Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Financials for EMEA

19C
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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</tbody>
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Preface

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

Using Oracle Applications

Using Applications Help

Use help icons ❌ 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 General Ledger

Reporting

General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports

Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Subledger Accounting provides a variety of reports to support your reporting requirements for trial balances, detail journals and account analysis. These reports also support the needs of your organization for internal reporting, reconciliation, and communication with third parties like customers and suppliers.

The general ledger and subledger reports are categorized into:

- Account Analysis Reports: These reports support fiscal verification processes in countries like Europe and South America. They inform shareholders on the financial situation of the company in countries like the United States.

  The account analysis reports:
  
  - Provide a legal account ledger
  - Reconcile subledger balances with the general ledger balances
  - Maintain an audit trail
  - Allow a periodic internal verification

- Journal Reports: These reports verify that your journals, accounting entries, and source documents are in compliance with legal requirements.

- Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports: These reports provide balances per third-party control account, third party, and third-party site. These reports verify that the third-party subledgers are consistent with the general ledger.

  Use the third-party detail and balances reports to:
  
  - Review the accounting process details by third party and third-party site.
  - Audit third-party accounts in detail.

During the accounting process, run the reports to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify discrepancies.

- General Ledger Journal and Balance Reports: These reports list general ledger journals and account balances for all periods in a selected period range. For each account, the reports provide beginning balance, general ledger posted journal lines, and ending balance.

- General Ledger Trial Balance Report: This report checks your account balances and reviews your accounting activity. You can run the report using zero beginning balances at the start of the fiscal year.

The following table lists the reports provided for each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Category</th>
<th>List of Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Analysis Reports</td>
<td>• General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Ledger Journal and Balances Reports

This topic includes details about the General Ledger Journal and Balances reports.

Overview

General ledger journal and balance reports provide details on journal entries and account balances. The reports list posted accounting activity for account balances for all periods in a selected period range. For each account, the reports provide beginning balance, general ledger posted journal lines, and ending balance. Journal entry reports print all details of general ledger journals.

General Ledger Journal and Balance reports include the following reports:

- General Ledger Journal Entry Report: Provides general ledger journal activity for a given period or date range, and optionally other criteria including journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at report submission. To improve the performance of the report:
  - If you have entries in multiple currencies, run the report for one currency at a time. Only the accounting lines of the selected currency display, instead of all accounting lines of a multicurrency journal.
  - Enter values for the company or balancing segment when running the report. With this method, you can’t see all the accounting lines of your intercompany journal.
The following figure shows an example of the General Ledger Journal Entry Report. The report has columns for the line, account, account description, line description, posting status, and entered and accounted amounts.

**General Ledger Journal Entry Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>Line Description</th>
<th>Posting Status</th>
<th>Entered Debit</th>
<th>Entered Credit</th>
<th>Accounted Debit</th>
<th>Accounted Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 472000 000 000</td>
<td>Spain JV Holding, No Cost Center/No Product</td>
<td>Journal Import Created</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0 472000 000 000</td>
<td>Spain Property (Input VAT), No Cost Center/No Product</td>
<td>Journal Import Created</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0 400000 000 000</td>
<td>Spain Domestic Suppliers, No Cost Center/No Product</td>
<td>Journal Import Created</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0 400000 000 000</td>
<td>Spain Domestic Suppliers, No Cost Center/No Product</td>
<td>Journal Import Created</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0 401000 000 000</td>
<td>Spain Variation of allowance of raw materials, No Cost Center/No Product</td>
<td>Journal Import Created</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Journal Total**

| 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 |

**Batch Total**

| 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 |

**Daily Total**

| 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 |

**Report Total**

| 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 | 1,340.00 |

- General Ledger Journal and Balance Report: Retrieves all information for the reports that require journal entries and account balances. The account balances can be printed for selected levels of the hierarchy for actual, encumbrance, or budget balance types. To improve the performance of the report, filter by company or balancing segment value.

The following figure shows an example of the General Ledger Journal and Balance Report. The report has columns for the batch, journal, category, effective date, journal number and line, description, and amounts.
Key Insights
Before submitting the reports, you must transfer subledger journals to the general ledger.

Report Parameters
The following table lists the common parameters applicable to all the General Ledger Journal and Balance Reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Access Set</td>
<td>Enter the data access set that you can access based on the defined security structure. Data access set is required for all general ledger reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledgers for the selected data access set. Ledger is required for all general ledger reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Period and To Period</td>
<td>Indicate the period range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Conditions</td>
<td>Enter the filtering conditions on the accounting flexfield. You can select all segments for the selected ledger, and define conditions including account value ranges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected parameters for the General Ledger Journal Entry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posting Status</td>
<td>Select the applicable posting status. Valid values are Error Status, Posted Journals, and Unposted Journals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Source</td>
<td>Enter the source of journal entries such as, payables, receivables, or manual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected parameters for the General Ledger Journal and Balance Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency Type</td>
<td>Specify the currency type, such as entered, statistical or total. The default value is Total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Type</td>
<td>Specify whether the balance type is actual or encumbrance. The default is Actual (A).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the General Ledger Journal and Balance Reports.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Financial Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Financial Accountant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAQ | Answer
--- | ---
When do I use this report? | Use these reports to declare withholding and payments on account of income from employment, economic activities, prizes, certain capital gains and income allocations.

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

General Ledger Trial Balance Report

This topic includes details about the General Ledger Trial Balance Report.

Overview

The General Ledger Trial Balance Report lists actual account balances and activity by ledger, balancing segment, and account segment. The report prints the account number, description, and debit or credit balance for the beginning and ending period. This also includes the debits and credits for the period. The report can print income statement, balance sheet, or all balances for a selected range of accounting combinations.

The following figure shows an example of the General Ledger Trial Balance Report. The report has columns for the account, account description, year beginning balances, net beginning balances, prior periods, period activity, ending balances, and net ending balances.
Key Insights

Before submitting the report, you must complete these tasks:

- Ensure that balances are available for printing in the selected period and account range.
- Define the account hierarchy.

You can use the report to print account balances and activity by legal entity. The report enables you to print reporting and accounting sequences.

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected report parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Access Set</td>
<td>Enter the data access set that you can access based on the defined security structure. Data access set is required for all general ledger reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger for the selected data access set. Ledger is required for all general ledger reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Period and To Period</td>
<td>Indicate the period range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Conditions</td>
<td>Enter the filtering conditions on the accounting flexfield. You can select all segments for the selected ledger, and define conditions including account value ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency Type</td>
<td>Specify the currency type, such as entered, statistical, or total. The default value is Total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Level</td>
<td>Enter the number of hierarchy levels you want to use for reporting. The valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Blank for printing only detail rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 through 10 for printing relevant number of parent total rows. For example, consider you entered 3 and your account hierarchy for the natural account has 3 levels. You see balances at 2 parent levels and for the natural account segment. For the same structure, if you enter 2 then you see balances at only the 2 parent levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top-Level Parent Account</td>
<td>Indicate the highest level, top-level parent account that you want to work with. This parameter works with the account level parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Class</td>
<td>Select a specific account class or accept the default value of All.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Delimiter</td>
<td>Specify the character that must be used as a separator between accounting flexfield segments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero Beginning of Year Balance</td>
<td>Select:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes for zero balances for debit and credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No for the year beginning balance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Balance Type</td>
<td>Specify the type of account balance to determine the level of detail and results as of the beginning or end of the year. You can select one of the following types: Begin Year, Detail, End Year, Results. The default value is Detail. Use the default value to print all accounts in your selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
--- | ---
 | range. The Begin Year, End Year, and Results trial balance types are provided for compliance with specific country requirements.

Page Number Format | Select the applicable page number format. The valid values are Page: n and Page: n of m. The default value is Page: n of m.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the General Ledger Trial Balance 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 Accountant  
 • Financial Manager |
| When do I use this report? | Use the General Ledger Trial Balance Report to review:  
 • Accounting combination or natural account values and description  
 • Prior period activity and year-to-date activity  
 • Period beginning and period ending balances |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |
2 Subledger Accounting

Reporting

General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports

Oracle General Ledger and Oracle Subledger Accounting provides a variety of reports to support your reporting requirements for trial balances, detail journals and account analysis. These reports also support the needs of your organization for internal reporting, reconciliation, and communication with third parties like customers and suppliers.

The general ledger and subledger reports are categorized into:

- Account Analysis Reports: These reports support fiscal verification processes in countries like Europe and South America. They inform shareholders on the financial situation of the company in countries like the United States.

  The account analysis reports:
  - Provide a legal account ledger
  - Reconcile subledger balances with the general ledger balances
  - Maintain an audit trail
  - Allow a periodic internal verification

- Journal Reports: These reports verify that your journals, accounting entries, and source documents are in compliance with legal requirements.

- Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports: These reports provide balances per third-party control account, third party, and third-party site. These reports verify that the third-party subledgers are consistent with the general ledger.

Use the third-party detail and balances reports to:

  - Review the accounting process details by third party and third-party site.
  - Audit third-party accounts in detail.

During the accounting process, run the reports to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify discrepancies.

- General Ledger Journal and Balance Reports: These reports list general ledger journals and account balances for all periods in a selected period range. For each account, the reports provide beginning balance, general ledger posted journal lines, and ending balance.

- General Ledger Trial Balance Report: This report checks your account balances and reviews your accounting activity. You can run the report using zero beginning balances at the start of the fiscal year.

The following table lists the reports provided for each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Category</th>
<th>List of Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Analysis Reports</td>
<td>- General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Financials for EMEA

Chapter 2
Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Category</th>
<th>List of Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Reports</td>
<td>• Daily Journals Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subledger Detail Journal Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Journal Ledger Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports</td>
<td>• Third-Party Detail and Balance Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Third-Party Balances Summary Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Third-Party Account Balance Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger Journal and Balances</td>
<td>• General Ledger Journal Entry Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report</td>
<td>• General Ledger Journal and Balance Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Balance Report</td>
<td>• General Ledger Trial Balance Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Topics

- General Ledger Journal and Balances Reports
- General Ledger Trial Balance Report

Account Analysis Reports

This topic includes details about the account analysis reports.

Overview

Use the account analysis reports to provide a complete set of reports that support fiscal verification processes in countries in Europe and South America. You can also use these reports to inform shareholders on the financial results in other countries, including the United States.

The account analysis reports include the following reports:

- General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report: Prints account balances by account with subledger journal details. The report displays entered amounts, third-party information, sequences, and total number of debit and credit documents.
This figure illustrates the General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounting Date</th>
<th>Debit Type</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Type</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>6/3/14</td>
<td>7,700,001,000</td>
<td>7,700,001,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report: Lists account balances or selected segment balances with subledger journal details including entered amounts, third-party name, journal source, journal category, and reporting and accounting sequences. Total number of debit and credit documents is also listed.

This figure illustrates the General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Journal Lines Report.
• Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report: Prints account balances by account combination and selected segments with subledger journal details, including third-party information and sequences. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at submission.

This figure illustrates the Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report.

### Key Insights

The account analysis reports:

- Provide a legal account ledger
- Reconcile subledger balances with the general ledger balances
- Maintain an audit trail
- Allow a periodic internal verification

The following information is commonly displayed for each account:

- Account identification
- Account beginning balances for the reporting period
- Period transactions with subledger and general ledger information
- Resulting account ending balances

The General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report prints:

- Details of subledger accounting entry lines, regardless of the general ledger journals summarization.
- Audit trail information about the original business documents or transactions to support each accounting entry line. This information varies across countries.
Report Parameters

This table contains the common parameters for the account analysis reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledgers for the selected data access set. Ledger is required for all general ledger reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity. You can control the report output through this parameter only if you have associated balancing segment values to your legal entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Period and To Period</td>
<td>Indicate the period range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexfield Filter Conditions</td>
<td>Enter the filtering conditions on the accounting flexfield. You can select all segments for the selected ledger and define conditions including account value ranges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table contains the selected General Ledger and Subledger Accounting account analysis report parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include Legal Entity Information</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to print the legal entity on the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Type</td>
<td>Specify whether the balance type is budget, encumbrance, or actual amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Tax Rate Code</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to include the tax rate code details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Sequence Name</td>
<td>Enter the name of the document sequence used to generate unique number for the journal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table contains selected General Ledger and Subledger Accounting journal lines report parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Sequence Name</td>
<td>Indicate the name of the sequence used to generate a unique number for the subledger journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posting Status</td>
<td>Indicate whether the posting status is transferred but not posted, not transferred, or posted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Entry Status</td>
<td>Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Type</td>
<td>Select the party type as customer or supplier. Optional parameter. May be blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Source</td>
<td>Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
Journal Category | Select journal category when you want to report on a specific subledger journal category. Leave it blank when you want to include all the journal categories.

This table contains selected account analysis by legal entity report parameters.

Parameter | Description
---|---
Balance Type | Specify whether the balance type is budget, encumbrance, or actual amounts.
Include Zero Amount Lines | Indicate whether the report should include accounts with no activity in the selected period that is, zero amount lines.
Report Heading | Accept the default value or modify the report page heading by selecting one of the available values. The default value is the legal entity name.

**Frequently Asked Questions**
This table contains frequently asked questions about account analysis reports.

<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 Accountant  
• Financial Manager  
• Financial Specialist |
| When do I use this report? | Use the account analysis reports to:  
• Collect and report information about all posted journal transactions in the general ledger for a selected period and range of accounts.  
• Verify that transactions are recorded systematically, and ensure an audit trail from general ledger to the subledger.  
• Perform validation for each accounting period once it’s closed.  
• Verify the accounting entry lines before their approval. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |

**Related Topics**
• General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports
Journal Reports

This topic includes details about the journal reports.

Overview

Use Journal reports to verify that your journals, accounting entries, and source documents are in compliance with the legal requirements.

Journal reports include the following reports:

- Daily Journals Report: Lists subledger journal activity for a given period or date range, journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Report prints detailed subledger journal lines prior to general ledger summarization. Third party and transaction details are also listed for the journal lines.

The following figure shows an example of the Daily Journals Report. The report has columns for the journal line, account, account description, line description, transaction date or number, tax code, third-party name and number, entered currency, and entered and accounted amounts.

- Subledger Detail Journal Report: Displays information about the posted general ledger journal batches that originate from Oracle Fusion Receivables and Oracle Fusion Payables subledgers. The report prints subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, and transaction amount in entered and ledger currency.
The following figure shows an example of the Subledger Detail Journal Report. The report has columns for the journal line, subledger line, account, account description, tax code, transaction number and date, currency, conversion rate, and entered and accounted amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Subledger Number</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>Tax Code</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Date</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Conversion Rate</th>
<th>Entered Amount</th>
<th>Accounted Debit</th>
<th>Accounted Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40-400000 060 000</td>
<td>Span-Descr - Supplier A</td>
<td>A01401123</td>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40-110000 060 000</td>
<td>Span-Variation of balance of No Cost Center No Product</td>
<td>A01401123</td>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62-790000 060 000</td>
<td>Span Property</td>
<td>A01401123</td>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42-400000 060 000</td>
<td>Span-Descr - Supplier B</td>
<td>A01401123</td>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40-110000 060 000</td>
<td>Span-Variation of balance of No Cost Center No Product</td>
<td>A01401123</td>
<td>1/3/14</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Journal Ledger Report:** Lists the accounting entries with subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, and line description, using flexible sorting options provided at report submission. This report provides a real audit trail between general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements.
The following figure shows an example of the Journal Ledger Report. The report has columns for the journal line, account, account description, line description, internal reference, third-party name and number, entered currency, and entered and accounted amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Account Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>GL Account</th>
<th>Line Description</th>
<th>Internal Reference</th>
<th>Third Party Number</th>
<th>Third Party Name</th>
<th>Entered Currency</th>
<th>Entered Debit</th>
<th>Entered Credit</th>
<th>Accounted Debit</th>
<th>Accounted Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>40.4729000000</td>
<td>Supplier Cost</td>
<td>ES VAT - VAT</td>
<td>TE140112 3</td>
<td>0111596211</td>
<td>Advanced Network Devices, FIN</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>40.4000000000</td>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>Domestic Suppliers No Cost</td>
<td>TE140112 3</td>
<td>0111596211</td>
<td>Advanced Network Devices, FIN</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Insights**

The Daily Journals Report provides:

- Subledger accounting entry lines regardless of the general ledger journals summarization.
- Audit trail information about the original business documents or transactions to support each accounting entry line.
- Verification details that all journals are recorded in chronological order with no gaps. It uses legal sequencing rules for both journal or accounting entries and source documents.
- Flexible sorting options to help you with reconciliation. Report data is sorted by period end document sequence name and number, accounting sequence, accounting date, and journal name.

The Journal Ledger Report provides an audit trail between the general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements. This report lists the accounting entries in general ledger with subledger details.

Use the Journal Ledger Report to:

- Maintain an audit trial.
- Perform periodic internal verification.
- Reconcile subledger accounting activity with general ledger journals.
- Sort data to audit and reconcile subledger data. You can sort data by period end document sequence name and number, accounting sequence, accounting date, and journal name.
Report Parameters
The following table lists selected parameters for the Daily Journals Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Posting Status</td>
<td>Select the applicable posting status. Valid values are Error Status, Posted Journals, and Unposted Journals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Entry Status</td>
<td>Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Name</td>
<td>Select the name of the third party for whom you want to generate the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarization Level</td>
<td>Select:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Detail</strong>: Displays details of each transaction line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Summary</strong>: Summarizes the transaction lines by specific accounting flexfield segments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Account Recapitulation</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to print the report summary at the accounting flexfield level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected parameters for the Subledger Detail Journal Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal Entry Status</td>
<td>Indicate whether the journal entries are in draft, final or invalid status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Sequence Name</td>
<td>Specify the accounting sequence name for which you want to run the journals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected parameters for the Journal Ledger Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Period Type</td>
<td>Indicate whether to submit the report for all, standard, or adjustment accounting period types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Running Totals</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to print running totals in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarize by Account</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to print summarized debit and credit lines per account for a single journal. The default value is <strong>No</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the journal reports.

<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>
FAQ | Answer
---|---
Who uses this report? | • Financial Accountant  
• Financial Manager  
• Financial Specialist
When do I use this report? | Use the journal reports to verify whether your journals, accounting entries, and source documents comply with the legal requirements.
What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

**Related Topics**
- General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports

**Third-Party Detail and Balances Reports**
This topic includes details about third-party detail and balances reports.

**Overview**
The third-party detail and balances reports include:

- Third-Party Balances Summary Report: Displays information for each account of the third party and third-party site, and account identification. This report is a tool for auditing third-party accounts.

The following figure is an example of the report.

- Third-Party Detail and Balances Report: Provides third-party account balances and accounting activity details for a period. You can review the accounting process details by third party and audit third-party accounts in detail.
The following figure is an example of the report.

| Journals | Journals | Journals | Transaction Date/Number | Document Sequence Number | Event Class | Event Description | Event Type | Status | Accounting Date | Posted Date | Line Item Number | Description | Entered Currency | Entered Credit | Entered Debit | Accounted Credit | Accounted Debit |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bills    | Invoices | Vendors  | 1/31/14                  | 11029301                | INV46       | INV CREAT E      | PAID        | 1/31/14 | 7/17/14         | 0.00        | 1,900.00       | 0.00         | EUR            | 1,900.00       | 0.00          | 0.00          | 1,900.00       |

- **Third-Party Account Balance Report**: Prints account and original third-party transactions impacting the account during a particular period. The report is run to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify possible reasons for any discrepancies.
The following figure is an example of the report.

- Journals and Third-Party Report: Prints all the journals posted to the general ledger for an accounting period. It provides detailed subledger accounting entry lines regardless of the general ledger journals summarization. Transaction line description, third-party name and number, and transaction amounts in entered and ledger currency. The report uses legal sequencing rules for both accounting entries and source documents to verify if all journals are recorded in a chronological order without gaps. The report lets you create various views of reported information based on seven flexible sorting rules that help with reconciliation and auditing.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![Journals and Third Party Report](image)

Key Insights

Before submitting the reports, complete the following tasks:

- Ensure that the third-party control account balances are available for printing for the selected date and account range.
- Manually run the Update Subledger Account Balances process for your ledger and application, if you accounted your third-party transactions online.

Note: You must set up a third-party control account. You can set it up as supplier control account, customer control account, or both.

During the accounting process, run the reports to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify discrepancies such as:

- Transaction amounts are assigned to incorrect accounts. For example, an invoice distribution amount is assigned to a liability account.
- Transactions are not posted to the general ledger.
- Journal batches are not posted in the general ledger.

For each account, the report displays beginning balance, period activity, and period end balance.

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Balances Summary Report:
Parameter | Description
--- | ---
Report Heading | Print report headings, select one of the following options: Ledger, Legal Entity, and Statutory Header for Italy.

Journal Entry Source | Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.

Third-Party Type | Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.

Third-Party Name | Submit the report for a specific third party, or leave this field blank for all third parties.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Detail and Balances Report:

Parameter | Description
--- | ---
Journal Entry Source | Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.

Third-Party Type | Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.

Third-Party Name | Submit the report for a specific third party, or leave this field blank for all third parties.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Third-Party Account Balance Report:

Parameter | Description
--- | ---
Report Heading | Print report headings, select one of the following options: Ledger, Legal Entity, and Statutory Header for Italy.

Journal Entry Source | Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.

Third-Party Type | Indicate the party type, such as supplier or customer.

The following table lists selected parameters for the Journals and Third-Party Report:

Parameter | Description
--- | ---
Journal Entry Source | Enter the source of journal entries, such as payables, receivables, or manual.

Event Class | Indicate the event class, such as credit memos and debit memos.

Group by Period | Indicate whether to group the journal entries by period.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about third-party detail and balances reports.
<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 Accountant  
• Financial Manager  
• Financial Specialist |
| When do I use this report?   | Use the third-party detail and balances reports to:  
• Review the accounting process details by third party and third-party site.  
• Audit third-party accounts in detail.  
• Reconcile transactions accounted by an audited company with transactions accounted by the third parties. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                               |

**Related Topics**

- General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports
3 Receivables

Reporting

How Automatic Receipts Are Reversed

Use the Automatic Receipts Reversal process to identify the rejected settlements in a settlement batch and reverse the corresponding receipts. The process only reverses automatic receipts, not manual receipts.

Settings That Affect Reversal of Automatic Receipts

Before you can reverse automatic receipts in a settlement batch, you must map the ISO rejection codes to a reversal category. This mapping is used to derive the reversal category for reversing the receipt.

Use the Manage Reversal Reason to Category Mappings setup task to map the ISO rejection codes with corresponding reversal categories.

How Receipts are Reversed

When a bank can't process an automatic remittance of a record, the record is sent back for reversal. The returned record consists of two bank files:

- Reversal file - pain message 002.001.03. This message provides technical details of the reversals that are needed to reverse a receipt.
- Bank statement files CAMT-053.

The following steps outline the reversal process:

1. The Retrieve Funds Capture Acknowledgments process in Payments processes the pain message and sends information on the rejected receipts to Receivables.
2. The Automatic Receipts Reversal process receives the information on the rejected receipts and looks for the mapping between the rejection code and reversal category.
3. If a mapping exists for the rejection code, the corresponding receipt is reversed. If a mapping doesn't exist, the status of the corresponding receipt is set to Confirmed.
4. To reverse receipts that are set to Confirmed, you must define the mapping and run the Automatic Receipts Reversal process to reverse the corresponding receipts.

Note: Reconciled receipts aren't reversed by the Automatic Receipts Reversal process. You must manually unreconcile the receipts before reversing them.

5. After the Automatic Receipts Reversal process completes, the Reversal Status Report is generated. Use the report to review the automatic receipt reversals processed in a settlement batch. The report displays details of the:
   - Receipts that are reversed along with the reversal reason
   - Receipts that aren't reversed and the reason they weren't reversed

6. The report is automatically run after the Automatic Receipts Reversal process. However, you can also run the report manually.
Overview of the Reversal Status Report

This topic contains summary information about the Reversal Status Report.

Overview

The Reversal Status Report lets you view the status of automatic receipt reversals processed for a settlement batch by a run of the Automatic Receipts Reversal process.

Key Insights

This report is generated automatically after a run of the Automatic Receipts Reversal process. You can also run the report manually. The report groups receipts by settlement batch and includes receipt date, receipt number, receipt amount, reversal reason code, and a description of automatic receipt reversals that were unsuccessful.

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settlement Batch Reference</td>
<td>Specify the identifier of the settlement batch for which you want to run the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Settlement Batch Creation Date</td>
<td>Indicate the settlement batch creation date range for reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and To Settlement Batch Creation Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
Receipt Status | Indicate the receipt status for reporting data.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Reversal Status Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>Scheduled Processes - Reversal Status Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Financial Manager or Financial Specialist when analyzing automatic receipt activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>To analyze the automatic receipt reversals and failed receipt reversals in a settlement batch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can I do with this report?</td>
<td>Schedule as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Netting**

**Overview of Netting Agreements**

A netting agreement controls how a group of trading partners net Payables and Receivables transactions. You can create a netting agreement for each group of trading partners that agrees to net transactions. Netting agreements include the business rules that define the types of transactions that may be selected for netting, and which suppliers and customers can be netted.

You can access the Manage Netting Agreement page from either the Payments work area in Payables, or the Accounts Receivable work area in Receivables. The Manage Netting Agreements link is located in the Customer and Supplier Balance Netting section of the Task List.

**Create Netting Agreements**

Create a netting agreement for each group of trading partners that agrees to net Payables or Receivables transactions.

You can create Netting Agreements from the Manage Netting Agreements page or you can import them from a spreadsheet. The following are the six main components that model a Netting agreement:

- Business Rules and Preferences
- Pay Groups
- Payables Invoice Types
- Receivables Transaction Types
Business Rules and Preferences

The netting agreement business rules and preferences indicate the high level details and preferences that apply to the agreement between you and a trading partner. Set up the following to create a netting agreement:

Business Rules Region

1. Select **Legal Entity** for the agreement. Netting is performed for the legal entity. If you have multiple business units assigned to a legal entity, they will all be assessed for netting.

   - **Note:** The Netting manager can only net invoices that he or she has access to from the business unit security.

2. Enter an **Agreement Name**.

3. You can also enter a **Trading Partner Reference** from your third party.

4. Enter a **Start Date** for the agreement. The start date should reflect the contractual start date with the third party.

5. You can also enter an **End Date** for the agreement.

   - **Note:** Settlements can only be created for agreements if the date of the settlement is within the start date and end date range. If the agreement has ended between you and the third party, you must provide the end date for the agreement. This prevents further netting settlements from taking place for the agreement, and the agreement can no longer be used to process netting.

Netting Preferences Region

The netting preferences dictate how you want to manage the transactions in an agreement.

1. Select the **Netting Bank Account Name**.

   - **Note:** Only active bank accounts with the Netting account selected is available for selection.

2. Select the Netting Order Rule. The rule indicates the priority in which transactions are selected for netting. You can change the ordering of netting transactions once a settlement has been selected in the ADFdi spreadsheet download. The Netting Order Rule consists of the following rules:
   - Due Date from oldest to most recent: Select this rule if you want to clear transactions that are past or near the due date first.
   - Ascending Amount: Select this rule if you want to clear a large number of small transactions first.
   - Descending Amount: Select this rule if you want to clear the transactions with the larger amounts first.
   - Transaction date from oldest to most recent.

3. Select the **Netting Balance Rule**. The rule determines the conditions for netting. To restrict the netting to only when the balance of payables invoices is greater than the balance of receivables transactions, select **Net when Payables is greater than Receivables**. You can also select **Net Always**.

4. You can assign a **Netting Group** to your agreement.

5. Select the Allow early settlement discount check box if you want to ensure that eligible discounts are applied to the amounts.

6. Select the **Netting Currency Rule**.
You can set the netting currency rule to Use Single Currency if you want to select invoices and transactions for a single currency. If you have invoices in transactions for multiple currencies, you can select Net within each currency. For example, if you have GBP and EUR invoices or transactions that you want to net, a settlement will be created for each currency. Both settlements can then be treated independently of one another.

7. Ensure that the Multicurrency check box is selected for the Netting Bank Account.

Pay Groups
Select the following options as required:

- To allow all Payables invoices to be available for a settlement, regardless of which pay group is assigned to the invoice, you must select All.
- To net invoices that belong to a set of pay groups, you must select Only Include and then enter the pay groups that you want to include. The settlement process then selects the invoices that belong to the pay groups assigned to the agreement.
- To exclude invoices that belong to a set of pay groups, select Only Exclude and then enter the pay groups that you want to exclude. The settlement process then excludes the invoices that belong to the pay groups you enter.

Payables Invoice Types
You can restrict the types of Payables invoices that are eligible for netting by indicating the types of Payables invoices you want to consider. You can assign any of the following three types of invoices to the agreement:

- Standard: This is the default value.
- Credit Memo
- Debit Memo

If you only want to net the standard invoices and debit memos, select the options from the list of values. The settlement process does not pull the Credit Memos in Payables.

**Note:** Payables Invoice types are predefined by Oracle, and cannot be changed.

Receivables Transaction Types
Select the following options as required:

- To allow all Receivables transactions to be available for a settlement, regardless of which transaction type is assigned to the invoice, you must select All.
- To net transactions that belong to a set of transaction types, select Only Include and then enter the transaction types that you want to include. The settlement process then selects the transactions that belong to the transaction types that are assigned to the agreement.
- To exclude transactions that belong to a set of transaction types, you must select Only Exclude and then enter the transaction types you want to exclude. The settlement process then excludes the transactions that belong to the transaction types you enter.

Trading Partners
The Trading Partners tab enables you to define the suppliers and customers that you want to net transactions. Set up the following as part of creating a netting agreement:

**Select Supplier Region**

- Select one or more Supplier Names that represents the suppliers you want to net invoices. The Supplier Number and Supplier Tax Registration Number from the supplier profile is displayed for the purpose of validation.
• You can also select one or more Supplier Sites for the Supplier Name. To include all supplier sites for netting, leave the Supplier Site field blank. The Site Tax Registration Number is displayed for the purpose of validation when you select a Supplier Site.

• The netting process ranks the invoices from the suppliers based on the Priority for the Suppliers. You can change the invoices you selected even after selecting a settlement.

Select Customer Region

• Select one or more Customer Names that represents the customers you want to net transactions. The Customer Number and Customer Tax Registration Number from the customer profile is displayed for the purpose of validation.

• You can also select one or more Customer Sites for the Customer Name. To include all customer sites for netting, leave the Customer Site field blank. The Site Tax Registration Number is displayed for the purpose of validation when you select a Customer Site.

• The netting process ranks the transactions from the customers based on the Priority for the Customers. If you select only one Customer Site, the priority does not apply. However, for more complex relationships, you must order the priority of the customer and customer sites to ensure that you net transactions from certain customer representations first.

Letters

The Letters tab enables you to configure how you want the Netting Letter to be distributed to your third party. The letter is a confirmation to the third party that the invoices have been netted, and lists all the invoices and transactions that were included in the netting amount.

Letter Preferences

• When you first create an agreement, the Generate Netting Letter is selected by default. If you do not want letters to be generated to send to your third party, then you can disable this by deselecting the Generate Netting Letter check box. The Agreement setup is complete when you click Save.

• If you want to email the netting letters to the third party, enable the Send Letters by E-Mail check box.

Netting Letter Contacts

• If you enable the Generate Netting Letter, the letter is sent to the Recipient Address. The address is automatically collected from the Supplier Address of the highest priority supplier site that is Primary Pay, and entered on the Trading Partner tab. You can override this address to any other address for the supplier or customer combination that you define in the trading partner tab. The address you select appears on the Netting Letter.

• Select the Language in which you want the letter to be presented to the customer. The value will default from the Site Language of the supplier site that is selected in the Recipient Address.

• If you have enabled the Send Letters by E-Mail option, you must also enter the following:
  o To Email: Enter the email address to which the letter will be sent. If the letter is for multiple sites, the third party will have to distribute this themselves internally. Therefore, you can only send the letter to a single email address. The Primary contact of the supplier site that is set as default in the Recipient Address. You can overwrite this with a different email address if required.
  o From Email: Enter the email address that will appear on the recipients From E-Mail. This should be the person or department email that created the settlement. The value will default from the Statement Delivery Using E-Mail: From E-Mail from the Receivables System Options if it exists. You can overwrite this with a different email address if required.
  o From Name: Enter the From Name that will appear on the netting letter. This should be the person or department email that created the settlement. The value will default from the Statement Delivery Using E-
Mail: From Name on the Receivables System Options if it exists. You can overwrite this to a different value if required
  o Reply-to E-Mail: This is optional. The Reply-to E-Mail address appears on the recipients Reply to E-Mail. This should be the person or department email address that will deal with any queries from the third party relating to the netting settlement. The value will default from the Statement Delivery Using E-Mail: Reply-to E-Mail from the Receivables System Options if it exists. You can overwrite this with a different email address if required.

Saving a Netting Agreement

After all section details are entered, you can either select Save and Create Another agreement, or Save and Close. When you save the agreement, the validation runs on the third party entities and sites that have been entered. If the application detects different Tax Registration numbers on the third party records, a warning is displayed, asking for verification that you have selected the correct combination. This is intended to ensure that you validate the correct combination of suppliers, supplier sites, customers, and customer sites have been selected for netting.

Once an agreement is saved, you can edit it at a later date. However, you cannot change the following attributes:

- Legal Entity
- Agreement Name

You can create a Netting Settlement based on the Netting Agreement that you have set up.

Importing Netting Agreements

You can also import Netting Agreements from the Import Netting Agreements FBDI spreadsheet. We recommend you review the demonstration that is available in the training material.

Summary guidance for importing netting agreements:

1. Download the Import Netting Agreements FBDI spreadsheet.
2. Enter the agreements in the spreadsheet, following the guidance in the notes.
4. Use File Import to import the .zip file. Select fin/payables/import account.
5. Run the Load Interface File for Import process, select the Import Netting Agreements for the Import process. When the process is complete, the netting agreements from the spreadsheet will be uploaded into the netting interface tables.
6. Run the Import Netting Agreements process. You can optionally select a range of legal entities or a range for the Netting Agreement name.

Import Netting Agreements Data

You can create netting agreements by using an FBDI spreadsheet instead of using the Create Netting Agreements page. This enables you to speed up the process of creating large volumes of agreements.

You can download the Netting Agreements Import template to prepare your netting agreements data. The template contains guidelines and tooltips to help guide you through the process of entering information.

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 Netting Agreements Import.
4. In the File Links section, click the link to the Excel template.
Follow these guidelines when preparing your data in the worksheet:

- Enter the required information for each column. Refer to the tool tips on each column header for detailed instructions.
- Do not change the order of the columns in the template.
- You can hide or skip the columns you do not use, but do not delete them.

Settings That Affect the Netting Agreements Import Process

The Netting Agreements Import template contains an instructions tab and a tab that represent the table where the data is loaded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spreadsheet Tab</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instructions and CSV Generation</td>
<td>Contains information about using the template and generating CSV files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Agreements Interface</td>
<td>Enter information about the netting agreements you are importing into the interface table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(JE_NET_AGREEMENTS_INT)

How Netting Agreements Import Data Is Processed

Create the Spreadsheet

In the Netting Agreements Import template, each row is recognized as a record type. You can have the following six record types for an agreement:

- AGREEMENT
- PAY_GROUP
- PAYABLES_INV_TYPE
- RECEIVABLES_TRX_TYPE
- SUPPLIER
- CUSTOMER

For each agreement, you must at least enter the details of the AGREEMENT, PAYABLES_INV_TYPE, SUPPLIER, and CUSTOMER record types. The PAY_GROUP and RECEIVABLES_TRX_TYPE record types are optional and you use them to filter invoices and transactions for your agreements.

Refer to the tool tips on each column header for detailed instructions. While the sequence in which you enter records in the spreadsheet does not matter with respect to the import process, it is advisable to group all the record types of a particular agreement together.

Importing the Spreadsheet

After you finish preparing the spreadsheet, you need to import it. Follow these steps to import the spreadsheet:

1. On the Instructions and CSV Generation tab of the template, click the Generate CSV File button to generate a Zip file containing one or more CSV files.
2. From the Navigator, select File Import and Export.
3. Click Add.
4. Browse and select the Zip file you created earlier.
5. Select the fin/payables/import account and click Save and Close.
Load File for Import

After you import the spreadsheet, you must run the Load Interface File for Import process. Follow these steps to run the Load Interface File for Import process.

1. Navigate to **Tools > Scheduled Processes**.
2. Click **Schedule New Process**.
3. Select the **Load Interface File for Import** process and then click **OK**.
4. In the Process Details dialog box, select **Import Netting Agreements** for import process.
5. Select the Zip file that you imported and click **Submit**.

The agreement details are imported to the Netting interface tables.

Import Agreements

Finally, you run the Import Netting Agreements process. Follow these steps to run the Import Netting Agreements process:

1. Navigate to **Tools > Scheduled Processes**.
2. Click **Schedule New Process**.
3. Select the **Import Netting Agreements** process and then click **OK**.
4. You can optionally select a range of legal entities or a range for the netting agreement names. To import all agreements in the interface tables, you can leave the parameters.
5. Click **Submit**.

After the Import Netting Agreements process is completed, you can view the agreements on the Manager Netting Agreements page.

Correct Import Errors

If you define an agreement that has missing information, the agreement is rejected when you import the spreadsheet. You need to update the spreadsheet with the correct information and upload it again.

Netting Settlements

Settlement actions include the following:

- Deleting a settlement
- Submitting a settlement to create the netting
- Reversing a settlement that has already been completed
- Download a settlement in a spreadsheet to review and modify
- Download settlements in either the Selected or Selected, no transaction status to a spreadsheet for mass processing
The Netting Settlement Process

The following figure elucidates the flow of the netting settlement process:

- **Start**
- **Prerequisite Setup** → **Netting Setup** → **Create Agreement** → **Create Settlement (Selected)**
- **Netting Letter, Report, and Listing**
  - Generate Netting Letters Enabled
    - **Settlement Created (Settled)** → **Settle Without Review?**
      - **Yes**
      - **Delete Settlement** → **Review or Modify Settlement**
        - **Yes**
          - **Submit Settlement**
        - **No**
          - **Netting Reversal Letter**
            - **Yes**
              - **Diverse Settlement**
            - **No**
              - **Emailed Letters**
                - **Yes**
                  - **Settlement Complete (Settled)**
                - **No**
                  - **Send Letters by Email**
                    - **Yes**
                      - **Netting Reversal Letter**
                    - **No**
                      - **Diverse Settlement**

- **No**
  - **Netting Reversal Letter**
    - **Yes**
      - **Diverse Settlement**
    - **No**
      - **Emailed Letters**
        - **Yes**
          - **Settlement Complete (Settled)**
        - **No**
          - **Settlement Reversed**
            - **Yes**
              - **Diverse Settlement**
            - **No**
              - **Settlement Deleted**
Searching Settlements

Use the search functionality to find any settlement that has already been created. Use the filtering criteria of Legal Entity, Settlement Name, Settlement Number, Status or Agreement Name. The results are ordered by the most recently updated settlement.

When you download settlements to a spreadsheet clicking the Download Settlements button, only settlements that are in the Selected or Selected, no transactions status are downloaded to the spreadsheet for processing.

Create a Netting Settlement

The topic describes the following processes:

- Creating a Settlement
- Reviewing a Settlement
- Modifying a Settlement
- Submitting a Settlement

Creating a Settlement

You can create a netting settlement between a legal entity and your trading partners. Create a settlement either for a single agreement or a group of agreements. After you run the settlement process, the application lets you review the settlement in a spreadsheet. You can select any of the following options to create a settlement:

- Create settlements for all agreements that belong to the legal entity.
- Create settlements for specific netting groups that you define
- Create a single agreement

To create a new settlement, perform the following steps:

1. Select the Legal Entity for the first party. Only legal entities with active agreements are available for selection.
2. For multiple agreements: Select All Agreements to perform netting on all agreements that belong to the legal entity.
3. For specific netting groups: Select All Agreements, and select the Netting Group to perform netting for a specific group of agreements assigned to your legal entity.
4. For a single agreement: Select Specific Agreement, and select the Netting Agreement that you want to use to perform netting.
5. Select the Settlement Date. The settlement date signifies the date when you want the netting to occur. It cannot be a prior date, and the default value is the current date.
6. Enter a Settlement Name. The predefined values for the settlement name are legal entity, agreement option, and today’s date. You can override the default values.
7. Select Yes in the Settle Without Review field to settle a settlement without reviewing the content. However, you should use the default value of No so that you can internally verify and modify the settlement details before creating the settlement.
8. Enter the Transaction Due Date. All transactions are selected in the netting process if their due dates are before or equal to the transaction due date. Entering the transaction due date helps you to avoid late payment charges, and plan your settlement better.
9. Enter the Accounting Date. All the payments and receipts that are created have the accounting date stamped on the documents.
10. Select the Conversion Rate Type. This is the exchange rate that is used when you calculate any foreign currency transaction gains and losses. For example, GBP may be your ledger currency but the transactions may be in EUR. The default value of the conversion rate type comes from the AR_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE_RATE_TYPE profile option.
in Manage Receivables Profile Options. The default value is taken from the user level. If that has not been set up, then it is taken from the site level value. If neither option is set, the default value is set to the corporate rate.

You can either **Save and Create Another** settlement, or **Save and Close**. Once you save the record, you will receive a confirmation that the netting process has started. The netting process then selects all eligible invoices and transactions that meet the criteria on the netting settlement and the agreements to which they relate. The netting process may create multiple settlement numbers depending on the following:

- Number of agreements you have selected for running the netting settlement.
- Number of different currencies in the settlement: A settlement is created for every currency of transactions.

For example, if you have 5 agreements and 2 of the agreements contain two different currencies of invoices or transactions, the application creates 7 different settlement numbers for the settlement name. Each settlement is then processed independently.

**Generating Settlement**

**Generating Settlements**

You can generate and schedule netting settlements between a legal entity or business unit, and your trading partners. Settlements can be for a single agreement, a group of agreements, or all agreements. To generate netting settlements, select these parameters and run the Generate Netting Settlements process.

- **Legal Entity or Business Unit**: Legal entity or business unit for which you want the netting to be generated for.
- **Netting Group**: Group of agreements for which the netting is generated for.
- **Agreement Name**: Agreement name for which the netting is generated. To generate netting for all agreements, leave this blank.
- **Settlement Date**: Date when the netting occurs. It cannot be a prior date and the default value is the current date.
- **Settlement Name**: Name for the settlement you’re generating. The predefined name combination is legal entity, agreement option, and today’s date. You can override this and have any name. For multiple settlements, the same settlement name is applied, but different settlement numbers are associated for each agreement within the settlement.
- **Settle Without Review**: To generate settlements without reviewing the content, select Yes. However, we recommend you use the default value No so that you can internally verify and modify the settlement details before generating the settlement.
- **Transaction Due Date**: Due date to select transactions that must be processed. Transactions having their due dates are before or equal to the transaction due date are processed for netting.
- **Accounting Date**: All the payments and receipts that are created have the accounting date published on the documents.
- **Conversion Rate Type**: Exchange rate that is used to calculate any foreign currency transaction gains and losses. For example, GBP may be your ledger currency but the transactions may be in EUR.

After you run the settlement job, the application lets you review the settlements in spreadsheets.

The netting process may create multiple settlement numbers depending on the following reasons:

- Number of agreements you have selected.
- Number of different currencies in the settlement. A separate settlement is created for each currency of transactions.
Reviewing a Settlement

If you have opted to review the settlement before the creation of payments and receipts, you can review the proposed settlement in a spreadsheet. You must review the content to confirm that you have selected the correct set of invoices and transactions for netting.

Note: You cannot alter the settlement after this point until the netting process creates the payments and receipts.

To review a settlement perform the following steps:

1. Select Download Settlement to Spreadsheet under Actions. You can also download the settlement in a spreadsheet from the Download option in the settlement search results table against your settlement number.
2. Open the downloaded ADFdi excel spreadsheet, and review the details of the settlement.

Note: Ensure that you have installed the Oracle ADF Desktop Integration Add-In for Excel before reviewing a settlement.

3. Netting Toolbar: Open the spreadsheet, and connect to the instance. The Netting Settlement menu appears in the excel ribbon. You must click the Upload Settlement icon if you make changes to the settlement through the ADFdi spreadsheet before submitting the final settlement.
4. Netting Summary: The summary information appears on both Payables and Receivables tabs. The following fields comprise the netting summary:
   - Status of the settlement when you download the spreadsheet. The values are Selected, Reversed, and Settled.
   - Payables Amount that sums up the total amount of Payables invoices for your suppliers.
   - Receivables Amount that sums up the total amount of Receivables transactions for your customers.
   - Proposed Netting Amount that represents the amount that can be netted.
5. Payables Invoice Details: The Payables tab lists the invoices that were selected for netting in the spreadsheet. The following fields comprises the key columns:
   - Changed, Exclude, Row Status: These are indicators that track which rows have been removed or changed.
   - Rank: Indicates the order in which the final netting process will net the invoices. You can change the ranking if you want to include or exclude other Payables invoices in the netting settlement.
   - Invoice Number: Indicates the invoice that is selected by the process as a candidate for netting.
   - Invoice Type: Represents the Payables invoice type. Only the invoice types that you selected in the agreement setup is selected.
   - Supplier Name, Number, and Site: The supplier details indicate the trading partner in Payables to which the invoice is related.
   - Invoice Date: Indicates the date that is stamped on the invoices in Payables.
   - Invoice Amount: Indicates the total invoice amount in Payables.
   - Open Amount: The amount that will be netted.
   - Invoice Currency: The invoice currency on the Payables invoice.
   - Settlement Currency: The currency in which the invoice will be settled.
6. Receivables Transaction Details: The Receivables tab lists the transactions that were selected for netting. The following fields comprise the key columns:
   - **Changed, Exclude, Row Status**: These are indicators that track which rows have been removed or changed.
   - **Rank**: Indicates the order in which the final netting process will net the invoices. You can change the ranking if you want to include or exclude other Receivables transactions in the netting settlement.
   - **Transaction Number**: Indicates the transaction that is selected by the process as a candidate for netting.
   - **Transaction Type**: Represents the Receivables transaction type. Only the transaction types that you selected in the agreement setup is selected.
   - **Customer Name, Number, and Site**: The customer details indicate the trading partner in Receivables to which the transaction is related.
   - **Transaction Date**: Indicates the date that is stamped on the invoices in Receivables.
   - **Transaction Amount**: Indicates the total invoice amount in Receivables.
   - **Open Amount**: The amount that will be netted.
   - **Transaction Currency**: The invoice currency on the Receivables invoice.
   - **Settlement Currency**: The currency in which the invoice will be settled.

Modifying a Settlement
After reviewing the proposed settlement, you can perform any of the following actions:

- Exclude or remove invoices or transactions
- Include or add invoices or transactions
- Reorder the settlement

To remove some invoices or transactions from the proposed settlement, perform the following steps:

1. Double click the **Exclude** cell for the invoice or transaction number.
2. Save your changes, and click **Upload Settlement**.
3. The Payables or Receivables amount decreases in the spreadsheet after the invoice or transaction is removed.

To add other invoices or transactions into the settlement that were not originally selected as part of the process since they did not adhere to the settlement criteria, perform the following steps:

1. Add a new row in the spreadsheet.
2. Double click the **Invoice Number** to add a Payables invoice or the **Transaction Number** to add a Receivables transaction.
3. Search for the **Invoice Number** or the **Transaction Number**. Once you have selected your invoice or transaction, the application adds it to the spreadsheet.
4. The **Row Status** changes, indicating that you have new data.
5. Save your changes, and click the **Upload Settlement**. The row status indicates that the row has been successfully inserted.
6. The Payables or Receivables amount increases in the spreadsheet after the invoice or transaction is added.

You can reorder some invoices or transactions to force them to be netted. For example, you notice that you have a very important invoice that you want to be netted. However, since the AP total amount is substantially more than the AR total amount, there is not enough AR balance to net with AP. You can then increase the ranking of the AP invoice to 1 to force the invoice to be netted. To reorder an invoice or transaction, perform the following:

1. Increase the **Rank** according to your requirements.
2. A confirmation is displayed in the **Changed** column. Review to confirm the reordering.
3. Save your changes, and click **Upload Settlement**.
Submitting a Settlement

Submitting a settlement in the Selected status runs the settlement process to create payments and receipts. Depending on the Netting Letters setup, the netting letter may automatically be submitted from the netting routine. To submit a settlement, perform the following steps:

1. **Search** for the settlement in the Manage Netting Settlements page.
2. Select the row that lists the settlement.
3. Click **Submit Settlement** under Actions.
4. A confirmation message is displayed, indicating that the process has been submitted.
5. **Refresh** the date in the settlement table.
6. The status of the settlement changes from Selected to Clearing. This indicates that the payments and receipts are being created in Payables and Receivables.
7. When the settlement is complete, the status of the settlement changes to Settled. Click **Status** to confirm.

The following reports are also run during the settlement process:

- Netting Report: Lists all the invoices and transactions with details about the amounts netted.
- Netting Letter: If you have enabled the Generate Netting Letter option, a netting letter is generated for your third party. If you have enabled the Send Letter by E-Mail option, the letter is automatically sent to the third party. For more information, see the Letter section in Netting Agreements: Explained.

You can review the settlement details before the final submission. Settlement details include the following:

- Payment Numbers
- Receipt Numbers
- Invoice Netted
- Transactions Netted
- Invoice Not Netted: Indicates that the Payables balance is greater than the Receivables balance.

To review the settlement details, the netting manager should perform the following steps:

1. **Search** for the settlement in the Manage Netting Settlements page.
2. Click the **Download** link to download the spreadsheet.
3. Open the spreadsheet to review the details. You must connect to the instance when you are prompted.

Results

The Payables tab displays the following columns:

- Payment Number: Indicates the payment number that was stamped on the invoice in Payables.
- Netting Amount: Indicates the sum of the Payables invoices that were successfully netted.
- Netted Amount: Indicates the netted amount for each Payables invoice.
- Payables and Receivables: If Payables is greater than Receivables, some invoices will not be netted. An invoice can also be partially netted. The netting manager can review the details in the spreadsheet so that the Netted Amount is zero or less than the Invoice Amount.
- Payment Numbers: Indicates that the invoice was not netted if the column is blank. The invoice is made available for the next netting settlement. You can also make the payment in Payables.
- Netted Amount: Indicates that the netted amount of invoices that were not netted will have zero in the Netted Amount column.
- Partially Netted Invoices: Indicates invoices where the Invoice Amount greater than the Netted Amount, and the netted amount is not zero. In cases like this, the invoices has been partially paid. You can use the partial payments in future settlements or mark as paid in the traditional business process outside the Netting functionality.
The Receivables tab displays the following columns:

- Receipt Number: Indicates the receipt number that was stamped on the transaction in Receivables.
- Netting Amount: Indicates the sum of the Receivables transactions that were successfully netted.
- Netted Amount: Indicates the netted amount for each Receivables transaction.

Delete a Netting Settlement

This topic covers the following:

- Deleting a Settlement
- Reversing a Settlement

Deleting a Settlement

You can delete a settlement that is in the Selected or Selected no transactions status if you decide that the settlement is no longer required.

To delete a settlement, perform the following:

1. Search for the settlement in the Manage Netting Settlements page.
2. Select the row.
3. Click Delete Settlements from Actions. A warning is displayed that deleting a settlement releases the transactions from the settlement to be available for future netting settlements.
4. Click Yes to confirm.

You can no longer see the settlement in the Manage Settlements page.

Note: Settlements that have already been reversed or settled cannot be deleted.

Reversing a Settlement

You can reverse a settlement that has been created and is in the Settled status if the settlement was erroneously created. Settled indicates that the payments and receipts have already been created.

To reverse a statement perform the following:

1. Search for the settlement in the Manage Netting Settlements page.
2. Select the row.
3. Click Reverse Settlements from Actions. A warning is displayed that reversing a settlement voids the payments and reverses the receipts. The invoices and transactions from the settlement is then available for future netting settlements.
4. Click Yes to confirm.
5. A confirmation appears indicating that the process to reverse has been submitted.
6. Refresh the data in the settlement table.
7. The status of the settlement changes from Settled to Reversed. This indicates that the payments have been voided, and receipts are now reversed.
8. A netting reversal letter is then automatically created, which can be emailed or sent to the third party, indicating that the payments and receipts have been reversed.

Note: Only the settlements that are settled can be reversed.
Netting Settlement Report

This topic contains summary information about the Netting Settlement report.

Overview

The Netting Settlement report is an internal report for the netting manager to review. The report automatically runs when the netting manager submits a settlement, or creates a settlement without review. You can access the report from the Financial Reporting Center.

The netting settlement report lists the following netting information:

- Netting Agreement and Netting Settlement options that were valid at the point of settlement.
- Payables invoices that were netted.
- Receivables transactions that were netted.
The following figure lists the parameters of a netting settlement report:

![Netting Settlement Report](image)

The following image illustrates a sample netting settlement report for Payables transactions.
The following image illustrates a sample netting settlement report for Receivables transactions.
Key Insights
The settlement process runs the report automatically, and you can view the report from the Financial Reporting Center.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Netting Settlement Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>The Netting Settlement report runs automatically when a settlement is settled. You can also schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Netting Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report when a netting settlement is settled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can I do with this report?</td>
<td>Run the report for a settlement for your legal entity. You can then review the invoices and transactions that were netted in the settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of report is this?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Netting Settlement Listing

This topic contains summary information about the Netting Settlement Listing.

Overview

The netting settlement listing is an internal report in the spreadsheet format, that netting managers can review. The listing automatically runs when the netting manager submits a settlement or creates a settlement without review. You can access the report from the Financial Reporting Center.

The netting settlement listing consists of the following four sections:

- Title tab: Provides the title of the listing. The following image displays the title tab of a Netting Settlement Listing:
• Header tab: Lists Netting Agreement and Netting Settlement options that were valid at the point of settlement, as displayed in the following image:

![Netting Settlement Listing](image)

• Payables Transactions tab: Lists the following parameters:
  - Supplier Name
  - Supplier Number
  - Taxpayer ID
  - Tax Registration Number
  - Supplier Site
  - Invoice Number
  - Invoice Date
o Invoice Type
o Terms Date
o Amount
o Invoice Currency
o Open Amount: Indicates the open invoice amount before netting.
- Final Netting Amount: Indicates the amount of the invoice that was netted.
- Open Amount after Netting: Indicates the final open invoice amount after netting.

\[\textbf{Note:}\] You can identify a partially netted as the invoice with a positive Open Amount after Netting that is less than the Open Amount.

- Settlement Currency

The following figure illustrates a sample netting settlement listing for Payables:

![Netting Settlement Listing](image)

- Receivables Transactions Tab: Lists the following parameters:
  - Customer Name
  - Customer Number
  - Taxpayer ID
  - Tax Registration Number
  - Customer Site
  - Transaction Number
**Chapter 3: Receivables**

- Transaction Date
- Transaction Type
- Terms Date
- Amount
- Transaction Currency
- Open Amount: Indicates the open invoice before netting.
- Final Netting Amount: Indicates the amount of the invoice that was netted.
- Open Amount after Netting
- Settlement Currency

The following figure illustrates a sample netting settlement listing for Receivables:

**Netting Settlement Listing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Unit</th>
<th>Customer Name</th>
<th>Customer Number</th>
<th>Transaction ID</th>
<th>Customer Site</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Date</th>
<th>Transaction Type</th>
<th>Transaction Amount</th>
<th>Transaction Currency</th>
<th>Open Amount</th>
<th>Final Netting Amount</th>
<th>Open Amount after Netting</th>
<th>Settlement Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress UK</td>
<td>FPI, EMEA, Q.A</td>
<td>ESI12345678U</td>
<td>CDPM_789012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.10</td>
<td>100.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
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<td>GBR</td>
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<td>100.20</td>
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<td>GBP</td>
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<td>GBR</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.40</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.40</td>
<td>100.40</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.50</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.50</td>
<td>100.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.60</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.60</td>
<td>100.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.70</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>100.70</td>
<td>100.70</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Insights**

The settlement process runs the report automatically, and you can download the listing from the Financial Reporting Center.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the netting settlement listing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do I find this report?</td>
<td>The Netting Settlement Listing runs automatically when a settlement is settled. You can also schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAQ | Answer
--- | ---
Who uses this report? | Netting Manager.

When do I use this report? | Use this report when a netting settlement is settled.
What can I do with this report? | Run the report for a settlement for your legal entity. You can review the invoices and transactions that were netted in the settlement, and then perform analysis on the date in the spreadsheet.
What type of report is this? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.

Netting Settlement Letter

This topic contains summary information about the Netting Settlement Letter.

Overview

Select the **Generate Netting Letter** option for an agreement to receive a netting settlement letter for yourself and your third party every time a settlement takes place. The netting letter generation process automatically runs when the netting manager submits a settlement, or creates a settlement without review. You can access the report from the Financial Reporting Center.

The netting settlement letter lists the following invoices and transactions:

- The Payables invoices that were netted, which includes the following parameters:
  - Invoice Number
  - Invoice Type
  - Invoice Date
  - Invoice Amount
  - Netted Amount
  - Invoice Currency
  - Invoice Total
  - Netted Total

- The Receivables transactions that were netted, which includes the following parameters:
  - Transaction Number
  - Transaction Type
  - Transaction Date
  - Transaction Amount
  - Netted Amount
  - Transaction Currency
  - Transaction Total
  - Netted Total
The following figure of a netting settlement letter sample lists only the Payables transactions that were netted:

![Netting Settlement Letter Example](image)

The table below lists the payables invoices that have been offset by receivable transactions in the Netting Settlement Farming Group 2017-07-25, 5001 as indicated in the following.

**Payables Transactions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier Name</th>
<th>FIN_EMEA_QA_ONLY Netting Supplier Caceres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Number</td>
<td>1449703209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>PROG_UK_V-CEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Type</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Invoice Amount</th>
<th>Netted Amount</th>
<th>Invoice Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 1</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2/25/16</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 2</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2/26/16</td>
<td>101.12</td>
<td>101.12</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 3</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2/27/16</td>
<td>102.24</td>
<td>102.24</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 4</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2/28/16</td>
<td>103.36</td>
<td>103.36</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 5</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2/29/16</td>
<td>104.48</td>
<td>104.48</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Bilbao 6</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>3/1/16</td>
<td>105.60</td>
<td>105.60</td>
<td>GBP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following figure of a netting settlement letter sample lists only the Receivables transactions that were netted:
Key Insights
The settlement process runs the report automatically, and sends the letter to your third party. You can view the letter from the Financial Reporting Center.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the netting settlement letter.

<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. You can also select the Generate Netting Letter for your Netting Agreement, and download the letter from the Financial Reporting Center when a settlement is settled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Netting Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report when a netting settlement is settled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can I do with this report?</td>
<td>Run the report for a settlement for your legal entity. The report can be emailed to your trading partner automatically. If the Send Letters by Email option is selected on the Agreement, an email of the settlement letter is sent to the third party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Netting Reversal Letter

This topic contains summary information about the Netting Reversal Letter.

Overview

The Netting Reversal Letter runs automatically when the netting manager reverses a netting settlement after selecting the Generate Netting Letter option for the agreement. You can access the report from the Financial Reporting Center. The netting reversal letter is similar to the netting settlement letter but it indicates that the payments have been voided, and the receipts have been reversed.

The following figure describes a sample netting reversal letter for Payables:

![Netting Reversal Letter Example](image-url)
Key Insights
The reversal process runs the report automatically, and sends the letter to your third party. You can view the letter from the Financial Reporting Center.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the netting reversal letter.

<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. You can also select the <strong>Generate Netting Letter</strong> option for your <strong>Netting Agreement</strong>, and download the letter from the Financial Reporting Center when a settlement is reversed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Netting Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report when a netting settlement is reversed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can I do with this report?</td>
<td>Run the report for a settlement for your legal entity. The report can be automatically mailed to your trading partner. If the <strong>Send Letters by Email</strong> option is selected for the <strong>Agreement</strong>, an email of the settlement letter is sent to the third party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Assets

Asset Register Report

This topic includes details about the Asset Register Report.

Overview

Use the Asset Register Report to provide cost-related details, current activity, and retirements for every asset within the selected asset category. The report lists all transactions that impact asset cost during the selected period.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Key Insights

The Asset Register Report generates two layouts:

- Asset Register: Displays detailed information about active assets within a particular period range. Active assets are assets that aren’t fully retired during previous fiscal years.

Asset Register includes:

- Account details and description of each asset.
- Financial data, such as initial values, increases, decreases, and final values. It includes asset cost information, revaluation, depreciation, depreciation reserve, and net book value.
o. Transaction information about asset transactions during the relevant fiscal year, ordered by the transaction number.

- Asset Register - Retirements: Displays the assets that are retired during a given period. It includes retirement date, asset cost at the time of retirement, retired depreciation reserve amounts, and retired net book value. This is an optional layout.

The report doesn’t include expensed assets or construction in process (CIP) assets.

Report Parameters
The following table lists selected parameters of the report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Category</td>
<td>Enter the major category segment value on which you want to report. Leave this parameter blank to include all major categories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Category</td>
<td>Enter a minor category only if you enter a major category. Leave this parameter blank to include all minor categories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Cost Account</td>
<td>Enter the assigned asset account. Select this parameter to list all the asset categories that are associated with a particular cost account segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity to print the statutory heading on the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Asset Register 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?     | • Assets Manager  
                          • Tax Manager  
                          • Tax Accountant                                                                                                                        |
| When do I use this report? | Use the Asset Register Report to:                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | • Report fixed asset ledger status to your tax authorities.  
                          • Reconcile your fixed asset books with your ledger accounts balances.  
                          • Review asset details, such as depreciation method, prorate convention, tag number, and statistical information.  
                          • Review asset transactions, like additions and retirements, during the relevant fiscal year as of the reporting period.                     |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                                                                                                   |
5 Tax

Reporting

Overview of Transaction Tax Reports

The Prepare Transaction Tax Reports activity helps you complete tax return processing, tax auditing and reconciliation. It provides you with operational, business, and reconciliation reports for tax activities associated with buying and selling of goods and services.

Tax reports support the following business functions:

- Tax reporting
- Tax auditing
- Tax reconciliation
- Tax planning

You can generate reports with comprehensive transaction information to create tax reports required by tax authorities and meet the internal reporting needs of the organization.

The following tax reports are provided:

- Tax Register
- Financial Tax Register
- Tax Reconciliation Report
- Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report
- Tax Audit Trail Report
- Interim Tax Register
- Tax Allocations Listing Report
- Tax Allocation Exception Report
- Tax Box Return Preparation Report
- Sales Tax Report

Tax reporting is integrated with Oracle Fusion Tax. The main components of tax reporting solution are:

- Centralized transaction tax reporting through the Tax Reporting Ledger
- Common data models on which user-defined and specialized tax reports are prepared

Related Topics

- Sales Listing Report for European Union
Transaction Tax Report Features

Tax reporting is integrated with Oracle Fusion Tax and supports reporting of tax activities associated with buying and selling of goods and services. You can use various formats to satisfy the internal and external reporting needs of tax authorities, auditors, and corporate stakeholders.

Tax reports include the following features:

- Flexible reporting levels
- Reporting currency
- Flexible reporting date range
- Tax reporting types and tax reporting codes
- Tax registers

Flexible Reporting Levels

Tax reporting supports three levels of reporting:

- Ledger
- Legal entity
- Tax registration number

You can generate reports at any of these levels to meet the specific requirement of your audience. For example, create a tax report at the ledger level for reconciliation of tax accounts with the ledger postings.

For reporting to tax authorities, generate reports at the legal entity or tax registration number level. 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 lets you view all activities which you can report for a given legal entity, regardless of how internal business units are organized.

Reporting Currency

Multinational companies with complex setup of primary, secondary, and reporting ledgers must report in currencies other than the primary currency of a ledger. Use reporting currencies for handling reporting in currencies other than the primary currency of the ledger.

Flexible Reporting Date Range

You can report transaction tax details based on the following date ranges:

- Tax point dates, for example, to report your tax liability to the tax authorities.
- Accounting dates, for example, to reconcile with the general ledger.
- Transaction dates, for example, to reconcile with the subledgers.

Tax Reporting Type and Tax Reporting Codes

You can use tax reporting types and tax reporting codes to group transaction tax details on the reports to meet legal or internal requirements.

Create reports based on a subset of transactions if you have implemented and assigned tax reporting types and tax reporting codes to your tax transactions. For example, you can create reports that list only self-billing invoices.
Tax Registers

Group transaction tax data based on the tax registers. The following tax register types are available for reporting:

- Tax Register
- Nonrecoverable Tax Register

Oracle Fusion Tax Predefined Reports

Oracle Fusion Tax provides operational, business, and reconciliation reports for tax activity associated with buying and selling goods and services through Oracle Fusion Payables and Oracle Fusion Receivables. Manual and imported tax transaction details also provide the source for the predefined tax reports.

Oracle Fusion Tax reporting also provides reporting data models on which you can prepare user-defined and specialized tax reports.

Before running the reports, ensure that you:

- Set up the following entities:
  - Data Security
  - Geographies
  - Enterprise Structure
  - Tax Regime to Rate setup
  - Tax Party Profiles
  - Tax Rules
  - Suppliers
  - Procurement Business Function
  - Common Options for Payables

- Set up a different tax account for each of your tax rates, based on your requirements. This task is optional. Different tax rates may share the same tax account.

You can schedule and run reports from the Scheduled Processes work area found on the Navigator.

For some tax reports, when you submit the job to run, the report logic calls the Tax Reporting Ledger. The Tax Reporting Ledger uses data extracted from the tax repository and other sources, where needed.

Tax Reports Based on the Tax Reporting Ledger

The following reports are based on the tax reporting ledger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Register</td>
<td>Identifies total tax amounts by tax type, tax class, and company based on transactions created in Oracle Fusion Receivables, and manual and imported tax transactions from Oracle Fusion Tax. Includes deferred tax accounting information and all transactions for which tax accounting is defined. Groups data by tax registers: tax register and nonrecoverable tax register. Orders data by transaction number, customer name, or customer account number, and prints in summary or detail format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Tax Register</td>
<td>Prints tax and accounting information created from transactions entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables, Oracle Fusion Payables, and Oracle Fusion Tax (Tax Repository). Lists input tax data, output tax data, or both. Groups data into registers: tax register and nonrecoverable tax register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reconciliation Report</td>
<td>Lists taxable and tax amounts by tax account for all Oracle Fusion Receivables transactions, and manual and imported output tax transactions from Oracle Fusion Tax for a given period. Generates subtotals by document class and tax account. Includes a flexfield filter parameter based on the account. Prints data in summary or detail format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report</td>
<td>Lists taxable transaction information created in Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Receivables, and Oracle Fusion Tax (Tax Repository). Generates subtotals by tax account and tax rate code. Includes a flexfield filter parameter based on the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Audit Trail Report</td>
<td>Identifies detail tax and invoice information created and posted in Oracle Fusion Payables, and manual and imported input tax transactions from Oracle Fusion Tax. The total amounts for each tax rate code are listed in entered currency and ledger currency. Two report layouts are available: Invoice and Tax Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Tax Register</td>
<td>Prints detail and summary information about interim (deferred) tax on transactions entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables and Oracle Fusion Payables. For example, the report provides supplemental information for the Output VAT Journal and Input VAT Journal for declaration preparation in Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Allocations Listing Report</td>
<td>Lists transactions within a tax period and the tax boxes to which they are allocated. Provides transactions within a specific document number range, and lists tax-related information and tax boxes assigned to recoverable and nonrecoverable amounts. Before running this report, run the Tax Reporting Selection Process which is based on the Tax Reporting Ledger and Tax Allocation Process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Allocation Exception Report</td>
<td>Lists the transactions that aren’t allocated to any tax box in the most recent run of the Tax Allocation Process. Provides tax-related information for each transaction line. Before running this report, run the Tax Reporting Selection Process which is based on the Tax Reporting Ledger and Tax Allocation Process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Box Return Preparation Report</td>
<td>Lists taxable transactions by tax boxes. Groups taxable amounts and tax amounts by tax box numbers, and provides a basis for the preparation of tax returns. Before running this report, run the Tax Reporting Selection Process which is based on the Tax Reporting Ledger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax Report</td>
<td>Identifies taxable, exempt, and tax amounts for invoices entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables, and manual and imported tax transactions from Oracle Fusion Tax. Data is printed and grouped by tax jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Running the Predefined Reports**

To run predefined reports, use the following steps the Scheduled Processes work area in the Navigator menu:

1. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.
2. Search on the Process Name.
3. Enter the appropriate parameters.
4. Enter the appropriate process options and schedule.
5. Click Submit.

Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Work Area and Panel Tab

Tax Reporting Ledger

The Tax Reporting Ledger is a single solution for complex global tax reporting requirements on sales and purchases. When you submit a job to run a tax report, the Tax Reporting Ledger extracts tax related transactions and accounting details from the following sources based on the parameters you specify:

- Oracle Fusion Receivables
- Oracle Fusion Payables
- Oracle Fusion Tax Repository

Each time you run a tax report, the tax report uses the Tax Reporting Ledger to find and retrieve transactions and their tax information.

For example, when you submit the Tax Register report, it calls the Tax Reporting Ledger. The Tax Reporting Ledger extracts tax related details based on the parameter values you specify.

The reporting process consists of two components:

- Data preparation
- Data presentation

Tip: Use the report templates to present report data. For more information, see Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher documentation.

Data Preparation

The Tax Reporting Ledger extracts tax information from the relevant application tables. Data preparation includes the following:

- Tax data extracts created as XML data files that contain data for a specific run of a report.
- Data models that describe the source and structure of reported data and can be shared by many reports.

The Tax Reporting Ledger program extracts tax transaction data from these sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Input Tax</th>
<th>For Output Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payables invoices and credit memos</td>
<td>Receivables invoices, credit memos, and debit memos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables prepayments</td>
<td>Receivables line, tax, and invoice adjustments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax transactions imported to the tax repository</td>
<td>Receivables payment application for deferred tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Input Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Line Amount</th>
<th>Tax Type</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Exempt Reason</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>VAT120</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Output Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Line Amount</th>
<th>Tax Type</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Exempt Reason</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>VAT120</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax Register and Financial Tax Register**

This topic includes details about the Tax Register and Financial Tax Register.

**Overview**

Tax registers include:

- Tax Register: Identifies total tax amounts by tax type, tax class, and company from transactions created in Oracle Fusion Receivables. The report includes deferred tax accounting information and all transactions for which tax accounting is defined.

The following figure is an example of the report.
• Financial Tax Register: Prints tax and accounting information created from transactions entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables, Oracle Fusion Payables, and Oracle Fusion Tax repository. The report lists input, output tax data, or both.

The following figure is an example of the report.

All amounts are printed in transaction entered currency.

**Key Insights**

The tax register types for the Tax Register and Financial Tax Register are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Use this register to include all tax transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrecoverable Tax Register</td>
<td>Use this register to show your partial and fully nonrecoverable input taxes. It also provides details on nonrecoverable taxes on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Earned discounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unearned discounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finance charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Adjustments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Register</td>
<td>Use this register to report tax liability. It includes details on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Standard and collected output tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Partial and fully recoverable input taxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Parameters

The following table describes selected process parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Context</td>
<td>Specify the context for the report. The list of values for this parameter depends on the reporting level you selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                            | • If you select the reporting level of Legal Entity, you select the legal entity on which to report, and optionally select the tax registration number. By entering a tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number parameter, you report only on a subset of transactions that are entered for a specific legal reporting unit associated with the tax registration number. Run the report for a tax registration number to report on the transactions entered for legal entities that share the same tax registration number. This is also known as tax group registration.  
  • 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    | Enter a tax registration number that is assigned to the legal reporting unit, when the reporting level is Legal Entity.                       |
| Tax Point Date             | Include the transactions for the date range specified. Tax point date is the date on which the taxpayer becomes liable for paying the tax to the tax authority. |
| Currency                   | Select the range of currencies to include in the report. If a transaction is in a currency that is not within the specified range, it isn’t included. |
| Accounting Status          | Run the report for accounted transactions, unaccounted transactions, or both transactions.                                                   |

Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Tax Register and Financial Tax Register.

<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>
| Who uses these reports?    | • Tax manager  
  • Tax accountant  
                                                                                             |
| When do I use these reports? | Use these reports to:  
  • Report your tax liability to the tax authority                                           |
FAQ

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

Determining Nonrecoverable Taxes

What type of reports are these?

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Tax Reconciliation and Audit Reports

This topic includes details about the Tax Reconciliation Report, Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report, and Tax Audit Trail Report.

Overview

Tax reconciliation and audit reports include:

- **Tax Reconciliation Report**: Lists the taxable and tax amounts, by tax account, for all Oracle Fusion Receivables transactions for a given period. Includes a flexfield filter parameter based on the account.

The following figure is an example of the report:

![Tax Reconciliation Report Example](image)

- **Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report**: Lists taxable transaction information created in Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Receivables, and Oracle Fusion Tax Repository. Includes flexfield filter parameter based on the account.
The following figure is an example of the report:

- **Tax Audit Trail Report:** Identifies detailed tax and invoice information created and posted in Oracle Fusion Payables, and the total amounts for each tax rate code in entered currency and ledger currency. Two report layouts are available: Invoice and Tax Code.
The following figure is an example of the report:

![Tax Audit Trail Order by Invoice](image)

Reconciliation reports are delivered as templates that you can use immediately or modify to satisfy your reporting needs.

**Key Insights**

**Tax Reconciliation Report**

Use the Tax Reconciliation Report to prepare the output tax portion of your periodic tax returns. This report lists the taxable and tax amounts of all sales transactions and output tax for a given period to enable you to identify and review your tax liability for various tax rate codes. All the transaction and output tax information is displayed at the detail or summary level.

In the report, you can select to include:

- Only transactions that are posted to the General Ledger
- Only transactions that are not posted to the General Ledger
- Both types of transactions

The report groups information and provides totals by:

- Account
- Transaction class
- Company

**Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report**

Use the Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report to report on taxable transactions in Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Receivables, and Oracle Fusion Tax Repository. This report lets you reconcile period-end taxable account balances to tax amounts. Only accounted transactions are listed in this report.
The Tax Reconciliation by Taxable Account Report helps you:

- Prepare a tax return from a single source
- Reconcile period-end taxable account balances.

The summarization level options for the report are:

- Taxable account: Displays transactions by taxable account and tax rate code. The report prints totals for each tax rate code within an account and for each account.
- Tax rate code: Displays transactions by tax rate code and taxable account. The report prints totals for each account within a tax rate code and for each tax rate code.

**Note:** The predefined template provides you with a report that orders transactions by tax rate code and taxable account.

The accounting segment range provides you with the ability to report transactions with taxable lines posted on the account within the segment range. Specify the currency to limit the report to only transactions in that currency.

**Tax Audit Trail Report**

Use the Tax Audit Trail Report to review tax information for posted or partially posted purchase transactions. All transaction types are included by default, however you can select the type of transactions to report. For example, you can create a report that includes invoices but excludes prepayments and external tax transactions imported from the tax repository.

The Tax Audit Trail Report provides the following details:

- Detail tax and invoice information, and the total amounts in the entered and ledger currencies.
- Distributions of all posted and partially posted invoices.
- Tax amounts and taxable amounts for each invoice.

You can order the information by invoice and tax rate code, and also group data by reporting period, tax code and tax rate.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists selected report parameters common to the tax reconciliation and audit reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Context</td>
<td>Specify the context for the report. The list of values for this parameter depends on the reporting level you selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you select the reporting level of Legal Entity, you select the legal entity on which to report, and optionally select the tax registration number. By entering a tax registration number in the Tax Registration Number parameter, you report only on a subset of transactions that are entered for a specific legal reporting unit associated with the tax registration number. Run the report for a tax registration number to report on the transactions entered for legal entities that share the same tax registration number. This is also known as tax group registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Enter a tax registration number that is assigned to the legal reporting unit, when the reporting level is Legal Entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>Include the transactions for the date range specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tax point date is the date on which the taxpayer becomes liable for paying the tax to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the tax reconciliation reports and the audit report.

<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>
| Who uses these reports?    | • Tax manager  
                            | • Tax accountant                                                      |
| When do I use these reports? | Use the:                                                              |
|                            | • Tax reconciliation reports for preparing your tax returns and reconciling with general ledger postings.  
                            | • Tax audit report to review tax information for posted or partially posted purchase transactions. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                   |

### Payables Tax Reconciliation with General Ledger Report

This topic includes details about the Payables Tax Reconciliation with General Ledger Report.

#### Overview

Reconciliation between subledger taxable transactions and the accounting application is a common business and legal requirement for companies with tax reporting obligations in countries such as Austria, Germany and Switzerland. The Payables Tax Reconciliation with General Ledger Report reconciles tax transaction information for Oracle Fusion Payables with account balances in Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

#### Key Insights

Before running the report, ensure that you validate, account, and post the Payables invoices to General Ledger.

#### Parameters

The following table lists the main parameters for the Payables Tax Reconciliation with General Ledger Reports:
### Reporting Level

**Description:** Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.

### Reporting Context

**Description:** 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 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 reporting or secondary ledger currency.
- If you select tax registration number as the reporting level, you can report all the transactions associated with different legal entities sharing the same tax registration number.

### Tax Registration Number

**Description:** Specify the tax registration number of the legal entity or legal reporting unit that is submitting the declaration to the tax authority.

### From and To Accounting Period

**Description:** Select the accounting period range for which you want to reconcile transactions.

### Account

**Description:** Specify different conditions for account code combinations to filter transactions. For example, you can view transactions only for tax account 01-1775-000-000, if the account codes are filtered so that they are equal to the following values:

- Co=01
- Acct=1775
- Ctr=000
- Prod=000

## Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Payables Tax Reconciliation with General Ledger Reports.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>Tax Manager, Tax Accountant, Tax Specialist, Tax Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report to reconcile Payables tax transactions with the tax account balance in General Ledger, as required by the tax reporting legal requirements in your country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of report is this?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interim Tax Register

This topic includes details about the Interim Tax Register.

Overview

The Interim Tax Register identifies detailed and summary information of unpaid or partially paid payables and receivables transactions that have a tax liability created on the payment date. The report prints customer details, transaction tax-related details, and the tax totals by tax rate code.

All transactions with tax point basis as payment are reported in the Interim Tax Register until they are fully paid.

The following figure is an example of the report:

![Interim Tax Register Example](image)

Key Insights

Your security profile controls which ledgers and legal entities you can select. You can report on:

- Legal entities within your security profile
- Legal entities associated with ledgers defined in the ledger set or data access set within your security profile

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
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 optionally select the tax registration number. By entering a tax registration number in the **Tax Registration Number** parameter, you report only on a subset of transactions that are entered for a specific legal reporting unit associated with the tax registration number. Run the report for a tax registration number to report on the transactions entered for legal entities that share the same tax registration number. This is also known as tax group registration.
  - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Enter a tax registration number that is assigned to the legal reporting unit, when the reporting level is <strong>Legal Entity</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Print Sequence Number | Select:
  - **No**, to not print reporting sequences
  - **Yes**, to print reporting sequences |
| From Sequence Number | Enter the starting sequence number when the **Print Sequence Number** is set to yes. If blank, the sequence number starts from 1. |

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Interim Tax Register.

<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? | • Tax manager
  • Tax accountant |
| When do I use this report? | Use this report to plan for what taxes are to be paid in the future. |
| What type of report is this? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |
Sales Tax Report
This topic includes details about the Sales Tax Report.

Overview
The Sales Tax Report identifies taxable, exempt, and tax amounts for invoices entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables. Data is printed and grouped by tax jurisdiction.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Key Insights
The Sales Tax Report is used only for the sales tax type and accrual basis reporting.

For adjustments to be reported correctly in the Sales Tax Report, tax jurisdictions must be associated with a corresponding tax rate.

Report Parameters
The following table describes selected process parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description

**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 optionally select the tax registration number. By entering a tax registration number in the **Tax Registration Number** parameter, you report only on a subset of transactions that are entered for a specific legal reporting unit associated with the tax registration number. Run the report for a tax registration number to report on the transactions entered for legal entities that share the same tax registration number. This is also known as tax group registration.

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Enter a tax registration number that is assigned to the legal reporting unit, when the reporting level is <strong>Legal Entity</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>Include the transactions for the date range specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tax point date is the date on which the taxpayer becomes liable for paying the tax to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Date</td>
<td>Include the transactions for the date range specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify a transaction date range but no accounting date range, your report will not balance to the General Ledger if the transaction and accounting dates for a transaction fall in different periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Include the sales tax information for the state you specify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption Status</td>
<td>List transactions which refer to the exemptions with the given status. For example, you can find all transactions using rejected exemptions by entering <strong>Rejected</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Sales Tax 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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Tax manager&lt;br&gt;• Tax accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report to review and report your state and local tax liabilities to the tax authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of report is this?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of Reporting Output Taxes for Tax Setup Options on Receivables Activities in the Tax Register and Nonrecoverable Tax Register

The following scenario illustrates the reporting difference between the Tax Register and the Nonrecoverable Tax Register for an adjustment with nonrecoverable tax.

**Receivables Invoice**

The following table shows the accounting entries for an Oracle Fusion Receivables invoice that has two transaction lines, each with a different tax rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receivable</td>
<td>1140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjustments**

An adjustment for -100.00 USD is made against the invoice, reducing the receivable to 1040.00 USD. Assume the following settings for the Receivables activity for this adjustment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receivables Activity Option</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GL Account Source</td>
<td>Revenue on Invoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate Code Source</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the accounting entries created as a result of this adjustment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>52.63</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>35.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A second adjustment is made against the invoice for -200.00 USD. Assume the following settings for the Receivables activity for this adjustment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receivables Activity Option</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GL Account Source</td>
<td>Revenue on Invoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate Code Source</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the accounting entries created as a result of this adjustment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>105.26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>70.18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue at 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrecoverable Tax</td>
<td>10.52</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrecoverable Tax</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax Register**

For the 10 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv-Test2</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj-1</td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>-52.63</td>
<td>-5.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 20 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:
Both the item lines and the adjustment that was recorded when the Recoverable setting was set to Yes are reported in the Tax Register.

**Nonrecoverable Tax Register**
For the 10 percent tax, the Nonrecoverable Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj-2</td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>-105.26</td>
<td>-10.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 20 percent tax, the Nonrecoverable Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj-2</td>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>-70.18</td>
<td>-14.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only the adjustment that was recorded when the Recoverable setting was set to No is reported in the Nonrecoverable Tax Register.

**Example of Reporting Input Taxes in the Nonrecoverable Tax Register and Recoverable Tax Register**
The following scenario illustrates the reporting differences between the Nonrecoverable Tax Register and the Recoverable Tax Register for recoverable and nonrecoverable taxes.

**Payables Invoices**
The following table shows the accounting entries for an Oracle Fusion Payables invoice (AP-Inv-Test3) with a fully recoverable tax and a partially recoverable tax.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10% is fully recoverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows the accounting entries for the Payables invoice AP-Inv-Test4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10% is nonrecoverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 20% is nonrecoverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>1140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax Register
For the 10 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test3</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 20 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test3</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AP-Inv-Test 4 does not appear in the tax register because it only contained nonrecoverable taxes.
Nonrecoverable Tax Register

For the 10 percent tax, the Nonrecoverable Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test4</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 20 percent tax, the Nonrecoverable Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test3</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>48.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of Reporting Prepayments in the Tax Register

The following scenario illustrates the reporting of prepayments in the Tax Register.

Payables Prepayment Invoice

The following table shows the accounting entries to create a prepayment invoice in Oracle Fusion Payables. The example invoice number is AP-Inv-Test10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Asset or Expense</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asset or expense is half paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10% on asset or expense fully paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>Prepaid with tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upon payment of the prepayment invoice, the following accounting entries are created:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tax Register for Prepayment Invoice

For the 10 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test10</td>
<td>Invoice (prepayment)</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Payables Invoice

Assume invoice number AP-Inv-Test20 is created, and the prepayment is applied to this invoice. The following table shows the resulting accounting entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset or Expense</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Invoice amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 10% on balance of invoiced amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>Liability for balance of invoiced amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Asset or Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Reverse prepaid asset or expense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tax Register

Using the accounting entries created in this example, the Tax Register with the tax at 10 percent appears as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test20</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example of Reporting Offset Taxes in the Tax Register

The following scenario illustrates how the Tax Register displays offset taxes in Oracle Fusion Payables.

#### Oracle Fusion Payables Prepayment Invoice

The following table shows the accounting entries in USD currency for the Payables invoice. The example invoice number is AP-Inv-Test30.
### Account Debit Amount Credit Amount Description

**Expense** 1000.00  

**Output Tax** 100.00  

**Liability** 1000.00  

**Input Tax** 100.00  

#### Tax Registers

Using the accounting entries created in this example, the Output Tax Register with the tax at 10% appears as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test30</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the accounting entries created in this example, the Input Tax Register with the tax at 10% appears as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Nonrecoverable Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test30</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
<td>-100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example of Reporting Input Taxes in the Tax Register in Primary and Secondary Ledger Currency

The following scenario illustrates tax reporting in primary and secondary ledger currencies. The default template generates the Tax Register in the primary ledger currency. To create a report in the secondary or reporting ledger currency, you should modify the template to include secondary ledger or reporting ledger amounts.

### Payables Invoice

In this example assume the following setup is in place:

- The primary ledger currency is EUR.
- The secondary ledger currency is USD.
- The corporate currency conversion rate is 1.2.

The following table shows the accounting entries in EUR currency for an Oracle Fusion Payables invoice AP-Inv-Test5. The invoice is posted.
The following table shows the accounting entries in EUR currency for the Payables invoice AP-Inv-Test6. The invoice is validated, but not accounted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 20%, fully recoverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interim tax at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the accounting entries in EUR currency for the Payables invoice AP-Inv-Test6. The invoice is validated, but not accounted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net expense amount taxed at 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tax at 20%, fully recoverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interim tax at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax Registers**

For the primary ledger currency, EUR, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test5</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test6</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the secondary ledger currency, USD, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP-Inv-Test5</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you run the Tax Register for the secondary ledger, invoice AP-Inv-Test6 is not reported since it is not posted and does not appear in the subledger accounting tables. These tables are the source for the Tax Register Report.
Example of Reporting Transactions Based on Tax Point Basis

The following scenario illustrates how transactions with tax point basis as payment are reported.

**Scenario**

You have an invoice for 100 EUR on 1-Apr-2014 with a tax rate of 40%. The line amount is 60 EUR, and the tax amount is 40 EUR.

The following payments are made:

- On 1-May-2014, a partial payment of 20 EUR
- On 1-Jun-2014, a final payment of 80 EUR

The following tables show the reporting differences between tax point date and accounting date across reporting periods.

For the reporting period of 01-Apr-2014 to 30-Apr-2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Basis</th>
<th>Tax Point Date</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since no payment is made in April, there is nothing to report.

The invoice is created on 1-Apr-2014.

For the reporting period of 01-May-2014 to 31-May-2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Basis</th>
<th>Tax Point Date</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>01-May-2014</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partial payment of 20 EUR is prorated across the line and tax.

The invoice was already accounted in April.

For the reporting period of 01-Jun-2014 to 30-Jun-2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Basis</th>
<th>Tax Point Date</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>01-Jun-2014</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The balance payment of 80 EUR is prorated across the line and tax.

The invoice was already accounted in April.
For the reporting period of 01-Apr-2014 to 30-Jun-2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Basis</th>
<th>Tax Point Date</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>01-May-2014</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Point Date</td>
<td>01-Jun-2014</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax reports allow you to choose different date ranges for reporting, such as accounting dates, transaction dates, or tax point basis. You can use the appropriate date range to compare your tax reports with general ledger, payables, or receivables reports.

When invoices with tax point basis as payment (deferred tax) are reported based on accounting or transaction dates, tax point basis has no relevance and tax point dates do not appear on the reports.

Example of Reporting Account Postings in the Interim Tax Register and Tax Register

The following scenario illustrates the reporting difference between the Interim Tax Register and the Tax Register.

**Receivables Invoice**

The following table shows the accounting entries for an Oracle Fusion Receivables invoice that has two transaction lines, each with a different tax point basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Tax Point Basis</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receivable</td>
<td>1140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Tax at 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interim tax at 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Partial Payment**

A partial payment of 570 USD reduces the open receivable and transfers 50 percent of the deferred tax to a collected tax account, as shown by the following table:
### Oracle Financials Cloud

#### Using Financials for EMEA

### Chapter 5

#### Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit Amount</th>
<th>Credit Amount</th>
<th>Tax Point Basis</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>570.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>50% of the deferred tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable</td>
<td>570.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Tax due to the tax authority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interim Tax Register

For the 10 percent tax, the Interim Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* As no data matches the 10 percent tax rate, the reports shows no data found.

For the 20 percent tax, the Interim Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv-Test1</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr-Test1</td>
<td>Cash Application</td>
<td>-200.00</td>
<td>-40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tax Register

For the 10 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv-Test1</td>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 20 percent tax, the Tax Register shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
<th>Transaction Class</th>
<th>Taxable Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cr-Test1</td>
<td>Cash Application</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When an invoice is paid (or partially paid), the tax amount that is transferred from the Interim Tax Account to the Tax Account appears as a negative line on the Interim Tax Register and as a positive line on the Tax Register.

As these examples illustrate, the Interim Tax Register shows only account postings for deferred tax, including the invoice and cash application. The Tax Register shows all tax transactions with immediate settlement as well as all cash applications to a deferred tax invoice.

FAQs for Tax Reporting

How are adjustments reported in the Sales Tax Report when no tax rate specific to the tax jurisdiction exists?

The tax lines for such adjustments aren’t reported in the Sales Tax Report.

For adjustments to be reported correctly in the Sales Tax Report, the tax jurisdictions must be associated with a corresponding tax rate defined specifically for the jurisdiction.

Tax Box Allocations

You are often required to submit tax returns in a format that groups taxable transactions by applying specific grouping rules defined by the tax authorities. In most cases, the grouping rules are based on the location where the transaction took place, transaction type, tax rate, product type, and tax recoverability.

Tax box allocation supports definition of tax grouping rules and complex tax reporting by providing transactional and accounting information, segregated by tax boxes.

Define two sets of rules to report periodic and annual allocations: periodic and annual.

You can:

- Define tax box allocation rules on two different levels to support specific needs.
- Share the rules across legal entities or define them for a specific legal entity.

In most tax regimes, legal entities that reside within the same tax regime share the same set of tax grouping rules defined by the tax authorities. Tax box allocation provides you the flexibility to define tax box allocation rules once, and share them across legal entities.

For each tax reporting period, transactions are processed and based on the tax determining factors, tax box numbers are assigned to the transaction lines.

Tax box allocations support periodic and annual reporting. It allows you to separate:

- Purchase and sales transactions
- Recoverable and nonrecoverable taxes
- Domestic and foreign transactions
• Goods and services

Tax box allocation comprises of:

• Tax Box Allocation Rules
• Tax Allocation Process
• Tax Box Allocation Reports

**Tax Box Allocation Rules**

Tax box allocation rules are user-defined rules. They set the correspondence between tax box number and a set of transaction attributes based on which tax or taxable amount is reported in the tax box.

A tax box represents a tax declaration cell in which tax or taxable amount is reported. It may also represent a group of transactions in tax registers or other tax reports.

**Tax Allocation Process**

The Tax Allocation Process:

• Checks whether the tax box allocation rule condition is met
• Allocates applicable tax box numbers to taxable transactions
• Verifies whether the rules are defined at the legal entity or global level. If more than one rule is applicable to a transaction, all the rules are applied. However, all the applicable rules must be at the same level, either at the legal entity or global level. Rules at the:
  o Legal entity level are given higher precedence than the rules you define at the global level.
  o Global level are processed and applied only when no rules are defined at the legal entity level.

**Note:** Run the Tax Allocation Process for a period only after the Tax Reporting Selection Process is executed for the period.

**Tax Box Allocation Reports**

Oracle Fusion Tax provides various generic reports that are associated with tax box allocations. These reports provide details on tax computation and tax returns.

The following reports are provided:

• Tax Allocations Listing Report
• Tax Allocation Exceptions Report
• Tax Box Return Preparation Report

Run the Tax Box Return Preparation Report to list taxable and tax amounts grouped by tax declaration box numbers for periodic or annual allocations.

Run the Tax Allocation Listing Report and Tax Allocation Exceptions Report to:

• Verify the tax boxes allocated to the transaction lines
• Check the transaction lines that don’t have any tax boxes allocated

**Related Topics**

• Tax Box Allocation Rules
• How You Use Tax Reporting Type for Tax Box Allocation Rules
• Example of Setting Up Tax Box Allocation Rules

Tax Box Allocation Reports
This topic includes details about the tax box allocation reports.

Overview
The tax box allocation reports lists transaction that are allocated to tax boxes and those that are exceptions. You can use these reports as a basis for preparing tax returns.

Tax box allocation reports include:

• Tax Allocations Listing Report: Lists transactions within a tax period and the tax boxes that the transactions are allocated to. It enables you to list transactions within a specific document number range. The report lists tax-related information and tax boxes assigned to recoverable and nonrecoverable amounts.

The following figure is an example of the report:

![Tax Allocations Listing](image1.png)

• Tax Allocation Exception Report: Lists the transactions that are not allocated to any tax box in the most recent run of the Tax Allocation Process. It provides tax-related information for each transaction line.

The following figure is an example of the report:

![Tax Allocation Exception Listing](image2.png)
• Tax Box Return Preparation Report: Lists taxable and tax amounts grouped by tax declaration box numbers for periodic or annual allocations. Use the report as a basis for preparation of tax returns.

The following figure is an example of the report:

![Tax Box Return Preparation Report Example](image)

**Key Insights**

Before running the tax box allocation reports, run the Tax Reporting Selection Process which is based on the Tax Reporting Ledger.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists some selected parameters used while generating these reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Calendar Period</td>
<td>Specify the tax period to be included for reporting tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Indicate whether transactions with input tax, output tax, or both are reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reallocate</td>
<td>Indicate whether to reallocate tax boxes for all matched transactions or for only not allocated or in error tax transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Periodicity</td>
<td>Indicate the type of tax box allocation rule used to determine whether the tax box rule is applied for periodic tax returns or annual tax returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Calendar Year</td>
<td>Select the reporting year for annual allocation amounts. You can also report transactions on an annual basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarization Level</td>
<td>Use this option to view the report in one of the following formats: Detail, Summary, or Both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the combination of parameter values that are valid:
### Reporting Periodicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Periodicity</th>
<th>Tax Calendar Year</th>
<th>Tax Calendar Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periodic</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Period (example May 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Year (example, 2017)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the tax allocation reports.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Tax manager&lt;br&gt;• Tax accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use these reports to:&lt;br&gt;• Review that your transactions are being accurately allocated to tax boxes&lt;br&gt;• Report your tax liabilities to the tax authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of report is this?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Generate Tax Returns Based on Tax Box Allocation Rules

To prepare tax returns that are based on the tax box allocation process, you must generate the Tax Box Return Preparation Report.

You can use the Tax Box Return Preparation Report to:

- Compose tax declaration for periodic or annual allocations
- Submit it to the tax authorities

The following table lists the steps required to generate tax returns based on tax box allocation rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Reporting Selection Process</td>
<td>Extracts the transactions from the tax repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Allocation Process</td>
<td>Assigns applicable tax box numbers to the extracted transactions according to the defined tax box allocation rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Allocation Exceptions Report and verify that there are no errors.</td>
<td>Generates the Tax Allocation Exceptions Report that lists the transactions that are not applied with tax box allocation rules during the previous step. If there are errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steps</td>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Allocations Listing Report and verify that the tax box numbers assigned to the transactions are correct.</td>
<td>Generates the Tax Allocations Listing Report that lists all the transactions with the corresponding tax box numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Final Reporting Process</td>
<td>Stamps the transactions as finally reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Run the Tax Box Return Preparation Report (Optional)</td>
<td>Generates the Tax Box Return Preparation Report that lists taxable and tax amounts grouped by tax declaration box numbers for periodic or annual allocations. You can view detail, summary, or both detail and summary of tax and taxable amounts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FAQs for Tax Box Allocations**

**How can I correct transactions where tax box allocation rules aren't applied?**

When transactions aren’t applied with tax box allocation rules:

- Verify whether the transactions from Oracle Fusion Payables or Oracle Fusion Receivables use all the required tax reporting determinants.
- Verify the tax attributes on the transactions, and ensure the tax box allocation rule is defined based on the tax reporting determinants.
- Run the tax allocation process again.
6 Country Specific

Reporting

Oracle Fusion Financials for EMEA Predefined Reports

Oracle Fusion Financials for EMEA provides predefined reports that are used to meet reporting requirements for specific countries and for reconciliation and audit of tax calculated on transactions.

Oracle Fusion Financials for EMEA also provides reporting data models on which you can prepare specialized reports.

You can schedule and run reports from the Scheduled Processes work area found on the Navigator. To run predefined reports:

1. Click the Schedule New Process button.
2. Search on the Process Name.
3. Enter the appropriate parameters.
4. Enter the appropriate process options and schedule.
5. Click Submit.

Oracle Fusion Financials for EMEA provides predefined reports for:

- European Union
- France
- Germany
- Israel
- Italy
- Spain
- Turkey
- United Kingdom

Reports for the European Union and United Kingdom

The tax reports for the European Union and United Kingdom are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales Listing Report for European Union</td>
<td>Declares the information related to products and services that are rendered within the European Union to VAT registered customers in other European Union member states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Charge Sales List Report for UK</td>
<td>Lists the UK sales transactions that are created in Oracle Fusion Receivables. It lists transactions for high value electronic goods that are subjected to the Reverse Tax Charge and reported to HMRC (Her Majesties Revenue and Customs). Reported data is grouped by customers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reports for France

The tax reports for France are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Contractor Letters for France</td>
<td>Generates letters to all contractors in France whose income is reported in the DAS2 extract file for the current year. Lists income tax amounts from Oracle Fusion Payables grouped by income tax type for France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Extract File for France</td>
<td>Generates the DAS2 electronic file for France that is submitted to the tax authorities in a predefined format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report for France</td>
<td>Generates a list of all changes to data related to DAS2 reporting for France. The report lists changes that are made since the last run of the verification report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Verification Report for France</td>
<td>Generates DAS2 information for contractors in France and related income tax information from data entered in Oracle Fusion Payables. Extracts information into the DAS2 temporary tables and automatically submits the DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France</td>
<td>Lists the deductible VAT amount and totals of invoices for France that are entered in Oracle Fusion Payables. The reported data is grouped by VAT deductibility rule, tax rate, and account number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Report for France</td>
<td>Creates the electronic audit file that is required to be submitted to tax authorities in France. The electronic file can be created in html format, and as an excel spreadsheet for data verification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reports for Germany

The subledger and accounting reports for Germany are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z4 Report for Germany</td>
<td>Lists all incoming and outgoing payments made through a foreign bank for the selected ledger and date range. Only payments more than the legally defined threshold amount are printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z5A Report for Germany</td>
<td>Shows the sum of all outstanding receivables and liabilities of goods and services traded with foreign suppliers or customers. Based on summarize option selected, either the Z5A Reconciliation Report or the Z5A Sheet 2 Report is printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Details Report for Germany</td>
<td>Provides posted general ledger journal activity for a given period or date range, and optionally other criteria including journal category, ledger currency, and journal batch. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at report submission. The report can print balances for actual, encumbrance, or budget balance type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reports for Israel

The tax reports for Israel are:
### Reports for Israel

The tax reports for Israel are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Report for Israel</td>
<td>Prints summary and details of withholding tax and income tax activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Reconciliation Report for Israel</td>
<td>Prints all payments and related withholding tax transactions for suppliers and supplier sites for the selected reporting period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax File for Tax Authority for Israel</td>
<td>Creates a text file in a predefined format for submission to the tax authorities, using the form 856. The file lists the withheld tax amounts for each supplier, supplier personal details, and the total amounts on the transactions including payments, withholding tax amounts, and liabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Withholding Annual Certificate for Israel</td>
<td>Prints the annual summary of all supplier transactions with the entity issuing the certificate. It lists the withholding tax amounts and payments made to the supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Report for Israel</td>
<td>Print receipt details, taxpayer details, and payer details in a specific format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Summary Detail Report for Israel</td>
<td>Prints summary and details of withholding tax and income tax activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reports for Italy

The tax reports for Italy are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Input VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists the tax declarable activities including payments of the invoices with deferred tax. The report lists supplier details and recoverable and nonrecoverable taxable and tax amounts grouped by tax rate code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Output VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists the tax declarable activities including receipts of the invoices with deferred tax, adjustments, and bills receivables. The report prints customer details and transaction tax-related details grouped by tax rate code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable Sales VAT Register for Self-Invoices, Inter-EU Invoices, and VAT for Italy</td>
<td>Identifies a sales VAT register for Italy for all invoices received from suppliers within the European Union or all self-billing invoices that have accounting dates within the period range being reported. The report displays recoverable and nonrecoverable elements of both tax and taxable amounts grouped by tax code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Identifies all purchase invoices for Italy with document sequence numbers assigned to the selected VAT register name, and with accounting dates within the period range being reported. The report prints and groups invoices by tax rate code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables Sales VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Identifies all sales invoices for Italy assigned to the document sequence name of the selected VAT register name, and with accounting dates within the period range being reported. The report prints and groups invoices by tax rate code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Liquidation Report for Italy</td>
<td>Identifies a summary of the VAT amounts by tax code for each VAT type and VAT register for the selected period. It also includes the consumption per exemption limit group and the available limit at the beginning and end of the month. The transactional tax data are grouped by Declarable Output VAT Register and Declarable Input VAT Register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy
Lists all Intra-EU payables transactions for services. The report prints invoice details specific to Italy such as service mode, service code, and protocol number.

### European Sales Listing of Services for Italy
Lists all Intra-EU receivables transactions for services. The report prints invoice details specific to Italy such as service mode, service code, and protocol number.

### Yearly Tax Report
Prints tax and taxable amount information for input and output taxes for all final reported tax periods within the year. The report can be printed in detail or summary format.

### Yearly Withholding Tax Report for Italy
Shows annual taxes withheld by first-party legal entities, for the supplier for the year selected. The report data can be printed or grouped by supplier name, supplier taxpayer ID, or supplier tax registration number.

### Withholding Tax Letters for Italy
Identifies letters sent to suppliers in Italy confirming tax amounts withheld on partially or fully paid purchase invoices within a calendar year. Letters can be printed for a specific supplier or for all suppliers that have tax withheld.

### Exemption Letter Report for Italy
Produces an exemption letter for each exempt supplier in Italy instructing them not to include VAT on invoices that they submit.

### Subledger Letter of Intent Register for Italy
Lists all exemption letters issued to suppliers or received by customers in Italy within a given period range.

### Letter of Intent Receivables Invoice Register
Lists details about Receivables transactions issued with a Letter of Intent for a given calendar year. Provides letter of intent details like protocol number, allocation type, amount and effective dates.

### Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption Report for Italy
Lists the details of suppliers eligible for exemption in Italy and their monthly consumption of assigned exemption limit. Lists consumption details of all the suppliers, or a specific supplier. Details include all invoices exempted during a calendar period.

### Letter of Intent Report for Italy
Produces a letter of intent for each exempt supplier in Italy instructing them not to include VAT on invoices that they submit.

### Reports for Spain
The tax reports for Spain are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input VAT Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Identifies detail and summary information about tax on invoices and expense reports for Spain entered in Oracle Fusion Payables. Data is reported by register type: recoverable tax register and nonrecoverable tax register. The transactions can be selected based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output VAT Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Identifies detail and summary information entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables about tax on transactions created for Spain. Data is reported by register type: tax register and nonrecoverable tax register. The transactions can be selected based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Inter-EU Invoice Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Identifies detail and summary information about invoices received in Spain from suppliers located in any European Union member state. Invoices are entered and posted in Oracle Fusion Payables,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Display Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAT Inter-EU Invoice Format for Spain</td>
<td>Lists details of the same invoices that appear on the Spanish VAT Inter-EU Invoices Journal report. The transactions can be selected based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modelo Verification Report for Spain</td>
<td>Lists all payables invoices and receivables transactions that are reported in the Modelo 340, 347, 349, or 415 declarations. The report prints data based on the selected legal entity, period range, source, and Modelo name. For receivables cash receipts, only receipts that are of a greater value than the entered minimum cash amount are reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Report for Spain</td>
<td>Identifies summary or detail withholding tax information for Spain by invoice and withholding tax code. The report prints information for a selected legal entity, and optionally for specific supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Magnetic Format for Spain</td>
<td>Lists withholding tax transactions for the selected legal entity and tax year in a flat file format in the predefined layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Extract Report for Spain</td>
<td>Extracts withholding tax transactions for Spain and stores them in an interface table to be used to report withholding tax transactions. The report selects information for a specific legal entity, and optionally for a specific supplier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Report for Turkey

The tax report for Turkey is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process Exchange Rate Difference Report for Turkey</td>
<td>Summarizes the exchange rate differences for invoice, credit memo and journal. It also provides the complete details including tax components in the ledger currency. It prints the eligible gain/loss lines that are processed by the Process Exchange Rate Differences job for each trading partner and site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Topics

- Reports and Analytics Work Area and Panel Tab

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## General Ledger and Subledger Accounting Reports for EMEA

Oracle Fusion Financials for EMEA provides predefined reports that are used to meet reporting requirements for specific countries and for reconciliation and audit of tax calculated on transactions.

Use the General Ledger and Subledger Accounting reports for reporting in countries in Europe and South America. These reports provide reporting data models on which you can prepare specialized reports. You can also use them to inform shareholders on the financial results in other countries as well. Configure these reports to report the clearing account reconciliation information available in the report extract.
You can schedule and run reports from the **Scheduled Processes** work area found on the **Navigator**. To run predefined reports:

1. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.
2. Search on the Process Name.
3. Enter the desired parameters.
4. Enter the desired process options and schedule.
5. Click Submit.

### General Ledger Reports

The following table lists the General Ledger reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger Trial Balance Report</td>
<td>Lists actual account balances and activity by ledger, balancing segment, and account segment. The report prints the value, description, and debit or credit balance for the beginning and ending period, along with the debits and credits for the period. The report can print income statement, balance sheet, or all balances for a selected range of accounting code combinations. You can run this report for a legal entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger Journal Entry Report</td>
<td>Provides general ledger journal activity for a given period or date range, and optionally other criteria including journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at report submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger Journal and Balance Report</td>
<td>Retrieves all information for the reports that require journal entries and account balances. The account balances can be printed for selected levels of the hierarchy for actual, encumbrance, or budget balance types.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subledger Accounting Reports

The following table lists the Subledger Accounting reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Detail and Balances Report</td>
<td>Provides third-party account balances and accounting activity details for a period. You can review the accounting process details by third party and audit third-party accounts in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Account Balance Report</td>
<td>Prints account and original third-party transactions impacting the account during a particular period. The report is run to ensure that subledger and general ledger balances reconcile, and to identify possible reasons for any discrepancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-Party Balances Summary Report</td>
<td>Displays information for each account of the third party and third-party site, and account identification. This report is a tool for auditing third-party accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals and Third-Party Report</td>
<td>Prints all journals posted in Oracle Fusion General Ledger for the accounting period. The report provides accounting and reporting sequence details, detailed subledger accounting entry lines reporting level regardless of the ledger journals summarization. It helps in verifying that all journals are accurately recorded in chronological order with no gaps using legal sequencing rules for both accounting entries and source documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Ledger and Subledger Accounting by Journal Lines Report</td>
<td>Lists account balances or selected segment balances with subledger journal details including entered amounts, third-party name, journal source, journal category, and reporting and accounting sequences. Total number of debit and credit documents is also listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Display Name | Description
--- | ---
Account Analysis by Legal Entity Report | Prints account balances by accounting code combination and selected segments with subledger journal details, including third-party information and sequences. Flexible grouping and sorting options are provided at submission.

General Ledger and Subledger Account Analysis Report | Prints account balances by account with subledger journal details. The report displays entered amounts, third-party information, sequences, and total number of debit and credit documents.

Daily Journals Report | Lists subledger journal activity for a given period or date range, journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Report prints detailed subledger journal lines prior to general ledger summarization. Third party and transaction details are also listed for the journal lines.

Subledger Detail Journal Report | Displays information about the posted general ledger journal batches that originate from Oracle Fusion Receivables and Oracle Fusion Payables subledgers. The report prints subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, transaction amount in entered and ledger currency.

Journal Ledger Report | Lists the accounting entries with subledger details like transaction number, transaction date, and line description, using flexible sorting options that are provided at report submission. This report provides a real audit trail between general ledger and subledgers to satisfy legal and business requirements.

### Tax Reporting Processes

Tax reporting processes provide a single solution to meet global and country-specific tax reporting requirements. You can create tax reports in preliminary or final mode, and mark transactions as finally reported. Tax reporting processes help you when the tax reporting calendar is different from the ledger calendar.

Tax reporting is based on one or more of the following:

- Tax registration number
- Tax reporting entity, which is uniquely defined by the tax registration number, tax regime, and tax calendar
- Tax reporting level, which can be ledger, legal entity, or tax registration number

Tax reporting level, which can be:

- Ledger
- Legal entity
- Tax registration number

When you prepare your tax returns, run the tax reporting processes by legal entity and tax registration number. Legal entities and the associated tax registration numbers are aligned with how your businesses are legally recognized by government authorities. Preparing reports by tax registration number enables you to view all activities that can be reported for a given legal entity in your business.

The tax reporting processes include:

- Tax Reporting Selection Process
- Tax Final Reporting Process
Tax Reporting Selection Process
Use the Tax Reporting Selection Process to:

- Select and mark the transactions you want to report.
- Run tax reports in a preliminary mode.
- Review transactions selected for reporting.
- Make corrections before submitting the reports to the tax authority.

The tax reporting selection process marks transactions selected for tax reporting with an application generated tax reporting identifier. The tax reporting identifier consists of the parameter values you provide when running the Tax Reporting Selection Process. For example tax reporting context, such as ledger name or legal entity name.

Tax Final Reporting Process
Use the Tax Final Reporting Process to:

- Control transactions that can't be changed once the reports are filed with the tax authorities.
- Verify and correct tax details before finalizing the reports.

Once you generate the final reports, the tax period is closed to prevent updates or double reporting. Report updates as corrections in the subsequent periods.

Related Topics
- Overview of Transaction Tax Reports

How Tax Reporting is Processed
Generate tax reports in summary or detail mode. To generate tax reports, you must complete the following prerequisites:

1. Set up your tax reporting configuration.
2. Create country-specific templates used for tax reporting.

Note: For Italy and Spain, a set of ready-to-use templates are available for tax reporting.

Tax reporting steps:
1. Select the tax transactions using the Tax Reporting Selection Process.
2. Generate preliminary reports.
4. Generate the final reports.
5. Reprint final reports if needed.

Settings That Affect Tax Reporting
Run the Tax Reporting Selection Process to mark the tax transactions within a tax period.

The following table describes selected process parameters:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Enter the reporting level for which you want to select transactions. It can be ledger, legal entity, or tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Enter the name of the ledger. If you have selected ledger as the reporting level, then you must enter the ledger name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Select the appropriate tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Specify input tax, output tax, or both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How Tax Is Reported

To generate reports, execute the following steps:

1. **Select the tax transactions**
   
   The Tax Reporting Selection Process marks all the transactions eligible for reporting.
   
   You can run this process repeatedly provided you haven’t completed final reporting for the selected tax period. Only accounted transactions can be marked by the selection process.

   ✍️ **Note:** The Tax Reporting Selection Process considers corrections or backdated transactions only when the previous period is finally reported.

2. **Generate preliminary reports**
   
   After selecting the transactions, run the tax reports. Tax reports that are run for an open tax period are considered preliminary reports.
   
   You can run preliminary reports more than once. Use these reports to verify and correct data before reporting to the tax authorities.

3. **Generate final reports**
   
   Run the Tax Final Reporting Process to mark all the tax transactions as finally reported. If you make changes to the transactions before running the final process, you must run the Tax Reporting Selection Process to generate preliminary reports. Once the report data is correct, run the Tax Final Reporting Process.
   
   The Tax Final Reporting Process marks transactions as finally reported to avoid double reporting, and closes the tax reporting period. Once the tax reporting period is closed, you can’t run the Tax Reporting Selection Process for that period. All transaction tax changes made in the finally reported period are reported as corrections in the subsequent periods.

4. **Print final reports**
   
   After completing the final process, print the final reports.
Note: You can print final reports more than once.

To reprint final reports, search by:

- Reporting identifier
- Tax calendar period
- Report name

Print the report from the Finalized Transaction Tax Reports page in the Financial Reporting Center.

Yearly Tax Report

This topic includes details about the Yearly Tax Report.

Overview

Use the Yearly Tax Report to display detailed or summarized information about tax and taxable amounts within a year. You can view information on both input and output tax for all finally reported tax periods within a year. All tax amounts are reported in the ledger currency.

The Yearly Tax Report provides countries using the Tax Reporting Selection Process the capability to analyze the annual subledgers and manual tax entry information.

Only finalized transactions in closed periods are included in the report. Use the Tax Final Reporting Process to mark transactions as final and close the tax calendar period.

You can print the report in the following levels:

- **Detail**: Prints detailed tax amounts and summarized tax amounts by month and year. Includes the following sections:
  - Detailed Tax Calendar Period
  - Detailed Tax Calendar Year
  - Summarized Tax Calendar Period
  - Summarized Tax Calendar Year

- **Summary**: Prints summarized tax amounts by tax calendar period and tax calendar year.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![Yearly Tax Report](image)

### Key Insights

The following table displays the tax categories used to group the report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Category</th>
<th>Grouping Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Output Tax</td>
<td>Transaction type name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Input Tax</td>
<td>Document category name, recoverable taxable and tax amounts, and nonrecoverable taxable and tax amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual Tax Entries</td>
<td>Manually entered transactions and transactions imported from external sources into the tax repository. Includes the batch name, tax and taxable amounts. Debit tax amounts represent input tax, and credit tax amounts represent output tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each tax category, you can also group according to other criteria, such as:

- Tax rate code
- Tax rate
- Tax type

### Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters:
### Parameter Description

**Reporting Identifier**
System generated reporting entity identifier assigned when the process Select Transactions for Tax Reporting is run. The reporting entity identifier is built as a concatenation of the Reporting Level, Legal Entity, Tax Regime, TRN and the Reporting Identifier ID (for example: LE:Vision Italy-1017:IT VAT: IT12345670017: 300100066356392)

**Tax Calendar Year**
Indicate the tax year for tax reporting and settlements.

**Summarization Level**
Specify the level of detail for reporting. You can print summary data or detailed data.

**Report Heading**
Specify the report header that must be printed on the report as a legal requirement.

### Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Yearly Tax 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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Tax manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tax accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use this report to analyze:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subledger tax information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manual tax entry information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of report is this?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Turnover Reporting
In many countries, companies must report tax transactions on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. Turnover reporting is based on transaction dates or accounting dates, rather than tax point dates. It doesn't report manual tax transactions entered into the tax repository.

Some of the reports that are based on turnover reporting are:

- European Sales Listing of Services for Italy
- European Purchasing Listing of Services for Italy
- Modelo reporting for Spain

Turnover reporting includes two processes:

- Turnover Reporting Selection Process
- Turnover Declaration Closure Process
Turnover Reporting Selection Process

The Turnover Reporting Selection Process prepares data for turnover reporting by extracting your payables and receivables transactions. The process selects transactions by accounting date or transaction date.

The Turnover Reporting Selection Process extracts all invoices, including correction transactions within the specified dates for a given legal entity. Correction transactions include credit memos and debit memos.

To accurately report data:

1. Run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process in the preliminary mode.
2. Verify the transactions to be reported, run the turnover extract and ensure the transactions listed in the log file are valid and complete.

Note: Run the European Sales or Purchases Listing of Services for Italy reports to verify if the transactions are reported correctly.

3. Run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process again in the final mode.

The following table describes selected parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Group</td>
<td>Specify the type of turnover reporting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other to extract transactions for the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy and European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Modelo reporting for Spain when you want to select transactions for Modelo reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Mode</td>
<td>Indicate preliminary or final.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you run the process in final mode, it marks the transactions as finally reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finally reported transactions aren’t included in the next run of the Turnover Reporting Selection Process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Finally reported transactions can be extracted again for Italy if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: A credit memo is applied to an invoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The global descriptive flexfield details on the invoice or transaction are changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>Select the calendar for reporting. Once you select the calendar, you must use the same calendar in later runs of the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Select the source to extract transactions. You can select:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Payables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Payables and Receivables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Turnover Declaration Closure Process**

The Turnover Declaration Closure Process records the details of a finalized declaration to the tax authority. It’s used only in Italy to record the declaration details and mark the reported transactions with the declaration number received from the tax authority.

The following table describes selected parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it’s registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Year</td>
<td>Specify the year in which transactions are reported to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Authority</td>
<td>Specify the name of the tax authority responsible for receiving and processing all company declaration transaction tax reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Number</td>
<td>Specify the unique identifier assigned by the tax authority to a declaration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**European Union**

**Sales Listing Report for European Union**

This topic includes details about the Sales Listing Report for European Union.

**Overview**

Use the Sales Listing Report for European Union to declare goods and services that are rendered within the European Union (EU) to VAT-registered customers in the other EU member states.
The following figure is an example of the report in a summary format.

![European Sales Listing - Summary](image)

### Key Insights

Only transactions with the tax reporting code as Intra-EU transactions for goods or services tax are included in the report.

Invoices, credit memos, and adjustments are reported based on the invoice tax date, the date on which goods and services are rendered.

### Report Parameters

The following table describes selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trader VAT Number</td>
<td>Select the tax registration number of the first-party legal reporting unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of the Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Select the site whose country code will be displayed on the report when the tax registration number does not contain the first two characters as the country code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include Prior Period Adjustments and Credit Memos</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to display adjustments and credit memos that are related to transactions from a different reporting period. Select <strong>No</strong> for adjustments and credit memos to be included in the regular totals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Name Description

**Rounding Rule** 
Select the rounding method for the calculated taxes to the minimum accountable unit. The available options are **Up, Down, and Nearest**.

**Minimum Reportable Amount** 
Enter the smallest unit used for the ledger currency amounts.

**Tax Reporting Type Code** 
Select the appropriate Intra-EU transaction tax reporting type code.

**Tax Reporting Code for Intra-EU Goods** 
Specify the tax reporting code created for goods. If goods should not be included in the report, then the value should be null.

**Tax Reporting Code for Intra-EU Services** 
Select a tax reporting code associated with the tax reporting type that you previously selected.

**Additional Tax Reporting Code 1** 
Select a tax reporting code associated with the tax reporting type that you previously selected. If required, specify the tax reporting code created for triangulation of goods or goods and services.

**Additional Tax Reporting Code 2** 
Select a tax reporting code associated with the tax reporting type that you previously selected. If required, specify the tax reporting code created for triangulation of goods or goods and services.

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Sales Listing Report for European Union.

<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?   | • Tax Manager  
                         | • Tax Accountant                                                                                                                                       |
| When do I use this report? | Use this report to declare goods and services that are rendered within the European Union (EU) to VAT-registered customers in the other EU member states. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                                                |

### France

#### Reporting Features for France

Oracle Fusion Applications provide standard financial and tax reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities. For countries like France, a set of country-specific reports is provided to meet local requirements, such as DAS2 reporting and VAT reporting.
DAS2 Reports

Companies in France that do business with independent consultants must declare all payments to consultants to the tax authorities. These third-party payments include fees, commissions, and rebates. These companies must also inform the independent consultants of the amounts reported in the DAS2 file for the current year. The following table lists the DAS2 reports that support these requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Verification Report for France</td>
<td>Generates DAS2 information for contractors in France and related income tax information. Extracts information into the DAS2 temporary tables and automatically submits the DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France</td>
<td>Generates output file for information extracted by the DAS2 Verification Extract process for France. Automatically submitted by the DAS2 Verification Report for France, but it can also be submitted as a standalone report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report for France</td>
<td>Generates a list of all changes to data related to DAS2 reporting for France since the last run of the verification report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Contractor Letters Report for France</td>
<td>Generates letters to all contractors in France whose income is reported in the DAS2 extract file for the current year. Lists income tax amounts grouped by income tax type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS2 Extract File Report for France</td>
<td>Generates the DAS2 electronic file for France that is submitted to the tax authorities in a predefined format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VAT Reports

In France, companies must report input deductible VAT at invoice creation time and payment time. The following table lists the VAT report that meets this requirement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France</td>
<td>Lists the deductible VAT amounts and totals of invoices for France, grouped by deductible VAT rule, tax rate, and account number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DAS2 Reports for France

This topic includes details about the DAS2 reports for France.

Overview

In France, companies that do business with independent contractors declare to tax authorities all payments to contractors each year for each supplier. These third-party payments include fees, commissions, and rebates. The DAS2 report declares all payments made to the contractors.
The DAS2 reporting includes:

- **DAS2 Contractor Letters for France**: Generates letters to all contractors in France whose income is reported in the DAS2 extract file for the current year. Lists income tax amounts from Oracle Fusion Payables grouped by income tax type for France.

The following figure is an example of the DAS2 Contractor Letters for France.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>SIRET</th>
<th>Salomon LTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3332221112345</td>
<td>Bid des Généraux 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94118 Das</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division: Vision France

Subject: Declaration of Amount Paid in 2008

Dear Sir, Madam,

Find below the details in Euro we reported to the tax authorities

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage Fees</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebates</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Fees</td>
<td>7,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Royalties</td>
<td>1,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor Royalties</td>
<td>1,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
<td>8,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnities and Reimbursements</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net VAT on Royalties</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total, VAT Included** 27,451

Amounts to report to the tax authorities

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>27,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Taxable Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,411</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, contact George Thompson (555-555-000).

- **DAS2 Extract File for France**: Generates the DAS2 electronic file for France that is submitted to the tax authorities in a predefined format.
- **DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report for France**: Generates a list of all changes to data related to DAS2 reporting for France that are made since the last run of the verification report.
The following figure is an example of the DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report for France.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Date</th>
<th>Page 1 of 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Oracle France**

**French DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report (EUR)**

This report lists all DAS2 Type 210 records updated through the DAS2 user interface. Only updates are displayed.

For updated records, you can see the before update X and after update Y amounts in the format of (Old : X New : Y).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Reporting Unit</th>
<th>Contractor Company Number</th>
<th>Contractor Name</th>
<th>Contractor Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision France</td>
<td>3M Health Care _FIN (E)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated by</th>
<th>Tax Manager France</th>
<th>Update Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TAX_MGR_FRANCE</td>
<td>7/3/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>NET VAT on Royalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissions</td>
<td>(Old : 1,980 New : 2,090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage Fees</td>
<td>Fringe Benefits - Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebates</td>
<td>Fringe Benefits - Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Fees</td>
<td>(Old : 7,491 New : 5,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Royalties</td>
<td>Fringe Benefits - Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor Royalties</td>
<td>Indemnities and Reimbursements - (Old : 750 New : F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Indemnities and Reimbursements -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lump Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indemnities and Reimbursements</td>
<td>(Old : 0 New : 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
<td>Withholding Tax - Reduced Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax</td>
<td>Withholding Tax - Exemptions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- DAS2 Verification Report for France: Generates DAS2 information for contractors in France and related income tax information from data entered in Payables. Extracts information into the DAS2 temporary tables and automatically submits the DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France.

The following figure is an example of the DAS2 Verification Report for France.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Date</th>
<th>Page 1 of 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Oracle France**

**State of Control DAS2 (EUR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Entity</th>
<th>Supplier Name</th>
<th>Supplier Number</th>
<th>Supplier Site</th>
<th>Supplier Site Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision France</td>
<td>3M Health Care _FIN</td>
<td>1000000011589407</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>AVANIL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Payment Number</th>
<th>Payment Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREP09</td>
<td>12/1/11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREP06</td>
<td>12/1/11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV03</td>
<td>1/2/12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV02</td>
<td>1/2/12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIV01</td>
<td>1/2/12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total for Tax AVANIL | 8,000.00 |
| Total for Supplier Site Paris | 8,000.00 |
| Total for Supplier 3M Health Care _FIN | 8,000.00 |

| Total for Legal Entity Vision France | 8,000.00 |

**Key Insights**

You can generate an XML file with information on payments made to contractors and send it to the tax authorities.
If your company has more than one location that makes payments to independent contractors, you can submit:

- Separate formatted XML files for each location that is a part of a different tax district
- One XML file if all locations are from the same tax district

All invoices, advanced payments or prepayments, and credit memos that have DAS2 income tax codes associated with transaction lines are reported.

### Report Parameter

The following table describes selected DAS2 report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity. You can control the report output through this parameter only if you have associated balancing segment values to your legal entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>Specify the name of the contractor to whom payment is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Specify the year in which the payment is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax for Salaries</td>
<td>Specify whether taxes on salaries and contractor fees are paid to the government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the DAS2 reports for France.

<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?      | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Accountant                                                                                                                   |
| When do I use this report? | Use the DAS2 reports to:  
• Review payments made to foreign and domestic contractors during the fiscal year  
• Print DAS2 letters to send to contractors informing them about the:  
  - Payments  
  - Information reported to tax authorities                                                                                       |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                         |
How You Generate DAS2 Reports for France

This topic includes details about the DAS2 reports for France.

Overview
Companies in France that do business with independent contractors must declare to tax authorities all payments to contractors each year for each supplier. These third-party payments include fees, commissions, and rebates.

Your company submits this information to tax authorities in a formatted, electronic file. This file contains information about:

- Suppliers and supplier sites
- Invoice details
- Supplier payment totals

If a company has more than one location that makes payments to independent contractors, the company can submit the formatted file as:

- Separate files for each location that falls under a different tax district
- One file if all locations are under the same tax district

You must provide complete and accurate information because the information in the déclaration des honoraries DAS2 file is used to check the contractor supplier’s tax declaration and tax payment. Omissions and errors in your DAS2 declaration may result in heavy penalties.

Prerequisites
Before you use DAS2 reporting, ensure that you:

- Define suppliers and supplier sites. Assign the contractor type of Corporation, Foreign corporation, Individual, and Foreign individual to the supplier tax organization type.
- Assign the 14-digit SIRET to the supplier as the Taxpayer ID on the Manage Third-Party Tax Profile page.
- Define legal entity and legal reporting units. A legal reporting unit represents the company for which you prepare your DAS2 files. Assign SIRET and NIC to the legal entity and appropriate balancing segment value to each legal reporting unit.
- Define the tax codes for DAS2 reporting. For example, if you want to report author royalties paid to the contractor, enter DDA/DA in the Income Tax Type field on the invoice line.
- Enter invoices with corresponding DAS2 income tax codes in Oracle Fusion Payables.

Generate Reports
Use the following steps to generate DAS2 reports:

1. Run the DAS2 Verification Extract for France. It extracts transaction information for legal entities from Payables to temporary tables and submits the DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France.

   Note: All invoices, advanced payments or prepayments, and credit memos that have DAS2 income tax codes associated with transaction lines are extracted.
2. Review the extracted data in the DAS2 Verification Extract Execution Report for France. The data is grouped by supplier and income tax code and the invoices are rounded to integer and listed in the reverse chronological order by the payment date.

3. Modify the information using the Manage DAS210 Information for France page, if necessary. Manage DAS210 Information page allows you to update the income tax amounts for every supplier displayed. The updates made on this page will be also reflected in the totals displayed on Manage DAS2 Summary page.

4. Run the DAS2 Type 210 Updates Report for France to review the changes made. The report displays the old and new values for the updated amounts. Use the Manage DAS2 Summary for France page to modify the information, if necessary. Manage DAS2 Summary page gives you the total income tax amounts for the legal entity and legal reporting units. You can enter the type of work and NIC information here.

5. Run the DAS2 Extract File Report for France to generate the file to be submitted to the tax authorities. You can run the report for a legal entity or a specific legal reporting unit.

6. Run the DAS2 Contractor Letters Report for France to print letters that are sent to contractors who are reported in the DAS2 file for the current year.

Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France

This topic includes details about the Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France.

Overview

In France, companies must report deductible VAT on purchase of goods and services, by applying the relevant rule to determine if VAT is deductible during invoice creation and payment time. The Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France lists the deductible VAT amounts and totals of invoices for France, grouped by deductible VAT rule, tax rate, and account number.
The following figure is an example of the report.

### Key Insights

The VAT processing is based on tax point basis, tax point date, and marked as reportable. Only tax lines with the reportable option set to yes are reported.

The Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France prints deductible VAT amounts and groups transactions by deduction tax rules such as:

- **DEB-M tax rule:** VAT deductible on received invoices for goods or services.
- **CRE-M tax rule:** VAT deductible on invoice payments.

For transactions to which the CRE-M rule applies, the tax point basis is set to Payment and are reported when they are either partially or fully paid.

The report displays two separate sections for DEB-M and CRE-M tax rules and lists details of transactions that are not posted to general ledger. Invoices with deferred tax rates are reported as a part of CRE-M only after the invoice is paid. Invoices that have tax rates with tax point basis set to invoice, accounting, or delivery are reported under the DEB-M section.

### Report Parameters

The following table lists selected parameters for the Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France:
Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Financials for EMEA

Chapter 6
Country Specific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Choose the level on which you want to run the report. You can choose from three different levels, Ledger, Legal Entity, and Tax Registration Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Context</td>
<td>Specify the context for the report. The list of values for this parameter depends on the reporting level you selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If you select Ledger as the reporting level, you can report on legal entities associated with ledgers defined in the 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 reporting or secondary ledger currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If you select tax registration number as the reporting level, you can report all the transactions associated with different legal entities sharing the same tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number that is assigned to first party or first-party site by the tax authority when it is registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Tax Point Date and To Tax Point Date</td>
<td>Print all the transactions based on the selected tax point date range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When CRE-M rule is applicable on transactions, the tax point date is the payment date.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France.

<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?            | • Tax Manager       
|                                  | • Tax Accountant    |
| When do I use this report?       | Use the Deductible VAT Declaration Report for France to produce the VAT declaration at the end of each reporting period, listing the deductible VAT amount for each purchase invoice and also the total VAT amounts for the period. |
| What type of reports are these?  | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                                                                                       |
Audit Report for France

This topic includes details about the Audit Report for France.

Overview

Use the Audit Report for France process to create an electronic audit file. This is a data file that can be transferred to the tax authorities. This electronic audit file along with journals must comply with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in France.

This report also includes the clearing account reconciliation information. Columns 14, EcritureLet, and 15, DateLet, display the reconciliation group and reconciliation date respectively, for each of the reconciled clearing account journal lines. For unreconciled lines, or a reconciliation feature that is not being used, these columns do not display this information.

From January 1, 2014, all taxpaying companies in France that are audited by the tax authorities must create audit documentation in the prescribed format. Auditors use this documentation to verify the coherence between the audit file and the reported accounting.

Key Insights

Before running the report, ensure that you have:

- Set up the following entities:
  - Data security
  - Enterprise structure
  - Document sequences, if applicable
- Completed the implementation project for your organization
- Entered, processed, accounted, and transferred all subledger transactions to General Ledger

Note: All manual journals must be processed for the reporting period. You don’t have to enter any specific attributes on the subledger transactions or journals to report them.

Report Parameters

The following table describes selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal Entry Source</td>
<td>Select a source, or leave blank to report on all sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Enter the ledger name. The available values depend on the data access set assigned to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Choose from values that are based on the legal entities associated with the ledger. Leave the field blank to report on the complete ledger, regardless of the legal entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show adjustment periods</td>
<td>Indicate whether to create the report by adjustment period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From and To Accounting Period</td>
<td>Select the reporting period for which you want to display the adjustment period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Name | Description
--- | ---
Account filter | Optionally, restrict the accounts to include in the data file.
Document Sequence Name | Enter the sequence name to specify the transactions to be included in the electronic file.
Posting status | Select the posting status to view:
  - Only posted journals
  - Journals that are transferred, but not yet posted

### Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Audit Report for France.

| 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? | General Ledger users |
When do I use this report? | Use this report at the end of the reporting period to prepare the file to be submitted to the tax authorities. The file can be created quarterly, or even for multiple tax years. |
What type of report is this? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |
How can I save the output for the audit reports for France? | Choose Save to save the output file for the audit reports for France in text, data, or CSV format. |
How can I review the audit reports for France? | You can review the audit reports in an excel sheet. |

### Germany

**Reporting Features for Germany**

Oracle Fusion Applications provide standard financial and tax reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities. Companies in Germany must comply with the Federal Bank reporting requirements on incoming and outgoing payments when the amount for an individual payment transaction exceeds the statutory limit. The Federal Bank also requires that companies use a specific format when submitting the Z4 and Z5 reports.

The following table lists the reports that support these requirements:
### Reports for Germany

This topic includes details about the reports for Germany.

#### Overview

The reports for Germany provide the details needed by companies to meet the statistical reporting requirements of the Federal Bank. You can use these reports as a basis for submitting your official declarations to the Federal Bank. These reports also simplify the auditing of general ledger journals, and streamline the reconciliation of outstanding receivables and liabilities of foreign customers and suppliers with subledger records.

The reports for Germany include:

- **Z4 Report for Germany**: Lists all incoming and outgoing payments made through a foreign bank for the selected ledger and date range. Only payments more than the legally defined threshold amount are printed.

- **Z5A Report for Germany**: Provides details of receivables and liabilities of foreign customers and suppliers, both internal and external. Based on the **Summarize** option selected, the Z5A Reconciliation Report or Z5A Sheet 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z4 Report for Germany</td>
<td>Reports all incoming and outgoing payments above a threshold amount that are any of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Received from nonresidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Received from residents for the account of nonresidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Made to nonresidents from residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes all payments made through a foreign bank account. This report is used to complete the official declaration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z5A Report for Germany</td>
<td>Provides the following reporting options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Z5A Sheet 2 Report, which summarizes the receivables and payables of foreign customers and suppliers, respectively, both internal and external.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Z5A Reconciliation Report, which reconciles the aggregated amounts included in the Z5A Sheet 2 Report, by providing the transaction details per customer or supplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select the <strong>Summarize</strong> option for the Z5A Reconciliation Report, or leave the option blank for the Z5A Sheet 2 Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Details Report for Germany</td>
<td>Provides posted general ledger journal activity for a given period or date range, and optionally other criteria including journal source, entered currency, and journal batch. Provides flexible grouping and sorting options at report submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Prerequisite</strong>: Before you submit the report, you must configure the general ledger accounting sequence to generate the sequence while posting the journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use the report to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify that the journals are sequenced by posted date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Confirm balance sheet and profit and loss statements for a specific accounting period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify accounting books during audits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Z5A Reconciliation Report lists single transaction amounts that reconcile with the aggregated amounts in the Z5A Sheet 2 Report. Detailed amounts are provided per customer or supplier for each transaction or invoice number on a given date.

- **Journal Details Report for Germany**: Provides posted general ledger journal activity for a given period or date range for auditing posting sequences. In Germany, general ledger journals must be sequenced by posted date. The report is generated for a range of accounting or posting dates to show all details of the sequenced journals and daily total amounts.

The following figure is an example of the Z4 Report for Germany.

![Z4 Report For Germany](image)

The following figure is an example of the Z5A Reconciliation Report for Germany.

![Z5A Reconciliation Report](image)
The following figure is an example of the Z5A Sheet 2 Report for Germany.

![Z5A Sheet 2 Report](image)

The following figure is an example of the Journal Details Report for Germany.

![German Journal Details Report](image)

Key Insights

For accurate statistical reporting on the Z4 Report for Germany, enter the following information for transactions:

- For Payables:
  - Record type
Payment reason

For Receivables:

- Record type
- Reason

Only transactions that are accounted and posted to the general ledger are selected for reporting.

Before you submit the Journal Details Report for Germany, you must configure the general ledger accounting sequence to generate the sequence while posting the journal.

Report Parameters

The following table lists selected process parameters of the Z4 Report for Germany:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger for reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>Specify the statutory limit used to determine whether an individual payment is reported. The default value is the current statutory limit of 12,500 EUR, and only payments more than this limit are reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected process parameters of the Z5A Report for Germany:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger for reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarize</td>
<td>Select the Summarize option for the Z5A Reconciliation Report, or leave the option blank for the Z5A Sheet 2 Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Name</td>
<td>Indicate a supplier or customer to reconcile specific payments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold Amount</td>
<td>Specify the statutory limit used to determine whether an outstanding receivables or payables amount is reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists selected process parameters of the Journal Details Report for Germany:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger for reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Conditions Defined</td>
<td>To audit a specific account, specify the segments and values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Sequence Number</td>
<td>Specify the reporting sequence name used to number the posted journal. You can audit journals that have a specific reporting sequence name and number assigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the reports for Germany.

<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 these reports from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Who uses these reports?                  | • General Accounting Manager  
• Payables Manager  
• Receivables Manager  
• Financial Analyst |
| When do I use these reports?             | Use these reports to:  
• Review the incoming and outgoing payments that exceed the statutory limit.  
• Report all payments with payment reason, reason code, and record type.  
• Report outstanding receivables and payables of foreign customers and suppliers that exceed a prescribed threshold.  
• Print daily totals for a given period, or accounting and posting dates.  
• Print journals that have posting errors.  
• Audit reporting sequence name and numbers assigned to the journals, and verify they are assigned in ascending order based on the journal posting date.  
• Audit posting document sequences for a range of accounting or posting dates. |
| What type of reports are these?          | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                |

Israel

Reporting Features for Israel
Oracle Fusion Applications provide standard financial and tax reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities. For countries like Israel, a set of country-specific reports is provided to meet local reporting requirements for withholding tax.

The following table lists the withholding reports for Israel.

**Withholding Tax Reports**
Withholding Tax Reports for Israel

This topic includes details about the withholding tax reports for Israel.

Overview
All legal entities in Israel must submit their withholding tax reports in compliance with the fiscal authority specifications.

The following reports support withholding tax for Israel:

- Withholding Tax Report for Israel: Prints summary and details of withholding tax and income tax activities. It lists all the withholding tax transactions for a given period.
- Withholding Tax Reconciliation Report for Israel: Prints all payments and related withholding tax transactions for suppliers and supplier sites for the selected reporting period.
- Withholding Tax File to Tax Authority for Israel: Creates a text file in a predefined format, called form 856, for submission to the tax authorities. The file lists the withheld tax amounts for each supplier, supplier personal details and the total amounts on the transactions including payments, withholding tax amounts, and liabilities.
- Withholding Tax Annual Certificate to Suppliers for Israel: Prints the annual summary of all supplier transactions with the entity issuing the certificate. It lists the withholding tax amounts and payments made to the supplier. The report contains the following details:
  - For a receipt in the form of a check: the account, bank, branch and check number information is listed.
  - For an account transfer: bank, branch information is listed.
  - Else, the credit card information is listed.
- Receipt Report for Israel: Prints receipt details, taxpayer details, and payer details in the specific format for Israel.

Key Insights
Before running the reports, ensure that you:

- Set up the following entities:
  - Data Security
Complete the implementation project before entering transactions and using the transaction tax reports.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists the main parameters for the withholding tax reports for Israel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From and To Document Number</td>
<td>Enter a specific range to verify that sequence numbers are assigned chronologically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>Specify the ledger for reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity that is submitting the declaration to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Level</td>
<td>Enter the reporting level for which you want to select transactions, such as ledger, legal entity, or tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the withholding tax reports for Israel.

<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 these reports from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who uses these reports?</td>
<td>• Tax Manager &lt;br&gt; • Tax Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italy**
Oracle Fusion Applications provide standard financial and tax reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities. For countries like Italy, a set of country-specific reports is provided to meet local reporting requirements for VAT, intra-EU activity, exemptions and withholding tax.

The following tables are the lists of reports for Italy by type.

### VAT Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Input VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists the declarable input VAT activities with document sequences assigned to the selected tax register, including payments of invoices with deferred tax. Displays the recoverable and nonrecoverable tax amounts and corresponding taxable amounts. Provides a summary section with totals by tax rate code and a grand total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Output VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists the declarable output VAT activities with document sequences assigned to the selected tax register, including receipts of invoices with deferred tax and adjustments. Displays the tax and taxable amounts. Provides a summary section with totals by tax rate code and a grand total for invoices, receipts and adjustments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Payables Sales VAT Register for Self Invoices, EEC, VAT for Italy | Provides information about:  
  - Recoverable, nonrecoverable, and deferred tax amounts.  
  - Corresponding portions of taxable amounts for all invoices received from suppliers within the European Union.  
  - All self-billing invoices that have accounting dates within the reporting period. |
| Purchase VAT Register for Italy                  | Lists all purchase invoices with document sequences that are assigned to the selected tax register and have accounting dates within the selected tax period.                                                                 |
| Receivables Sales VAT Register for Italy         | Lists all sales invoices with document sequences that are assigned to the selected tax register and have accounting dates within the selected tax period.                                                             |
| VAT Liquidation Report for Italy                 | Provides summary information for all reportable tax events with tax point dates within the reporting period. Identifies the associated tax register for each transaction. Provides a summary per tax rate code with the totals for each tax register. Includes a grand total section for all reportable sales and purchases VAT and credit balances from the previous report. This determines the net VAT amount to be paid to the authorities. |

### Intra-EU Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy</td>
<td>Lists all Intra-EU payables transactions for services with specific transaction details for Italy, such as service code and service mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Sales Listing of Services for Italy</td>
<td>Lists all Intra-EU receivables transactions for services with specific transaction details for Italy, such as service code and service mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exemption Reports

Companies in Italy that are regular exporters can legally request suppliers to not charge VAT on purchase transactions. The Letter of Intent is the official letter to send to suppliers and customs for this exemption. This letter contains:

- Instructions to invoice without VAT.
- Revocation or suspension of a previous letter of intent, with instructions to invoice with VAT.

The exemption limit is the total VAT exemption amount that a regular exporter can claim against suppliers, and is monitored on a periodic basis.

The following reports support the exemption handling requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter of Intent Report for Italy</td>
<td>Produces an exemption letter for suppliers in Italy instructing them not to include VAT on invoices that they submit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption Report for Italy</td>
<td>Lists suppliers eligible for exemption in Italy and their monthly consumption of assigned exemption limit. Lists consumption details of all the suppliers, or a specific supplier. Includes all invoices exempted during a calendar period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of Intent Receivables Invoice Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists receivables transactions associated with a letter of intent for a specific calendar year. Prints letters of intent details issued by customers and associated with the transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subledger Letter of Intent Register for Italy</td>
<td>Lists payables and receivables transactions issued with a letter of intent for a specific calendar year. Provides letter of intent details such as protocol number, allocation type, amount, and effective dates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withholding Tax Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Letters for Italy</td>
<td>Creates letters sent to suppliers in Italy that confirm tax amounts that are withheld on partially or fully paid purchase invoices within a calendar year. Prints for a specific supplier or for all suppliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Yearly Report for Italy</td>
<td>Shows the annual taxes withheld by first-party legal entities for a supplier during a specified year. The report is grouped by supplier name, supplier taxpayer ID or supplier tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VAT Reports for Italy

This topic includes details about the VAT reports for Italy.

Overview

Oracle Fusion Applications provide a set of VAT reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities.

The VAT reports for Italy include:

- **Declarable Input VAT Register for Italy**: Lists the declarable input VAT activities with document sequences assigned to the selected tax register, including payments of invoices with deferred tax for a specific period. The report displays the recoverable and nonrecoverable tax amounts and corresponding taxable amounts. Provides a summary section with totals by tax rate code and a grand total.

  The following figure is an example of the report.

- **Declarable Output VAT Register for Italy**: Lists the declarable output VAT activities with document sequences assigned to the selected tax register, including cash receipt applications of invoices with deferred tax and adjustments. Displays the tax and taxable amounts. Provides a summary section with totals by tax rate code and a grand total for invoices, receipts and adjustments.
The following figure is an example of the report.

- **Payable Sales VAT Register for Self Invoices, Inter-EU Invoices, and VAT for Italy**: Provides the recoverable, nonrecoverable and deferred tax amounts, and corresponding portions of taxable amounts for all invoices received from suppliers within the European Union, or all self-billing invoices that have accounting dates within the reporting period.

The following figure is an example of the report.

- **Purchase VAT Register for Italy**: Lists all purchase invoices with document sequences that are assigned to the selected tax register and have accounting dates within the selected tax period.
The following figure is an example of the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian Purchase VAT Register: Registro IVA Acquisti 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Rate Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VAT Liquidation Report for Italy: Provides summary information for all tax events that can be reported with tax point dates within the reporting period. Identifies the associated tax register for each transaction. Provides a summary per tax rate code with the totals for each tax register. Includes a grand total section for all sales and purchases VAT that can be reported and credit balances from the previous report, which determines the net VAT amount to be paid to the authorities.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![VAT Liquidation Report for Italy](image)

**Key Insights**

Before you run the VAT reports for Italy, ensure that you:

- Set up tax reporting entities and tax registers
- Configure tax reporting type and tax reporting type codes
- Associate document sequence names with tax registers

The VAT reports for Italy either use accounting date or tax point date for reporting data. Reporting of data by:

- Accounting date allows you to list all invoicing activity regardless of what is declarable from tax perspective.
- Tax point date allows you to report all declarable tax activity within a specific period and helps you to prepare declaration.

The following table lists the reports that use accounting date and tax point date for reporting transactions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Accounting Date</th>
<th>Tax Point Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Input VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarable Output VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable Sales VAT Register for Self Invoices, Inter-EU Invoices, and VAT for Italy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase VAT Register for Italy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Name | Accounting Date | Tax Point Date
---|---|---
Receivables Sales VAT Register for Italy | Yes | No

VAT Liquidation Report for Italy | No | Yes

Run the Select Transactions for Tax Reporting process before you run the VAT reports for Italy. The process marks the transactions with a tax reporting identifier, and identifies the tax reporting periods and tax registers defined for Italy.

Run the Finalize Transactions for Tax Reporting process to mark transactions as finally reported for the following reports:

- Declarable Input VAT Register for Italy
- Declarable Output VAT Register for Italy
- VAT Liquidation Report for Italy

> **Note:** Only the listed reports can be printed in final mode and can be reprinted if required.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists the common parameters for the VAT Reports for Italy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Calendar Period</td>
<td>Indicate the period name of the monthly calendar for reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Register</td>
<td>Indicate the tax register such as, recoverable and nonrecoverable for reporting VAT reporting for Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Page Number</td>
<td>Indicate the starting page for the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists additional parameters for the VAT Liquidation Report for Italy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variation on Sales</td>
<td>Indicate the debit amount to reduce the sales VAT for net payment purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation on Purchase</td>
<td>Indicate the credit amount to reduce the sales VAT for net payment purposes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the VAT reports for Italy.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Tax Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAQ | Answer
---|---
| • Tax Accountant

When do I use this report?

Use VAT reports for Italy to review:

- Invoices that are assigned to a document sequence name of a specified VAT register on the accounting dates within specified period.
- Tax declarable activities including payments of invoices with deferred tax for a specific period.
- Tax declarable activities including cash receipts of invoices with deferred tax, adjustments, and bills receivables.
- Review summary of VAT amounts grouped by tax code for each VAT register for the selected period.

What type of reports are these?

Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Intra-EU Reports for Italy

This topic includes details of the Intra-EU reports for Italy.

Overview

Companies in Italy must report the details of the sale or purchase of services to or from companies in European Union (EU) member states.

The reported transactions, once declared to the tax authority, must be stamped with declaration number issued by the tax authority.

Use the following reports to report intra-EU transactions to the tax authorities:

- European Sales Listing of Services for Italy: Use this report to declare services rendered by Italian companies to VAT-registered customers in European Union (EU) member states.
  
  The report prints service mode, service code, reporting receipt method, and reporting receipt country details associated with the transactions. The following figure is an example of the report.

- European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy: Use this report to declare services purchased by Italian companies from VAT-registered suppliers in European Union (EU) member states.

- European Sales Listing of Services for Italy: Use this report to declare services rendered by Italian companies to VAT-registered customers in European Union (EU) member states.

- European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy: Use this report to declare services purchased by Italian companies from VAT-registered suppliers in European Union (EU) member states.
The report prints service mode, service code, reporting payment method, and reporting payment country details associated with the transactions. The following figure is an example of the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suppliers</th>
<th>Supplier Country</th>
<th>Supplier VAT Number</th>
<th>Invoice Protocol Number</th>
<th>Accounting Date</th>
<th>Service Code</th>
<th>Service Mode</th>
<th>Reporting Payment Method</th>
<th>Reporting Payment Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 11111</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 11111</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>10810530195</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8/2014</td>
<td>LC 22222</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Insights**

Both the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy and European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy reports:

- Display report level totals for invoice amount.

⚠️ **Note:** Create your own templates to specify page totals, carry forward totals, or brought forward totals.

- Round off all amounts to the nearest Euro.
- List invoices that are reported and later canceled in the adjustments section of the report.

Before running the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report, ensure that you:

- In Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager, use the:
  - **JG_ESL_EPL_SERVICE_CODE** lookup type to specify the service code.
  - **JG_ESL_EPL_SERVICE_MODE** lookup type to specify the service mode.
  - **JG_ESL_EPL_RCPT_PYMT_MODE** lookup type to specify the reporting payment method.
- Configure the tax reporting type and tax reporting code for intra-EU transactions.

Before running the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report, ensure that you:

- Update the service code, service mode, reporting payment method, and reporting payment country for the services you purchase.
- Update the service codes for the services you purchase. Use the Service Code (**JG_ESL_EPL_SERVICE_CODE**) lookup type in Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager to specify the service codes.
- Configure the tax reporting type and tax reporting code for intra-EU transactions.

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected parameters of the European Sales and Purchase Listing of Services for Italy reports:
### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it’s registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Type</td>
<td>Select a tax reporting type code created in Oracle Fusion Tax. Select the appropriate Intra-EU transaction tax reporting type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Code</td>
<td>Select a tax reporting code created as a part of the tax reporting type you previously selected. Specify the tax reporting code relating to European Sales Listing of Services for Italy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the European Sales and Purchase Listing of Services for Italy reports:

<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?    | • Tax Manager  
                          • Tax Accountant                                                                                                                      |
| When do I use this report? | Use the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy and European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy reports to:  
                          • Meet the reporting requirements of the Italian tax authorities.  
                          • Verify the details before submitting information as a declaration to the tax authority.  
                          • Accompany the positive receipt of the declaration number from the tax authority for future reference. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                               |

### How European Sales Listing Services for Italy is Reported

Use the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report to declare services rendered by Italian companies to VAT-registered customers in European Union (EU) member states.

### Settings That Affect Reporting

Before running the report, ensure you:

- In Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager, use the:
  - `JG_ESL_EPL_SERVICE_CODE` lookup type to specify the service code.
  - `JG_ESL_EPL_SERVICE_MODE` lookup type to specify the service mode.
  - `JG_ESL_EPL_RCPT_PYMT_MODE` lookup type to specify the reporting payment method.
- Configured the tax reporting type and tax reporting code for intra-EU transactions.
How Sales Listing of Services is Reported

To complete the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report, run the following processes:

1. Turnover Reporting Selection Process in final mode
2. European Sales Listing of Services for Italy

To complete the declaration, run the Turnover Reporting Declaration Closure Process to mark the reported transactions with the declaration number received from the tax authority.

Turnover Reporting Selection Process

The selection process extracts transactions to be reported from Oracle Fusion Receivables. Reporting is based on the extraction result of the Turnover Reporting Selection process.

The process extracts all the invoices, including correction transactions such as credit memos, within the specified dates for a given legal entity.

Only transactions that have the additional details entered for European Sales Listing of Services are extracted.

Run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process in the preliminary mode. After you verify the transactions to be reported, run the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report, and ensure the transactions are reported correctly. When the transactions are reported correctly, run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process again in the final mode.

The following table describes selected process parameters of the Turnover Reporting Selection Process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Group</td>
<td>Specify the type of turnover reporting to be selected. Select <strong>Other</strong> to extract transactions for the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Mode</td>
<td>Indicate the selection mode of the report, such as preliminary or final.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you run the process in final mode, it stamps the transactions as finally reported. The finally reported transactions aren’t included in the next run of the Turnover Reporting Selection Process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European Sales Listing of Services for Italy

The European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report displays all Intra-EU Receivables transactions for services.

Use the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report to:

- Meet the reporting requirements of the Italian tax authorities.
- Verify the details before submitting information as a declaration to the tax authority.

The following table describes selected parameters of the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it’s registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Type</td>
<td>Select a tax reporting type code created in Oracle Fusion Tax. Select the appropriate Intra-EU transaction tax reporting type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
Tax Reporting Code | Select a tax reporting code created under the tax reporting type you previously selected. Specify the tax reporting code relating to European Sales Listing of Services for Italy.

Turnover Declaration Closure Process

The Turnover Declaration Closure Process records the details of the finalized declaration that you submitted to the tax authority.

Run this final step after the electronic submission of the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report to the tax authority.

Use the Turnover Declaration Closure Process to accompany the positive receipt of the declaration number from the tax authority for future reference.

The Turnover Declaration Closure Process marks all the declared transactions that are reported. Any future adjustments to these declared transactions are reported in section four of the European Sales Listing of Services for Italy report for subsequent periods.

The following table describes selected process parameters of the Turnover Declaration Closure Process:

Parameter | Description
---|---
Tax Registration Number | Specify the registration number assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it's registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.

Declaration Year | Specify the year in which transactions are reported to the tax authority.

Declaration Authority | Specify the name of the tax authority responsible for receiving and processing all company declaration transaction tax reports.

Declaration Number | Specify the unique identifier assigned by the tax authority to a declaration.

How European Purchase Listing Services for Italy is Reported

Use the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report to declare services purchased by Italian companies from VAT-registered suppliers in European Union (EU) member states.

Settings That Affect Reporting

Before running the report:

- Update the service codes for the services you purchase. Use the Service Code (\texttt{JG\_EPL\_SERVICE\_CODE}) lookup type in Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager to specify the service codes.
- Update the service code, service mode, reporting payment method, and reporting payment country for the services you purchase.
- Configure the tax reporting type and tax reporting code for intra-EU transactions.
How Purchase Listing of Services Is Reported

To complete the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report, run the following processes:

1. Turnover Reporting Selection Process in final mode
2. European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy

To complete the declaration to the authorities, run the Turnover Reporting Declaration Closure Process. This marks the reported transactions with the declaration number received from the tax authority.

Turnover Reporting Selection Process

The selection process extracts transactions to be reported from Oracle Fusion Payables. Reporting is based on the extraction result of the Turnover Reporting Selection process.

Only transactions with the European Purchase listing of Services additional details entered are extracted.

First run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process in the preliminary mode. After you verify and confirm the transactions to be reported, run the process again in the final mode.

The following table describes selected process parameters of the Turnover Reporting Selection Process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Group</td>
<td>Specify the type of turnover reporting to be selected. Select Other to extract transactions for the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Mode</td>
<td>Indicate the selection mode of the report, such as preliminary or final. When you run the process in final mode, it stamps the transactions as finally reported. The finally reported transactions aren’t included in the next run of the Turnover Reporting Selection Process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy

The European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report lists all Intra-EU Payables transactions for services.

Use the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report to:

- Meet the reporting requirements of the Italian tax authorities.
- Verify the details before submitting information as a declaration to the tax authority.
- Accompany the positive receipt of the declaration number from the tax authority for future reference.

The following table describes selected parameters of the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it’s registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Type</td>
<td>Select a tax reporting type code as created in Oracle Fusion Tax. Select the appropriate Intra-EU transaction tax reporting type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Code</td>
<td>Select a tax reporting code created under the tax reporting type that you previously selected. Specify the tax reporting code relating to European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turnover Declaration Closure Process

The Turnover Declaration Closure Process records the details of the finalized declaration you submitted to the tax authority.

Run this final step after the electronic submission of the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report to the Italian tax authority.

The Turnover Declaration Closure Process marks all the declared transactions that are reported. Any future adjustments to these declared transactions are reported in section four of the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report for subsequent periods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the registration number that is assigned to a party or party site by the tax authority when it’s registered. A party or party site is identified by this registered number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Year</td>
<td>Specify the year in which transactions are reported to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Authority</td>
<td>Specify the name of the tax authority responsible for receiving and processing all company declaration transaction tax reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Number</td>
<td>Specify the unique identifier assigned by the tax authority to a declaration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exemption Reports for Italy

This topic includes details about the exemptions reports for Italy.

Overview

In Italy, regular exporters can legally request suppliers to not charge VAT on purchase transactions. The Letter of Intent is the official letter to send to suppliers and customs for vat exemption. This letter contains:

- Instructions to invoice without VAT.
- Revocation or suspension of a previous letter of intent, with instructions to invoice with VAT.

The exemption limit is the total VAT exemption amount that a regular exporter can claim against suppliers, and it is monitored on a periodic basis.

The following reports support exemption handling for Italy:

- Exemption Letter Report for Italy: Produces a letter of intent for each exempt supplier in Italy instructing them not to include VAT on invoices that they submit.
The following figure is an example of the report.

---

**Italian Exemption Letter**

**Report Date** 6/6/14 3:41 PM

**Vat. No.** 04491561009

**Commercial Number** 04491561009

**Place and Date of Issue** Sesto San Giovanni 06-06-2014

**Sequence Number** 300100003852049

---

**Statement of Intention to buy or import goods or services without VAT**

The undersigned, willing to avail itself with the right granted to those who perform export sales or assimilated operations, in order to purchase or import goods and services without application of VAT according to art.9 of DPR 639/72, asks on its own responsibility to purchase or import goods and services without the application of the levy.

For domestic purchases of goods and services, this statement concerns the operations performed in the year 2014 until the consumption of 111,111.00 EUR.

---

**Addressee of the Statement**

To Advanced Network Devices

P. zza Garibaldi, 8

20100 Milano

Italy

**VAT Registration Number** 01988672315

**Taxpayer ID** 521-020-14-50

---

**Place and Date of Issue** Sesto San Giovanni 06-06-2014

**Signature**

---

- **Letter of Intent Receivables Invoice Register**: Lists details about receivables transactions issued with a Letter of Intent for a given calendar year. Provides letter of intent details such as protocol number, allocation type, amount, and effective dates.
The following figure is an example of the report.

**Letter of Intent Receivables Invoice Register**

- Subledger Letter of Intent Register for Italy: Lists all letters of intent issued to suppliers or received by customers in Italy within a given period range.

The following figure is an example of the report.

**Italian Exemption Letter Register**

- Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption Report: Lists the details of suppliers eligible for exemption in Italy and their monthly consumption of assigned exemption limit. Lists consumption details of all the suppliers, or a specific supplier. Details include all invoices exempted during a calendar period.

**Key Insights**

For each year, the initial exemption limit is the sum of all reported export invoices of the previous year. You can allocate the exemption limit as an annual or monthly amount and allocate the exemption limit among different suppliers. To each supplier, you send a Letter of Intent that indicates the exemption amounts, and request that they do not charge tax when they send the invoices.
Define the tax reporting type and tax reporting code with the usage as exempt for using letter of intent and reporting exemption data.

Exemption limits can be adjusted during the year to reflect an increase or decrease in export activities and changes in the VAT exemption amount as agreed with tax authorities. However, you will not be able to change the exemption limit type.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists the common parameters for all the exemption reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Type Code</td>
<td>Specify the tax reporting type code as created in Oracle Fusion Tax. Select the appropriate tax reporting type created for letter of intent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Code</td>
<td>Specify the tax reporting code created as a part of the tax reporting type that you previously selected. Specify the tax reporting code relating to letter of intent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Period and To Period</td>
<td>Indicate the period range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists the parameters for the Letter of Intent Receivables Invoice Register:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Year</td>
<td>Indicate the year for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Customer and To Customer</td>
<td>Indicate the customer range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists the parameters for the Supplier Exemption Limit Consumption Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Year</td>
<td>Indicate the year for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Indicate the month for which the consumption of exemption amount must be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Supplier and To Supplier</td>
<td>Indicate the supplier range for the report data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoices with Letter of Intent</td>
<td>Indicate whether all or only invoices with a letter of intent must be included in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the exemption reports for Italy.

<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>
FAQ | Answer
--- | ---
Who uses this report? | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Accountant  
• Tax Specialist  
• Accounts Receivables Manager  
• Accounts Receivables Specialist  
• Accounts Payables Manager  
• Accounts Payables Specialist

When do I use this report? | Use the exemption reports for Italy to:  
• Specify VAT exemption limit on transactions  
• Review transactions issued with a letter of intent during a calendar year  
• Review all letter of intent issued to suppliers or received from customer during a given period.  
• Monitor monthly consumption of exemption amounts to make sure you do not exceed the agreed limit.  
• Review the monthly consumption of assigned exemption limit.

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

Supplier Exemptions for Italy

In Italy, export transactions are exempted from value-added tax (VAT). Companies classified as regular exporters have more input VAT than output VAT. They can request their suppliers to not charge VAT on transactions for export-related goods. Italian law lets you claim an exemption if you meet certain legal requirements.

These legal requirements are:

• Your regular exporter ratio is higher than 10 percent.  
• The value of goods and services purchased without VAT charges is lower or equal to your exemption limit.  
• You declare all export activities to your tax authorities.

The exemption limit is the total VAT exemption amount that a regular exporter can claim to its suppliers. A regular exporter can avoid purchasing and importing of goods and services without VAT up to the determined amount or ceiling. This exemption process is considered the Letter of Intent process.

For each year, the initial exemption limit is the sum of all reported export invoices of the previous year. You can allocate your yearly exemption limit among different suppliers. To each supplier:

• Send a Letter of Intent indicating the exemption amount.  
• Request them not to charge tax when they send the invoices.

At the end of the year, if your total exempt purchases of goods and services is higher than your exemption limit, you incur administrative sanctions and penalties.

Exemption Limit Types

Exemption limits are of two types:

• Annual: The exemption is manually calculated at the beginning of the year. The calculation is based on the sum of exemption limits for all the reported export invoices of the previous year. Companies can allocate the yearly
exemption limit among different suppliers. Send Letters of Intent to each supplier that indicate the exemption amounts and request that they do not charge tax when they send the invoices.

- Monthly: The exemption is manually calculated at the beginning of each month. The calculation is based on operations in the previous 12 months. This method is used frequently by regular exporters as it allows for progressive increase of exports since it’s calculated monthly.

Once exemption limits are defined for a legal entity, the exemption limit type cannot be changed during a calendar year.

Exemption limits can be adjusted during the year to:

- Reflect the increase or decrease in export activities.
- Changes in the VAT exemption amount as agreed with the tax authorities.

### Exemption Process

The following outlines the steps in the process:

1. Define the exemption type and exemption limit for the legal entity and calendar year.
2. For a supplier, create and print a Letter of Intent specifying the limit. The Letter of Intent can also be suspended or revoked, and sent to the supplier requesting that the supplier charge VAT on invoices. An inactive letter can be returned into active status if needed.

**Note:** A Letter of Intent can be created for a particular supplier site or for all sites. Define a Letter of Intent:

   - Select the Manage Tax Exemptions task.
   - Search for third-party tax profiles for which you want to define the Letter of Intent.

3. As a customer, receive and register the Letter of Intent. You can set the status of the letter to active, revoked, suspended, or inactive.

**Note:** Register the Letter of Intent on a particular site or on all the sites.

4. Generate Letter of Intent registers and reports to track the exemption amount consumed by the suppliers.

### Withholding Tax Reports for Italy

This topic includes details about the withholding tax reports for Italy.

#### Overview

The withholding tax reports for Italy provide specific withholding tax information on supplier invoices as required by the tax authorities in Italy. You can use these reports to produce withholding tax letters you send to suppliers, reconcile the withholding tax letters sent to suppliers with the yearly amounts withheld for tax and social security, and prepare the yearly declarations for the tax authorities.

The following reports support withholding tax handling for Italy:

- Withholding Tax Letters for Italy: Creates letters sent to suppliers in Italy that confirm the tax and social security amounts withheld on purchase invoices that are partially or fully paid within a calendar year. Prints for a specific supplier or for all suppliers.
• Yearly Withholding Tax Report for Italy: Shows the annual taxes withheld by first-party legal entities for a supplier during a specified year, ordered by supplier name, supplier taxpayer ID or supplier tax registration number. Prints the yearly summary of tax and social security amounts withheld for the legal entity. For each supplier and supplier site:
  o The details section lists the tax and social security amounts withheld per invoice.
  o The summary section lists the total tax and social security amounts withheld, grouped by withholding tax rate and withholding social security rate.

The following figure is an example of the Withholding Tax Letters for Italy report.
The following figure is an example of the Yearly Withholding Tax Report for Italy.

[Image of the Yearly Withholding Tax Report for Italy]

**Key Insights**

The Yearly Withholding Tax Report for Italy must include, in ledger currency, the same withholding tax and social security information printed in the Withholding Tax Letters for Italy report sent to suppliers. These reports leverage the new withholding tax architecture introduced in Release 9.

When defining individuals as suppliers, you must specify the date of birth and place of birth. These details are entered at the supplier header level.

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected process parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity for reporting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Specify the calendar year to be included for reporting withholding tax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequently Asked Questions**

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the withholding tax reports for Italy.
<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 these reports from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Who uses these reports?    | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Accountant  
• Payables Manager  
• Payables Specialist |
| When do I use these reports? | Use these reports to:  
• Create letters for your suppliers in Italy to confirm withheld tax amounts.  
• Reconcile the withholding tax letters sent to your suppliers.  
• Review withheld taxes for each invoice or supplier.  
• Review withheld taxes by calendar year for your first-party legal entities. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |

**Statutory Heading**

Use statutory headings to print the official heading on all statutory reports. After the legal authority approves the header information for your company, this header must appear on all your statutory official company reports.

**Note:** Statutory headings are printed according to the legal format in Italy, but they can be printed in any other country format.

A statutory heading is printed on the upper left corner of every report page with the following information:

• First-party legal entity name  
• Address  
• Tax registration number  
• Taxpayer ID  
• Commercial ID

Statutory headings have two parameters:

• First Page Number: Indicates the starting page number to be printed on the report. The default value is 1. The statutory heading prints a sequential page number on each sheet. If necessary, you can print additional sheets beginning from the next page number in the sequence.  
• Report Heading: Indicates the type of heading to be printed on the report. You can either print the first page number or the first-party legal entity information, or both.

You can apply these parameters based on your report.
FAQs for Italy

Why is the credit memo amount not reflecting in the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report?

Verify that you have linked the credit memo with a payment invoice to reflect the credit memo amount in the European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy report. This will add the credit memo amount to the invoice amount when grouping the transactions.

To link the credit memo with an invoice:

1. Create a new invoice in Oracle Fusion Payables.
2. Click the Additional Information tab on the Invoice Header section.
3. Select European Purchase Listing of Services for Italy from the Regional Information list.
4. Enter the Service Code, Service Mode, Reporting Payment Method, and Reporting Payment Country.
5. Enter the Credit Memo details.
6. In the Correct Unmatched Invoices section, enter the invoice to which the credit memo applies.

What's the criteria to use statutory heading parameters in reports for Italy?

Statutory headings include two parameters: First Page Number and Report Heading.

The criterion to use the parameters is as follows:

- Annual statutory reports that are submitted on a yearly basis always start with page number 1. The page format is:
  <Calendar year> <Page number> of <Total number of pages>

- Annual statutory reports submitted on a monthly basis must include the First Page Number and Report Heading.

- Monthly statutory reports submitted on a monthly basis must start with page number 1. The total number of pages is not required to be printed.

*Note:* Since the statutory heading for Italy includes the total number of pages, any statutory report developed for Italy includes the year and total number of pages in the page format.

Poland

Tax Point Date

Tax Point Date Adjustment

Use the Tax Point Date Adjustment feature to change the tax point date on an Oracle Payables or Oracle Receivables transaction at either header or line level for transactions with a tax point basis of Invoice. When you change the tax point date at the transaction header level, the new tax point date is applied for all lines of the transaction where the tax point date has not been specifically modified.
The feature comprises the following processes:

- Select Transactions for Tax Point Date Adjustment process: Selects transactions to download to a spreadsheet. You can apply bulk updates to the tax point dates of the selected transactions using a spreadsheet, and then upload your changes for processing.

- Tax Point Date Adjustments process: Selects transactions where the tax point date is to be adjusted, and updates the tax lines accordingly.

### Assign a Security Privilege

Use the Tax Point Date Adjustment feature to change the tax point date on an Oracle Payables or Oracle Receivables transaction at either header or line level for transactions with a tax point basis of Invoice.

### Prerequisites

To successfully implement Tax Point Date Adjustment, complete the respective Payables and Receivables application setups and the related tax configuration.

### Assign a Security Privilege

To change the tax point date on a transaction, you must assign the security privilege. Complete the following steps to assign the privilege Run Tax Point Date Adjustment Process to your Tax Manager role:

1. Navigate to the Security Console page.
2. Select Job Roles from the Search box on the dashboard.
3. Search for Tax Manager Custom.
4. From the Actions menu on the Search Results section, select Edit Role.
5. The Basic Information page appears. Click Next.
8. Select the Run Tax Point Date Adjustment Process link in the Privileges section.
9. Click Add Privilege to Role. A confirmation message appears. Close the dialog box.
10. Click Next.
11. Save your changes.

### Process Transactions Manually in Receivables

The tax point date of a Payables or Receivables transaction can be adjusted at header or line level. The transaction must have a tax point basis of Invoice, and a status of Completed. After changing the tax point date in the Manage Transactions page, the tax manager must submit the Process Tax Point Date Adjustments process.

#### Invoice Header

Complete the following steps to adjust the tax point date at invoice header level:

2. On the Tasks panel tab, click the Manage Transactions link in the Transactions section.
3. On the Manage Transactions page, enter the relevant information, and click Search.
4. On the Search Results section, select the transaction to be adjusted.
5. Click Edit.
7. Click the Miscellaneous tab to see the regional information associated with Receivables transactions.
8. In the Adjusted Tax Point Date field, enter a valid date.
9. Click OK.
10. Save your changes.
Invoice Lines
Complete the following steps to adjust the tax point date at invoice header level:

1. Navigate to **Receivables > Billing**.
2. On the **Tasks** panel tab, click the **Manage Transactions** link in the **Transactions** section.
3. On the Manage Transactions page, enter the relevant information, and click **Search**.
4. On the **Search Results** section, select the transaction to be adjusted.
5. Click **Edit**.
6. On the appropriate invoice line, click **Show More**. The Review Invoice Line page appears.
7. In the **Additional Information** section, select the **Adjusted Tax Point Date** field and enter a valid date.
8. Click **OK**.
9. Save your changes.

Process Transactions Manually in Payables
The tax point date of a Payables transaction can be adjusted at header or line level. The transaction must have a tax point basis of Invoice, and a status of Validated. After changing the tax point date in the Manage Invoices pages, the tax manager must submit the Process Tax Point Date Adjustments process.

Invoice Header
Complete the following steps to adjust the tax point date at invoice header level:

1. Navigate to **Payables > Invoices**.
2. On the **Tasks** panel tab, click the **Manage Invoices** link in the **Invoices** section.
3. Enter the relevant information, and click **Search**.
4. Select the invoice to be adjusted, and click **Edit** from the **Actions** menu.
5. Click the link **Show More** to view the **Invoice Header** section.
6. Click the **Miscellaneous** tab to see the regional information associated with Payables invoices.
7. In the **Adjusted Tax Point Date** field, enter a valid date.
8. Click **OK**.
9. Save your changes.

Invoice Lines
Complete the following steps to adjust the tax point date at invoice line level:

1. Navigate to **Payables > Invoices**.
2. On the **Tasks** panel tab, click the **Manage Invoices** link in the **Invoices** section.
3. Enter the relevant information, and click **Search**.
4. Select the invoice to be adjusted, and click **Edit** from the **Actions** menu.
5. Click the link **Show More** to view the **Lines** section.
6. The Update Additional Information dialog box appears.
7. In the **Adjusted Tax Point Date** field, enter a valid date.
8. Click **OK**.
9. Save your changes.

Process Tax Point Date Adjustments Using a Spreadsheet
You can now make multiple updates to the tax point dates of an Oracle Payables or Oracle Receivables transaction using a spreadsheet. The Select Transactions for Tax Point Date Adjustment process selects transactions to download to a spreadsheet. You can then upload your changes for processing.

Select Transactions for Tax Point Date Adjustment
Complete the following steps to submit the Select Transactions for Tax Point Date Adjustment process:

1. Navigate to the **Scheduled Processes** work area, and search for the **Select Transactions for Tax Point Date Adjustment** task.
2. On the Process Details dialog box, enter values for the following parameters as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity in which the transactions were created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>The first-party tax registration number of the transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Payables or Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Transaction Date</td>
<td>The earliest transaction date to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Transaction Date</td>
<td>The latest transaction date to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Accounting Period</td>
<td>The earliest accounting period to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Accounting Period</td>
<td>The latest accounting period to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Level</td>
<td>Header or Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Click Submit.
4. After the process completes, open the CSV output file in your spreadsheet application.

**Columns in the spreadsheet**

Consider the following points regarding the content of the columns in the spreadsheet:

- Column headings ending with _ID are important for processing the updated rows. You must not modify the data in these columns, except when they are displayed in scientific format. If they are displayed in scientific format, you should convert such columns to number, with no decimal places, or you may encounter issues during the upload process.
- Do not change the order, or add or remove columns in the spreadsheet.
- Due to the possibility of different locale settings on your computer, any date columns that you intend to use must be formatted with the format DD-MM-YYYY. This includes the following two columns:
  - New_Header_Tax_Point_Date: Populate the new tax point date in this column to modify the tax point date for all the lines of the selected transaction.
  - New_Line_Tax_Point_Date: Populate the new tax point date in this column to modify the tax point date for a specific transaction line.

When your updates are complete, use Save As to save your data, and select the comma-separated values or CSV file type.

**Upload Spreadsheet for Processing**

Perform the following steps to process your spreadsheet updates:

- Upload the spreadsheet file from your computer to the server.
- Transfer the uploaded file to the interface table.
- Process the data in the interface table to update the appropriate tax lines.

**Uploading the spreadsheet to the server**
Perform the following steps to upload the populated spreadsheet to the server:

1. Navigate to the File Import and Export page.
2. Select the icon to upload a file. The Upload File dialog box appears.
3. Select Browse to select the spreadsheet file containing your data from your computer.
4. From the list of values for the account, select fin/tax/import.
5. Click Save and Close.

Transferring the uploaded data to the interface table

Perform the following steps to transfer the uploaded data to the interface table:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes page.
2. Search and select the Load Interface File for Import process.
3. The Process Details page appears. Select Process Tax Point Date Adjustments from the list of values in the Import Process parameter.
4. Select the file you previously uploaded from the list of values for the Data File parameter.
5. Click Submit.

Processing the interface table data

When the Load Interface File for Import process completes successfully, submit the Process Tax Point Date Adjustments process, with Import as the Process Type.

Update Tax Lines for Tax Point Date Adjustments

You can update tax lines for tax point date adjustments. Perform the following steps to update tax lines:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area, and search for the Process Tax Point Date Adjustments task. The Process Details dialog box appears.
2. On the Process Details dialog box, enter values for the following parameters as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity in which the transactions were created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>The first-party tax registration number of the transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Payables or Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Type</td>
<td>Manual or Import. Select Import to process updates made using a spreadsheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Mode</td>
<td>Draft or Final.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Transaction Date</td>
<td>The earliest transaction date to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Transaction Date</td>
<td>The latest transaction date to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Accounting Period</td>
<td>The earliest accounting period to be considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Accounting Period</td>
<td>The latest accounting period to be considered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Click **Submit**.

Submitting the process in Draft mode provides a list of transactions for which the tax point date of the tax lines is updated. The tax periods for which the reporting may need to be re-processed as a result of the changes are also displayed.

⚠️ **Caution:** The **Draft** mode is not available when the **Process Type** is **Import**.

Submit the program again in Final mode to perform the updates. The Tax Point Date History field on each transaction line processed is also updated with a record of the change.

**Accounting Entries**

The Process Tax Point Date Adjustments does not change the accounting entries of the transactions. Any changes related to accounting entries must be performed manually.

**Correction Document for Poland**

**Process Correction Documents in Receivables**

The correction document is created based on the original document that needs to be corrected.

The Correction Documents for Poland background process creates the correction document in the Receivables invoice interface tables and automatically submits the Receivables AutoInvoice process to import the correction document and make it available on the Manage Transactions page.

**Create a Correction Document**

To create a correction document, complete the following steps:

1. On the Schedule Processes page, schedule a new process.
2. On the **Process Details** dialog box, enter values for the following parameters as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Unit</td>
<td>Enter the business unit for which the transaction was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Name</td>
<td>Enter the customer involved in the transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Number</td>
<td>Enter the transaction number to be corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction Reason</td>
<td>Enter the reason for the correction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Date</td>
<td>Enter the transaction date to be applied to the correction invoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Date</td>
<td>Enter the accounting date to be applied to the correction invoice. The accounting date must be in an open or future-enterable period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Price Adjustment</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to adjust the price of all lines on the correction invoice to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust All Lines</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to apply a discount to all invoice lines on the correction invoice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Percentage</td>
<td>Enter the percentage discount to be applied to all lines on the correction invoice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Click **Submit**.
4. After the process completes, review the log file for the transaction number of the correction invoice that has been created.

Update a Correction Document
To correct or update a correction document, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to **Receivables > Billing**.
2. On the **Tasks** panel tab, click the **Manage Transactions** link in the **Transactions** section.
3. On the Manage Transactions page, search for the correction document you want to update.
4. Update the **Invoice Status** to **Incomplete**, and click **Edit**.
5. Add **Document Fiscal Classification** to the transaction header.

![Note: ](image)
You cannot modify the following reversal lines attributes:
- Line Number
- Description
- Quantity
- Unit Price
- Transaction Business Category
- Previous Invoice
- Previous Line

6. Update other fields as required, and click **Save and Close**.
7. Navigate to the **Scheduled Processes** work area, and search for the **Process Tax Point Date Adjustment** task.
8. Submit the task to update the tax lines with the revised tax point date.

**Correction Invoices Parameter Options**
A correction invoice is a separate value-added tax (VAT) document, which contains the changes to a transaction that has already been issued to a customer.

You can create three different types of correction invoices depending on the following parameter values:

- Whole Price Adjustment
- Discount Applicable to All Lines
- Reversal for Manual Corrections

**Whole Price Adjustment**
Select **Yes** for the parameter **Whole Price Adjustment** to create a correction document which cancels the original invoice. Canceling an invoice means that the lines of the original transaction are reversed, and new lines are created with zero value.

**Discount Applicable to All Lines**
Selecting the value **Yes** for the parameter **Adjust All Lines** results in creation of a correction invoice where the original lines are reversed and each of the new lines has the discount rate applied to the net price of the original lines according to the value provided in the parameter **Discount Percent**.
Reversal for Manual Corrections
Selecting the value No in both Whole Price Adjustment and Adjust All Lines result in the creation of a correction invoice where the original lines are all reversed, and the correction lines contain exactly the same value. You can then make individual adjustments to the correction invoice lines.

Print Commercial Document

How You Print Commercial Documents
The Print Commercial Documents for EMEA feature lets you define key attributes for the report, such as document type, print mode, and third-party information. To print commercial documents, navigate to the Scheduled Processes page, and search for the Print Commercial Documents for EMEA process.

The following table illustrates the different parameters you can select before you submit the process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity that issued the documents to be printed. The default value is the legal entity that is linked to the reference data set of the user.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Tax registration number that issued the documents to be printed.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Unit</td>
<td>Business unit that issued the documents to be printed. The default value is the business unit that is linked to the reference data set of the user.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Start date of the period in which the documents are registered.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>End date of the period in which the documents are registered.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Party Type</td>
<td>Type of third party to which the documents are sent. For Poland the third party type can only be Customer.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Party</td>
<td>The third party to whom the documents have been issued.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Party Site</td>
<td>The third party site to which the documents have been issued.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Mode</td>
<td>The options are Draft and Final. The default value is Draft. Use the Draft mode to verify data after your print. Select Final when you are ready to present the printed version to a third-party. Selecting Final also links the copy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Type</td>
<td>Documents to be printed are limited to the specific Document Fiscal Classification that you define.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Document Number</td>
<td>First number in the range of document numbers to be printed.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Document Number</td>
<td>Last number in the range of document numbers to be printed.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Currency</td>
<td>Currency in which the documents are to be printed. The options are Entered Currency and Ledger Currency.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Template</td>
<td>Template to be used to print the documents.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order By</td>
<td>The order in which the documents are printed.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Print Commercial Documents for EMEA process also launches a child process that performs the invoice printing.

If the Document Type column is empty but in the Print Template column a template is defined, then the transaction is printed using the template defined in the Transaction Type Regional Information field. If both columns are empty and no print template was defined in the corresponding parameter, then the transaction is not printed. The execution report can identify why some transactions, that were selected, were not printed.

## Determining the Layout

The process determines the layout for each document in any one of the following processes:

1. The process checks if a specific layout is requested.
2. If a layout is not specified, the process checks the layout that you assigned to the Document Fiscal Classification field.
3. For Receivables transactions, the process also checks the value in the Print Template field in the Regional Information section of the Receivable Transaction Types page.

## Reviewing the Execution Report

The Print Commercial Documents for EMEA process checks the following information for the Print Commercial Documents Execution Report:

- Validity of association between the Document Fiscal Classification or Document Subtype and the template that is used for printing the invoice.
- Document Fiscal Information such as Third Party Name, Document Number and Transaction Date.

The report lists all the transactions that you selected for printing based on the parameters provided. If the process cannot determine a layout for the print, the report still displays the data extract for the document. In this case, the print template column is blank.
Determining the Document Print Status
When the document is printed in Final print mode, the **Print Status** field in the **Regional Information** section on the document header is set to **Printed**.

When printing a batch of invoices in the final mode, an additional process runs and creates separate attachment files for each one of the transactions in the batch. The attachment file is a copy of the original transaction marked **Duplicate** to distinguish it from the original invoice. To reprint an invoice which has previously been printed in the Final mode with the print status set to **Printed**, select the attachment from the main page of the Review Transaction page and print it.

*Related Topics*
- Set Up Commercial Documents for Poland

**How You Print Commercial Documents Execution Report**
This topic contains summary information about the Print Commercial Documents Execution Report.

**Overview**
The Print Commercial Documents Execution Report lists all the transactions that were selected to be printed based on the parameters provided. The printing program checks the following information:

- The validity of the association between Document Fiscal Classification or Document Subtype and the template which is to be used for the invoice print process.
- Document Fiscal Information such as Third Party Name, Document Number and Transaction Date.

**Key Insights**
Before running the reports, ensure that you:

- Set up the following entities:
  - Data Security
  - Geographies
  - Address Style Format
  - Enterprise Structures
  - Tax Regimes to Rate Flow
  - Tax Profiles for Parties
  - Tax Rules
  - Customers and Suppliers
  - First Party Bank, Branch, and Account

- Complete the implementation project for your organization before you start the following feature specific setup.
The following figure is an example of the Print Commercial Documents Execution Report.

![Print Commercial Documents Execution Report](image)

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected process parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Select the legal entity that issued the documents to be printed. The default value is the legal entity that is linked to the reference data set of the user. This is a mandatory parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Select the tax registration number that issued the documents to be printed. This is an optional parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Unit</td>
<td>Select the business unit that issued the documents to be printed. The default value is the business unit that’s linked to the reference data set of the user. This is a mandatory parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Indicate the start date of the period that the documents are registered in. This is an optional parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description
--- | ---
End Date | Indicate the end date of the period that the documents are registered in. This is an optional parameter.

Third Party Type | Specify the type of third party the documents are sent to. This is a mandatory parameter. For Poland, the third party type value is Customer.

Third Party | Indicate the third party to whom the documents have been issued. This is an optional parameter.

Third Party Site | Specify the third party site to which the documents have been issued. This is an optional parameter.

Print Mode | Select Draft or Final. The default value is Draft. Use the Draft mode to verify data after your print. Select Final when you are ready to present the printed copy to a third-party. Selecting Final also links the copy of the report to the transaction that you can view from the View Transactions page. This is a mandatory parameter.

Document Type | Specify the document type to be printed. The documents are determined by the specific Document Fiscal Classification that you defined. This is an optional parameter.

Start Document Number | Enter the first number in the range of document numbers to be printed. This is an optional parameter.

End Document Number | Enter the last number in the range of document numbers to be printed. This is an optional parameter.

Print Currency | Select Entered or Ledger to specify the currency in which the documents are to be printed. This is a mandatory parameter.

Print Template | Select the template to be used to print the documents. This is an optional parameter.

Order By | Specify the order in which the documents are printed. This is a mandatory parameter.

### Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Print Commercial Documents Execution Report.

| FAQ | Answer |
--- | ---
How do I find this report? | Schedule and run this report from the Scheduled Processes work area on the Navigator menu. |
Who uses this report? | This report is used by:
- Receivables Supervisor
- Receivables Manager |
When do I use this report? | Use the Print Commercial Documents Execution report to check:
- The validity of the association between Document Fiscal Classification or Document Subtype and the template, which is to be used for the invoice print process. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAQ</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document fiscal information, such as</td>
<td>• Third Party Name, Document Number and Transaction Date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why certain selected transactions were</td>
<td>• Why certain selected transactions were not printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What type of report is this? Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

JPK Extracts for Poland

How can I enter transactions for accounting?
To enter transactions for accounting, use one of the following methods:
- Create a Receivables or a Payables transaction in the application, and then account and post these transactions in General Ledger.
- Import transactions from external sources and then account these transactions in General Ledger.
- Manually enter transactions directly in General Ledger using an Adjustment or any other General Ledger category.

After accounting the transactions, you can post them in General Ledger to include in the extract. Journals created directly in General Ledger must also be accounted and posted.

Enter Transactions in Payables and Receivables
To enter transactions in Payables or Receivables, you must specify the document fiscal classification and the first party tax registration number on the header of the Payables invoice or the Receivables transaction.

Define the following components to enter transactions.

VAT Invoice and Payables VAT Correction Invoice
Perform the following steps to populate a Payables invoice or a Receivables transaction with the document fiscal classification code:

1. For Payables, navigate to the Create or Manage Invoices page. For Receivables, navigate to the Create or Manage Transactions page.
2. Enter the standard commercial information for each transaction.
3. For Payables, navigate to the Additional Information tab, and select the appropriate supplier from the list of values in the Taxpayer Representative field. This applies to invoices issued by a taxpayer representative.
4. For Receivables, navigate to the Miscellaneous tab, and select the appropriate value in the Document Fiscal Classification field. If the value has not been populated automatically, enter the First Party Tax Registration Number.
5. Click Save.

Receivables Correction VAT Invoice
Receivables transactions with correction VAT invoices must be created according to the rules defined by Correction Documents for Poland. Refer to the Correction Documents for Poland documentation for additional information.

Sales and Purchases through Taxpayer Representative
The taxpayer representative of the company is specified in the Legal Entity setup. Perform the following steps to specify that the purchase is made through the taxpayer representative:

1. From the Home work area, navigate to the Create Invoices page in Payables.
2. Click Create.
3. From the Invoice Header section, navigate to the Show More, Additional Information tab, and select the taxpayer representative attribute in the Regional Information field.

4. Select a supplier from the list of values in the Taxpayer Representative field.

5. Click Save.

Create JPK Extracts

This topic includes details about creating JPK extracts for Poland and entering transactions.

Overview

To provide the Polish tax authorities with the JPK extracts, you can schedule one of the following processes from the Scheduled Processes work area:

- JPK Accounting Books Extract for Poland
- JPK Bank Statements Extract for Poland
- JPK Invoices Listing for Poland
- JPK Sales and Purchase Registers for Poland

Key Insights

Use the JPK extracts to produce the output in a legal format containing the following information:

- Header section.
  - Extract creation details, such as schema, version, creation date, and purpose.
  - Legal entity information, such as name, address, and registration numbers.
  - Requesting tax authority information.
- Detail section containing required details in the legally prescribed format.

Prerequisites

Ensure that you submit the following processes before creating JPK extracts for VAT:

- Select Transactions for Tax Reporting
- Tax Allocation

Parameters

The following table lists the parameters that apply to all the JPK processes that are mentioned in the topic except when there is a special indication:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity under which the selected transactions were made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>The tax registration number of a company or legal entity for which the JPK extract is delivered. Tax registration number is not required for accounting books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requesting Tax Authority Code</td>
<td>The code of the tax authority requesting the JPK extract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration Purpose</td>
<td>The purpose of the declaration. Includes the following information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• First declaration delivery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create JPK Extracts

Perform the following steps to run the processes:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area.
2. Click **Schedule New Process**.
3. Search for the process name.
4. In the Process Details dialog box, enter or select the required parameters.
5. Click **Submit**.

How You Create Accounting Books Extracts

This topic includes details about creating accounting books extracts for Poland.

Overview

Submit the JPK Accounting Books Extract for Poland to create the XML output that is required by the tax authorities of Poland.

Parameters

The following table lists the required parameters for the JPK Accounting Books Extract for Poland process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Access Set</td>
<td>The data access set for the legal entity to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>The ledger that you want to select from the data set to view the accounting activity. You can run the export for one ledger at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The accounting activity that you can filter by legal entity if you have associated your legal entities with the balancing segments in your chart of accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Accounting Period</td>
<td>The beginning period of the accounting period. The default value is the first open or closed accounting period for the ledger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Accounting Period</td>
<td>The ending period of the accounting period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Level Parent Account</td>
<td>The code of the top level parent account being used for the JPK hierarchy tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Level</td>
<td>The maximum level that is being used for the JPK Account Hierarchy. The default value is 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Account or Complete Account Flexfield</td>
<td>The level of analysis and grouping to be included in the extract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsection Name</td>
<td>Indicate if you want to run the extract for each one of the three sections separately, or for all the accounting books in one extract.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oracle Financials Cloud
Using Financials for EMEA
Chapter 6
Country Specific

Parameter Name | Description
--- | ---
Account Filter | The standard account filtering conditions on the different segments of the accounting flexfield with sub-filter. For example, Account and operator Descendants of can isolate the postable JPK accounts to be presented in the extract.

Output
The output of the JPK Accounting Books Extract process is an XML file, which you can review using your browser or other external applications.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists the frequently asked questions.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>This report is used by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tax manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tax accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher XML reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How You Create JPK Sales and Purchase Registers Extracts
This topic includes details about creating JPK Sales and Purchase registers for Poland.

Overview
The JPK Sales and Purchase Registers extracts contain the list of Receivables transactions and Payables invoices that meet the minimum requirements as specified by the tax authorities.

Prerequisites
Ensure that you perform the following tasks before creating JPK Sales and Purchase Registers extracts:

1. Enter and complete all Receivables transactions for the reported period.
2. Enter and validate all Payables invoices for the reported period.
3. Post all Receivables transactions for the reported period by submitting the Create Accounting for Receivables transactions process.
4. Account all Payables invoices for the reported period by submitting the Select Transactions for Tax Reporting for the specified period.
5. Select the transactions to be included for tax reporting.
6. Run the Tax Box Allocation process for the reported period by submitting the Tax Allocation process.
7. Run the JPK Sales and Purchase Registers Extract for Poland process from the Scheduled Processes work area.

Parameters
The following table lists the required parameters for the JPK Sales and Purchase registers for Poland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity that created the register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Name | Description
--- | ---
Tax Registration Number | The tax registration number for which the JPK extract is delivered.
From Tax Period | The beginning tax period of the period for which the extract is created.
To Tax Period | The ending tax period of the period for which the extract is created.
Register Type | The section to be included in the extract. Options are sales register, purchase register, or both.
Tax Box Set | The codes that you can restrict from displaying in the register output.
Requesting Tax Authority | The tax authority requesting the output.

The extract uses specific sales register and purchase register boxes to map the document to the appropriate section. These boxes also store the total tax amount for the respective sections of the purchase and sales register.

### Output
The output of the JPK Sales and Purchase registers for Poland process is an XML file. You can review the output using your browser or other external applications.

### How You Print Sales and Purchase VAT Registers
This topic includes details about printing Sales and Purchase VAT registers for Poland.

### Overview
The VAT Registers can be printed in the PDF format. The printed output is based on the JPK extract, and contains all transactions selected for JPK VAT. The output also displays the transaction details. The amounts are grouped by JPK Codes or Declaration VAT-7 boxes. Depending on the report parameters, the report can contain sales or purchase registers, or both. You can also restrict the printed output to a certain set of codes, such as domestic transactions only. Codes in the Tax Reporting Type ORA_JEPL_VAT_BOXES_PDF must be defined to select a subset of all tax box allocation boxes.

### Key Insights
The Sales and Purchase VAT Registers process creates the following two output files:
- XML file in the JPK format
- PDF file with printable registers

Both files contain the same data presented in a different format. Printed registers can be used to verify the content of the JPK extract before sending it to the tax authorities.

### Parameters
The following table lists the required parameters for printing the JPK Sales and Purchase VAT registers for Poland.

### Parameter Name | Description
--- | ---
Legal Entity | The legal entity that created the register.
Tax Registration Number | The tax registration number for which the JPK extract is delivered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Tax Period</td>
<td>The beginning tax period of the period for which the extract is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Tax Period</td>
<td>The ending tax period of the period for which the extract is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Type</td>
<td>The section to be included in the extract. Options are sales register, purchase register, or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Box Set</td>
<td>Restrict the codes displayed in the register output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requesting Tax Authority</td>
<td>Select the tax authority requesting the output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prerequisites**

Ensure that you complete the following tasks before printing either the VAT Registers or the JPK VAT extract file:

1. Create transactions for a period and complete the transactions for Receivables, or validate the invoices for Payables.
2. Run the Create Accounting process for Receivables and Payables. Verify if the transactions were accounted correctly.
3. Run the Select Transactions for Tax Reporting process for your legal entity and reported period.
4. Run the Tax Allocation process for the tax registration number of the legal reporting unit to be reported.
5. Verify the result of the allocation by running the following reports with the same parameters as the Tax Box Allocation:
   - Tax Allocation Listing Report
   - Tax Allocation Exemptions Report

**Print Sales and Purchase VAT Registers**

Run the following processes to provide the printed Sales and Purchase VAT Registers to the tax authorities:

- JPK Sales and Purchase Registers for Poland: Contains the JPK_VAT file in the XML format.
- Sales and Purchase VAT Register for Poland: Contains the Sales, Purchase, or both VAT Registers in the PDF format.

Perform the following steps to run the process:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area.
2. Click **Schedule New Process**.
3. Search for the process name.
4. In the Process Details dialog box, enter the required parameters.
5. Click **Submit**.

**Create JPK Bank Statements Extracts**

This topic includes details about creating JPK Bank Statements Extracts for Poland.

**Parameters**

The following table lists the required parameters for the JPK Bank Statements Extracts for Poland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>The legal entity that created the register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create JPK Bank Statements Extracts

JPK Bank Statements Extract for Poland is based on entered bank statements. Perform the following steps to submit the JPK Bank Statements Extract for Poland process:

1. Navigate to the Scheduled Processes work area.
2. Click **Schedule New Process**.
3. Search for the process name.
4. In the Process Details dialog box, enter the required parameters.
5. Click **Submit**.

JPK Bank Statements Line Selection Rules

The JPK Bank Statements Extract can be created for any specified period. The extract is always created for one bank account and assigned to the reporting legal entity. The bank account reported must have a defined IBAN number since it’s displayed as the account number in the file.

The JPK Bank Statements Extract is created as an XML file in the legally required format, JPK_WB. The bank statements are selected based on the following rules:

- All bank statements with a start date between the dates **From Date** and **To Date** are selected.
- All lines with a value date between the dates in the parameters are selected. If the value date is blank, then the accounting date is retrieved from the line date, and is compared with the parameter dates.
- Debit lines are displayed as negative amounts.
- Credit lines are displayed as positive amounts.
- Statements lines are ordered by the line date.
- The extract opening balance is equal to the opening balance of the earliest bank statement period selected by the extract.
- The extract closing balance is calculated by adding or subtracting amounts of all lines in the extract to the opening balance.
- Credit and Debit totals are calculated in the following manner:
  - Credit total is the sum of all positive amounts in the extract.
  - Debit total is the sum of all negative amounts in the extract. The total amount is displayed with a positive sign.
- All selected lines are counted and the line count is displayed in each line.
  The credit total, debit total, and the number of lines are displayed in the file Control section.
You must be assigned the Cash Manager role to enter bank statements. To enter bank statement lines:

a. Navigate to Cash Management > Create Bank Statements page.
b. Enter and save the bank statement header.
c. Enter the bank statement lines.

It is sufficient to enter and save a Bank Statement. Reconciliation does not affect the content of the extract.

Enter all the bank statements for the reported period to generate the correct bank statement extract data. You must also populate the following statement line level fields on the Create Bank Statement Line page:

- Booking Date
- Flow Indicator: Debit or Credit
- Amount: Positive amount
- Counterparty Bank Account Name
- Customer Reference
- Additional Entry Information

Spain

Reporting Features for Spain

Oracle Fusion Applications provide standard financial and tax reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities. For countries like Spain, a set of country-specific reports is provided to meet the local reporting requirements for VAT, Modelo and withholding tax.

The following tables are the lists of reports for Spain by type.

VAT Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input VAT Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Provides summary and detail tax information about invoices and expense reports. Reports by register type, such as recoverable tax register or nonrecoverable tax register. Selects transactions based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output VAT Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Provides summary and detail tax information about transactions. Reports by register type, such as tax register or nonrecoverable tax register. Selects transactions based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Inter-EU Invoice Journal for Spain</td>
<td>Provides summary and detail information about invoices received in Spain from suppliers located in any European Union member state. Includes invoices with offset or self-assessed tax distributions. Selects transactions based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Inter-EU Invoice Format for Spain</td>
<td>Lists details of the same invoices that appear on the VAT Inter-EU Invoices Journal for Spain. Selects transactions based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modelo Reports
Companies registered in Spain for tax purposes are legally required to submit periodic and annual turnover reports to the tax authorities in a predefined format. The following reports support the specific formats for Modelo declarations 340, 347, 349 and 415:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modelo Electronic File Generation for Spain</td>
<td>Prepares the electronic file for Modelo 340, 347, 349, or 415 declarations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modelo Verification Report for Spain</td>
<td>Lists all payables invoices and receivables transactions that are reported in the Modelo 340, 347, 349 or 415 declarations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withholding Tax Reports
Companies in Spain are legally required to submit withholding tax reports to tax authorities in a predefined format called Modelo 190. The following reports support Modelo 190 submission:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Extract for Spain</td>
<td>Extracts withholding transactions and stores them in an interface table to be used for reporting withholding tax transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax File for Spain</td>
<td>Lists withholding tax transactions in a flat file using a predefined layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Report for Spain</td>
<td>Provides summary or detail withholding tax information about transactions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VAT Reports for Spain
This topic includes details about the VAT reports for Spain.

Overview
Oracle Fusion Applications provide a set of VAT reports to meet the legal and business reporting requirements of tax authorities.

The VAT reports for Spain include:

- Input VAT Journal for Spain: Provides summary and detail tax information on recoverable and nonrecoverable tax for accounted transactions entered in Oracle Fusion Payables and tax repository. Reports by register type, such as recoverable tax register or nonrecoverable tax register.
The following figure is an example of the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Document Sequence Number</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Supplier Name or Fiscal Number</th>
<th>Tax Rate Code</th>
<th>Net Amount</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Non-Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Gross Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201401</td>
<td>09-Jul-2016</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201401</td>
<td>Italy - VAT Paid 0013822019</td>
<td>IT VAT STANDARD RATE</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201402</td>
<td>09-Jul-2016</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201402</td>
<td>Advanced Network Devices</td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 1 RATE</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT STANDARD RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201403</td>
<td>12-Jul-2016</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201403</td>
<td>Spain - VAT Paid 0013822019</td>
<td>IT VAT EXEMPT RATE</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 1 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 2 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 3 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 4 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201404</td>
<td>16-Aug-2016</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201404</td>
<td>Italy - VAT Paid 0013822019</td>
<td>IT VAT STANDARD RATE</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT EXEMPT RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 1 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 2 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 3 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 4 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 5 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 6 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 7 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 8 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 9 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 10 RATE</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201405</td>
<td>28-Aug-2016</td>
<td>IT AGO STX 201405</td>
<td>Advanced Network Devices</td>
<td>IT VAT REDUCED 1 RATE</td>
<td>90.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>99.000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of Amounts by Tax Rate Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Rate Code</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Net Amount</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Non-Recoverable Tax Amount</th>
<th>Total Tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT STAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>100.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.000.00</td>
<td>90.000.00</td>
<td>110.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT EXEMPT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT VAT REDUC 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30.000.00</td>
<td>270.000.00</td>
<td>300.000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report Total: 111,900.00

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- Output VAT Journal for Spain: Provides summary and detail tax information on recoverable and nonrecoverable tax for accounted transactions entered in Oracle Fusion Receivables and tax repository. Reports by register type, such as recoverable tax register or nonrecoverable tax register.
The following figure is an example of the report.

- **VAT Inter-EU Invoice Journal for Spain**: Provides summary and detail information on invoices received in Spain from suppliers located in any European Union member state. Includes invoices that have offset or self-assessed tax distributions.

  The following figure is an example of the report.

- **VAT Inter-EU Invoice Format for Spain**: Lists details of the same invoices that appear on the VAT Inter-EU Invoices Journal for Spain. Selects transactions based on tax reporting type and tax reporting code.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![Spanish Inter-EU Invoice Format](image)

**Key Insights**

You can report transactions based on a specific tax reporting type and tax reporting code or report transactions associated with all the tax reporting types and codes. Ensure that you create relevant tax reporting types and tax reporting codes and assign them to tax rates before running the reports. When the tax rate is applied to a transaction, tax reporting type and tax reporting code is also applied.

If you want to use a calendar for tax reporting that is different from the accounting calendar, set up a new calendar and associate it with the tax reporting entity. However, before you create a new calendar, you must set up a new tax reporting entity.

Before you run the VAT reports for Spain, ensure you:

- Configure the document sequence to be used for reporting and printing transactions on the reports.
- Run the Select Transactions for Tax Reporting process to select and mark transactions for reporting.

When you finish reviewing the reports and want to close the tax period, run the Finalize Transactions for Tax Reporting process. The process marks all the reported transactions as finally reported.

**Report Parameters**

The following table lists selected parameters for the VAT reports for Spain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Tax Calendar Period and To Tax Calendar Period</td>
<td>Specify the tax calendar period range for reporting data. The transactions are selected for reporting based on the tax point date that is within the specified tax calendar period range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parameter | Description
---|---
Tax Reporting Type | (Optional) Select a tax reporting type created in Oracle Fusion Tax. Select the appropriate tax reporting type for reporting VAT on transactions for Spain.
Tax Reporting Code | (Optional) Select a tax reporting code created as a part of the tax reporting type that you previously selected. Specify the tax reporting code for reporting VAT on transactions for Spain.
Enable Reporting Sequence | Indicate whether you want to print reporting sequences for your transactions.
Register Type | Select the register type. You can select tax register, nonrecoverable tax register, or both. This parameter is applicable only for:
- Input VAT Journal for Spain
- Output VAT Journal for Spain

Note: When you want to list transactions with interim tax, run the Interim Tax Register.

Start Invoice Sequence | Indicate the starting invoice sequence number. When you want to continue the reporting sequence numbers from the previous reporting period, specify the number you want to use as the starting number for this period. The default value is 1.

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the VAT reports for Spain.

<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? | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Accountant |
| When do I use this report? | Use the VAT reports for Spain to review tax information on:  
• Invoices and transactions entered in Payables and Receivables  
• Transactions that are manually entered in the tax repository  
• Invoices received in Spain from suppliers located in any European Union member state  
You can also use these reports for tax reconciliation and for preparing tax declarations. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher |
Modelo Reports for Spain

This topic includes details about the tax box allocation reports.

**Overview**

The Modelo Reports for Spain are legally required turnover reports, delivered electronically in a predefined format to the tax authorities in Spain.

Modelo reports for Spain include:

- **Modelo Electronic File Generation for Spain**: Prepares electronic file for Modelo 340, 347, 349 or 415 declarations in a legally predefined format.
- **Modelo Verification Report for Spain**: Lists all payable invoices and receivables transactions that are reported in the Modelo 340, 347, 349, or 415 declarations. The report prints data based on the selected legal entity, period range, source, and modelo name. For receivables cash receipts, only receipts with a value more than the entered minimum cash amount are reported.

**Key Insights**

Modelo reporting is based on accounting date or transaction date, depending on the type of Modelo and source of data. A transaction can be reported in multiple reports, which are submitted annually, quarterly, or monthly.

Run Modelo Electronic File Generation for Spain for one period at a time and verify your transactions or summary data.

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modelo Name</td>
<td>Select the Modelo type. Available values for this parameter are: Modelo 340, 347, 349, or 415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Select Payables or Receivables. Modelo reporting does not include manually entered tax transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Transaction Value</td>
<td>Select the minimum transaction amount to be reported. This parameter is required for Modelo 347 and 415.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Method</td>
<td>Select the Receivables receipt method that is used to record customer payments in cash. Only receipts with the specified receipt method are selected and compared with the cash amount limit. The cash amount limit is specified using the Minimum Cash Receipt Amount parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Cash Receipt Amount</td>
<td>Specify the minimum amount for payments in cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Status</td>
<td>Select the status of the transactions to be reported. Available options are all, preliminary, and final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Date</td>
<td>Select transactions based on transaction date or accounting date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Modelo Reports for Spain.

<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?                   | ● Tax Manager  
● Tax Accountant                                              |
| When do I use this report?              | Use these reports to:  
• Review your payables and receivables transactions before reporting to the tax authorities  
• Report to the tax authorities in Spain in a predefined format               |
| What type of reports are these?         | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                 |

How Modelo Reports for Spain are Generated

The Modelo Reports for Spain are legally required turnover reports, delivered electronically in a predefined format to the tax authorities in Spain. Companies operating under the Spanish VAT regime or Canary Islands IGIC regime must submit the following Modelo declarations:

● Modelo 340  
● Modelo 347  
● Modelo 349  
● Modelo 415

Modelo reporting is based on accounting date or transaction date, depending on the type of Modelo and source of data. A transaction can be reported in multiple reports, which are submitted annually, quarterly, or monthly.

Settings That Affect Report Generation

Before you generate the Modelo reports, you must:

● Complete and validate all the transactions.  
● Enter appropriate data in the global descriptive flexfields.  
● Select the transaction business category, document fiscal classification, and user-defined fiscal classification attributes for the transactions.

To report transactions correctly in the Modelo reports, use the following transaction attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Application</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Information used for</th>
<th>Header or Line Level Information</th>
<th>Used in Modelo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payables or Receivables</td>
<td>Business Category</td>
<td>Tax setup, such as transaction business category</td>
<td>Line</td>
<td>347, 349, 415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How Reports Are Generated

To generate the Modelo reports, run the following processes in the specified order:

1. Run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process in preliminary mode.

   Select the Reporting Group parameter as Modelo Reporting for Spain. The Turnover Reporting Selection Process selects all the transactions with accounting date or transaction date within the selected periods.

2. Run the Modelo Verification Report for Spain.

3. Run the Modelo Electronic File Generation for Spain to generate XML files for Modelo 340, 347, 349, and 415, for a specific period.

4. Run the Turnover Reporting Selection Process in final mode to mark transactions as reported.
Withholding Tax Report for Spain

This topic includes details about the withholding tax reports for Spain.

Overview

The Withholding Tax Report for Spain is an annual report and is submitted to the tax authorities at the beginning of the year. The report lists the operations of the previous year.

The Withholding Tax Reports for Spain includes:

- Withholding Tax Extract Report for Spain: Extracts withholding tax transactions for Spain, and stores them in an interface table to be used to report withholding tax transactions. The report selects information for a specific legal entity, and optionally for a specific supplier.
- Withholding Tax Report for Spain: Identifies summary or detail of withholding tax information for Spain by invoice and withholding tax type. The report prints information for a selected legal entity, and optionally for specific supplier.
- Withholding Magnetic Format for Spain: Lists withholding tax transactions for the selected legal entity and tax year in a flat file format in the predefined layout.

The following figure is an example of the report.

Key Insights

When you submit the Withholding Tax Data Extract Report for Spain, the data extract overwrites the transactions stored from any previous submission.

The Withholding Tax Report for Spain lists only invoices that are posted to the general ledger, and includes prepayments. When prepayment is applied to an invoice on a date other than the invoice accounting date, the report displays prepayment as a negative amount with the prepayment application date.
Report Parameters
The following table lists selected report parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withholding Tax Type</td>
<td>Select one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spanish Income Tax Withholding (Modelo 190)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spanish Nonresidents Withholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spanish Investment Income Withholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spanish Property Rental Withholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Criteria</td>
<td>Select one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invoice accounting date, for validated or approved transactions only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Payment date, for paid withholding transactions only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Withholding Tax Reports for Spain.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Who uses this report?</td>
<td>• Tax Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tax Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When do I use this report?</td>
<td>Use these reports to declare withholding and payments on account of income from employment, economic activities, prizes, certain capital gains and income allocations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of reports are these?</td>
<td>Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submit Online VAT Reporting for Spain
Use the Online VAT Reporting for Spain process to report VAT online. Use **Addition** as the **Communication Type** to report new transactions, which are in the **Ready** or **Null** status, for tax reporting. You can submit the Online VAT Reporting for Spain process daily, every other day, or multiple times a day.

Complete the following steps to submit Online VAT reporting for Spain:

1. Navigate to the **Scheduled Processes** work area, and submit the **Online VAT reporting for Spain** process.
2. On the **Process Details** dialog box, enter the parameters as displayed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Enter the tax registration number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field | Value
--- | ---
Currency | Select your reporting currency. The default value is the functional currency of the primary ledger.

> **Note:** Reporting or secondary ledger name is activated if the currency is not the functional currency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register Type</td>
<td>Select any of the following register types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Issued invoices register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received invoices register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intra-EU invoices register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Date</td>
<td>Select a date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Date</td>
<td>Select a date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Type</td>
<td>Select <strong>Addition</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Mode</td>
<td>Select either of the following options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Review</strong>: To verify your report before submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Report</strong>: To submit your report directly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table displays the processes that are submitted depending on the register selected as the parameter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register Name</th>
<th>Processes Submitted</th>
<th>Entities Updated After Submission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issued Invoices Register</td>
<td>Invoices for the Issued Invoices Register</td>
<td>Receivables Invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued Invoices Register</td>
<td>Collections for the Received Invoices Register</td>
<td>Receipt Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Invoices Register</td>
<td>Invoices for the Received Invoices Register</td>
<td>Payables Invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Invoices Register</td>
<td>Payments for the Received Invoices Register</td>
<td>Payment Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Intra-EU Transactions Register</td>
<td>Selected Intra-EU Transactions Register</td>
<td>Receivables and Payables Invoices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the Online VAT Reporting for Spain process to perform the following:

- Select Issued Invoices Register as the Register Type. The process then selects the AR transactions in the modified status and generates an output file in a predefined format for the register type. The process also initiates payments message creation for any payments corresponding to deferred tax transactions in the selected date range.
- Select Review as the Selection Mode to get XML messages for your review. These messages indicate the review only status, and must not be submitted to the tax authority.
• Select Report as the Selection Mode so that the XML messages are created for submission. These messages are submitted to the tax authority. The transactions and payment applications are also updated as submitted. The transaction status is updated as submitted.

• Update the transactions you have modified by updating transaction status at header level as Modified. You can correct the data on the transactions, save the transaction and then submit the Online VAT Reporting for Spain process in Modified mode. If you do not want to submit a transaction that is returned by tax authorities, change the transaction status to On Hold to prevent the transaction from being submitted when you run the process.

Related Topics
• Online VAT Reporting for Spain

How Annual Online VAT Reporting for Spain is Processed

You can use either the Cash Collections register or the Investment Goods register to submit the Annual Online VAT reporting for Spain.

Cash Collections Register

Use the Cash Collections Register to report your cash collections from your customers who have yearly amounts exceeding 6000 EUR that are paid in cash.

Submit the Cash Collections Register

To submit the register, complete the following steps:

1. Submit the Cash Collections Register from the Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. The Process Details dialog box opens. Select a Tax Registration Number.
3. Select Cash collections register as the Register Type.
4. Enter the Year for which you want to report the cash collections.
5. Select Addition as the Communication Type.
6. Select Report as the Selection Mode. You can also submit the process in Review mode to verify the data that you have entered.

When you click Submit with Report as the Selection Mode, the reported customer accounts and sites are updated with the Submitted status.

Note: If a customer has multiple sites but a single Taxpayer ID or Tax Registration Number, cash payments from all sites are added and reported together. For customers with both Spain and other EU country sites, the reporting process groups the cash receipts separately based on the Taxpayer IDs or Tax Registration Numbers.

Investment Goods Register

The Investment Goods Register, which contains the fixed assets transactions, contains the following transaction types for Invoices:

• Addition
• Modification
• Deletion
• Inquiry
Note: The register reports information about the year-end investment goods. Hence, the investment goods invoices that appear in the register are already reported in the Received Invoices register.

Prerequisites
Complete the following setups before you submit Annual Online VAT Investment Goods Register:

1. Select your asset categories on the Manage Asset Categories page. Select the category and enter one of the predefined values for the Investment Goods Reporting field. The values are 10 Years, 5 Years, and No. If you don’t enter any value, No is applied as the default value.
2. Manage your asset level exceptions in the Update Descriptive Details page. On the page, select the asset you want to modify, and click Update Descriptive Details. You can either enter or change the value in the Investment Goods Register field.

Submit the Annual Online Investment Goods Register Process
Run the Annual Online Investment Goods Register process once all your yearly asset invoices are fully processed, and the corresponding asset additions and cost adjustments are created in your Assets application. To submit the process, complete the following steps:

1. Submit the Annual Online Investment Goods Register from the Setup and Maintenance work area.
2. The Process Details dialog box opens. Select a Tax Registration Number.
3. Select Cash collections register as the Register Type.
4. Enter a From Invoice Date.
5. Enter a To Invoice Date.
6. Click Submit.

An Asset invoice is eligible to be reported only if the invoice meets the following conditions:

- The asset invoice date is within the From Invoice Date and To Invoice Date.
- The asset belongs to one of the two types for Investment Goods Reporting: 10 years, and 5 years.
- The Asset level override value is not No. A null value does not mean No in this context.

If all the conditions are met, the Annual Online Investment Goods Register process selects and lists all the required information in an XML format. You can edit and modify the XML file before submitting to the tax authorities. You can also use an excel format for your output.

How Annual Online VAT Response for Spain is Processed
After the application receives the response messages, they are uploaded for confirmation processing. Each response message is assigned a unique ID.

Upload the Confirmation Response Messages
Complete the following steps to upload the response messages:

1. Sign in to the UCM server.
2. Select New Check-In.
3. The Content Check-In Form is available. Enter the mandatory values.
4. Click Browse to select the XML confirmation message as your primary file.
5. Click Check In to receive a unique Content ID. Use Content ID as a parameter for the respective register when you run the confirmation process.
Submit the Annual Online VAT Response for Spain process

Complete the following steps to submit the process:

1. Search for the **Annual Online VAT Response for Spain** process on the **Setup and Maintenance** work area.
2. The **Process Details** dialog box opens. Review all the parameters, and click **Submit**.
3. After you click **Submit**, the process updates customer accounts and sites that were reported to the tax authorities with the corresponding confirmation information.
4. Ensure that the **Tax Authority** status is now **Approved**. This means that the record is correctly validated by the tax authority.

Retroactive Reporting

Use retroactive reporting to report VAT transactions in any given range for which the company has not already submitted VAT data online.

Retroactive reporting includes mandatory and optional setups.

Mandatory Setup

The following is the setup list required for retroactive reporting:

- **Lookup Type**: ORA_JEES_SII_RETROACTIVE_DATES
- **Lookup Codes**: The default lookup code is ORA_EFFECTIVE_DATES, with the start date as January 1, 2017 with the **Retroactive** option enabled. The application automatically assumes June 30, 2017 as the end date. You can change the dates, or disable the original line and add a new range.

  > **Note**: Enable only one lookup code before you run retroactive reporting.

- **Application and Party Level Lookups**: The application and party level default value are the same for normal and retroactive reporting.
- **Global Descriptive Flexfields**: You don't need additional transaction level global descriptive flexfields for Online VAT Reporting for Spain. Changes in global descriptive flexfields are only for the retroactive data that has been reported through Modelo reporting. The following Modelo contexts are predefined:
  - JE_ES_MODELO347
  - JE_ES_MODELO347PR
  - JE_ES_MODELO349
  - JE_ES_MODELO415_347
  - JE_ES_MODELO415_347PR

Optional Setup

Consider the following before you run retroactive reporting:

- To assign user-defined attributes to any of the invoices in the retroactive date range, such as document type override, query the transactions and update the necessary changes in the **Regional Information** tab with **Online VAT Reporting for Spain**. Don’t make any other SII changes to your transactions.
- Ensure the application and party level defaults are complete.
• If you have excluded supplier or customer accounts or sites from selection and if you have exceptions for these third parties and sites, query the corresponding transactions in both Payables and Receivables and select E in the Regional Information field.

Related Topics
• Online VAT Reporting for Spain

Create Retroactive Reports
This topic includes details about the retroactive reports for Spain.

Overview
Use retroactive reports to generate and report transactions that occurred before:
• The start date of online reporting, which is July 1, 2017.
• The company revenue exceeded six million Euros.

Create Reports
Use the following steps to create retroactive reports for Spain:

1. On the Scheduled Processes work area, run the Online VAT Reporting for Spain process.
2. Select Yes for the Retroactive parameter in the Process Details dialog box. The default value is No.
3. The report generates XML messages for the selected date range. Ensure that the date range you entered is consistent with the enabled lookup code start and end dates for the ORA_JEES_RETROACTIVE_DATES lookup.
4. Enable the Retroactive parameter.
5. If you’re running the report for the first time, select Addition as the Communication Type. For subsequent times, select Modification as the Communication Type.
6. Submit the Online VAT Reporting Confirmation for Spain.
7. You can now submit the retroactive reports to the tax authorities.

Related Topics
• Online VAT Reporting for Spain

FAQs for Spain

How can I exclude transactions from immediate submission?
If you want to postpone submitting a transaction that is in the Ready status, search for the transaction and click Edit. You can then change the Transaction Status to On Hold. Once the transaction is ready for submission, you can click Edit and update the transaction status to Ready.
How can I mark a transaction for reporting directly to the tax authorities?

If you want to mark a transaction, which is in the Read status, for reporting manually through the tax authorities' website, search for the transaction and click Edit. You can then change the Transaction Status to Directly Reported.

Do not change the submission status after you report the transaction. If your reporting was not successful, you must contact the tax authorities for such transactions.

Turkey

Exchange Rate Difference Report for Turkey

This topic includes details about the Process Exchange Rates Difference report.

Overview

This report summarizes the exchange rate differences for invoice, credit memo, and journal. Use this report to:

- View ledger currency including tax components.
- Print the eligible gain/loss lines that are processed by the Process Exchange Rates Difference job for each trading partner and site.

Key Insights

You must run the Process Exchange Rate Difference job before running this report. The report output is a predefined PDF format that displays the following information:

- Eligible gains/losses in terms of the total exchange rate difference amount, recorded for a trading partner enabled to generate the exchange rate difference invoice.
- Total tax amount segregated from the total exchange rate difference amount.
- Line level information for the invoice, credit memo, and journal.

Use the report grouping to view the details of eligible gain/loss incurred and how it is processed at various levels. The trading partner and trading partner site at each level are the final grouping level. The following combinations are used:

- Exchange rate difference type, creation option, status, transaction currency, and receipt currency
- Exchange rate difference type, and creation option
- Exchange rate difference type

When you search for processed records, the report displays additional information about reference numbers of the invoices, credit memos, and journals. This reference number can be used to query exchange rate difference invoices, credit memos, and journals.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![Process Exchange Rate Difference](image)

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected process parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Specify the subledger application for which the report must be run. The available options are Accounts Receivables and Accounts Payables. The default value is Accounts Receivables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Unit</td>
<td>Specify the business unit for which the report must be run. The default value is the business unit to which a user has access. If a user has access to multiple business units, the default is the last used business unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Specify the period for which the report must be run. The list of values includes all the open subledger periods. The default value is the earliest unprocessed open period if the exchange rate difference is enabled. Otherwise, it is the earliest open general ledger period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprocessed Only</td>
<td>Specify if the report must be printed for unprocessed or processed records. If you select Yes, only the lines that were processed in the preview mode of the exchange rate difference job are printed. If you select No, all the invoices, credit memos, and journals are printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Mode</td>
<td>Specify the layout of the report. Valid values are Detail and Summary. If the report is submitted in the detail mode, it displays both header and line level details for each record. If the report is submitted in the summary mode, it displays only the header level details for each record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequently Asked Questions

The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Process Exchange Rate Differences 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?        | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Specialist  
• Tax Accountant  
• Accounts Receivable Manager  
• Accounts Receivable Specialist  
• Accounts Payable Supervisor  
• Accounts Payable Manager  
• Accounts Payable Specialist |
| When do I use this report?  | Use the Process Exchange Rate Differences report to analyze records. These records are of the following types:                       |
|                             | • Unprocessed records: These include the exchange rate difference gain/loss lines after they have been processed. Use these records to envision the exchange rate difference invoices, credit memos, and journals that are going to be created.  
• Processed records: These include the exchange rate difference invoices, credit memos, and journals that have been created. |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                     |

United Kingdom

Reverse Charge Sales Listing Report for UK

This topic includes details about the Reverse Charge Sales Listing Report for UK.

Overview

The Reverse Charge Sales Listing Report for UK lists the sales transactions for UK that are created in Oracle Fusion Receivables. It lists transactions for high value electronic goods that are subjected to the Reverse Tax Charge and reported to HRMC (Her Majesties Revenue and Customs). Reported data is grouped by customers.
The following figure is an example of the report.

![Reverse Charge Sales Report](image)

**Key Insights**

Before you run the report, configure self-assessed tax in Oracle Fusion Tax and ensure that transactions with self-assessed tax are available for reporting.

The report output is available in two formats:

- **XML**: Provides a readable view of the report.
- **CSV**: Creates the electronic output to submit the report to HMRC.

HMRC requires a specific format for the CSV version, no specific format for the XML output.

**Report Parameters**

The following table describes selected report parameters of the report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
<td>Specify the legal entity submitting the declaration to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Registration Number</td>
<td>Specify the tax registration number of the legal entity or legal reporting unit submitting the declaration to the tax authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Type</td>
<td>Indicate the appropriate reporting type that you defined to be used for reporting of reverse charges. Tax reporting type identifies a specific unit of information, such as a date or a text comment, to associate with a specific tax usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Reporting Code</td>
<td>Specify the appropriate tax reporting code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Tax Point Date and To Tax Point Date</td>
<td>Print all the transactions based on the selected tax point date range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequently Asked Questions
The following table lists frequently asked questions about the Reverse Charge Sales Listing Report for UK.

<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?        | • Tax Manager  
• Tax Accountant                                                                                                                   |
| When do I use this report?   | Use this report to provide details of high value sales transactions that are subject to reverse tax charges.                          |
| What type of reports are these? | Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher                                                                                               |
Glossary

**declaration des honoraries (DAS2)**

Declaration of payments to contractors. In France, companies that do business with independent contractors declare to tax authorities all payments to contractors each year for each supplier.