unexplained Difference** as:

  - **For Account Analysis Formats:** The Source System Balance, less the Explained Balance, and less the Adjustments.
  - **For Balance Comparison Formats:** The Source System Balance, less the Subsystem Balance, less the Adjustments to Source system, and less the Adjustments to Subsystem.
  - **For Variance Analysis Formats:** The Current Period Balance, less the Variance Period Balance and less the Adjustments.

  Administrators can specify whether the format requires a 0 unexplained difference. If it does, the preparer can't submit the reconciliation for review until adjustments are created for the full difference between the source system balance and the explained/subsystem balance.

Creating a New Format for Transaction Matching

To create a new customized format:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then **Formats**.
2. Click **New (+)**.
3. In the Properties tab, enter:
   - **Name**
   - **Description**
   - **Method**
     - **Account Analysis With Transaction Matching**
     - **Balance Comparison With Transaction Matching**
     - **Transaction Matching Only** —Use this method if you are not using period end reconciliations.
• Select the **Display Account ID As** option:
  – Concatenated String
  – Individual Segments

• Select a **Match Type** from the drop down list. Formats must be linked to a match type. The drop down list contains match types based on the format method:
  – **Account Analysis With Transaction Matching** formats will list Match Types that have only Source System sources.
  – **Balance Comparison With Transaction Matching** formats will list Match Types that have both Source System and Sub System sources.
  – **Transaction Matching Only** formats will list Match Types.

• **Require 0 unexplained difference**
  Depending on the chosen method of reconciliation, the reconciliation calculates the **Unexplained Difference** as:
  – **For Account Analysis With Transaction Matching Formats**: The Source System Balance, less the Explained Balance, and less the Adjustments.
  – **For Balance Comparison With Transaction Matching Formats**: The Source System Balance, less the Subsystem Balance, less the Adjustments to Source system, and less the Adjustments to Subsystem.

Administrators can specify whether the format requires a 0 unexplained difference. If it does, the preparer can't submit the reconciliation for review until adjustments are created for the full difference between the source system balance and the explained/subsystem balance.

> **Note:**

The **Require 0 unexplained difference** is not available for Transaction Matching Only formats.

• **Under Balance Summary**, you can use the **Label** column to assign descriptive names. Select **Hide** to exclude rows from the reconciliation. For example, if the Subsystem Balance can never be wrong, on the Properties tab, hide Adjustments to Subsystem and Adjusted Subsystem Balance to prevent users from adding these types of transactions.

> **Note:**

The **Balance Summary** is not displayed for Transaction Matching Only formats.

### Deleting Formats

You cannot delete formats that are assigned to Profiles. Remove the format from the profiles, and then delete it. You can delete formats that are assigned to reconciliations. Reconciliations point to a snapshot of the format, not to the format itself.
To delete formats:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then ** Formats**.
2. Select a format, and then click **Delete**.
3. Click **Yes** to the question, “Are you sure you want to delete the format (NAME).”

**Working With Format Rules**

Format rules affect reconciliation workflow, the requirement for reconciliation attachments, or the value of profile/reconciliation attributes. The rules are displayed on the Profile Rules tab in read-only form.

Rules evaluate transaction conditions only if the accompanying reconciliations already exist.

**Available rules:**

See [Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules](#).

- **Auto Approve Reconciliation**—Automatically completes specified approvals only if specified conditions have been met.

  Examples of conditions that could apply to this rule:
  
  - The balance is outside a specified range.
  - The balance fluctuates more than a specified amount or percentage from some prior period.
  - The prior reconciliation has transactions or other conditions meeting specified criteria.
  - Attributes have specified values (including calculated attributes).

  When conditions are satisfied, the specified reviewer levels are marked complete, and workflow progresses to the next level, or the workflow is closed if no additional review levels exist.

  This rule can be rerun.

  To monitor which roles have been automatically completed via Format or Profile Rules, perform the following steps:

  1. From the Reconciliations screen, click **Actions**, and then **Select Columns**
  2. Select **Auto Submitted** to indicate that a Rule was automatically run, and the reconciliation was submitted.
  3. Select **Auto Approved (Level 1)** to indicate that a Rule was used to automatically complete that role.

For example, if you have configured a Rule for the Reviewer 1 role to automatically approve when Unexplained Difference is 0.00, the column called **Auto Approved (Level 1)** will indicate that a Rule was used to automatically complete that role. On a related note, reconciliations that have been automatically reconciled using an Auto Reconciliation method will still remain as separate columns indicating if the reconciliation was Auto Reconciled and which Auto Reconciliation Method was used.
• **Auto Submit Reconciliation**—Automatically submits a reconciliation if specified conditions are met. Runs when Reconciliation status changes to Open with Reviewer.

Examples of conditions that could apply to this rule:
- The balance is outside a specified range.
- The balance fluctuates more than a specified amount or percentage from some prior period.
- The prior reconciliation has transactions or other conditions meeting specified criteria.
- Attributes have specified values (including calculated attributes).

When conditions are satisfied, the specified reviewer levels are marked complete, and workflow progresses to the next review level, or the workflow is closed if no additional review levels exist.

This rule can be rerun.

• **Prevent Reconciliation Approval**—Prevents approval of a reconciliation based on attribute values, or other characteristics.

• **Prevent Reconciliation Submission**—Prevents submission of a reconciliation based on attribute values, or other characteristics.

• **Require Reconciliation Attachment**—Prevents submission of a reconciliation if an attachment has not been added to the main attachments section of the reconciliation; conditions may be established based on attribute values, or other characteristics that specify when the attachment is required.

Example: Set the Preparer Duration based on the period frequency. The rule configuration supports when to set the value: "Before profile is copied to the period".

• **Prevent Reconciliation Rejection**—This rule prevents rejection by a reviewer under certain conditions. This rules runs when a Reviewer click **Reject**.

• **Require Reconciliation Attachment**—Prevents submission of a reconciliation if an attachment has not been added to the main attachments section of the reconciliation; conditions may be established based on attribute values, or other characteristics that specify when the attachment is required.

Example: Set the Preparer Duration based on the period frequency. The rule configuration supports when to set the value: Before profile is copied to the period.

• **Send Email on Update**—This rule sends emails when a reconciliation is saved based on certain conditions being met. This rule runs when a preparer clicks **Save**.

---

**Note:**

This rule is designed to be run when a user takes an action on a reconciliation such as setting attributes, not for actions on the reconciliation that happen outside the **Actions** dialog such as resetting dates.

To work with format rules:

1. From Home, click **Application**, then **Configuration**, and then **Formats**.
2. Double-click a format.

3. On Edit Format, select the **Rules** tab. You can view the following information:
   - **Order**—The order of precedence. See [Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules](#).
   - **Rule**—Name of the Rule.
   - **Conditions**—The choice of what conditions must exist before running the rule.

4. To create, edit, duplicate, delete, or reorder a rule, on the Rules tab, click the appropriate button and, if necessary, update the following:
   - **Rule**—Select a rule.
   - **Description**—Optional. Explain why you configured the rule and how the rule should be used.
   - **Message** (on some rules):
     - **Message to Preparer**—Define an optional message to the preparer on the prevent reconciliation submission rule and require reconciliation attachment rules.
     - **Message to Reviewer**—Define an optional message to the preparer on the prevent reconciliation approval rule.
   - **Reviewer Level**—Select **All Levels** to apply the rule to all reviewer levels or select specific reviewer levels individually. At least one reviewer level must be selected.
   - Select **Create Filter** and populate the conditions section or select **Use Saved Filter**, and then select a filter. The filter you select and configure for the rule determines the conditions that trigger the rule to apply.
   - **Condition**—
     - If you select **Use Saved Filter**, the Conditions section displays a read-only version of the conditions associated with the saved filter.
     - If you select **Create Filter**, the Condition section is enabled.
     Conjunction, Source, Attribute, Operand, and Value behave as they do for the existing advanced filter feature. When creating filters, you can use these attributes:
     * Any Reconciliation or Transaction attribute, including calculated attributes that are classified as Reconciliation and Transaction attributes
     * Period Frequency

To watch a video about using formats with rules, click this link: 🎬

**Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules**

This topic explains the order of precedence when auto reconciliation and rules are run. At a high level, here is the processing order:

1. Auto reconciliation method - See Auto Reconciliation Methods in [Creating Profiles](#)
2. Reconciliations closed by the three auto reconciliation methods (No activity, Balance within range, Balance within range and no activity), copy transactions/comments from prior reconciliation

3. Rule execution
   a. Copy transactions rules
   b. Set attribute rules, if applicable
   c. Auto submit/approve rules

Order of Precedence Rules

Successfully executing a rule in Oracle Account Reconciliation may prevent a later rule from being invoked. For example, if a customer assigns an auto-reconciliation rule to a reconciliation, and the auto-reconciliation succeeds, then any rule tied to the Submit function (such as require reconciliation attachment) would never be invoked.

Table 5-1 Order of Precedence Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto Approve</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes to Open with Reviewer.</td>
<td>If multiple Auto Approve rules are configured, then the success of any rule causes the reconciliation to be automatically approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
<td>During post-processing of data loads, to handle cases where the rule is based on balance conditions that may be satisfied as a result of the data load process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Submit</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes from Pending to Open with Preparer.</td>
<td>The Copy Transactions Rule is processed before the Auto Submit Reconciliation Rule is evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
<td>During post-processing of data loads, to handle cases where the reconciliation is already open, but conditions are satisfied as a result of the data load process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This rule can be rerun.
### Table 5-1  (Cont.) Order of Precedence Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy Transactions</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes from Pending to Open with Preparer. This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td>The Copy Transactions Rule is processed before the Auto Submit Reconciliation Rule is evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Amount Edit</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>When Preparer accesses the Transaction Detail dialog box.</td>
<td>When the conditions associated with the rule are met, the Preparer cannot edit the transaction amount through the application (the amount attribute is disabled, and any override features for calculated amounts are also disabled). In addition, import validations prevent editing the Amount through import.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation Approval</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Approver clicks Approve</td>
<td>Rules triggered when the Approver clicks Approve. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Approve function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation Submission</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks Submit.</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks Submit. Can be evaluated in any order (the order is irrelevant). If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation Rejection</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reviewer clicks Reject.</td>
<td>Rule prevents rejections unless user fills in certain fields. This gives the preparer more information on how to correct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5-1  (Cont.) Order of Precedence Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Transaction Delete</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction Delete</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks Delete. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Delete function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Transaction Save</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction Save</td>
<td>Rules triggered when the preparer clicks the transaction Save. Can be evaluated in any order (the order is irrelevant). If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Transaction Attachment</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction Save</td>
<td>Rules triggered when the preparer clicks the transaction Save. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Reconciliation Attachment</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks Submit</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks Submit. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Email On Update</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Users updates attributes on a reconciliation and pre-existing conditions are met.</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the user updates attribute values in the Reconciliation dialog when certain conditions associated with this rule have been satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Attribute Value</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rules</td>
<td>According to Run When attribute configuration: Profile attribute: Before profile is copied to period. This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying Format Instructions

Administrators provide instructions on how to use the format. These instructions can include text-based instructions, URLs, attached files, or links to files in document repositories. These instructions are merged with profile instructions and presented on the reconciliation.

To specify instructions:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration, and then Formats.
2. In New Format or Edit Format, select the Instructions tab.

3. In Instructions, enter instruction text.

To add a reference:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration, and then Formats.
2. Select a format, and select the Instructions tab.
3. In the References section, click Add (+).

4. In Type list, select a type:
   - Local File
     Click Browse to select and attach the file, enter a Name, and then click OK. The file size is specified in System Attributes.
   - URL
     Name the URL, and then enter it, for example: Oracle, http://www.oracle.com, and then click OK.

Tip:
To delete a reference, select it, and then click Delete.

Adding Format Attributes

Format attributes affect the overall reconciliation and enable capture of additional information, such as Time to Prepare, or Time to Review. Format attributes appear in the Reconciliation dialog, on the Summary tab, under Additional Attributes.

To add an attribute assignment:

1. From Home, click Applications, then Configuration, and then Formats.
2. In New Format or Edit Format, select the Attributes tab.
3. Select Add.
4. On the Add Attribute Assignment dialog box, enter:
   - Attribute:
     Select one: See Creating Attributes.
   - Type:
     This non-editable field is populated by the Attribute.
   - Value:
     Select a value associated with the type of attribute, for example: a numeric value for Formatted Number attribute, a List for List attribute, a name of a person for User attribute, or Yes or No for the Yes/No attribute.
   - Access
     All roles have view access unless otherwise specified in the table below.

To add an access, for each of the Text Box and Attachments tabs:
a. Click Add.
b. Select a role.
c. Select one of the Role access types:
   - **Text Box**:
     * **Do Not Display**—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation List or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.
     * **Allow Edits**—Has the ability to add, change, and remove values for the attribute, but subject to the editability rules.
     * **Required**—Requires a value for the attribute. The Required option is available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a value is provided, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.
   - The **Multi-Line Text Box** has 2 access tabs:
     * **Text Box tab**:
       * **Do Not Display**—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation List or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.
       * **Allow Edits**—Has the ability to add, change, and remove values for the attribute, but subject to the editability rules.
       * **Required**—Requires a value for the attribute. The Required option is available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a value is provided, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.
     * **Attachments tab**:
       * **Do Not Display**—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.
       * **Add & Remove**—Has the ability to add files and remove files that they themselves added, but subject to the editability rules.
       * **Required**—Requires the Preparer or Reviewer to attach at least one file. The Required option is only available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a file is attached, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.
       * **Add & Remove All**—Can add their own files, remove their own files, and also remove files added by other roles.

   d. Click OK.

5. The Rules tab defines rules for the attribute being assigned.

   The Format Attribute rule runs when the specified conditions are met:
Table 5-2  Format Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Attribute Access</td>
<td>This rule gets evaluated (not run) whenever the attribute associated with the rule can be updated (through the user edits, or through import)</td>
<td>Format / Profile Attribute Rule</td>
<td>Rules that trigger different access levels can be configured. When this condition occurs, access is as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Edit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Read Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying Format Questions

Administrators can configure certification questions that the preparer must respond to before they can submit the reconciliation for review. For example, if your policy requires that the user clear adjustments within 60 days, consider adding a certification question that asks, "Have you cleared all adjustments older than 60 days? – Yes or No". Administrators can add unlimited certification questions as needed for each Format.

To specify questions:

1. From Home, click Application, then Configuration, and then Formats
2. In New Format, select the Questions tab.
3. Click New.
4. In New Question, in Question, enter your question text.
5. In Type, select a question type:
   - Date
   - Date/Time
   - Integer
   - List
     Enter a list of valid responses to the question.
   - Multi-Line Text
     The maximum length of a question should be less than 1,000 characters.
     Select Multi-Line Text, then enter the Number of Lines, from 3 to 50 lines. Multi-Line Text determines how many lines of text are visible, without scrolling, on the Actions dialog boxes.
     For Multi-Line text type: Select Include Attachments if you want the custom attribute to include an attachments section on the Reconciliation Actions dialog box.
   - Number
     If you select Number, select number formatting options:
     - For Decimal Places, enter a value for the number of decimal places to display.
Select the Thousands Separator option if you want numbers to display a thousands separator (for example, 1,000.00)

From the Currency Symbol list, select a currency symbol, for example, Dollars ($).

From the Negative Number list, select how to display negative numbers, for example, (123).

From the Scale list, select a scale value for numbers, for example, 1000.

- True/False
- Text
- User
- Yes/No

6. Assign a Role. The purpose of assigning a role is to determine which role can answer your question:

- Administrator
- Commentator
- Power User
- Preparer
- Reviewer (with separate roles for each Reviewer level currently in use in the application)
- Viewer

### Note:
When re-ordering questions, you can only re-order within a role.

7. If the Required check box is selected for Preparers or Reviewers, users can close a reconciliation without answering their questions, but they cannot Submit or Approve.

### Note:
The Required check box is enabled for Questions assigned to Preparer and Reviewer questions.

8. Click OK.

9. Optional: To change the order of questions, select a question, then select Actions, and then Move to Top, Move Up, Move Down, or Move to Bottom.

### Tip:
To edit a question, select it, and then click Edit. To remove a question, select it, and then click Delete.
Working with Profiles

Related Topics
- Defining Profiles
- Creating Profiles
- Creating Profiles for Variance Analysis
- Creating Profile Instructions
- Assigning Profile Workflows
- Specifying Profile Currencies
- Specifying Profile Access
- Specifying Profile Attributes
- Working With Profile Rules
- Viewing Profile History
- Adding Accounts
- Using Excel CSV Files for Profiles
- Importing Profiles
- Exporting Profiles
- Using the Profile Actions Panel
- Copying Profiles to Period
- Duplicating Profiles

Defining Profiles

Profiles are one of the most important objects within Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud and are created for both Reconciliation Compliance and Transaction Matching.

Profiles are the pre-cursors to reconciliations. They contain functions like the current preparer and reviewer assignments, account descriptions, instructions, format assignments, risk ratings. One profile will exist for each reconciliation performed. Each month, reconciliations are created from profiles by Administrators. The process of creating reconciliations from profiles causes a snapshot of the profiles to be taken and stored along with the reconciliations. Over time, profile configurations may change. However, the profile information stored with the reconciliations is never impacted by these changes.

For Reconciliation Compliance, one set of profiles may be created and used for both Account Analysis or Balance Comparison methods. To perform a Variance Analysis, you need to create a separate set of profiles however, Variance Analysis profiles can be used in the same periods as profiles using the other methods.
For Transaction Matching, one set of profiles may be created and used for both Account Analysis with Transaction Matching or Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching methods. To use the Transaction Matching Only method, you need to create a separate profile.

Administrators and authorized power users can update profiles and reconciliations to change user assignments and attributes used for reporting. Attributes that affect the type of reconciliation being performed (including formats and currency bucket configuration) cannot be changed on reconciliations. If changes must occur, the reconciliation must be deleted, and the changes must be applied to the profile directly. Then, the profile can be copied again to the period. A new reconciliation is created, which is a snapshot of the new profile configuration.

Profiles can be created manually or imported from a spreadsheet.

The copy-to-period function can occur in the Periods dialog box and in the Profile List View.

Watch Creating Profiles Video
Click this link to watch a video:

Creating Profiles

To create profiles for Account Analysis or Balance Comparison methods:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Click New (+) to create a New Profile.
3. On the Properties tab, enter:
   - **Account ID**—The combination of segment values must be unique across profiles. The number of segments available is defined in system settings.
   - **Profile Name**—A second way to identify the profile. Names do not need to be unique. As a best practice, Oracle suggests using the name associated with the natural account segment and some other descriptor that identifies ownership of or responsibility for the profile.
   - **Description**
   - **Active**—Selected by default for profiles manually entered or imported. Clear this check box if you do not want this profile copied to a period.
   - **Summary Profile**—If selected, then the Profile is a Summary Profile. The Auto-Reconciliation configuration section is removed, and you can't edit balances.
   - Included Accounts—This section enables administrators and power users to assign profiles to summary profiles. Non-summary profiles can be selected for addition to a summary profile.
   - **Organizational Unit**—Represents a hierarchical entity-type structure that you can use to model your organization. Define a separate organizational unit for each entity for which separate reporting is required, or for entities that require different configurations for any of the following: holidays, work days, or
viewer or commentator assignments. Organizational Units are defined in system settings.

- **Format**—Associates the profile with a format created by an administrator, determining the method of reconciliation and the information that the preparer must provide.

- **Method**—The method associated with the format assigned to the profile.

- **Process**—Associates the profile with a specific reconciliation process, for example, the balance sheet reconciliation process or the local GAAP reconciliation process. Processes are defined in system settings.

- **Risk Rating**—Associates the profile with a risk rating. Risk ratings are defined in system settings, for example, **High**, **Low**, or **Medium**.

- **Account Type**—Associates the profile with an account type. Risk Rating and Account Type are attributes that facilitate reporting – the values are defined by administrators and can be used on dashboards and list views to filter reconciliations.

- **Normal Balance**—Identifies whether the profile is expected to contain a debit balance, a credit balance, or a debit or a credit balance. If the balance is different from the normal balance, then a warning is set on the reconciliation.

- **In Auto-Reconciliation Methods**, select a method that describes the conditions that must be true for reconciliations configured with the auto-reconciliation method to qualify for auto-reconciliation. If any conditions are false, then auto-reconciliation fails, and the reconciliation status is set to Open so that the Preparer can manually prepare the reconciliation (for more information about auto-reconciliation failures, see **Reason Codes for Auto-Reconciliation Failures**):
  
  - For Account Analysis and Account Analysis with Transaction Matching:
    
    * **Balance is zero** required conditions:
      
      * If an account analysis format is assigned to the profile, then the profile can be enabled for the “Account has a 0 Balance” auto-reconciliation method.
      
      * If the balance associated with the reconciliation for a given period is 0, then the reconciliation is prepared and reviewed automatically for that period.
      
      * If the balance is not 0, then the reconciliation must be manually prepared and reviewed.
    
    * **Balance is zero and no activity** required conditions:
      
      * The Source System Balance is zero.
      
      * Source System Balance is the same as the Prior Reconciliation Source System Balance.

    **Note:**
    
    This last condition also means that a previous reconciliation source system balance must exist.
When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds, the reconciliation status is set to Closed.

**No activity** required conditions:

* If a previous reconciliation exists, the following conditions must be met:
  * The prior reconciliation status must be Complete.
  * The prior reconciliation Source System balance must be the same as the current reconciliation Source System balance.
  * The prior reconciliation format must be the same as the current reconciliation format

Specifically:

  a. The Format ID used to create both the current and prior format instances must be the same.
  b. The current format instance must not contain mandatory attributes that do not exist in the prior format instance.

* If a previous reconciliation does not exist, then the prior reconciliation Source System balance is presumed to be zero:

  * If the current period’s Source System Balance is also zero, then the reconciliation will be auto-reconciled.
  * If the current period’s Source System balance is not zero, then the reconciliation will not auto reconcile.

When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds:

* The reconciliation status is set to Closed

* Explained Balance and Source System Adjustment transactions are copied from the prior reconciliation to the current reconciliation:

  * File Attachments and Comments associated with the transaction are copied
  * Age is recalculated by subtracting the Open Date from the new period end date (the period the transaction is being copied into)
  * The Aging Violation for that transaction is set if the age is greater than the Authorized age
  * The Aging Violation flag for the Reconciliation is set if one or more transactions of each type have an aging violation

* Comments and Attachments that exist at the Reconciliation level are copied

**Balance is within range** required conditions:

* A prior reconciliation must exist and the status of this reconciliation must be Complete.

* The prior reconciliation format must be the same as the current reconciliation format. Specifically, the format ID used to create both the current and prior format instances must be the same, and
the current format instance must not contain mandatory attributes that do not exist in the prior format instance.

* The Source System Balance is more than or equal to the **Balance Range (Low)**.
* The Source System Balance is less than or equal to the **Balance Range (High)**.

When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds:

* The reconciliation status is set to Closed
* Explained Balance and Source System Adjustment transactions are copied from the prior reconciliation to the current reconciliation:
  * File Attachments and Comments associated with the transaction are copied
  * Age is recalculated by subtracting the Open Date from the new period end date (the period the transaction is being copied into)
  * The Aging Violation for that transaction is set if the age is greater than the Authorized age
  * The Aging Violation flag for the Reconciliation is set if one or more transactions of each type have an aging violation
  * Comments and Attachments that exist at the Reconciliation level are copied

* **Balance is within range and no activity** required conditions:
  * A prior reconciliation must exist and the status of this reconciliation must be Complete.
  * The prior reconciliation format must be the same as the current reconciliation format. Specifically, the format ID used to create both the current and prior format instances must be the same, and the current format instance must not contain mandatory attributes that do not exist in the prior format instance.
  * Source System Balance is greater than or equal to the **Balance Range (Low)**.
  * The Source System Balance is less than or equal to **Balance Range (High)**.
  * Source System Balance – Prior Reconciliation Source System Balance = 0; The range can be a negative number.

---

**Note:**

This last condition also means that a prior reconciliation source system balance must exist.

---

When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds:

* The reconciliation status is set to Closed
* Explained Balance and Source System Adjustment transactions are copied from the prior reconciliation to the current reconciliation:
  * File Attachments and Comments associated with the transaction are copied
  * Age is recalculated by subtracting the Open Date from the new period end date (the period the transaction is being copied into)
  * The Aging Violation for that transaction is set if the age is greater than the Authorized age
  * The Aging Violation flag for the Reconciliation is set if one or more transactions of each type have an aging violation
  * Comments and Attachments that exist at the Reconciliation level are copied

  For Balance Comparison or Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching:

  * **Balance is zero** required conditions:
    * If a balance comparison format is assigned to the profile, then the profile can be enabled for the “Account has a 0 Balance” auto-reconciliation method.
    * If the balance associated with the reconciliation for a given period is 0, then the reconciliation is prepared and reviewed automatically for that period.
    * If the balance is not 0, then the reconciliation must be manually prepared and reviewed.

  When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds, the reconciliation status is set to Closed.

  * **Balance is zero and no activity** required conditions:

    ✍️ **Note:**

    For Balance Comparison format with No Activity, you can use a custom rule to obtain the correct results. For example, add a custom rule for Auto Submit Reconciliation with filter criteria: Difference (Reporting) equals 0 USD and Period Activity (Reporting) equals 0 USD.

  * **No activity** required conditions:

    ✍️ **Note:**

    For Balance Comparison format with No Activity, you can use a custom rule to obtain the correct results. For example, add a custom rule for Auto Submit Reconciliation with filter criteria.
* **Balance match (% Tolerance):** If a balance comparison format is assigned to the profile, then the profile can be enabled for the Balance Comparison where the Balances Match (% Tolerance) auto-reconciliation method.

If this method is enabled, then a threshold value can be applied. The threshold percentage is multiplied against the source system balance to calculate a threshold value.

* If the difference between the source system balance and the subsystem balance is less than the threshold value in a period, then the reconciliation is prepared and reviewed automatically for that period.

* If the difference is greater than the threshold value, then the reconciliation must be manually prepared and reviewed.

Enter the **Match Balance Threshold (%)** as a whole number between 1 and 100.

When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds, the reconciliation status is set to Closed.

* **Balances match (# tolerance):** The difference between the Source System Balance and the Subsystem Balance is less than or equal to a tolerance value; the tolerance value is specified on the profile. Enter the **Match Balance Threshold (Number)** tolerance amount.

When Auto-Reconciliation succeeds, the reconciliation status is set to Closed.

- **Maximum Age Limits**—Enter the number of Day(s) for the maximum age of reconciliation transactions:
  - Reconciliation Adjustments (applies to Account Analysis and Balance Comparison methods)
  - Balance Explanations (applies to Account Analysis method)

**Note:**

**Aging Violation:** If a value is provided and the reconciliation contains transactions where the age of the items (calculated as Period End Date minus Transaction Open Date) is greater than the value provided, then the transactions are flagged as aging violations, and an aging violation warning is set on the reconciliation.

- **Manually Enter Balances**—Determine whether the source system or subsystem balances can be entered manually by the preparer on the reconciliation. Check these boxes only if balances are not being imported for the profile. Select one or both:
  - **Enter Source System Balances Manually** (applies to Account Analysis and Balance Comparison methods)
  - **Enter Subsystem Balances Manually** (applies to Balance Comparison method)
## Reason Codes for Auto-Reconciliation Failures

The following table lists the reasons why certain accounts did not auto-reconcile:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Applies to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Activity not zero                    | The activity of the reconciliation is not zero for the enabled currency buckets | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • No activity  
  • Balance is zero and no activity |
| Balance not zero                     | The balance of the reconciliation is not zero for the enabled currency buckets | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance is zero  
  • Balance is zero and no activity |
| Balance not within range             | The balance of the account is not within the authorized range for the enabled currency buckets | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance is within range  
  • Balance is within range and no activity |
| Match tolerance exceeded             | The difference between the source and subsystem balances exceeds the tolerance level authorized for the enabled currency buckets | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance match (% tolerance)  
  • Balance match (# tolerance) |
| No prior reconciliation              | There is no prior reconciliation in existence                               | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance is zero and no activity  
  • Balance is within range and no activity |
| Prior reconciliation is not closed   | A prior reconciliation exists for the account, but the status of the prior reconciliation is not closed | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance is zero and no activity  
  • Balance is within range and no activity |
| Source system balance does not exist | No source system balances exist for the account/period  
Source system balances are missing for some of the reconciliation's enabled currency buckets | Applies to all auto reconciliation methods |
| Source system balance does not exist for all enabled currency buckets | | Applies to all auto reconciliation methods |
Table 6-1  (Cont.) Reasons Why Certain Accounts Did Not Auto-Reconcile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Applies to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Subsystem balance does not exist | No subsystem balances exist for the account/period | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance match (% tolerance)  
  • Balance match ( # tolerance) |
| Subsystem balance does not exist for all enabled currency buckets | Subsystem balances are missing for some of the reconciliation’s enabled currency buckets | Applies to reconciliations configured with the following auto reconciliation methods:  
  • Balance match (% tolerance)  
  • Balance match ( # tolerance) |
| Transactions exist in the reconciliation | Transactions have been added to the reconciliation | Applies to all auto reconciliation methods |

Creating Profiles for Variance Analysis

To create profiles for variance analysis:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Click New (+) to create a New Profile.
3. On the Properties tab, enter:
   - **Account ID**—The combination of segment values must be unique across profiles. The number of segments available is defined in system settings.
   - **Name**—A second way to identify the profile. Names do not need to be unique. As a best practice, Oracle suggests using the name associated with the natural account segment and some other descriptor that identifies ownership of or responsibility for the profile.
   - **Description**
   - **Active**—Selected by default for profiles manually entered or imported. Clear this check box if you do not want this profile copied to a period.
   - **Summary Profile**—If selected, then the Profile is a Summary Profile.
   - **Organizational Unit**—Represents a hierarchical entity-type structure that you can use to model your organization. Define a separate organizational unit for each entity for which separate reporting is required, or for entities that require different configurations for any of the following: holidays, work days, or viewer or commentator assignments. Organizational Units are defined in system settings.
   - **Format**—Associates the profile with a format created by an administrator, determining the method of reconciliation and the information that the preparer must provide.
   - **Method**—The method associated with the format assigned to the profile.
• **Process**—Associates the profile with a specific reconciliation process, for example, the balance sheet reconciliation process or the local GAAP reconciliation process. Processes are defined in system settings.

• **Risk Rating**—Associates the profile with a risk rating. Risk ratings are defined in system settings, for example, **High**, **Low**, or **Medium**.

• **Account Type**—Associates the profile with an account type. Risk Rating and Account Type are attributes that facilitate reporting – the values are defined by administrators and can be used on dashboards and list views to filter reconciliations.

• **Normal Balance**—Identifies whether the profile is expected to contain a debit balance, a credit balance, or a debit or a credit balance. If the balance is different from the normal balance, then a warning is set on the reconciliation.

• **Manually Enter Balances**—Determine whether the preparer enters the current period balances and/or the variance period balances. Check these boxes only if balances are not being imported for the profile. Select one or both:
  - Enter current period balances
  - Enter variance period balances

### Creating Profile Instructions

The **Instructions** tab inherits instructions configured on the format assigned to the profile, eliminating the need to provide instructions for each profile. Some profiles, however, do require extra instruction. Add the instructions as paragraphs of text, attached files, URLs, or links to files in document repositories.

To specify profile instructions:

1. From Home, click **Application**, and then **Profiles**.
2. In **New Format** or **Edit Format**, select the **Instructions** tab.
3. In **Instructions**, enter the instructions as paragraphs of text, attached files, URLs, or links to files in document repositories.
4. **Optional**: Under **References**, click **Add (+)**.
5. On the **Add Reference** dialog box, select the **Type** of reference:
   - **Local File**
     - Click **Browse** to select and attach the file, enter a **Name**, and then click **OK**. The file size is specified in System Attributes.
   - **URL**
     - Enter a Name for the URL, and then enter the URL, for example: Oracle, [http://www.oracle.com](http://www.oracle.com), and then click **OK**.

**Tip:**

To delete a reference, select it, and then click **Delete**.
Assigning Profile Workflows

The Workflow tab contains the preparer and reviewer assignments. Only users authorized for preparer and reviewer roles can be assigned these functions on a profile. The system prevents the same user from being assigned preparer and reviewer roles on the same profile, or the same user being assigned multiple reviewer roles.

Sometimes you may need to have levels of preparation or review for a reconciliation. An example is if members of an approval team might all need to approve a reconciliation but the order in which they approve does not matter. Now you can assign the profile workflow to all members of a team by using the Require Action By field All Preparers or All Reviewers.

Enter this information for the preparer:

- **User Name**—The user names available for selection as preparer are only those users authorized with the preparer role.
- **Backup User**—If you assigned a user for the primary preparer, you can assign a backup user authorized as a preparer:

  - **Note:**
    
    In Reconciliation Compliance, a backup preparer can prepare the reconciliation only when the primary's status is unavailable. In Transaction Matching, the backup preparer can act like the primary preparer and has access to the Transaction Matching tasks as if they are the primary preparer.

To assign a profile workflow:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Click New (+) to create a New Profile, and then click the Workflow tab.
3. Under Preparer, select the users who are to be assigned as the Preparer, and the Backup User.
   - Click Search to select the user for the role. The First Name and Last Name are populated.
   - Click Details to set the user's Status to Available, then click Close.
   - Optional: Click Advanced to enter a User ID, Email address or Description for the user.
   - Click OK to save the assigned Preparer or Backup User.
4. If you assigned a team as Preparer, you will see a Require Action By field and the default is Any Preparer. You can change that to All Preparers if you need all the members of a team to be involved in preparation.
5. Select a Frequency, if a profile contains a frequency that matches a frequency associated with a period, then the reconciliation is copied to the
period when the administrator uses the Copy to Period function. Frequency examples: Annually, Quarterly, Quarterly-US, Quarterly-Europe, and Monthly.

6. Select a Start Day Offset to determine the start date of the reconciliation. This negative or positive number determines the number of days before (if negative) or after (if positive) the period close date the reconciliation is authorized to begin.

7. Select Schedule From to determine what day the Start Day Offset relates to. (for example, the Close date or End Date)

8. Select the Duration. This is added to the start date to calculate the preparer due date.

9. Under Reviewers, click New (+) to assign reviewers. The Level is added when you create each Reviewer. Unlimited levels of review are supported.
   
a. Under User Name, start with the reviewer with the highest frequency, and click the Select a Reviewer icon to assign the reviewer. The user names available for selection as reviewers are only those users authorized with the reviewer role.
   
b. Under Backup User, to assign a backup reviewer, or team, click Select a Reviewer. If you selected a user for the primary reviewer, you can select a backup reviewer. In the Backup User column, click Select a Backup User and select a backup user.

10. If you assigned a team as Reviewers, you will see a Require Action By field and the default is Any Reviewer. You can change that to All Reviewers if you need all the members of a team to review and sign off.

11. Under Frequency, select the frequency of the reconciliation review. Reconciliations can be prepared monthly and reviewed quarterly.

12. Under Duration, set the reviewer due date. The due date is calculated as preparer start date, plus the preparer duration, plus the reviewer duration. There is no start day offset for reviewers, because the reviewer start date is determined by when the preparer releases the reconciliation for review. As soon as this occurs, the reviewer may begin review.

13. Click Save.

Specifying Profile Currencies

If your company uses one currency configuration, then the currency tab is hidden. Summary reconciliations are always prepared in a single currency. Changes are required to the Currency tab to enable configuration for a single currency bucket. For summary reconciliations, select the Rate Type, and then select the single currency bucket. The functional currency bucket is the default.

Determines the number of currency buckets enabled for the reconciliation and the behavior of foreign exchange translation. Enter this information:

To set up profile currency:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Click New (+) to create a New Profile.
3. Click the Currency tab.
4. Select **Historical Rate** for profiles that contain accounts not subject to revaluation in the source system:
   - If **Historical Rate** is selected, the preparer must specify the value in all currency buckets enabled on the reconciliation when entering transactions into the reconciliation (for example, balance explanations or adjustments).
   - If **Historical Rate** is cleared, the preparer must enter a value into the lowest-level currency bucket (for example, the entered currency bucket), and the system calculates the equivalent value in the other currency buckets using exchange rates maintained.

5. Select **Rate Type**. The rate type selection applies only if the historical rate is cleared. When Foreign Currency Rates (FX rates) are loaded, they are associated with a rate type. The rate type setting on the profile determines which series of FX rates are used to perform currency conversion calculations for transactions of reconciliations pertaining to the profile.

6. For each bucket **Label** (for example, Entered, Functional, or Reporting), enable it and select the default currency. The currency bucket table determines which currency buckets are enabled for the profile. Currency buckets are configured in system settings, and only those buckets enabled at a system level can be enabled for individual profiles. If a currency bucket is enabled, then you can assign a default currency to the profile, by accepting the system-level default for that bucket or by assigning a profile-specific default value.

## Specifying Profile Access

The **Access** tab determines which users are authorized as commentators or viewers of reconciliations related to the profile. Commentators can view the reconciliations and add comments to the reconciliation or to transactions of the reconciliation. Viewers have read-only access.

To select a user or team as Commentators or Viewers:

1. From Home, select **Application**, and then **Profiles**.
2. Click **New (+)** to create a **New Profile**.
3. Select the **Access** tab.
4. Click **Add (+)**.
5. In **Select Viewers** or **Select Commentators**, click **Search Users**.
6. Select **Users** or **Teams**, and then enter the name or click **Search**.
7. Under **Search Results**, select the Commentator or Viewer Users or Teams, and add them to the **Available** column.

## Specifying Profile Attributes

The **Attributes** tab enables administrators to assign attributes to profiles and provide values for the attributes. Attributes are displayed in **Reconciliation**, on the Summary tab, under Other Attributes.

The **Locked** column shows that the attribute is inherited from the Format.

For details on how to create attributes, see **Creating Attributes**
To add a profile attribute:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Click New (+) to create a New Profile.
3. Click the Attributes tab.
4. Click Add (+) to display the Add Attribute Assignment.
5. Under Attribute, select an attribute from the list of defined attributes. Depending on the attribute selection, the dialog box options are displayed.

Note:

When adding attributes to a Variance Analysis profile, note the following on the Set Attribute dialog:

- Enter Source System Balances should be used to specify Enter Current Period Balances
- Enter Subsystem Balances should be used to specify Enter Variable Period Balances.

6. Under Type, this non-editable field is populated by the Attribute depending on the attribute selection.

7. Under Value, select a value associated with the type of attribute, for example: a numeric value for Formatted Number attribute, a List for List attribute, multiple lines of displayed text without scrolling for Multi-Line Text, a name of a person for a User attribute, or Yes or No for the Yes/No attribute.

8. Under Access, select the Role and Access for the selected attribute. All roles have view access unless otherwise specified below.

To add access for each of the Text Box and Attachments tabs:

a. Click Add.

b. Select a role.

c. Select one of the Role access types:

   • Text Box:
     - Do Not Display—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation List or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.
     - Allow Edits—Has the ability to add, change, and remove values for the attribute, but subject to the editability rules.
     - Required—Requires a value for the attribute. The Required option is available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a value is provided, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.

   • The Multi-Line Text Box has two access tabs:
     - Text Box tab:
       - Do Not Display—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation List or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.
* **Allow Edits**—Has the ability to add, change, and remove values for the attribute, but subject to the editability rules.

* **Required**—Requires a value for the attribute. The Required option is available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a value is provided, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.

  - Attachments tab:

    * **Do Not Display**—Does not see this attribute on the Reconciliation or in any of the dashboards, list views, or reports.

    * **Add & Remove**—Has the ability to add files and remove files that they themselves added, but subject to the editability rules.

    * **Required**—Requires the Preparer or Reviewer to attach at least one file. The Required option is only available for Preparers and Reviewers. Until a file is attached, Preparers are prevented from submitting, and Approvers are prevented from approving.

    * **Add & Remove All**—Can add their own files, remove their own files, and also remove files added by other roles.

9. Click **OK**.

**Working With Profile Rules**

Profile Rules affect the behavior of reconciliations. These rules enable users to assign rules directly to Profiles/Reconciliations. These rules apply to the reconciliations for which the rules were configured.

Rules only evaluate transaction conditions if the accompanying reconciliations already exist.

Rules assigned to the profile’s format appears in read-only format.

- **Auto Approve Reconciliation**—Automatically completes specified approvals only if specified conditions have been met.
  Examples of conditions that could apply to this rule include:

  - If the balance is outside a specified range
  
  - If the balance fluctuates more than a specified amount or percentage from some prior period

  - If the prior reconciliation has transactions or other conditions meeting specified criteria

  - If attributes have specified values (including calculated attributes)

  When conditions have been satisfied, the rule causes the specified reviewer levels to be marked as complete, thus progressing workflow to the next review level, or to Closed if no additional review levels exist.

  This rule runs when the reconciliation status changes to Open with Reviewer.

  This rule can be rerun.

- **Auto Submit Reconciliation**—Automatically submits a reconciliation if specified conditions are met.

  Examples of conditions that could apply to this rule:
– The balance is outside a specified range.
– The balance fluctuates more than a specified amount or percentage from some prior period.
– The prior reconciliation has transactions or other conditions meeting specified criteria.
– Attributes have specified values (including calculated attributes)

When conditions are satisfied, the specified reviewer levels are marked complete, and workflow progresses to the next review level, or the workflow is closed if no additional review levels exist.

![Note:](image)

This rule is not the same as the existing auto-reconciliation functions, which always advance the workflow status to Closed. The Auto Submit rule is an optional way for users to automate preparation while still invoking a manual review.

This rule runs when the reconciliation status changes from Pending to Open with Preparer.

This rule can be rerun.

- **Prevent Reconciliation Approval**—This rule prevents approval of a reconciliation based on attribute values, or other characteristics. This rule runs when the Approver clicks **Approve**.
- **Prevent Reconciliation Submission**—This rule prevents submission of a reconciliation based on attribute values, or other characteristics. This rule runs when the Preparer clicks **Submit**.
- **Require Reconciliation Attachment**—This rule prevents submission of a reconciliation if an attachment was not added to the main attachments section of the reconciliation; conditions may be established based on attribute values, or other characteristics that specify when the attachment is required. This rule runs when the Preparer clicks **Submit**.
- **Prevent Reconciliation Rejection**—This rule prevents rejection by a reviewer under certain conditions. This rules runs when a Reviewer click **Reject**.
- **Send Email on Update**—This rule sends emails when a reconciliation is saved based on certain conditions being met. This rule runs when a preparer clicks **Save**.

![Note:](image)

This rule is designed to be run when a user takes an action on a reconciliation such as setting attributes, not for actions on the reconciliation that happen outside the **Actions** dialog such as resetting dates.

Columns:
Locked
Displays Locked if the Rule was inherited from the Format.

Order
The successful execution of a rule may prevent a later rule from being invoked. For example, if a customer assigns an auto reconciliation rule to a reconciliation, and the auto reconciliation succeeds, then a rule tied to the Submit function would never be invoked. See Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules.

Set Attribute Value
Sets an attribute value to a specified value, before a profile is copied to the period, established on the rule definition. This rule enables rules to be configured for standard attributes. This rule can be rerun. Example: Set the Preparer Duration based on the period frequency. The rule configuration supports when to set the value: "Before profile is copied to the period".

To work with profile rules:

1. From Home, click Application, and then click Profiles.
2. On Profiles, double-click a profile.
3. Select the Rules tab. You can view the following information:
   - Order—The order of precedence. See Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules.
   - Rule—Name of Rule
   - Conditions—The choice of what conditions must exist before running the rule
4. To create, edit, duplicate, delete, or reorder a rule, on the Rules tab, click the appropriate button and, if necessary, update:
   - Rule—Select a rule.
   - Description—Optional. Explain why you configured the rule and how the rule should be used.
   - Message (on sum rules):
     - Message to Preparer—Define an optional message to preparer on the prevent reconciliation submission rule and require reconciliation attachment rules.
     - Message to Reviewer—Define an optional message to reviewer on the prevent reconciliation approval rule.
   - Reviewer Level—Select All Levels to apply the rule to all reviewer levels or select specific reviewer levels individually. You must select at least one reviewer level.
   - Select Create Filter and populate the conditions section or select Use Saved Filter, and then select a filter. The filter selected and configured for the rule determines the conditions that trigger the rule to apply.
   - Conditions—
     - If Use Saved Filter is selected, the Conditions section displays a read-only version of the conditions associated with the saved filter.
     - If Create Filter is selected, the Condition section is enabled.
Conjunction, Source, Attribute, Operand, and Value behave as they do for the existing advanced filter feature. When creating filters, you can use these attributes:

* Any Reconciliation or Transaction attribute, including calculated attributes that are classified as Reconciliation and Transaction attributes
* Period Frequency

### Order of Precedence for Auto Reconciliation and Rules

This topic explains the order of precedence when auto reconciliation and rules are run. At a high level, here is the processing order:

1. Auto reconciliation method - See Auto Reconciliation Methods in Creating Profiles
2. Reconciliations closed by the three auto reconciliation methods (No activity, Balance within range, Balance within range and no activity), copy transactions/comments from prior reconciliation
3. Rule execution
   a. Copy transactions rules
   b. Set attribute rules, if applicable
   c. Auto submit/approve rules

#### Order of Precedence Rules

Successfully executing a rule in Oracle Account Reconciliation may prevent a later rule from being invoked. For example, if a customer assigns an auto-reconciliation rule to a reconciliation, and the auto-reconciliation succeeds, then any rule tied to the Submit function (such as require reconciliation attachment) would never be invoked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto Approve Reconciliation</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes to Open with Reviewer.</td>
<td>If multiple Auto Approve rules are configured, then the success of any rule causes the reconciliation to be automatically approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During post-processing of data loads, to handle cases where the rule is based on balance conditions that may be satisfied as a result of the data load process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>Rule Type</td>
<td>Runs When</td>
<td>Precedence Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Submit Reconciliation</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes from Pending to Open with Preparer. During post-processing of data loads, to handle cases where the reconciliation is already open, but conditions are satisfied as a result of the data load process. This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td>The Copy Transactions Rule is processed before the Auto Submit Reconciliation Rule is evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Transactions</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Reconciliation status changes from Pending to Open with Preparer. This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td>The Copy Transactions Rule is processed before the Auto Submit Reconciliation Rule is evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Amount Edit</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>When Preparer accesses the Transaction Detail dialog box.</td>
<td>When the conditions associated with the rule are met, the Preparer cannot edit the transaction amount through the application (the amount attribute is disabled, and any override features for calculated amounts are also disabled). In addition, import validations prevent editing the Amount through import.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation Approval</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Approver clicks Approve</td>
<td>Rules triggered when the Approver clicks Approve. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Approve function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-2  (Cont.) Order of Precedence Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Rule Type</th>
<th>Runs When</th>
<th>Precedence Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks <strong>Submit</strong>.</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks <strong>Submit</strong>. Can be evaluated in any order (the order is irrelevant). If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Reconciliation</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Reviewer clicks <strong>Reject</strong>.</td>
<td>Rule prevents rejections unless user fills in certain fields. This gives the preparer more information on how to correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Transaction</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction <strong>Delete</strong>.</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks <strong>Delete</strong>. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Delete function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent Transaction</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction <strong>Save</strong></td>
<td>Rules triggered when the preparer clicks the transaction <strong>Save</strong>. Can be evaluated in any order (the order is irrelevant). If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Transaction</td>
<td>Format Transaction Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks transaction <strong>Save</strong></td>
<td>Rules triggered when the preparer clicks the transaction <strong>Save</strong>. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Reconciliation</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Preparer clicks <strong>Submit</strong></td>
<td>Rule triggered when the preparer clicks <strong>Submit</strong>. Can be evaluated in any order. If any rule succeeds, then the Submit function is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Email On Update</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rule</td>
<td>Users updates attributes on a reconciliation and pre-existing conditions are met.</td>
<td>Rule triggered when the user updates attribute values in the Reconciliation dialog when certain conditions associated with this rule have been satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Attribute Value</td>
<td>Format/Profile Rules</td>
<td>According to <strong>Run When</strong> attribute configuration: Profile attribute: Before profile is copied to period. This rule can be rerun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Viewing Profile History

To view profile history:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Profiles.
2. Double-click the Account ID to open the Edit Profile, and then click the History tab.
3. Review the details on the History tab, which logs changes to the Profile, including changes in workflow assignments, changes in format configuration, risk rating, and profile attributes.

Adding Accounts

You can use the Add Accounts dialog to assign accounts to a summary profile.

To assign accounts to summary profiles:

1. From Home, click Application, and then click Profiles.
2. Either create a new profile and then select Summary Profile, or select a summary profile, and then Edit.
3. Select and add the accounts to Selected Accounts.
4. Save as one of the following:
   - **Save as Filter**—Evaluates the filter at the time the summary profile is copied to the period and at that point the list of accounts is saved and stored.
   - **Save as List**—You select accounts by going to Available Accounts, select the accounts for the summary profile, and then add them to under the Selected Accounts.
5. When finished, click Save and Close.

Using Excel CSV Files for Profiles

Administrators and Power Users can configure profiles in Excel and then import them.

To import a profile:

1. From Home, click Application, and then click Profiles.
2. Export a profile list to create an import template that creates a spreadsheet with the column headings.
3. Copy and paste the profile information into it.
4. Import the file. See Importing Profiles.

Importing Profiles

To import profiles:

1. From Home, click Applications, and then Profiles.
2. On Profiles, select Actions, and then Import.
3. On the **Import Profiles** dialog box, enter:

   a. **File**

      Enter or click **Browse** to locate the import file.

   b. In **File Type** select one:

      • **Profiles**

      • **Summary Reconciliation Children**

      **Note:**

      Use the **Export Profiles** option to first export Summary Reconciliation Children before using the import. See Exporting Profiles.

   c. Select one:

   d. **Import Type**

      Select one:

      • **Replace**—Replaces the definition of a profile with the definition in the import file. This option replaces the profile detail with the detail that is in the file that you are importing.

      • **Update**—Updates partial information for profiles. Account Segment values are required. For example, in the import file, you changed profile instructions or reassigned reviewers. You also made the same change to a large number of profiles, for example, adding a new attribute to 100 of 400 profiles. This option is not a full replacement of the profile details; only details for the attributes specified in the file are updated. For example, if the import file has only a column for a profiles instructions, then the preparer, reviewers, and other attributes are not affected.

   e. **Date Format**

      Select a **Date Format** from the drop down list of allowed date formats. Date formats are not translated. By default, the date format is set to the locale date format of the exported file location.

      For example:

      • MM/dd/yyyy

      • dd/MM/yyyy

      • dd-MMM-yy

      • MMM d, yyyy

   f. Select a file delimiter for the import file (**Comma** or **Tab**). Comma is selected by default.

   g. Click **Import**. An import summary status is displayed:

      • If the import is successful, **Import Success** displays the number of profiles imported.

      • If the import generates errors, the profiles with errors are not imported, and **Import Errors** identifies errors.
4. Click OK to save the profiles that were imported successfully and discard those that contained errors.

Exporting Profiles

To export profiles:

1. From Home, click Applications, and then Profiles.
2. On Profiles, select Actions, and then Export.
   
   Optional: Filter the Profile List to include only the profiles that you want to export.
3. In Export Profiles, select:
   
   • Rows
     
     Select one:
     
     – All profiles to export all profiles that meet the current filter criteria
     – Selected profiles to export the selected profiles

   
   Note:
   
   You can adjust the maximum number of rows to display by using the Dashboard Maximum Number of Rows settings. See Setting Dashboard Maximum Rows for detailed instructions.

   • Format
     
     Select one:
     
     – Formatted data (visible columns only) to export to an Excel-compatible format
     – Unformatted data for future import to export to CSV format for future import
     – Summary reconciliation children for future import to export summary information for future import

4. Click Export.
5. Click Open or Save to save the file to your hard drive.
6. In Export Profiles, click Close.

Using the Profile Actions Panel

Use the Actions panel to perform batch updates of profile attributes and workflow. You can update all profiles or a filtered subset of profiles.

For example, 500 profiles have John assigned as the preparer. Departmental responsibilities have changed, so you need to assign Mary as the preparer for those accounts. Filter the profile list to include only profiles for which John is the preparer, and then use the Actions panel to set Mary as the Preparer.
Copying Profiles to Period

To copy profiles to periods:

1. From Home, select Application, then Profiles.
2. On the Actions panel, click Create Reconciliations.
3. Select the desired period, and then click Apply.
4. Select the desired profiles to copy to the period, and then click Apply.

Duplicating Profiles

You can duplicate profiles by copying and pasting them.

To copy profiles:

1. From Home, click Applications, and then click Profiles.
2. Select a profile.
3. Select Actions, and then Copy.
4. In Copy Profile, click Save and Close or Cancel.

To paste profiles:

1. From Home, click Applications, and then click Profiles.
2. Select a profile, then select Actions, and then Paste.
Part II

Setting Up Transaction Matching

Related Topics

• Learning About Transaction Matching
• Setting Up Transaction Matching Overview
• Exporting Adjustments or Transactions as Journal Entries
Learning About Transaction Matching

Using **Transaction Matching**, companies can automate preparation of high volume, labor intensive reconciliations and seamlessly integrate those results into the tracking features within Reconciliation Compliance.

This powerful new module will save companies additional time on performance of reconciliations, while improving quality and reducing risk.

Transaction Matching functionality is provided to licensed users of Transaction Matching for Account Reconciliation Cloud, and is an optional licensed feature for Account Reconciliation Cloud.

At a high level, an Administrator performs these set up tasks for Transaction Matching:

- Create match types
- Define data sources
- Work with transaction types
- Define the matching process
- Create formats
- Define profiles

Once the set up tasks are done, an Administrator can perform these tasks so that users can perform the matching function:

- Create reconciliations
- Import data
- Run auto match

**Key Concepts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match Type (created by Administrators)</td>
<td>Match Types determine how the transaction matching process will work for the accounts using that match type. They determine the structure of the data to be matched, as well as the rules used for matching. Companies can have many different match types. For example, Intercompany Accounts, Bank Accounts, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, and various Clearing Accounts can benefit from transaction matching. Since the data structure and matching rules are likely to be different for each of these types of accounts, companies would create a match type for each. Additionally, you can use match types to be able to export adjustments back to an ERP system as journal entries in a text file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concept | Description
--- | ---
**Data Sources** | Depending on your company’s needs, you may want to define one or more data sources. For example you might want to:
• Compare transactions between two data sources to see which transactions are outstanding
• Netting transactions within a single data source to determine the “net balance” of the account
For each data source, define the attributes (columns) existing in the data source, as well as any calculated attributes used for data enrichment or normalization purposes.
**Timing and Frequency** | Transaction Matching supports a variety of workflow needs:
–Matching and balancing daily
–Matching daily and balancing monthly
–Matching and balancing monthly
**Matching Rules** | Match rules determine how matches are made. Rules can be configured for tolerance ranges on dates and amounts, and adjustments can be automatic when variances exist.
The common matching rule types are supported:
• one to one
• one to many
• many to one
• many to many

User Workflow Process Using Transaction Matching

Once the administrator creates the reconciliations, loads data and runs the auto match process, the user performs these tasks:
• Confirm suggested matches
• Create manual matches
• Run balancing reports

For each account to be reconciled:
- Load Data
- Run Auto Match
- Confirm Suggested Matches
- Create Manual Matches

This process repeats each time new data becomes available and ends when all possible matches have been created. Periodically (and dependent on business needs), the account is “balanced” through generation of a reconciliation balancing report. This report provides operational controls and satisfies compliance requirements.
Sample Application Available

To help a Service Administrator learn more about Oracle Account Reconciliation Cloud, you can create a sample application when you first start your service. See Creating an Application.

Tour of Transaction Matching Video

Click this link to watch a video:

Understanding the Transaction Matching Engine

This topic helps you understand how the Transaction Matching engine evaluates transactions. The examples assumes the following transactions in Source System data source and Sub System data source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source System</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 15, 2016</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 16, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub System</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 18, 2016</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 14, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match Rules

1. Source System "Invoice" exactly matches Sub System invoice
2. Source System matches within a -1 to +3 tolerance of Sub System Date
3. Source System "Amount" exactly matches Sub System amount

The Source System and Sub System "Amount" attribute is the Balancing Attribute.

Order of Evaluation / “First One Matching Wins”

Transactions are evaluated for matching in the order in which the transactions exist in the database, and the first transaction evaluated for the match that satisfies the conditions will be selected for the match.
Evaluating Tolerances

There are three ways to set tolerance levels to allow matching of transactions that have variances. You can set

- a tolerance variance value that is applied to the transactions. For example, auto match with up to a variance of -1 and +3.
- a tolerance threshold level expressed as a percentage. For example, auto match with up to 0.5% of the value of the amount.
- a tolerance threshold level expressed as a percentage along with a variance amount. For example, auto match with up to 1.0% of the value of the amount up to a maximum amount of 100.00.

Note:
The percentage value can not be more than 100 for both high and low tolerance and can be used for Number or Integer data source attributes.

Evaluating Tolerances Set as Values

When evaluating tolerances that are a set tolerance value, the calculation is impacted by how the high/low tolerance values are applied to transactions. For example, in the sample transactions where we apply a tolerance to the Date values, we have an authorized tolerance of -1 and +3. If you apply these values to the first record in the Source System table, then the first record in the Sub System table satisfies the match rule because September 18 is less than or equal to +3 days from September 15. However, if we apply the tolerances to the Sub System transaction (rather than the Source System), the match fails since September 15 is not less than or equal to -1 days from September 18.

Note:
While the above example uses Date tolerances, the same logic applies to tolerances on Date, Time and Integer data types.

To ensure consistent results, we opted to use the following approach when evaluating tolerances:

Evaluating 1 to 1 Rules Types

With 1 to 1 rule types, we treat the Source System transactions as the “base transactions”. In the case of single source match processes (Account Analysis format types), Source System is presumed to be the Positive transactions, and Sub System is presumed to be the Negative transactions.

This list shows the way in which the evaluation takes place:

1. Starting with the first Source System transaction, the tolerance limits are added to the transaction’s Date value to derive the acceptable range of Date values from Sub System.
2. Then, the first transaction from Sub System is selected that satisfies the match. In our example, the Source System date value for the first transaction is September 15.

3. Adding the +3 to -1 tolerance, the first transaction from Sub System with a Date value greater than or equal to September 14 and less than or equal to September 18 is selected as a match. This match is identified in green below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source System</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 15, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 16, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub System</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 18, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 14, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Continuing to the second Source System transaction (with a Date value of September 16), the first transaction from Sub System with a Date greater than or equal to September 15 and less than or equal to September 19 is found. This match is identified in red below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source System</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 15, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 16, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub System</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 18, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 14, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Continuing with the third Source System transaction (with a Date value of September 17), assume we need to find the first transaction from Sub System with a Date greater than or equal to September 16 and less than or equal to September
20. Since no transaction from Sub System satisfies this condition, no match is created.

Evaluating 1 to Many Rule Types

With 1 to Many rule types, Source System transactions are the base transactions.

Evaluating Many to 1 Rule Types

With Many to 1 rule types, Sub System transactions are the base transactions.

Evaluating Many to Many Rule Types

With Many to Many rule types, there is no base transaction. Rather, the conditions are evaluated using the following method:

1. Find the minimum and maximum values from the complete dataset, considering transactions in both Source System and Sub System; In our example, those values are:
   - Minimum: September 14
   - Maximum: September 18

2. Then, using the Tolerance Low and Tolerance High values, calculate the allowed “span” (the range between the minimum and maximum values); In our example, the span is 4 (-1 to +3)

3. Lastly, evaluate whether the difference between the minimum and maximum values is less than or equal to the span value. In our case, the condition is satisfied as the difference between September 14 and September 18 is 4, and the allowed span is also 4.

Evaluating Match Rule Conditions for a Balancing Attribute

The method for evaluating match rule conditions for a Balancing Attribute is slightly different than for other attributes. Consider a Many to Many rule type using the sample data. Here’s how the system evaluates this:

1. The system will first select all transactions with matching Invoice numbers (rule #1).

2. The Date attributes will then be evaluated to see if they satisfy the rule condition (rule #2).

3. Lastly, it will evaluate whether the Source System Amount matches exactly to the Sub System Amount (rule #3). Since it’s a Many to Many match with multiple transactions in Source System and Sub System, the Amount values must first be summed by Data Source, and then the sum totals compared.

   In our example, the sum of Source System Amount is $500 and the sum of Sub System Amount is also $500, so the match conditions are satisfied:
Note:
The same process applies to 1 to Many matches and Many to 1 matches. Any time multiple transactions of the same data source exist for a match, the values of Balancing Attributes must first be summed before the comparison occurs.

Evaluating Tolerances Set as a Percentage and Variance Limit

The percentage tolerance option is available for Number and Integer type data source attributes (including balancing attribute) and can be set for:

- Auto match rules
- Manual match rule
- Default attribute mapping

Let's look at how matching works with tolerance low/high values as a percentage. For example, let's assume:

- Matching rule has 1% low and 1% high tolerance
- The tolerance on Up To Amount is set as .5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source System</th>
<th></th>
<th>Sub System</th>
<th>Calculated Tolerance</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Match Calculation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 15, 2016</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 16, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source System</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub System</td>
<td>Calculated Tolerance</td>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Match Calculation</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 18, 2016</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 14, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 17, 2016</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source System Amount</td>
<td>Sub System Amount</td>
<td>Calculated Tolerance</td>
<td>Variance (Source - Sub System Amt)</td>
<td>Match Calculation</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>1% of 99.1 = .99</td>
<td>100 - 99.1 = 0.9</td>
<td>.9 &lt; .99 but &gt; .5</td>
<td>NO Match found since tolerance variance Up To limit was exceeded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1% of 100 = 1</td>
<td>99.6 - 100 = .4</td>
<td>.4 &lt; 1 and &lt; .5</td>
<td>YES Match Found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1% of 100 = 1</td>
<td>99.1 - 100 = .9</td>
<td>.9 &lt; 1 and &gt; .5</td>
<td>NO Match found since tolerance variance Up To limit was exceeded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50, 50</td>
<td>50, 49.6</td>
<td>1% of 99.6 = .99</td>
<td>100 - 99.6 = .4</td>
<td>.4 &lt; .99 and &lt; .5</td>
<td>YES Match Found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Up Transaction Matching Overview

It is assumed that you have already set up Reconciliation Compliance before setting up Transaction Matching. This is required since Transaction Matching now uses the periods set up in Reconciliation Compliance and also uses formats and profiles to create reconciliations.

These are the key steps to setting up Transaction Matching:

- **Creating Match Types**
  - Define Match Type properties
  - Defining Data Sources
  - Working with Transaction Types
  - Defining the Matching Process

Match Types determine how transaction matching occurs. For each Match Type, you define the sources of data and the rules used for the matching process. You can use the same Match Type for multiple reconciliations, as long as the reconciliations share the same data source and matching rule configuration. Once Match Types are complete, you can begin creating reconciliations.

- Next, create a format by choosing one of the three format methods available for Transaction Matching and associate it with a Match Type.

The formats are:

  - **Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching** - similar to the Balance Comparison format used in Reconciliation Compliance
  - **Account Analysis with Transaction Matching** - similar to the Account Analysis format used in Reconciliation Compliance
  - **Transaction Matching Only** - select this format if you want to use Transaction Matching as before and are not using period-end reconciliations. You also need to configure at least one period.

See Defining Formats.

- Define a profile that will be used to create the reconciliations based on the format you defined. See Working with Profiles

**Note:**

If you need to know more about setting up periods or how the "Locked Through Date" affects activities in Transaction Matching, see Configuring Periods and Closing and Locking Periods.
Once profiles have been created, an Administrator can create reconciliations for Transaction Matching and then import data so that users can begin to perform the transaction matching function. See Creating Reconciliations in Transaction Matching and Understanding Data Loads

**For More Information About Transaction Matching**

- Click this link to watch the Configuring Transaction Matching video:

- You can learn more about the Transaction Matching Engine: Understanding the Transaction Matching Engine
- You can learn more about using multiple data source and multiple match processes: Using Multiple Data Sources and Multiple Match Processes

### Creating Match Types

Match Types are created by Administrators and determine how the transaction matching process will work for the accounts that use that match type. The type determines the structure of the data coming from the data sources (columns and data types), and the rules used for matching.

Companies may have many match types such as Intercompany Accounts, Bank Accounts, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable and various Clearing accounts. Since the data structure and rules for these different accounts are likely different, companies will create a match type for each account. Match Types are assigned to reconciliations, and more than one reconciliation may use the same match type.

**Note:**

You may also export and import match types across environments. See Exporting and Importing of Match Types Across Environments

The following key steps are used to create the match type:

- Define basic properties
- Define the data sources
- Define the matching process
- Define the transaction types
Defining the Match Type Properties

To define a new match type, begin on the Properties tab and enter a name, any instructions or explanation for users when using this match type, and the calendar that determines how frequently balancing can occur for the reconciliations using this type.

To define the match type properties:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Match Types.
2. From Match Types, click New. The Properties tab displays.

3. Enter an ID value that is unique across match types, a Name, and optionally a description.

   **Note:**
   The status can be either Pending or Approved. New match types default to Pending status. Once you are ready for users to use this match type, change it to Approved. Edits cannot be made once the type is in Approved status.

4. Click Save.
   You can use the Actions icon to access Edit or Delete a match type.

Here is an example of a match type for a clearing account:

The next step in creating the match types is to define data sources. See Defining Data Sources.
Defining Data Sources

Once you specify the properties of the match type, define the data sources that contain the transactions to be matched. There is no limit to the number of data sources you may add, however, most reconciliations will contain two data sources: transactions from Source system will be matched with transactions from Sub System.

Certain types of reconciliations (such as Clearing accounts, Suspense accounts, or high volume accruals) require debit/credit matching within a single data source. The goal for both cases is to produce a reconciliation and the format depends on whether you are working with a two or more source process or a one source process.

When defining a data source, you define the “attributes” in the source, which are the columns of data that will be imported. This is also where you can enrich and normalize the data to get it ready for matching by using calculated attributes. For example, you may need to extract a string of text from the center of some field of text, and then match this string of text to some other attribute. Or, you may need to convert various text values into some “normalized” value, so that it can be matched. A library of calculated attributes can be used for data enrichment and normalization, so that you can achieve the greatest number of possible matches using the automated matching engine.

**Note:**

You are required to set up two fields at minimum for each Data Source: **Amount** and **Date**. An **Amount** attribute is needed to represent the transaction amount from the source or sub-system, which is defined as the “Balancing Amount” on the data source definition. An **Amount** should always be set as type **Number**. A **Date** attribute is needed to represent the Accounting Date which determines the accounting period that a transaction is reflected in. The amount and date attributes must be populated on each transaction since they will be used to perform period-end calculations.

An administrator can also allow users to delete transactions for a given data source. This is done by enabling the Allow transactions to be deleted check box. Note that this feature can be enabled for a given data source whether transactions are already loaded or not.

Here is an example of an Intercompany Account match type showing two data sources, Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable, with ten data source attributes for the Accounts Payable data source. Note that the required Date attribute called Accounting Date has been created. Also a Balancing Attribute has been created called AR Amount Inverse.
To define data sources:

1. From **Home**, select **Tools**.
2. On the **Match Types** tab, select the match type you are creating.
3. On the **Data Sources** tab, select **New Data Source**.
4. Enter an **ID** for the data source and a descriptive name.

**Note:** You cannot use the name, **Reconciliation ID**, as an ID since it is a reserved ID.

5. Indicate whether the data source is a **Source System** or a **Sub System** data source.
6. Decide whether you want to allow deletion of transactions by users for this data source. Then, click **Save**.
7. Click **New Attribute** to start adding attributes to describe how the data in this column should appear. Keep in mind that this is how you can use the powerful calculated attributes feature to normalize and enrich your data before using the matching engine in Transaction Matching.

**Note:** You must create a **Date** type attribute that is required to represent the **Accounting Date**.
Table 8-1  Attribute Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>• Text: Used for large comments, descriptions, etc and can be up to 255 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Date: The format when loading transactions should be DD-MMM-YYYY or DD-MMM-YY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number: Used for amount fields up to 15 digits in total and up to 12 digits after precision. Numbers are rounded to 2 decimal places for variance calculations. Numbers with up to total 15 digits are supported without loss of precision. For example, all of these examples are valid: 1234567890123.45 1234567890123.5 123456789012.345 1234.56789012345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integer: Used for non-decimal values up to 18 digits and can be positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• List: Used to configure a List of Values and upper and lowercase do not matter when importing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes/No: Used for a Boolean field that can be left Blank, Yes (1, Yes, YES, Y, y, T, t, True, TRUE, True) or No (0, No, NO, N, n, F, f, False, FALSE, False)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

When the value in a text string is already enclosed in double quotes at the beginning and ending of the string, use double quotes when you have comma inside that text. For example: "GM LLC - GMNA, formerly "NAO" ADMIN STAFF"

Note:

You may have multiple Date attributes, but one must be designated as Required and serve as the Accounting Date which represents the accounting period that the transaction is reflected in. This date assigned to each transaction will be used to perform all period-end calculations.

Default Value

(optional) Enter a default value for this attribute.

Key

Select if you want the attribute to be a key. A key is a way to uniquely identify a record in the database. You can select one or more attributes as keys.

Required

Select if you want this attribute to be required.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td>Select if you want the attribute to be set as the Accounting Date. The Accounting Date represents the accounting period that the transaction is reflected in. This date assigned to each transaction will be used to perform all period-end calculations. Only one attribute can be set as Accounting Date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Attribute</td>
<td>Select if you want the attribute to be set as a Balancing Attribute. Only one attribute can be set as the Balancing Attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation</td>
<td>(optional) Check this box if you want the attribute data to be calculated. If you choose this option, a Calculation definition section is displayed. Calculated attributes are read-only. Administrators can add attributes to the attributes sections in the Actions dialog boxes, and workflow users can view them in the actions dialog boxes and in transactions. Administrators can restrict access to certain roles by setting access to Do Not Display. For example, for calculated attribute XYZ, an administrator could add Viewer: Do Not Display access to it, so that XYZ would not be displayed to viewers. Any user role can add calculated attributes as columns in views and portlets. They can also be added as filterable attributes in the Filter Panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation Type</td>
<td>Choose whether you want the calculation to be based on a script, when certain conditions are met, or assign value to a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assign Value to List—if you want to assign a value to a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conditional—if you want the calculation to be performed when certain conditions are met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Scripted—if you want the calculation to be based on a script. Scripted is available for attributes of type Text, Date, Number, or Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation Definition</td>
<td>Enter a calculation script in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Attribute</td>
<td>Add an existing attribute to a calculation script by selecting from the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Function</td>
<td>Choose from the library of functions to help create a script:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Date Difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extract Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If Then Else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lowercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Text Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Uppercase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Select Calculation**

Calculated attributes are read-only. Administrators can add attributes to the attributes sections in the Actions dialog boxes, and workflow users can view them in the actions dialog boxes and in transactions. Administrators can restrict access to certain roles by setting access to Do Not Display. For
example, for calculated attribute XYZ, an administrator could add Viewer: Do Not Display access to it, so that XYZ would not be displayed to viewers.

Any user role can add calculated attributes as columns in views and portlets. They can also be added as filterable attributes in the Filter Panel.

- When you select **Calculation**, a Calculation definition section is displayed:
  - **Calculation Type**: The list of values is determined by the attribute type:
    - **Assign Value to List**—Assign a value to a List type attribute
    - **Assign List To Value**—Assign a List Value to the value of a different attribute. Only available for attributes of type List
    - **Conditional**—A conditional calculation (If – Then – Else)
    - **Scripted**—A free-form scripted calculation. Scripted is available for attributes of type Text, Number, or Integer

The following table lists the calculation types that each attribute type can use when the Calculation option is chosen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Type</th>
<th>Assign Value to List</th>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>Scripted</th>
<th>Assign List to Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When you select **Scripted** Calculation type, to enter a free-form calculation equation, use the Add Attribute and Add Function:

  **Add Attribute**—Select an attribute and click **Add** to insert the attribute into the Calculation Definition box at the location of the cursor. If the cursor is in the middle of a word or attribute, the word/attribute will be replaced in the definition. Any attribute that is added will have brackets {} around the name, according to the scripting format.

  **Add Function**—Select a function and click **Add** to add the function to the Calculation Definition. The Function is added with placeholders for each parameter.

Other scripted function examples:

- **Date Difference**: Returns the difference in days, hours minutes, or seconds between two dates. For Date1 and Date 2, the values ‘TODAY’ and ‘NOW’ can be used, which denote the current date (with no time component) and date-time, respectively.

  \[ \text{DATE}_\text{DIFF}(<\text{Date1}>, <\text{Date2}>), <\text{Type}>) \]

  Example: \text{DATE}_\text{DIFF}('TODAY', {Preparer End Date}, 'DAYS') or \text{DATE}_\text{DIFF}({Preparer End Date}, 'NOW', 'HOURS')

- **Extract Text**: Returns the substring within the value, from the positions specified.
SUBSTRING(<Value>, <Location>, <Length>)
Example: SUBSTRING( {Name} , 5, 10)

* **If Then Else**: Allows the user to insert a conditional calculation into the scripted calculation. IF_THEN_ELSE calculations can also be nested to support "ELSE IF" type calculations.

IF_THEN_ELSE(<Condition>, <Value1>, <Value2>)
Example:

IF_THEN_ELSE( {Risk Rating} = 'Low', 'Good',
IF_THEN_ELSE( {Risk Rating} = 'Medium', 'Better',
IF_THEN_ELSE({Risk Rating} = 'High', 'Best','Bad')))  

* **Lowercase**: Returns the value in lower case.

LOWERCASE(<Value>)
Example: LOWERCASE( {Description} )

* **Maximum**: Returns the maximum value from a list of attributes. There can be any number of parameters.

MAX(<Value1>, <Value2>,<ValueN>)
Example: MAX({Account1},{Account2},{Account3})

* **Minimum**: Returns the minimum value from a list of attributes. There can be any number of parameters.

MIN(<Value1>, <Value2>,<ValueN>)
Example: MIN({Account1},{Account2},{Account3})

* **Round**: Returns the value rounded to the decimal places specified.

ROUND(<Value>, <Decimal Places>)
Example: ROUND( {{Scripted Translate} /7), 4)

* **Text Location**: Returns the index of the substring within the value, starting at 1 as the first position.

INSTRING(<Value>, <Value To Search>)
Example: INSTRING( UPPERCASE( {Name} ), 'TAX' )

* **Uppercase**: Returns the value in upper case.

UPPERCASE(<Value>)
Example: UPPERCASE( {Name} )

8. **Click Save** to continue adding the next attribute.

Attribute Examples
Here are some examples of common attributes:

**Text**
Scripted Calculation Type Example

Conditional Calculation Type Example
Creating Filters

After you define a data source and set up the data source attributes, you can set up filters to limit the records included in the list. You can create many different filters depending on how you want to view the information.

To create a filter when defining data sources:

1. Click the Filters tab from the Data Sources tab.
2. Click the + (plus sign) to Add a Filter and display the Filter definition dialog.
3. Enter the **Name** for the filter.

4. Enter the filter criteria:
   a. Click **Create Condition**.
   b. Enter the conditions you want to use to create the filter definition expression (Conjunction, Attribute, Operand, Value).

---

**Note:**

The last used filter will be persisted (saved) for each user by match type, match process and data source. This means that you can log out and back in again, and if you open another reconciliation of the same match type, it shows the same filter.

---

### Working with Transaction Types

Use of transaction types allows you to create as many unique adjustment and support types as you need to suit your reconciliation requirements. An administrator sets up the transaction types during set up of Transaction Matching. There are two default transaction types provided:

- **Adjustment Type**
- **Support Type**

Configuring each transaction type allows the user who is creating the adjustment to select from a list of available adjustments for this reconciliation and the system provides all the information required to post a journal from that reconciliation. A Preparer can also input ad-hoc information by adding comments and attachments. For example, you may want to configure an **Adjustment** type for a reconciliation for each expense account for that reconciliation.

The configurable **Support** types is very similar in that the Preparer can now select from a list of available support types for that reconciliation, allowing them to easily...
mark their unmatched transactions into support categories that make sense for that reconciliation.

Within an Adjustment Type or Support Type, the attributes are global attributes. This means that you create attributes and other users can reuse them and they appear in a drop down list.

**Creating a New Adjustment Transaction Type**

1. From **Application**, select **Match Types**, then select the match type you want to edit and under **Actions**, select **Edit**.
2. Select the **Transaction Types** tab and then select **Adjust**.

   
   **Note:**
   
   The match type has to be in **Pending** status.

---

You can see a list of transaction types on the left. This is an example showing the Bank Fees adjustment type.

3. You can change the name and description associated with Default Adjust ID.

   **Note:**
   
   The default is to allow posting of adjustments to Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable.

4. To create a new adjustment type, click **New Transaction Type**.
5. Enter an ID (up to 25 characters identifying this transaction type), a name (up to 50 characters), and optionally, a description (up to 250 characters).
6. You can add new attributes by clicking **New Attribute**. Attributes are global attributes so can be created and they are available for use by other users in a drop down list. See Creating Global Adjustment and Support Attributes

**Note:**

You can also use an existing global attribute which is available from the drop down list.

- **Text** - Used for large comments, descriptions, etc and can be up to 255 characters long.

**Note:**

To import string values containing a comma (,) the string value must be enclosed in double quotes. When the string is enclosed in double quotes, you must enclose all other double quotes in the string in a second set of double quotes. Examples are shown in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String Value</th>
<th>Import Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly &quot;&quot;NAO&quot;&quot; ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Successful (entire string value in double quotes and second set of quotes around NAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly &quot;NAO&quot; ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Import Error (no second set of double quotes for NAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly NAO ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Successful (double quotes around string value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM LLC - GMNA, formerly NAO ADMIN STAFF</td>
<td>Error (no double quotes around string value)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Date** - the format when loading transactions should be DD-MMM-YYYY or DD-MMM-YY.

- **Number:**
  Used for amount fields up to 18 digits (12 digits plus up to 6 decimal places) and can be positive or negative. A negative number can be indicated during import by using the minus sign, for example, -1,000.00 while importing but will show on the user interface as (1000.00)

  **Integer:** Used for non-decimal values up to 18 digits and can be positive or negative.

- **List:**
  Used to configure a List of Values and upper and lowercase do not matter when importing.

- **Yes/No:**
  Used for a Boolean field that can be left Blank, Yes (1, Yes, YES, Y, y, T, t, True, TRUE, True) or No (0, No, NO, N, n, F, f, False, FALSE, False)

You will see transaction types when you work on:
• Editing match rules
• Working with Suggested Matches
• Auto match with adjustments

Creating a New Support Transaction Type

1. From Application, select Match Types, then select the match type you want to edit and under Actions, select Edit.

   Note:
   The match type has to be in Pending status.

2. Select the Transaction Types tab and then select Support. You can see a list of transaction types on the left. This is an example showing the default support type.

3. You can change the name and description associated with Default Support ID.

4. To create a new support type, click New Transaction Type.

5. Enter an ID (up to 25 characters identifying this transaction type), a name (up to 50 characters), and optionally, a description (up to 250 characters).

6. You can add new attributes by clicking New Attribute.
   • **Text**: Used for large comments, descriptions, etc and can be up to 255 characters long.

   Note:
   When the value in a text string is enclosed in double quotes at the beginning and ending of the string, use double quotes when you have comma in between. For example: "GM LLC - GMNA, formerly "NAO" ADMIN STAFF"

   • **Date**: The format when loading transactions should be DD-MMM-YYYY or DD-MMM-YY.

   • **Number**:
Used for amount fields up to 18 digits (12 digits plus up to 6 decimal places) and can be positive or negative. A negative number can be indicated during import by using the minus sign, for example, -1,000.00 while importing but will show on the user interface as (1000.00)

**Integer**: Used for non-decimal values up to 18 digits and can be positive or negative.

- **List**: Used to configure a List of Values and upper and lowercase do not matter when importing.

- **Yes/No**: Used for a Boolean field that can be left Blank, Yes (1, Yes, YES, Y, y, T, t, True, TRUE, True) or No (0, No, NO, N, n, F, f, False, FALSE, False)

### Defining the Match Process by Creating Rules

After defining data sources, the next step is to define the rules used for matching transactions. Match rules determine how matches are made. You can create a match process with auto match rules and also manual match rules.

As a best practice, start rule definition with the most precise rules first, those likely to create the highest number of quality matches, and then work down to the rules that may be less certain in their results.

Supported rule types are:

- 1 to 1
- 1 to Many
- Many to 1
- Many to Many
- Adjustment

#### Note:

If you want to perform manual matching only, you can create a match process without any auto match rules.

### Defining the Match Process - Specifying Properties

To specify the properties for a new match process:

1. From **Home**, select **Application**, then **Match Types**.
2. On the **Match Types** tab, select the **Match Type** you are working with. The **Edit Match Type** tab displays.
3. Select the **Match Process** tab, and the **Properties** tab displays.
4. Enter an **ID** for the match process and **Name**.
5. Select the **Number of Data Sources**.
6. Select the **Source System** data sources and the **Sub System** data sources.
7. As a default, the **Set Adjustment Accounting Date** to the **Match Date** is selected. You can change this setting to **Set Adjustment Accounting Date** to the **Latest Accounting Date in the Match Group**.

8. Click **Save**.

9. The default attribute mapping displays the attributes from your defined data sources and shows the relationship between attributes in Source System and Sub System data sources.

**Attribute Mapping**

Here's an example for the Bank to GL (General Ledger) to see what it looks like to fill in the properties for the match process and see the default attribute mapping. The Default Attribute Mapping automatically displays the Balancing Attribute already defined in your data source.

Use the + (Plus sign) under Default Attribute Mapping to add a new attribute mapping. You can use the New Attribute Map dialog to map the Source System attributes to the Sub System attributes and declare tolerance limits.

**New Attribute Map**

For more details on how tolerances work, see Understanding the Transaction Matching Engine.
Defining the Match Process - Understanding Rules and Rule Conditions

Setting rule conditions determines which attributes must be matched together, and whether they must exactly match, or whether a tolerance is allowed. The Rule Conditions makes it easier to define matching rules in multiple source match processes by defining the default relationship between attributes in Source System and Sub System.

The ID and Name identify the match process in various places, so that you know which set of matching rules were used to produce a given set of matches. The ID must always be unique within the match type. The number of data sources determines how many data sources are included in the specific match process.

For example, if three data sources are defined, and Match Process 1 uses two sources and Match Process 2 uses one, then you select the name of the data sources to assign to Source System and Sub System. Then you select the format and the list of available formats is dependent on the number of data sources assigned to the match process.

For example, if you expect to configure multiple match rules requiring a match on Source System “Amount” and Sub System “Transaction Amt”, then you can define this relationship once in this table, and every time you configure a match rule referencing Source System “Amount”, it will default Sub System “Transaction Amt” as the attribute to matched. You can override this during rule configuration.

The **Balancing attribute** is the attribute used to generate the reconciliation balancing report. For example, if you are reconciling Intercompany, it would be the **Amount** value.

Rules are processed in the order in which they appear in the table. You can re-order the rules using drag and drop.

The list of rule types is dependent on the format. For example,

- **Balance Comparison with Matching** corresponds to a two source match and can be: 1 to 1, 1 to Many, Many to 1, and Many to Many.
  
  1 to 1 means 1 transaction from Source System will be matched to 1 transaction from Sub System.
  
  1 to Many means 1 transaction from Source System will be matched to all transactions from Sub System that meet the rule conditions.

- **Account Analysis** corresponds to a one source match and can be: 1 to 1, 1 to Many, Many to 1, and Many to Many.
  
  1 + to 1- means 1 positive transaction will be matched to 1 negative transaction.
  
  1+ to Many – means 1 positive transaction will be matched with all negative transactions that meet the rule conditions.

To create a rule:

1. Assign a unique **ID**, and then a **Name** to the rule. A description is optional.
Note:

The ID field may contain up to 25 alphanumeric characters and cannot include any special characters except a period (.), dash (-), or underscore (_). The Name field may contain up to 50 alphanumeric characters and cannot include any special characters except a period (.), dash (-), or underscore (_).

2. Specify the rule type. This determines the number of transactions selected on each side of the match. In the example, one transaction will be selected from our Intercompany Accounts Payable and matched to one transaction from our Intercompany Accounts Receivable.

3. Specify the conditions that must be met in order for the rule to be satisfied. For this rule, we require an exact match on Invoice, and an exact match on Amount. The matches produced by this rule will have a status of “Confirmed”, which means no user action is required once the match has been made.

This next rule example requires an exact match on Invoice, but allows a variance of up to $100 on Amount. Matches produced by this rule will include an Adjustment for the $100 difference. We’ve configured this rule to create “Suggested” matches, which enables a user with the appropriate level of security privileges to review the matches and the associated Adjustments and to determine whether to accept or reject the match.
Example of Auto Match Rules

Auto Match rules are used by the auto match process. You define the rules or conditions that must be met in order for a match to be made. This is an example of the Rules tab filled out for an auto match process for the Intercompany Type.

Setting Tolerance Levels

There are three ways to set tolerance levels to allow matching of transactions that have variances. You can set:

- a tolerance variance value that is applied to the transactions. For example, auto match with a variance between -1 and +3.

- a tolerance threshold level expressed as a percentage. For example, auto match with up to 0.5% of the value of the amount.

- a tolerance threshold level expressed as a percentage along with a variance amount. For example, auto match with up to 1.0% of the value of the amount up to a maximum amount of 100.00.
Note:
The percentage value can not be more than 100 for both high and low tolerance. You can use a tolerance level as a percentage for Number and Integer type data source attributes only. The option to express as a percent will not display for other types such as Date.

Tolerance Percentage Checkbox When setting tolerance limits, there is a Use percentage tolerance check box that allows you to express the tolerance level as a percent and you can also then set a maximum variance value.

Example 1. Auto Reconciliation Rule - Tolerance Limits

Example 2. Manual Match Rule - Preparer Tolerance Limits

Using a Subset Rule During Creation of 1 to Many and Many to 1 Rules

There may be times when you are working with 1 to Many or Many to 1 rule types and you need to match an amount with a subset of all transactions in order to match correctly. A new “With Subset” check box has been added to the new rule dialog for 1 to Many or Many to 1 rules to allow you to indicate that matching with a subset of transactions is desired.
Previously, the existing 1 To Many or Many to 1 rules were unable to match transactions which, as a group, match with multiple transactions from the Sub System side. For example, let’s look at a case of a 1 to Many match that demonstrates the need for a subset rule:

Table 8-3  Source System Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>GL Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8-4  Sub System Transactions -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>GL Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10-13-2017</td>
<td>Shop-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case, the amount 111 from the source system should match with amount (100,10,1) from the Sub System transactions. Similarly, the amount 233 should match with group amount (200,30,3).

Without using the new subset matching functionality, the rule condition, to match exactly with amount, Date and GL string, will be returning the sum of amount of all the six transactions from Sub system because Date and GL String (10-13-2017, Shop-1) from Sub system is equal to Date, GL String from Source System.

So without the use of the subset, the result would be the amount 111 from Source System and a sum (100+10+1+200+30+3) = 344 from the Sub System and would not be a proper match. Similarly amount 233 from Source System is not a match with amount 344 from Sub system.

**Note:**

Since rules with subset may have a performance impact if not used correctly, no more than 15 transactions from the “Many” side re allowed.
Using Multiple Data Sources and Multiple Match Processes

Transaction Matching allows for three-way (or more) matching scenarios so that the transactions will automatically match from a balancing source A to a balancing source B. Let’s look at an example of using a multi-match process.

The three-way match is GL – POS and then POS – Bank. In addition to that three-way match, there are some transactions that hit the GL or Bank that are not reflected in the POS source, so you can set up another match process to match from GL directly to Bank. For example, a Bank Fee will be on the bank statement and posted to the GL, but is not typically included with POS source activity.

- GL to POS (inverse)
- POS (normal) to BANK
- GL to BANK

The two Point of Sale (POS) files loaded (the POS inverse and the POS normal) are “net-zero” since they net themselves out to zero within the Source System. The only balancing sources are GL & Bank so the POS (inverse) is the same file as POS (normal) that matches to the Bank except that the “Amount” field is swapped to the opposite sign.

Example - Setting Up the Multiple Data Sources

This example assumes that you created a match type with three data sources: a data source called GL for a General Ledger (GL) and a data source called Point of Sale (POS). There is also a Bank data source representing the Bank statement.

Note:

The Balancing Attribute will be used by the system to create a default attribute mapping in a match process. You can change the Accounting Date or Balancing Attribute by using the check box as long as transactions are not already imported.
Example - Setting Up the Multi-Matching Process Scenario

Once you've defined the multiple data sources, you can set up the match processes. Let's look at this example that shows three match processes defined:

- **GL-IPOS** is a single source match process between the General Ledger (GL) with negative (or inverse) amounts in the point of sale source.

  **Note:**
  
  Transaction Matching allows you to automatically match a transaction to a voided (or negative transaction) from that same source so that you do not have to manually match these.

- **POS-BANK** is a two source match process between the positive point of sale (POS) activity against the Bank source.

You can see that the system created a default attribute mapping based on the selection of balancing attribute of "Amount" when you created the GL data source. You can select the plus sign (+) to create a new attribute mapping for a non-balancing attribute.

- **GL-BANK** is a single source match process between the General Ledger (GL) with negative (or inverse) amounts in the point of sale source.
• **GL-BANK** is a two source match process between the General Ledger (GL) and the Bank source.

**Auto Match Process Order of Execution**

The auto match process will follow the order of the match processes on the Match Process dialog. You can change the order of these processes by using the Move Up and Move Down indicators. Auto Match will go through each match process in the order listed and it's rules.

Once an individual transaction is matched one time, it will not be considered in another match process.

**Filtering and Grouping Transactions in AutoMatch Rules**

AutoMatch rules in Transaction Matching support grouping and filtering the transactions in the rules, which will be used by the match engine to match transactions. A tab called **Filters and Groups** displays on the Edit Rule dialog for a single data source and for two data sources.

**Filtering Transactions in AutoMatch Rules**

Automatch will include only the transactions that is specified by the filter while executing the rule. Other transactions are excluded for the matching.

Note the following about filtering transactions:

• It is optional to define filtering for each rule.
• Filters are defined for each data source.
• Only one filter per data source can be selected for each rule.

All the different types of rules will allow filtering

**Two Source Match Process** - in a two source match process, one filter can be selected for source system and one for subsystem

**Single Source Match Process** - in a one source match process, the filter selected for subsystem can be the same as the one selected for source system.

**Grouping Transactions for Auto Matching**

• It is optional to define grouping for filtering for a rule.
• You can choose one ore more attributes for grouping.
• Grouping is allowed for "Many" types rules only: One to Many, Many to One, or Many to Many.

**One to Many**

Grouping can be done only for Sub System data source:

• In a two source match process, only the Sub System data source and its attributes display.
• In a single source match process, only the data source and its attributes display.

**Many to One**
Grouping can be done only for Source System data source:

- In a two source match process, only the Source System data source and its attributes display.
- In a single source match process, only the data source and its attributes display.

**Many to Many**

Grouping can be done for both Source System and Sub System data source

- In a two source match process, both the Source System data source and its attributes and Sub System and its attributes display.
- In a single source match process, the data source and its attributes display.

**Attributes**

The following conditions apply to grouping attributes:

- You can choose one or more attributes for grouping.
- Grouping attributes can be in any order.
- Grouping attributes can include calculated attributes.
- The balancing attribute is not allowed to be a grouping attribute.

**Rule Conditions**

If grouping is enabled for a Many type rule, only the attributes chosen for grouping are considered during rule creation. The rule conditions filter the attributes and show only the attributes selected for grouping in the drop down. It is optional to create the rule conditions using these attributes.

**How Auto Matching is Performed Using Groups**

The grouped transactions behave as single transaction. Grouping can be applied only on the Many side. Once the grouping is applied on the Many side in a One to Many or Many to One rule, the rule behaves as if it is a One to One rule on the Many side as well, so that grouped transactions will be considered as single transaction.

In a Many to Many rule, grouping can be applied on both sides or only on one side. When grouping is applied on both sides, it behaves as if it is a One to One rule with grouped transactions behaving as a single transaction. However, when the grouping is applied only on one side, it behaves as if it is a One to Many or Many to One rule depending on the source the grouping is applied to.

**Example**

To help you understand how the matching is done, let's look at this example of Bank Transactions and GL Transactions:

In the below One to Many Rule example, GL Transactions are grouped by: Transaction (Tran) Date, Payment Type (PymtType), and Batch ID. The order of the attributes does not have any effect on matching.

Rule condition: **Credit Amt Matches Exactly Total Amt**

Balancing attributes: **Credit Amt** in BANK and **Total Amt** in GL
### Table 8-5  Example of Bank Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>As-Of Date</th>
<th>Bank ID</th>
<th>Acct No</th>
<th>Credit Amt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/17/2018</td>
<td>121000248</td>
<td>4129965265</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9/19/2018</td>
<td>121000248</td>
<td>4129965265</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8-6  Example of GL Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tran Date</th>
<th>PymtType</th>
<th>Batch ID</th>
<th>Total Amt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9/20/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9/20/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This rule will create two matches.

### Table 8-7  Match 1 - Example of Matching Bank Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>As-Of Date</th>
<th>Bank ID</th>
<th>Acct No</th>
<th>Credit Amt</th>
<th>Match Set #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/17/2018</td>
<td>121000248</td>
<td>4129965265</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8-8  Match 1 - Example of Matching GL Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tran Date</th>
<th>PymtType</th>
<th>Batch ID</th>
<th>Total Amt</th>
<th>Match Set #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9/18/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8-9  Match 2- Example of Matching Bank Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>As-Of Date</th>
<th>Bank ID</th>
<th>Acct No</th>
<th>Credit Amt</th>
<th>Match Set #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/19/2018</td>
<td>121000248</td>
<td>4129965265</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8-10  Match 2- Example of Matching GL Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tran Date</th>
<th>PymtType</th>
<th>Batch ID</th>
<th>Total Amt</th>
<th>Match Set #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9/20/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9/20/2018</td>
<td>Bank Draft</td>
<td>CS18091802</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above rule, if we added another rule condition **As-Of Date Matches Exactly Tran Date**, no matches would get created.

### Setting Up One Sided Adjustments to Run During Auto-Match

Often you will need to use a one sided adjustment to self-match something like a Bank Fee or a Transfer out of the bank account that will not have a match on the GL side. This happens when you are loading transactions and matching against sources, many times there are transactions on one side that do not have an offsetting transaction on the other side. There is a predefined rule type, called **Adjustment**, to handle these types of adjustments which run during Auto Match.

By running the Adjustment rule during Auto Match, it clears off these transactions with an adjustment, and then the journal posting process can be used for posting the adjustment. In this example, the GL transaction that is created from the journal is not given back to Transaction Matching in the GL feed because we've already matched/cleared the transaction(s) from the Bank side. For more information about Loading Journal Entries, see Loading Exported Journal Entries in the *Administering Data Management for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Guide*.

### Predefined Adjustment Rule Processing

- The Adjustment rule will pick transactions (one or more) according to the rule from a data source. This source is called Source to Adjust of the Adjustment rule type.
- You can use filter and group capabilities with this rule type. When groups are used in the rule, then one adjustment is created per group.
- If there are no groups, then one adjustment will be created for each available transaction.

### Adjustment Rule Terminology

You will see these statuses after Auto-Match runs. These are the statuses and an example is shown:

- Suggested Match
- Confirmed Match
- Suggested Adjust
- Confirmed Adjust
Setting Up an Adjustment Rule Type

To set up an Adjustment rule type:

1. From **Home**, select **Application**, and then **Match Types**.
2. On the **Match Types** tab, select the Match Type you are working with. The **Edit Match Type** tab displays.
3. Select the **Match Process** tab. Note that you want to work with and click the **Rules** tab. For example:

   ![Edit Match Type](image)

4. Click the plus sign (+) to create a new rule. The **New Rule** dialog displays.
   a. Enter an **ID**, **Name**, and **Description**.
   b. In **Rule Type**, select the **Adjustment** rule type from the drop-down. Here's an example (GET NEW SCREEN HERE):
c. In Match Status, you can choose Suggested or Confirmed.

d. Click Save to save the rule and you can see that the Source to Adjust field displays.

e. Select the source from the drop-down and Save the rule.

f. Optionally, use filters and groups.

g. Click Save

5. Now enter your rule condition. Note that in an Adjustment rule type, you only have one rule condition since unlike other rules, you are not comparing one source to another. Therefore you cannot create another rule condition.
Optionally, you can add Adjustment Limits if you need to restrict the auto match to a range. For example, a value between -2000 and +2000, but you are not required to enter any limits.

Effect of Adjustment Rule on Matching

Let's look at the how Matching dialogs look after Auto Match has been performed using an Adjustment Rule.

- Example of Matches dialog showing a list of Suggested and Confirmed Adjustments.

- Example showing Suggested Matches - This is an example of how a one sided adjustment looks like on the Suggested Matches dialog after Auto Match has run.
Setting Up Default Adjustment and Support Values

During matching, users need to add adjustments and support transactions to explain differences. When an Administrator defines the matching process through creation of rules, and a rule allows for tolerances, the Administrator can set up default adjustment and support attribute values so that users do not have to manually enter those values repetitively. This helps speed user entries during matching.

Here’s an example of the Adjustment Type values that have to be entered during manual matching from the Unmatched Transactions dialog. You can see that there are entry fields under Adjustment Type.

![Unmatched Transactions Dialog]

Here’s how it looks to a user during manual matching if the Administrator populates the default adjustment or support values in advance:

![Adjustment Type]

Setting Up Default Adjustment or Support Attribute Values in Auto Match and Manual Match Rules

To set up default adjustment or support attribute values:

1. From Home, select Application, and then Match Types.
2. On the **Match Types** tab, select the Match Type you are working with. The **Edit Match Type** tab displays.

3. Select the **Match Processes** tab and then the **Match Process** you want to work with. Then select the **Rules** tab.

4. Select an Auto Match or Manual Match rule that you want to enter default values for and on **Actions**, select **Edit** to edit the rule.

You can see that there is an **Adjustment Details** tab since the rule has tolerance limits set.

5. On **Adjustment Details**, select either **Adjustment** or **Support**.
6. Select the **Transaction Type** and then enter the default values for attributes for that Transaction Type.

Once this is set up, the user will see the default values when performing matching with adjustment on the Unmatched Transactions dialog.

**Exporting and Importing of Match Types Across Environments**

System Administrators can now export the Match Type configuration, and then import it using one of the following options:

- Back into the same environment
- To another Account Reconciliation Cloud environment

For example, the System Administrator may configure and test a Match Type in their Account Reconciliation Cloud test environment, and then once it is ready, export from test and import into their production environment.
Exporting Match Types

To export Match Types:

1. From the Home page, click Application, and then Match Types.
2. On the Match Types tab, select a match type.
3. Optional: If you want to change the Match Type name:
   - Select the Match Type, and then click Edit.
   - On the Edit Match Type screen, click the Properties tab.
   - Enter the new ID and Name for the Match Types, and click Save.
4. Under Actions, select Export. On the dialog box, select Save File, and navigate to the location you require, and then click OK. The export is created as a zip file. One zip file is created for each Match Type.

Importing Match Types

To import Match Types:

1. From the Home page, click Application, and then Match Types.
2. Click Import.
3. On the Match Type dialog box, click <Select a File>,
4. On the Import dialog box, navigate to the zip file that was exported, and then click Import.
A message advises that the Match Type has been successfully imported.

5. On the Match Types screen, click **Refresh**.

6. When the import is complete, the Status on the Match Types screen is set to **Approved**.

### Defining Formats and Profiles for Transaction Matching

After creating Match Types in Transaction Matching, you need to perform the following tasks: define a format, associate it with a Match Type, and then create a profile.

- Define a format and associate with a Match Type - see Defining Formats
- Define a profile - see Working with Profiles

Once you have completed the set up for Transaction Matching, the Administrator can create reconciliations and load data. See Creating Reconciliations in Transaction Matching and Importing Data
Exporting Adjustments or Transactions as Journal Entries

In Transaction Matching, you can export adjustments or transactions from data sources as dual sided journal entries that can then be imported into your ERP system. The exported journal entries are provided in a .csv file. For detailed instructions, see Loading Exported Journal Entries in the Administering Data Management for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud guide.

Example of a Single Adjustment and Journal Entry Created for Export

Let's look at this example of a single adjustment's details and what the dual sided journal entry looks like that gets created from that information.

Table 9-1    Adjustment Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account ID</th>
<th>Trans. Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>CCY</th>
<th>Short Desc</th>
<th>Adj Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-1150</td>
<td>6/15/2018</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>Cash at bank is short</td>
<td>Cash Over/Short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9-2    Journal Posting Created From Adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Code</th>
<th>GL Account</th>
<th>Profit Center</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>CCY</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/15/2018</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>Cash at bank is short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>567345</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>6/15/2018</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>Cash at bank is short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first row in this table represents the side of the journal that hits the Reconciliation Account 1150 in the amount of 10.00 since the balance is too high currently.

The second row in this table represents the side of the journal that hits the Offset Account 567345. It's an expense account since the “missing” cash is being written off.

Note:

This also works for a single transaction based on a data source and two rows are also created as a journal entry. For example, for a bank fee.

Process Flow

During normal operation using Account Reconciliation Cloud, users create adjustments and load transactions into Transaction Matching. If you want to export adjustments or transactions as journal entries, you use the Match Types feature which uses a new concept of global attributes for Adjustment and Support Types.
The process flow within Match Types in Transaction Matching is:

- Create global attributes for Adjustment and Support Types
- Define the journal columns
- Map transaction/adjustment attributes to journal attributes
- Optionally, use filters on transactions.
- Perform the export of the journal entries to a text file

Creating Global Adjustment and Support Attributes

Within Match Types, you can create attributes that can be used globally across adjustment types, support types and match types. This helps you when creating attributes since you and other users can reuse attributes. For example, you can create attributes such as Name, Description and ID and these can be reused and are commonly used.

Here is an example.

To create a new global adjustment and support attribute:

1. From Home, select Applications, then Match Types, and then Adjustment and Support Attributes.
2. Click New.
3. Fill in the required Name.
4. Choose the Type of attribute.
• **Text** - Used for large comments, descriptions, etc and can be up to 255 characters long.

**Note:**

To import string values containing a comma (,) the string value must be enclosed in double quotes. When the string is enclosed in double quotes, you must enclose all other double quotes in the string in a second set of double quotes. Examples are shown in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String Value</th>
<th>Import Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly &quot;NAO&quot; ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Successful (entire string value in double quotes and second set of quotes around NAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly &quot;NAO&quot; ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Import Error (no second set of double quotes for NAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;GM LLC - GMNA, formerly NAO ADMIN STAFF&quot;</td>
<td>Successful (double quotes around string value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM LLC - GMNA, formerly NAO ADMIN STAFF</td>
<td>Error (no double quotes around string value)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Date** - the format when loading transactions should be DD-MMM-YYYY or DD-MMM-YY.

• **Number**: Used for amount fields up to 18 digits (12 digits plus up to 6 decimal places) and can be positive or negative. A negative number can be indicated during
import by using the minus sign, for example, -1,000.00 while importing but will show on the user interface as (1000.00)

**Integer**: Used for non-decimal values up to 18 digits and can be positive or negative.

- **List**: Used to configure a List of Values and upper and lowercase do not matter when importing.

- **Yes/No**: Used for a Boolean field that can be left Blank, Yes (1, Yes, YES, Y, y, T, t, TRUE, True) or No (0, No, NO, N, n, F, f, FALSE, False)

### Defining the Journal Columns

The next step in the process is to define the journal columns in Transaction Matching. Here is an example of required columns needed in an ERP system in order to import journal entries into that ERP system. In Transaction Matching, you create these columns.

To create journal columns in Transaction Matching:

1. From **Home**, select **Applications**, then **Match Types**, and then **Journal Columns**.

| Journals Import |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
2. Click **New** to create a new journal column.

3. Enter a **Name**, and then click **Save**.

   **Note:**
   You can also edit this information by clicking the **Actions** and selecting **Edit**.

### Exporting to a Text File in Jobs History

The last step in the process is to export adjustments or transactions from **Jobs History** for **Transaction Matching**. The export process exports all the adjustments and transactions that are in open status and match any applied filter criteria. Filtering is available to limit the number of transactions.

Once you export the journal entries, you can reopen them and re-export. See **Re-Exporting or Reopening Journal Entries**

**Export Adjustments as Journal Entries**

To export adjustments as journal entries:

1. From **Home**, select **Applications**, then **Jobs** and then **Transaction Matching**.
2. On **Job History**, from **Actions**, select **Export Journals**.
3. In **Type**, select **Adjustments**.

4. Select the **Match Type**, and then click **OK**.

5. The job is now visible on Job History and once successful, you can open or save the csv file created.

Note:

Once you export, adjustments that successfully exported are changed from open to closed state.

Export Transactions as Journal Entries

To export transactions as journal entries:

1. From **Home**, select **Applications**, then **Jobs** and then **Transaction Matching**.
2. On **Job History**, from **Actions**, select **Export Journals**.
3. In **Type**, select **Transactions**.
4. In **Match Type**, select a match type.

5. In **Data Source**, select the data source.

6. If you applied filters to the transactions, select the filter.

7. Click **OK** and the job is now visible on Job History. Once successful, you can open or save the csv file created.

**Apply Filters to Transactions**

You can now create filters for transactions within a given datasource so that you can export only those transactions you wish. You first create the filter on the **Edit Match Type, Data Sources** tab and then during the export as journal entries, you will be able to select that filter from the list.

To create a filter to limit the transactions for export:

1. From **Home**, select **Applications**, then **Match Types** and then select the match type you want, and under **Actions**, select **Edit**.

2. Select **Data Sources** and then select the data source you want to filter.

3. Select the **Filters** tab and click **New**. Here is an example of creating a new filter on the **Accounts Payable** data source.

4. Enter a name for the filter in the **Name** field.
5. In **Filter Definition**, you can create the conditions that need to be met to be included and then click **Apply**. For example, let's create a filter for AP amount greater than 100.

![Filter Definition screenshot]

6. Click **Create Condition**.

7. In **Attribute**, select **AP Amount**.

8. In **Operand**, select **Greater Than**.

9. In **Value**, select **100** and then click **Apply**.

![Create Condition screenshot]

This filter will now be available when you export transactions as journal entries.

**Re-Exporting or Reopening Journal Entries**

Once an export has been performed, you can see two options on the **Actions** menu: **Re-Export** and **Reopen**.

**Re-export** is done from the **Jobs History** and you use the same **Job ID** which gets stored when an export takes place. This **Re-export** means that you get the same result as the original export.

The **Reopen** option can be used if you need to look at the adjustments or transaction journal entries again and is useful if you have a partial failure of some kind before it gets imported into your ERP system, or if you want to make a change to a filtered list of transactions. This option changes the exported entries from **Closed** to **Open**.
Map Attributes to Journal Attributes

Once you have created your attributes and created the necessary journal columns, you need to map your attributes to journal attributes using the Journal Attribute Mapping option on Edit Match Type.

For adjustments, you work on a per Match Type basis, and you map the journal columns to the Reconciliation Account and Offset Account.

For transactions you work on a data source basis, and map the data source attributes to journal attributes.

To map adjustment attributes to journal attributes:

1. From Home, select Applications, then Match Types, and then select the match type you want to work on, and click Edit.
2. On Edit Match Type, select Journal Attributes.
3. On Journal Attribute Mapping, choose either Adjustment, or one of the datasources displayed in the drop down.
4. For each Journal Column, select the attributes from the drop down list for Reconciliation Account and Offset Account.
5. Once you have made all selections, click Save.
Note:

You need to save the mapping for Adjustments before continuing on to save your mapping for each data source.

Example 1. Journal Attribute Mapping for Adjustments

Here is an example of attribute mapping for Adjustments.

Example 2. Journal Attribute Mapping for Datasource Accounts Payable

Here is an example of attribute mapping for a datasource Accounts Payable.
Appendix: Upgrade Considerations for Existing Transaction Matching Customers

Integration Between Reconciliation Compliance and Transaction Matching

In this release update (18.12), Transaction Matching is more integrated with Reconciliation Compliance making it easier to use both modules as well as have more similar set up and configuration. Customers performing period end reconciliations can now easily move to Transaction Matching and perform matching of transactions and then see those results reflected in the Balance Summary of the period end reconciliation.

Highlights of the changes are:

• Transaction Matching will now use the concept of Formats and Profiles in order to create reconciliations as is done in Reconciliation Compliance.
  – Formats can be any of these three new methods:
    * Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching;
    * Account Analysis with Transaction Matching; or
    * Transaction Matching Only.
  – Profiles are defined in the same way as in Reconciliation Compliance. You can then create reconciliations from either profiles or periods.

• Transaction Matching reconciliations will be converted to Profiles and linked to Match Types instead of creating or editing reconciliations separately in Transaction Matching.

• Balances can now be loaded the same way as period-end Reconciliation Compliance balances. Note that Transaction Matching transactions will be loaded the same way as previously.

• Transaction Matching will now use Period end dates for the period end balancing that appears on the Balance Summary dialog. Therefore, there is no longer a need to configure Transaction Matching calendars separately.

• Transaction Matching now allows you to use available features in Reconciliation Compliance such as a more robust Matching list view with ability to view more columns, select columns to view, filter the list, save that list view for future use, perform bulk uploads of profiles, and use teams functionality.

Elimination of Transaction Matching Calendar To Use Period Instead

The calendar in Transaction Matching used to control what you see in the Balancing drop down on the Overview for a Transaction Matching reconciliation. Now the period is shown in the drop down list.
Now that Transaction Matching uses Reconciliation Compliance periods, it is important to understand the concept of opening and closing periods and locking periods. See Configuring Periods.

There is also the concept of a "Lock Through Date" that is ruled by period locking functionality that restricts certain operations during a locking period so that adjusted balances are not affected. See Closing and Locking Periods

Note:

If you have custom reports that used the calendar, you may need to regenerate the query using the period after upgrading to 18.12.

Three New Formats Added

To implement the integration with Reconciliation Compliance, you now must select a Transaction Matching format method from the list of format methods:

- **Account Analysis with Transaction Matching** - similar to the Account Analysis format used in Reconciliation Compliance. This method is used to match transactions within a single data source, for example, for debit and credit matching.

- **Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching** - similar to the Balance Comparison format used in Reconciliation Compliance. This method is used to perform matching between System and SubSystem.

- **Transaction Matching Only** - select this format if you want to use Transaction Matching as before and are not using period-end reconciliations

Once you select one of the Transaction Matching format methods, you associate that method with a Match Type.
See Defining Formats for information on creating formats.

**Using Profiles and Account ID Identifier in Transaction Matching**

Beginning in 18.12, **Transaction Matching** uses Profiles to create reconciliations which is done after Match Types and Formats are created. Automatically when you upgrade to 18.12, profiles are created for you from the information in the Transaction Matching reconciliations.

As part of this integration, the unique identifier for both Reconciliation Compliance and Transaction Matching had to be the same, so Transaction Matching now uses the Account ID.

Some advantages of using profiles:

- The Profiles dialog allows you to use teams functionality and perform bulk uploads of profiles.
- The unique identifier used for both Reconciliations Compliance (Account ID) and for Transaction Matching will now be the same. Previously Transaction Matching used its own unique identifier, Transaction Matching Rec ID which was made of a single segment text field. Now the Account ID used to create the profile is used as the identifier and allows use of profile segments.

**Note:**

When an existing Transaction Matching reconciliation is converted to a profile, if there is a dash in the Transaction Matching Reconciliation ID, the conversion uses that to put them in profile segments. If there’s no dash, it’s converted and put in segment one.

Examples showing differences in information required based on the different format methods:

- This is an example of the Profiles List showing some Transaction Matching profiles.
This is an example of a Balance Comparison with Transaction Matching profile. You should note how the amount of information required to create a valid profile differs from a Transaction Matching Only profile.

For example, after filling out the Properties tab, you must go to the Workflow tab and select a Frequency and Reviewer.

Note:
If you have more than one currency bucket, you go to the Currency tab and choose the Rate Type in order to create a valid profile.
Here is an example of a profile for Cash Clearing and you will notice that since it's a **Transaction Matching Only** profile, there is no Access or Rules tab and there is less information to fill in on the Profile.

**Importing Balances In Transaction Matching Now Uses Reconciliation Compliance Import**

To load Transaction Matching balances, you now use the Reconciliation Compliance import balances rather than the separate one for Transaction Matching. The option on **Jobs History** to import premapped balances is no longer available.
Note:

If you are using a Transaction Matching Only profile, only an Administrator can load balances.

See Importing Pre-Mapped Data

Also in EPM Automate, the command importtmpremappedbalances no longer exists. Instead you use the importpremappedbalances command.

Improved Movement Between Reconciliation Compliance and Transaction Matching

As of 18.12 integration improvements, you can move easily between your period end reconciliations and Transaction Matching

- View line items for: Less Unmatched; Less Unmatched Supported; and Less Matched in Transit under Ending Balance.

- Ability to drill through to a list of the transactions that make up that category without leaving your period end reconciliations by clicking on the category on the Balance Summary of a period end reconciliation.

- Ability to go directly to Transaction Matching reconciliations by clicking the Matching button. You are then on the Matching list and can work on matching transactions.

Improvements to Matching Card

The Matching card that lists your Transaction Matching reconciliations is improved as a result of integration with Reconciliation Compliance.

The enhancements include the ability to:

- View default columns that contain the count of unmatched transactions for Source and SubSystem.
- Select more columns in order to tailor your view.
- Filter on the list and save that list for future use.
What Happens During Migration to 18.12

Automatic Migration Actions as a Result of Integration

As a result of the integration improvements, certain actions will be performed automatically upon release of 18.12:

- Transaction Matching reconciliations will be automatically upgraded to Profiles.
- The preparer and viewer set in the Transaction Matching reconciliation will be available in the Profile.
- The Reconciliation ID in Transaction Matching is changed to Account ID as used in Reconciliation Compliance
- The periods from Reconciliation Compliance are used for Transaction Matching instead of calendar dates.

Using the Matching Migration Card

After the migration takes place, the Administrator will see a new Matching Migration card under Application that can be used to check that the Transaction Matching reconciliations successfully upgraded.

The Migrate to Profile status column displays whether it completed successfully or what is required in order to make the migration to profiles successful.

Troubleshooting the Migration

There are various migration statuses that you may see after the migration takes place:

- Profile Exists - Profile already exists with the same account ID as the Transaction Matching reconciliation ID. Run migration after renaming the profile or the Transaction Matching reconciliation.
• **Profile Segments Not Available** - The application does not have any profile segments defined. Run migration after defining compatible profile segments. See [Defining Profile Segments](#).

• **Insufficient Profile Segments** - Number of profile segments is less than the number of segments used in the Transaction Matching reconciliation. Run migration after renaming the Transaction Matching reconciliation or changing the type of profile segments.

• **Format Exists** - Format with the name already exists. Run migration after renaming the Match Type or the Format.

• **Currency Bucket Not Available** - Application does not have any currency bucket enabled. Run the migration after enabling default currency bucket. See [Defining Currency Buckets](#).

**Tips for Running a Successful Manual Migration to Profiles**

If you need to run a manual migration to profiles after correcting any errors encountered during the automatic migration, consider these tips to help avoid further errors:

• Edit the ID of an existing profile or Transaction Matching reconciliation to avoid conflict.

• Edit the ID of a Transaction Matching reconciliation to make it compatible with the profile segments.

• Rename a Match Type to avoid conflict with an existing format.

• Define segments that will allow assignment to reconciliation segments.

• Delete Transaction Matching reconciliations that are no longer needed.

---

**Note:**

If you are using Transaction Matching only functionality and not using period end reconciliations in Reconciliation Compliance, but want to see a Balancing Report, you need to create at least one period in order to successfully upgrade to 18.12.

---

To run a manual migration:

1. From **Home**, select **Application**, then select **Matching Migration**.

2. Select **Migrate to Profiles**. A screen displays a list of tips to help you successfully migrate.

3. Click **Migrate**.

**Setup Steps Before and After 18.12**

At a high level, here is a comparison chart of the set up process before 18.12 and after.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Before 18.12 Update</th>
<th>After 18.12 update</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Create Calendars</td>
<td>N/A.</td>
<td>Step to create calendars deleted since Periods in Reconciliation Compliance are used instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Define Match Types</td>
<td>Define Match Types</td>
<td>Stays the same. No change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Define properties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Define Data sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Work with Transaction Types</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Define the Matching Process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Create Format</td>
<td>Three new standard formats added for Transaction Matching. Creating formats is the same concept as used in Reconciliation Compliance but the format in Transaction Matching is associated with a Match Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Define Profile</td>
<td>Use the format to create profile. Creating profiles is the same concept as used in Reconciliation Compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Create Reconciliations for Transaction Matching</td>
<td>Use Profile to Create Reconciliations</td>
<td>Instead of creating reconciliations separately in Transaction Matching, you use the same create reconciliations functionality as in Reconciliation Compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optionally, create at least one period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

If you are using Transaction Matching Only functionality and are not using period end reconciliations, but want to see the Balancing Report, you need to create at least one period.

See [Setting Up Transaction Matching](#)