Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Financials for Asia/Pacific

19C
# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Receivables</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Golden Tax Transactions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Country Specific</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Fusion Financials for Asia/Pacific Predefined Reports</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface

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

Using Oracle Applications

Using Applications Help

Use help icons -question mark icon to access help in the application. If you don’t see any help icons on your page, click your user image or name in the global header and select Show Help Icons. Not all pages have help icons. You can also access Oracle Applications Help.

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

You can also read Using Applications Help.

Additional Resources

- **Community:** Use Oracle Cloud Customer Connect to get information from experts at Oracle, the partner community, and other users.

- **Guides and Videos:** Go to the Oracle Help Center to find guides and videos.

- **Training:** Take courses on Oracle Cloud from Oracle University.

Conventions

The following table explains the text conventions used in this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates user interface elements, navigation paths, or values you enter or select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates file, folder, and directory names, code examples, commands, and URLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than symbol separates elements in a navigation path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website.

Videos included in this guide are provided as a media alternative for text-based help topics also available in this guide.
Contacting Oracle

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit My Oracle Support or visit Accessible Oracle Support if you are hearing impaired.

Comments and Suggestions

Please give us feedback about Oracle Applications Help and guides! You can send an e-mail to: oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww_grp@oracle.com.
1 Receivables

Manage Golden Tax Transactions

Overview of the Golden Tax Adaptor

Golden Tax, or VAT invoicing software, is an integrated nationwide value-added tax (VAT) monitoring service in China. All businesses operating in Mainland China are required to use government-certified VAT invoicing software to generate VAT invoices, VAT calculations, and statutory tax reporting. Chinese government policies require all businesses to issue all VAT invoices through the Golden Tax service.

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

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

The key steps in the Golden Tax process are:

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

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

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

How You Manage Golden Tax Transactions

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

Updating Golden Tax Transactions

You can make these updates to Golden Tax transactions:

- Update this header-level information:
  - Status
  - Customer Name
  - Invoice Description
Tip: If a credit memo transferred from receivables is applied to a split transaction, you can enter the appropriate invoice category and VAT invoice number in the credit memo description.

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

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

- Update this line-level information:
  - Item Name
  - Item Description
  - Item Model
  - Tax Denomination

- Delete an invoice: Deleting an invoice only removes it from the Golden Tax Adaptor. You can transfer the same receivables transaction the next time you run the transfer process.
  
  Deleting an invoice also deletes all child invoices belonging to the same receivables transaction.

- Disable an invoice line: Use the Disable option to exclude a transaction line from export.

- Consolidate transactions.

Exporting Golden Tax Transactions

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

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

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

Related Topics

- Why didn’t transactions transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor
- Golden Tax Profile Options

Golden Tax Statuses

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

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

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

**How You Consolidate Golden Tax Transactions**

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

**Managing Consolidation**

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

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

- **Line Level**:
  - Item Name
These restrictions apply to consolidated transactions:

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

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

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

**Reviewing Consolidated Invoices**

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

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

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

**How You Review Discrepancies in Golden Tax Transactions**

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

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

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

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

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

- Original receivables transactions were modified after transfer to the Golden Tax Adaptor.
- Data in the Golden Tax Adaptor was modified before export to the VAT invoicing software.
- Data was modified in the VAT invoicing software before the VAT invoices were generated.
• VAT calculations in the VAT invoicing software may differ from the Golden Tax Adaptor and may contain small rounding errors.
• Data was modified manually in the flat files exported from the Golden Tax Adaptor or the VAT invoicing software.

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

FAQs for Manage Golden Tax Transactions

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

The Golden Tax Transaction Number takes the form:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why does more than one VAT invoice map to a Golden Tax transaction?
The original transaction had one or more items with a long item description.

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

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

Oracle Fusion Financials for Asia/Pacific Predefined Reports

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

Scheduled Processes work area

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

Reports and Analytics work area

In some cases, reports are also:

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

The following tables are the predefined reports.

Reports for Asia/Pacific

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand</td>
<td>Produces reports on the tax withheld by companies in Thailand while making payments to suppliers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subledger Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger Journal to Subledger Transaction Mapping Report</td>
<td>Lists the General Ledger journal details and the corresponding subledger transaction details in each row for the selected data access set, ledger, and accounting period range. Details include account combination, accounted and entered amounts, source, category, journal batch, journal names, supplier or customer names, voucher, document, intercompany batch, payment, PO, and receipt numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### Related Topics
- Reports and Analytics Work Area and Panel Tab

### China

#### How You Export Enterprise Financial Data for China

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

You can export financial data from:

- Oracle Fusion Financials Common Module
- Oracle Fusion General Ledger
- Oracle Fusion Payables
- Oracle Fusion Payments
- Oracle Fusion Receivables
- Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting
Settings That Affect Enterprise Financial Data Export for China

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

- Define general information for an accounting book based on a specific legal entity. For example, book name, book number, company name, organization code, and so on.
- Export general ledger cash journals and general ledger accounts. Use the Local Use segment qualifier available in Oracle Fusion General Ledger to identify the cash flow segment. Assign one segment in the chart of accounts as Local Use.
- Specify the cash flow statement rows to use in the cash flow statement, including both the main statement and the supplementary schedule. The following two attributes are required along with the other cash flow item attributes:
  - Item source: Identifies the reporting item source in the statutory cash flow statement, such as main statement or supplementary statement.
  - Item attribute: Indicates the attribute of cash flow statement reporting item, for example, the direction of cash flow, like inflow or outflow.
- Define the subsidiary account sources based on the chart of accounts. Three types of subsidiary account sources are available:
  - All chart of account segments, except balancing segment and natural account segment
  - Third party, such as customer, supplier, and employee supplier information
  - Project number
- Define the text formulas for the depreciation methods in Assets.
- Specify the descriptive flexfields and attributes to store additional information.
- Run the Itemize Account and Journal for China process before exporting any financial data. The process is based on a ledger and generates the itemized amount and balance for each natural account along with available subsidiary account information according to the Chinese standards.

How Financial Data Is Exported

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheduled Process</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>XML Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Export Shared Information Data for China: Enterprise process | Exports shared information data for an enterprise | • Electronic accounting book  
• Accounting period  
• Journal category  
• Exchange rate type  
• Currency  
• Settlement method  
• Supplier record  
• Customer record  
• User-defined record  
• User-defined record value |
| Export General Ledger Data for China: Enterprise process | Exports data from General Ledger for an enterprise | • Basic general ledger information and natural account information from the chart of accounts |
### Scheduled Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheduled Process</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>XML Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Export Payables and Receivables Data for China: Enterprise process | Exports data from Payables and Receivables for an enterprise | • Document type  
• Transaction type  
• Payables balance detail  
• Receivables balance detail |
| Export Fixed Assets Data for China: Enterprise process | Exports data from Assets for an enterprise | • Basic fixed asset information  
• Fixed asset category setting  
• Modification method  
• Depreciation method  
• Asset usage, asset card, asset card real asset information, and asset card usage information  
• Asset decrease information and asset decrease information real asset information  
• Asset modification information |

### Related Topics
- Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China

### How You Export General Ledger Data for China

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

Run the process from the Scheduled Processes Overview page from the Navigator > Tools.

### Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Access Set</td>
<td>Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description
---|---
When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.

**Accounting Year** | Specify the accounting years associated with the accounting calendar of the selected ledger.

**From Period** | Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.

**To Period** | Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data.

**Oracle Hyperion Reports** | Specify the following Oracle Hyperion reports:
- Cash Flow Statement Report
- Balance Sheet Report
- Profit Statement Report
- Statement of Changes in Owner’s Equity Report

### How Data Is Exported
The XML file includes the following sections:

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

  For subledger application, one of the following records is displayed: customer record, supplier record, or employee.
• Cash flow item information: Displays information on the cash flow items defined. It includes cash flow item number, cash flow item name and description, cash flow item source, and cash flow item attribute. The information is obtained from the Cash Flow Item Attribute Assignments tab on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page.

• General Ledger account balance and period amount information: Displays the following information from the itemized balance table:
  o Subsidiary item number: The serial number of the subsidiary segments on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page.
  o Subsidiary value number: The value number depends on the subsidiary item sources.
  o Account balance: The balance is obtained after the itemize account and journal for China process and is summarized based on the entered currency.
  o Account number: The natural account numbers from the specified ledger.
  o Beginning balance side: The Chinese characters indicate debit or credit. The balance side of the account and the beginning balance is compared to assign an appropriate Chinese character to the account.
  o Ending balance side: The Chinese characters indicate debit or credit. The balance side of the account and the ending balance is compared to assign the appropriate Chinese character to the account.
  o Beginning balance: The period beginning balance of the subsidiary account in entered currency and ledger currency.
  o Ending balance: The period ending balance of the subsidiary account in entered currency and ledger currency.
  o Debit amount: The total debit amount of the subsidiary accounts within the specified period in entered currency and ledger currency.
  o Credit amount: The total credit amount of the subsidiary accounts within the specified period in entered currency and ledger currency.

• General Ledger journals information: Displays the following information after itemization:
  o General Ledger journal date: The effective date defined for the journal.
  o Journal category number: The category defined for the journal.
  o Journal number: The journal sequence number.
  o Journal line number: The line number of each journal line.
  o Journal source: The source defined for the journal.
  o Account number: The natural account number of the journal line.
  o Entered Currency: The code of the entered currency.
  o Conversion rate type number: The conversion rate type defined for the journal.
  o Conversion rate: The conversion rate between entered currency and ledger currency. It is calculated as Rate = Ledger Currency/Entered Currency.
  o Debit amount: The debit amount of the account in entered currency and ledger currency.
  o Credit amount: The credit amount of the account in entered currency and ledger currency.
  o Settlement method number: The settlement method used.
  o Creator, reviewer, and poster: The name of the creator, reviewer, and poster is the employee name of the user. If there is no employee name for this user, it displays the user name.

The creator is the person who created the journal. The reviewer is the person who approved the journal and the poster is the person who posted the journal.
Note: When a journal does not need to be approved, the name of the poster is displayed in the reviewer.

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

- Report set and report item information: Displays the report set and report item information on the following reports:
  - Balance Sheet
  - Income Statement
  - Cash Flow Statement
  - Statement of Change in Equity

Note: These reports are exported from Oracle Hyperion.

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

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

How You Export Payables and Receivables Data for China


Run the process from the Scheduled Processes Overview page from the Navigator > Tools.

Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

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

**How Data Is Exported**

The XML file includes the following sections:

- **Document type:** Specifies the document type number and document type. The document type is one of the following: payable note, payment note, receivable note, and receipt note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Account number:** The natural account number.

- **Journal created date:** The General Ledger date from the journal header.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Payables</th>
<th>Receivables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier or customer number</td>
<td>Only suppliers with a balance greater than zero or suppliers with valid transactions during the period are exported. The file does not include suppliers of type employee.</td>
<td>Only customers with a customer balance greater than zero or customers with valid transactions during the period are exported and displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal date</td>
<td>Displays the General Ledger date of the Payables transaction line.</td>
<td>Displays the General Ledger date of the Receivables transaction line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounted amount balance</td>
<td>Displays the ending accounted amount balance as per account and supplier in the current period.</td>
<td>Displays the ending accounted amount balance as per account and customer in the current period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered balance</td>
<td>Displays the ending entered balance as per account and supplier in the current period by the currency.</td>
<td>Displays the ending entered balance as per account and customer in the current period by the currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounted amount</td>
<td>Displays the ledger currency amount on the Payables accounting line.</td>
<td>Displays the ledger currency amount on the Receivables accounting line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entered amount</td>
<td>Displays the entered currency amount on the Payables transaction line.</td>
<td>Displays the entered currency amount on the Receivables transaction line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Displays the description from the Payables invoice header and the payment description.</td>
<td>Displays the description from the Receivables transaction and the receipt description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due date</td>
<td>Displays the date when the invoice is due for payment. The date is calculated based on the invoice terms date and the invoice payment terms. For example, when the invoice terms date is January 1, 2012, and the invoice payment term is 30, the due date is calculated as January 30, 2012.</td>
<td>For receivables line, displays the due date of the transaction. For receipt line, displays the maturity date of the receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied journal number</td>
<td>The data is exported for payment and prepayment accounting lines. The value is blank for invoice lines.</td>
<td>The data is exported for receipts and credit memo accounting line. The value is blank for transaction lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For payment accounting lines, the applied journal number is the journal number of the invoice paid. When the journal number is different for each invoice, the applied journal number is displayed in different lines. For prepayment accounting lines, the applied journal number is the journal number of prepayment.</td>
<td>When the receipt is applied to more than one transaction, the process displays the receipt as separate lines in each transaction. When more than one receipt is applied to one transaction, the process displays the receipts in each transaction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The applied journal number for invoices is displayed only when the invoice is applied to the prepayment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied date</td>
<td>For payments, the applied date is the payment date. For invoices, the date is the date on which the invoice was applied to the prepayment. When the invoice is not applied to the prepayment, the date is remained blank.</td>
<td>For receipt lines, it is the General Ledger date of the applied transaction. For transaction lines, the date is remained blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document type number</td>
<td>Displays the number on the payable note for an invoice and displays the number on the payment note for the payment.</td>
<td>Displays the number on the receivables note for transactions and displays the number on the receipt note for receipts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction number</td>
<td>Displays the voucher number for each invoice line and displays the document number for payment.</td>
<td>Displays the Receivables transaction number for each transaction line and displays the receipt number for receipt line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice number</td>
<td>Displays the invoice number for invoices. The value is blank for payments.</td>
<td>Displays the value-added tax (VAT) invoice number on the golden tax invoice. When there are multiple VAT invoices for a transaction, the process appends the VAT invoice number with a comma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract number</td>
<td>Displays the purchase order (PO) number when the invoice matches the PO.</td>
<td>Displays the sales order number of the transaction, when the transaction is imported from Oracle Fusion Order Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project number</td>
<td>Displays the project number from the invoice header.</td>
<td>Displays the project number from the Oracle Fusion Project Foundation invoice transaction flexfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement method number</td>
<td>Displays the payment method used for invoice and payments.</td>
<td>Displays the receipt method used for transactions and receipts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment date</td>
<td>Displays the payment date of the payment. The value is blank, when it is an invoice line.</td>
<td>For receipts, it is the receipt date and for transaction lines, the value is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear identifier</td>
<td>When the invoice is fully paid or applied, the process displays 1 for the invoice and</td>
<td>When the transaction or receipt is fully applied during a period, the clear indicator is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the invoice is unpaid or applied, it displays 0. When the prepayment is fully applied, it displays 1. When the prepayment is not paid or applied, it displays 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. When the transaction or receipt has never been applied, the clear indicator is 0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remittance bill number**
- Displays the global descriptive flexfield from the payment header.
- Displays the global descriptive flexfield from the receipt header.

---

### How You Export Fixed Assets Data for China


Run the process from the Scheduled Processes Overview page from the Navigator > Tools.

#### Settings That Affect Data Export

Set the following parameters before running the process:

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

#### How Data Is Exported

The XML file includes the following sections:

- **Basic fixed asset information**: This section provides basic information for assets that exist during the specified period and owned by the specified legal entity and ledger. The basic information includes: fixed asset account, accumulated impairment account, and accumulated depreciation account.
• Fixed asset category setting: This section provides information for assets that exist during the specified period and owned by the specified legal entity and ledger. It includes information, such as fixed asset category code convention, fixed asset category code, and fixed asset category name. Determine the fixed asset category convention as the maximum size value of every category segment and use - to link these maximum size values. For example, 20-10-20 indicates the category has three segments, the maximum size value for the first segment is 20, the second is 10, and the last is 20.

• Modification method: This section exports transaction types that had transactions during the specified period range. Only assets of the following transaction types are exported: addition, adjustment, reclassification, reinstatement, transfer, unit adjustment, and reverse adjustment. The section includes information, such as modification method code and modification method name.

• Fixed asset depreciation method: This section exports depreciation methods that are assigned to the assets in the selected period range. It includes information, such as depreciation method code, depreciation method name, and depreciation formula.

• Fixed asset usage: This section only exports the usage status which is assigned to the eligible assets. It includes information, such as usage status code and usage status name. Oracle Fusion uses global descriptive flexfield to maintain the asset usage status code.

• Fixed asset card: This section exports assets that exist during the specified period range. When multiple periods are specified, the asset card exports multiple times against the specified period. Fully retired assets during the specified period are not included during export. When an asset is reinstated during the export period, the asset card is exported for this period and the periods afterward. The following information is displayed for reinstated assets: unit, original value, accumulated depreciation value, net book value, accumulate impairment value, salvage value, and monthly depreciation amount.

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

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

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

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

• Fixed asset card usage information: This section only exports the usage information for assets that are associated with the specified period range. When you specify multiple periods, the asset card exports multiple times against every period. The location information is obtained from the location field on the Asset Assignment region on the Inquire Assets page. When an asset is assigned to multiple legal entities, only the locations associated with the specified legal entity are displayed.
Obtain the department information from the employee assigned to the asset and derive the human resource organization from employee record as the asset department. When the asset is assigned to multiple departments, the asset card appears repeatedly with different departments in the report.

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

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

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

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

- Full retirement:
  
  Decreasing Quantity = Unit assigned to the Legal Entity
  Decreasing Information Value = Cost Retired * Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity/Total Unit of Asset

- Partial retirement: For cost retirement, retired unit is not entered.
  
  Decreasing Quantity = Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity * Cost Retired/Current Cost
  Decreasing Information Value = Cost Retired * Unit Assigned to the Legal Entity/Total Unit of Asset

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

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

- Fixed asset decreasing information - real asset information: This section includes the following information, transaction number, fixed asset card number, fixed asset tag number, and accounting period.

- Fixed asset modification information: This section provides the asset modification information that occurred during the specified period range. The modification transaction information is extracted from the Asset Transaction Inquiry page.

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

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

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

The following modification transactions are excluded from the export report: original cost, recoverable cost, prorate date, and salvage rate.
The modification information export section includes information, such as transaction number, modification date, accounting period, fixed asset card number, fixed asset number, fixed asset name, modification method code, fixed asset tag number, content and amount before and after modification, and modification reason.

How You Export Shared Information Data for China

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

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

Settings That Affect Data Export

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

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

What Shared Information Data Is Exported

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

- Electronic accounting book: Displays data related to the accounting book and is exported from the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page for the selected legal entity.
- Accounting period: Displays all the periods, including both the normal and adjustment periods within the specified accounting year.
- Journal category: Displays the journal categories that are associated with the journals during the specified accounting years. No data is exported when there is no journal associated with the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

- Conversion rate type: Displays the conversion rate types that are associated with the journals during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when no conversion rate type is used for the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

- Currency: Displays the currencies that are associated with the journals during the specified accounting years. No data is exported when there is no journal associated with the current legal entity during the specified accounting year.

- Settlement method: Displays the settlement methods that are used during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when there is no settlement method used in the current legal entity during the specified accounting year. The settlement method number is extracted from the itemized records for the specified accounting year, legal entity, and ledger. When the settlement method number is obtained, the settlement method name is extracted.

- Department records: Displays department information based on the parameter values that are passed while running the process. Information such as department number, department name, and parent department number, if any are displayed.

- Employee records: Displays information about employees that are associated with a legal employer that is attached to the legal entity. Displays information only for those employees in the legal employers that are attached to the legal entity that is passed as a parameter while running the process. Information such as personal number, name, national identification number, date of birth, date of hire, and so on.

- Supplier records: Displays the suppliers with actual payables transactions during the selected accounting years. No data is exported when there is no supplier in the current legal entity during the selected accounting year.

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

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

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

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

- User-defined records: Displays the subsidiary account used during the specified accounting year. No data is exported when there is no subsidiary account used in the current legal entity during the specified accounting year. Data is extracted from the Subsidiary Account Mapping region on the Manage Enterprise Financial Data Export Options for China page. Only subsidiary accounts from the relevant chart of accounts and project source are exported.

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

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

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

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

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- Financing activities

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

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

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

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

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

- General Ledger transactions
- Intercompany transactions
- Subledger transactions

General Ledger Transactions

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

Intercompany Transactions

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

Subledger Transactions

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

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

The following rules apply to Receivables transactions:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Class</th>
<th>Cash Flow Segment Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Bank Charges</td>
<td>Bank charge account</td>
<td>Define the bank charges account using the bank account definition page and the receipt classes setup page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt On Account Application</td>
<td>On account</td>
<td>Define the on-account receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Refund Application</td>
<td>Refund account</td>
<td>Define the refund type account using the receivables activities definition page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Unapplied Cash</td>
<td>Unapplied account</td>
<td>Define the unapplied receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Unidentified Cash</td>
<td>Unidentified account</td>
<td>Define the unidentified receipts account using the receipt classes setup page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Write-Off Application</td>
<td>Write-off account</td>
<td>Define the receipt write-off type account using the receivables activities definition page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable or Revenue or Tax</td>
<td>Transaction type</td>
<td>Define the receivable, revenue, or tax accounts based on the receivables transaction type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Define automatic accounting rules for these accounting classes based on the transaction type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Receipt Miscellaneous Cash</td>
<td>Miscellaneous receipt account</td>
<td>Define the miscellaneous cash type account using the receivables activities definition page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Payables Transactions

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

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

- Expenses report
- Internet expenses
- Evaluated receipt settlement invoice

The following rules apply to Payables transactions:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Class</th>
<th>Cash Flow Segment Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item expense-for ERS and PO matched invoices</td>
<td>PO category or item category accrual account and the expense account</td>
<td>Define the expense report item account in the expense report template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item expense-for expense report and Expenses invoices</td>
<td>Expense report item account</td>
<td>Define the refund type account using the receivables activities definition page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund invoice from Receivables</td>
<td>Refund account</td>
<td>Define the cash flow segment source using the intercompany account definition page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany invoice</td>
<td>Intercompany account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayment</td>
<td>Supplier site</td>
<td>When there are two cash flow segments for one supplier, separate by the supplier site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report

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

Overview

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

The following figure shows an example of the General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Report. Some of the columns included on the report are period, account, currency, rate, entered amount, accounted amount, source, category, and journal batch name.

Key Insights

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Subledger Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Payables</td>
<td>• Supplier name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invoice number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Document number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Receivables</td>
<td>• Customer name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transaction number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Receipt number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Cost Management</td>
<td>• Supplier name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Purchase order number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Receipt number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Intercompany</td>
<td>Original intercompany batch number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: For other sources, the report displays only general ledger information.

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

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

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters of the report.

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

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Who uses this report?      | • Financial Manager  
                             | • Financial Accountant        |
FAQ | Answer
---|---
When do I use this report? | Use the report to list the general ledger journal details and the corresponding subledger transaction details in each row for the selected data access set, ledger, and accounting period range. Details include account combination, accounted and entered amounts, source, category, journal batch, journal names, supplier or customer names, voucher, document, intercompany batch, payment, purchase order, and receipt numbers.

What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

---


The General Ledger Journal and Subledger Transaction Mapping Report exports the accounting entries with detailed information from subledger and journals and lists the results using an Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher report. Run the process from the Scheduled Processes Overview page in Navigator - Tools.

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

Settings That Affect Data Export

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Access Set</td>
<td>Specify the data access set that is associated with your data role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger from which you want to export data. The ledger must be associated with the selected data access set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>When the selected ledger is a primary ledger, specify the legal entities assigned to it. When the selected ledger is a secondary ledger, specify the legal entities that are assigned to the corresponding primary ledger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Specify the name of the journal source as defined in the Manage Journal Source page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Batch Name</td>
<td>Specify the beginning of a range of the general ledger batch name list to be included for exporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Batch Name</td>
<td>Specify the end of a range of the general ledger batch name list to be included for exporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Document Number</td>
<td>Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger sequence number to be included for exporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Document Number</td>
<td>Specify the end of a range of general ledger sequence number to be included for exporting data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Parameters

| Description                                                                 |
|---|---|
| From Period | Specify the beginning of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data. |
| To Period | Specify the end of a range of general ledger periods to be included for exporting data. |

### How Data Is Exported

The report includes the following sections:

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

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

- When a ledger is specified, only posted journal lines in the specified ledger are exported. When no legal entity is specified, the report extracts all of the journal lines in the selected ledger.
- When the source is specified, the general ledger journal lines from the specified source are extracted. When no source is specified, all the general ledger journal lines are exported.
- Only general ledger journal lines during the selected period range, including both normal period and adjustment period are extracted and exported to the report.
- Subledger information is exported only for the following sources: payables, receivables, cost management, and intercompany. For other sources, only general ledger information is exported, subledger information is not exported.
- For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Payables, subledger information, such as supplier name, Payables invoice number, and Payables document number is exported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• For the journal lines with the source as Oracle Fusion Intercompany, the original intercompany batch number is extracted.

• For secondary ledgers, the subledger information is extracted and exported only when the data conversion level is subledger. Otherwise, only general ledger information is extracted and exported. The data conversion level is defined during accounting setup.

• For the summary report mode, when transferring subledger to general ledger, the report restores the detail level with subledger information to export on the report.

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

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

Examples of Cash Flow Statement

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

Cash flow statements use the balance amount of the cash flow segment, which is the Local Use segment qualifier in the chart of accounts.
Main Statement
Consider an expense of CNY 100.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Line Item</th>
<th>Calculation Lines</th>
<th>Cash Flow Item Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1. Cash flows from operating activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services</td>
<td>1110, 1120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Refund of taxes and levies</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Other cash received relating to operating activities</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash inflows</td>
<td>20+30+40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Cash paid for goods and services</td>
<td>1210, 1220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Cash paid to and on behalf of employees</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Payments of all types of taxes</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Other cash paid relating to operating activities</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash outflows</td>
<td>60+70+80+90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Net cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td>50+100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>2. Cash flows from investing activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Cash received from return of investments</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Cash received from return on investments</td>
<td>2120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Number</td>
<td>Line Item</td>
<td>Calculation Lines</td>
<td>Cash Flow Item Assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>2130, 2140, 2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Other cash received relating to investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>2160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash inflows</td>
<td>130+140+150+160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>2210, 2220, 2230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Cash paid to acquire investments</td>
<td></td>
<td>2240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Other cash paid relating to investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash outflows</td>
<td>180+190+200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Net cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td>170+210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>3. Cash flows from financing activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Cash received from investments by others</td>
<td></td>
<td>3110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Cash received from borrowings</td>
<td></td>
<td>3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Other proceeds relating to financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>3130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash inflows</td>
<td>240+250+260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>Cash repayments of amounts borrowed</td>
<td></td>
<td>3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits</td>
<td></td>
<td>3220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Other cash payments relating to financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>3230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Subtotal of cash outflows</td>
<td>280+290+300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Number</td>
<td>Line Item</td>
<td>Calculation Lines</td>
<td>Cash Flow Item Assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Net cash flows from financing activities</td>
<td>270+310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>4. Effect of foreign conversion rate changes on cash</td>
<td>620-110-220-320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Statement**

The values in the supplementary statement are derived as follows:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Column Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD-Actual (Offset-1)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YTD-Actual</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Definition</th>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>30-20</th>
<th>YTD-Actual (Offset -1)</th>
<th>YTD-Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Adjust net profit to operating activity cash flows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Provision for property depreciation</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Definition</td>
<td>Line Number</td>
<td>30-20</td>
<td>YTD-Actual (Offset -1)</td>
<td>YTD-Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization of intangible assets</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization of other long-term deferred expense</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease of deferred expense (deduct: increase)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of accrued expense (deduct: decrease)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses on scrapping of fixed assets</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expense</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses from investments (deduct: gains)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax credit (deduct: debit)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in inventories (deduct: increase)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in operating receivables (deduct: increase)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in operating payables (deduct: decrease)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 1. Investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipt and payment
### Column Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>30-20</th>
<th>YTD-Actual (Offset -1)</th>
<th>YTD-Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Calculate Cash Flow Amount

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

#### Scenario

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

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

The cash flow segment 1001 in this transaction is balanced.

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

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

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

Define Revaluation Template in Oracle Fusion General Ledger

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

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

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

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

• Debit: 01.000.5010005.1001 (CFS) $100
• Credit: 01.000.2010001.1001 (CFS) $100

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

Define Automatic Accounting Rules in Oracle Fusion Receivables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debit: 01.000.201001.1001 (CFS) CNY 100

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

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

Debit: 01.000.9009009.0000 (CFS) CNY 100

Credit: 01.000.9009009.1001 (CFS) CNY 100

Import Value Added Tax Invoice Data for China

Import VAT invoice data from a flat file and map the data to the corresponding Golden Tax transactions at both the header level and the line level.

To access the template, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the File-Based Data Import for Oracle Financials Cloud guide.
2. In the Table of Contents, click File-Based Data Imports.
3. Click China Value Added Tax Invoice Import.
4. In the File Links section, click the link to the control file.

Follow these guidelines when preparing your data in a flat file:

- Export data directly from a third-party system. No need to manually enter data.
- Export data in the format specified in the control file.

Settings That Affect the China Value Added Tax Invoice Import Process

The China Value Added Tax Invoice Import Control File provides the format to load VAT invoice data. This data is loaded to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JA_CN_TRXIMP_RPT</td>
<td>Stores temporary data for VAT invoice import.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How China Value Added Tax Invoice Import Data Is Processed

After you export the flat file from a third-party system, you compress the file as a Zip file and then, load the Zip file to the application.

To load the Zip file to the application:

1. Navigate to the Load Interface File for Import page.
2. Select the **Import VAT Invoices for China** process.
3. In the Data File list, select **Upload a new file**.
4. Select the Zip file to upload.
5. Submit the process.
6. Monitor the import process.
7. If the Import VAT Invoices for China process ends in error or warning, review the log file for details about the rows that caused the failure.

FAQs for China

**Why is the trial balance report not balanced?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Related Topics**

- How You Create Enterprise Additional Account Attributes
Why are cash-related journals blank in the export reports?

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

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

Related Topics
• How You Create Enterprise Additional Account Attributes

India

Overview of Managing Goods and Services Tax Compliance in Oracle ERP Cloud

A goods and services tax (GST) is a type of general consumption tax that is imposed and collected incrementally on transactions. GST is based on an increase in value of a product or service at each stage of production or distribution. In many countries, GST is usually implemented as a destination-based tax. This means that the tax rate depends on one these conditions:

• The location of the end customer.
• The location to which goods are shipped.
• The location at which services are rendered.

For information on how to manage the fundamental global GST compliance in Oracle ERP Cloud, see the related topics.

Related Topics
• Introduction to Goods and Services Tax Compliance in Oracle ERP Cloud: Case Study Spotlight

Overview of Managing Transaction Tax Application on Advanced Receipts in Oracle ERP Cloud

Tax regulations in some countries mandate that:

1. The transaction tax must be calculated on the advance payments received.
2. The prepaid tax computed on advance receipts must be offset with the tax liability on the invoice.

As a business enterprise, you may have to give advance receipts to customers before the actual transaction. Use the Manage Tax on Advance Receipt feature to apply the advances to the sales invoice generated after the transaction. This reduces the outstanding amount from your customer.

For more information on how to manage transaction taxes on advance receipts in an Order to Cash cycle in Oracle ERP Cloud, see the related topics.
Related Topics

• How to Manage Transaction Tax Application on Advanced Receipts in Oracle ERP Cloud

Overview of Managing Withholding Tax in Oracle ERP Cloud

When a payer withholds or deducts a tax from the amount payable to the payee, then this tax is known as the Withholding Tax. You can calculate the withholding tax per the tax requirements of your country in Oracle ERP Cloud.

For more information on how to manage withholding taxes and common scenarios where the withholding tax is applied, see the related topics.

Related Topics

• Case Study: Manage Withholding Tax Compliance in Oracle ERP Cloud
• Checklist for Configuring Withholding Tax for India

Overview of Managing Payables Document Numbering for India GST in Oracle ERP Cloud

Tax regulations mandate that the tax invoice numbering for payables must be consecutive and unique for a given financial year. For information on how to manage payables document numbering for India GST, see the related topics.

Related Topics

• Manage Payables Document Numbering for India GST in Oracle ERP Cloud

Overview of Managing Tax Calculation on Receipt Accounting Distributions

Tax regulations in some countries mandate that taxes on inbound transactions must be calculated as per tax rates and tax applicability rules prevailing on the date of receipt of goods. To comply with the regulations, when you set the COTO with TPB Invoice and TPD receipt date, the Tax Calculation on Receipt Accounting Distributions feature helps you do the following tasks:

1. Calculate the recoverable and nonrecoverable taxes on the receipt accounting distributions.
2. Account the nonrecoverable taxes on the receipt accounting distributions.
3. Account the recoverable taxes on the Payables invoice.

For more information on how to manage tax calculation on receipt accounting distributions per country specific tax regulations, see the related topics.

Related Topics

• Manage Tax Calculation on Receipt Accounting Distributions in Oracle ERP Cloud
Overview of Accounting Inbound Custom Charges and Allocating Costs

When goods are imported to India, you must calculate the inbound custom charges payable at the port of entry. On receipt of the goods at destination, you must account the nonrecoverable taxes paid by the importer during the customs clearing to the material cost.

For information on how to account the inbound custom charges and allocate cost to imported items.

Related Topics
- Account the Inbound Custom Charges and Manage its Cost Allocation Process: Case Study Spotlight

Japan

Overview of Bank Charges

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

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

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

Related Topics
- How You Set Up Bank Charges

How Bank Charges Are Ranked

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Transferring Bank</th>
<th>Transferring Branch</th>
<th>Receiving Bank</th>
<th>Receiving Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>Specific branch</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>Specific branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>Specific branch</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>Specific branch</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>Specific branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>Specific bank</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
<td>All banks</td>
<td>All branches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics

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

How You Deduct Bank Charges from Payments

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

Settings That Affect Bank Charge Deductions

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

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

### How Bank Charge Are Deducted

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement Priority</th>
<th>Standard Bank Charge (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1: Installment Grouping by Settlement Priority**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Settlement Priority on Invoice</th>
<th>Prorated Bank Charge (USD)</th>
<th>Payment Document Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Payment Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>100 / (100 + 300) * 20 = 5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>300 / (100 + 300) * 20 = 15</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>100 / (100 + 300) * 30 = 7.5</td>
<td>92.50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>300 / (100 + 300) * 30 = 22.5</td>
<td>277.50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2: Settlement Priority Override**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Settlement Priority on Invoice</th>
<th>Settlement Priority Override</th>
<th>Prorated Bank Charge (USD)</th>
<th>Payment Document Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Payment Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Express</td>
<td>100 / (100 + 300 + 100 + 300) * 30 = 3.75</td>
<td>96.25</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How Bank Charges Are Accounted

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

### Settings That Affect Accounting for Bank Charges

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

### How Bank Charges Are Accounted

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

#### Example

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Description</th>
<th>Transaction Type</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit (USD)</th>
<th>Credit (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create the invoice</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create the invoice</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create the payment</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create the payment</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details of the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan

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

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

The following figure is an example of the report.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Who uses this report?            | • Financial Manager  
• Financial Specialist |
| When do I use this report?       | When you want to review the amount of bank charges deducted from a payment.                                                             |
FAQ | Answer
--- | ---
What can I do with this report? | You can run this report for a specific business unit, payment date range, and currency.
What type of report is this? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

How to Run the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan

Run the Payment Register with Bank Charges for Japan report to review payment information including bank charges for payment process requests.
Submit the report from the Manage Scheduled Processes page.

**Business Unit**
Select the business unit of the payment.

**Start Payment Date, End Payment Date**
Enter the payment date range.

**Bank Charge Deduction Type**
Select the type of bank charge that was deducted from the payments.

**Transferring Bank Name**
Select the bank account that disbursed the payments.

**Currency**
Select the currency of the payment.

**Payment Process Request Name**
Enter the name of the payment process request.

Assets Reports for Japan

This topic includes details about Assets reports for Japan.

**Overview**
Japanese Assets reports include:
### Report Name | Description
--- | ---
Japanese Addition or All Asset Detail by Asset Type Report 132 Characters | Lists depreciable assets for Japan in detail by asset type in a 132 character-wide format.

Japanese Addition or All Asset Detail by Asset Type Report 180 Characters | Lists depreciable assets for Japan in detail by asset type in a 180 character-wide format.

Japanese Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 (1) Report | Lists the summary of depreciable assets for Japan in accordance with Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 for Japan.

Japanese Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 (2) Report | Lists the summary of depreciable assets for Japan in accordance with Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 for Japan.

Japanese Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 (4) Report | Lists the summary of depreciable assets for Japan in accordance with Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 for Japan.

Japanese Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 (6) Report | Lists the summary of depreciable assets for Japan in accordance with Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 for Japan.

Japanese Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 (8) Report | Lists the summary of depreciable assets for Japan in accordance with Corporate Tax Reports Schedule 16 for Japan.

Japanese Depreciable Assets Tax Summary Report | Lists a summary of depreciable assets for Japan by location as of January 1 for the selected fiscal year.

The following table describes selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Use this parameter to specify the book to be included for reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Use this parameter to specify the currency to be included for reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Asset Number and To Asset Number</td>
<td>Use these parameters to enter the asset number range for which you want to run the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about Assets reports for Japan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find these reports?</td>
<td>Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When do I use these reports?

- Review information for property tax forms.
- Review and analyze depreciation projection for your current depreciation parameters.
FAQ | Answer
--- | ---
How do I change the default report format? | To change from Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (BI Publisher), edit the fixed asset catalog and choose the output format from the layout table in the view list.

Korea

Overview of VAT Reporting for Korea

Here are the different Value Added Tax (VAT) reports for Korea:

- Tax Invoice Summary by Customer
- Tax Invoice Summary by Supplier
- Tax Summary by Customer Electronic Media Report
- Tax Summary by Supplier Electronic Media Report
- Exempt Tax Invoice by Supplier
- Exempt Tax Invoice by Customer
- VAT Tax Report (Receivables Tax Invoice or Tax Invoice for Output Transactions)

For more information on how to manage VAT reports tax for Korea, see the related topics.

Related Topics
- VAT Reporting for Korea Topical Essay

Overview of Withholding Tax Reports for Korea

In Korea, companies are required to withhold tax on certain types of income payments to their suppliers. Korean companies pay the supplier invoice net of the withheld amount, issue a withholding certificate for the withheld amount to the supplier, and remit the withheld tax to the proper tax authority.

There are two types of withholding under Korean tax law: Income withholding and Resident withholding. Income withholding comprises Business withholding and General withholding.

- Income withholding: Here are the different types of Income withholding taxes:
  - Business withholding: Withholding on payments for professional services to suppliers, such as lawyers, accountants, and doctors.
  - General withholding: Withholding on all other types of income payments to suppliers, such as interest, dividends, and real estate income payments.
- Resident withholding: A surcharge on the General and Business withholding taxes.

Normal operating expenses, such as purchase transactions between companies, are not subject to withholding tax.
The Korean Withholding Tax business flow is almost the same as the standard process in the AP module. However, the Korean Withholding Tax system necessitates reporting of additional information with predefined report formats.

Here are the different Korean reports:

- Resident Business Income Withholding Form for Korea
- Resident General Income Withholding Form for Korea
- Nonresident General Income Withholding Form for Korea
- Resident Business Income Withholding Tape for Korea
- Resident General Income Withholding Tape for Korea
- Nonresident Business and General Income Withholding Tape for Korea
- Withholding Tax List Summary

For more information on how to manage withholding tax for Korea and the reporting format requirements, see the related topics.

Related Topics

- Withholding Tax Reporting for Korea Topical Essay

Singapore

Input and Output Tax Gain/Loss Reports for Singapore

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

Overview

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

The input and output tax gain/loss reports include:

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

The following figure is an example of the report.
Note: Manual tax transactions created in the tax repository are not reported.

Key Insights

Before running the reports:

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

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

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

The gain/loss in the:

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

- Taxable amount is the difference between the:
  - In-house taxable amount using the in-house conversion rate, and
  - Supplier or customer taxable amount using the supplier or customer conversion rate.

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

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

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

Report Parameters

The following table describes selected report parameters:
### Parameter Name | Description
--- | ---
Reporting Level | Gives you the option to run reports on three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.
Reporting Context | Specify the context for the report. The list of values for this parameter depends on the reporting level you selected.
  - If you select the reporting level of Legal Entity, you select the legal entity on which to report, and then select the tax registration number associated with the legal entity.
  - If you select Ledger as the reporting level, you can report on legal entities associated with ledgers defined in the ledger set or data access set within your security profile. Run tax reports by ledger when you want to review your tax activity as it aligns with your accounting. Run tax reports by ledger when you need to view tax activity in a currency other than the currency of the ledger or the currencies of the transactions.
Tax Registration Number | Specify a tax registration number assigned to the tax registrations of the legal entity if the reporting level is Legal Entity.

**Note:** To prepare your tax returns, the recommended approach is to run tax reporting by legal entity and tax registration number. Your legal entities and their associated tax registration numbers are aligned with how your businesses are legally recognized by government authorities. Preparing reports by tax registration number provides all reportable activity for a given legal entity regardless of how your internal business units are organized.

From Tax Point Period and To Tax Point Period | Print all transactions based on the selected tax point date range.
Tax | Lists invoice and tax information for a specified tax.
Supplier Name or Customer Name | Generates the report for a specified supplier or customer name.

### Frequently Asked Questions

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

| FAQ | Answer |
--- | --- |
How do I find this report? | Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu. |
Who uses this report? | • Tax Manager  
  • Tax Accountant |
When do I use this report? | Use these reports to review the difference in both tax amounts and taxable amounts on foreign invoices for different conversion rates.  
The reports display different information, depending on whether the ledger currency is Singapore Dollar (SGD) or another currency. |
FAQ | Answer
---|---
When the ledger currency is:
- SGD, the tax gain or loss is displayed together with transaction information in SGD currency.
- Not SGD, the tax information is displayed in SGD currency for reporting to the tax authorities, and in the accounted currency. The report includes:
  - In-house conversion rate and the supplier conversion rate for the Input Tax Gain/Loss report.
  - In-house conversion rate and the general ledger daily rate for the Output Tax Gain/Loss report. The report only displays invoices that are approved and posted to the general ledger.

What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

---

Thailand

Overview of Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand

Withholding Tax Certificate is a report that a company hands over to its supplier while withholding the applicable tax.

Following are the key fields that you need to enter in Advance Placement (AP) invoices and payments:

- Withholding tax rate connected to PND Type Tax Reporting Type Code (ORA_TH_PND_TYPE) value and apply to AP invoices.
- Product Category connected to Revenue Type Tax Reporting Type Code (ORA_TH_REVENUE_TYPE) value and apply to AP invoice lines.
- Payment Condition (Regional Information > Payments for Thailand) in payment header

Following are the tasks that you need to perform to generate Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand:

- Generate Withholding Tax sequence number rule against the payment made
- Print the Withholding Tax Certificate as required

By enabling this new feature, a user can provide the WHT Certificate Number to the supplier while making the payment.

Generate Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand Sequence Number Rule

To generate the Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number rule, navigate to the Setup and Maintenance work area and follow these steps:

1. Select an implementation project.
2. In the Task Lists and Tasks section, select Financials > Define Configuration for Regional Localization > Manage Localization Document Numbering
4. On the Create Document Numbering in Spreadsheet dialog, select the required values for the Business Unit and Legal Reporting Unit fields.
5. Click **OK** to download the ADFdi spreadsheet.

6. In the ADFdi spreadsheet, insert a new row and enter the required values for the **Legal Reporting Unit**, **PND Type**, **Sequence Start Value**, **Prefix**, **Start Date**, **End Date**, and **Key** fields.

7. Click **Upload**.

The following table describes the parameters of the ADFdi spreadsheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Reporting Unit</td>
<td>Legal Reporting Unit for which you want to generate Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PND Type</td>
<td>PND Type for which you want to generate Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Number</td>
<td>The starting number with which you want to generate Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The prefix you want to mention in the Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>The starting payment date from which you want to generate Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>The ending payment date till which you want to generate Withholding Tax Certificate Sequence Number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand**

You can print the Withholding Tax Certificate only in the Thai language.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Withholding Tax Certificate for Thailand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Tax Manager or tax specialist whoever is responsible for paying the amount to the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>During the payment made to the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

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

payment process profile
A setup entity which drives processing behavior for each document payable, payment, and payment file.

payment process request
A grouping of documents payable, for which a calling product requests payment. Synonymous with Pay Run in Oracle Fusion Payables.