Oracle® Fusion Cloud EPM

Administering Predictive Cash Forecasting for Early Adopters

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Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM Administering Predictive Cash Forecasting for Early Adopters,

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Welcome to Predictive Cash Forecasting

Predictive Cash Forecasting Overview

Predictive Cash Forecasting enables companies to make better use of their cash with data-driven continuous cash forecasting.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Predictive Cash Forecasting is currently available as a controlled release for eligible early adopter customers. Customers must have an EPM Enterprise Subscription and a separate instance to enable the Predictive Cash Forecasting application in Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM. Create a service request or reach out to an Oracle sales representative to get started.
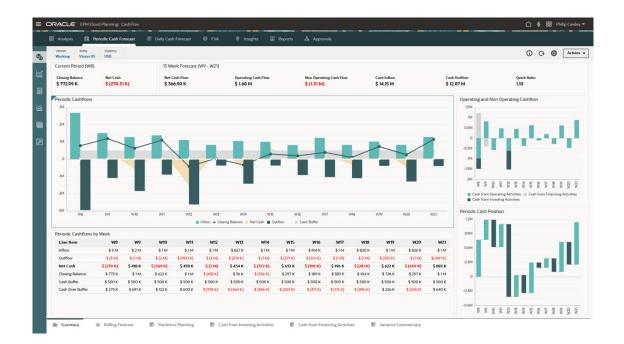
Predictive Cash Forecasting is a Planning application type designed to help treasurers and cash managers perform short-term tactical (rolling ~10 days) or mid-term operational (~3-6 months /~12-26 weeks) cash forecasting. It allows for daily, weekly, or monthly rolling forecasts that can be generated for operational, financial, and investing cash flow line items. It is built using a direct cash flow method and enables decision-making and actions for cash optimization across multiple legal entities within the business. Additionally, it provides an overview of the organization's overall cash position at each level of the legal hierarchy. With Predictive Cash Forecasting, you can:

- Optimize cash by finding problems and opportunities earlier with increased automation and more frequent cash forecast updates.
- Take action faster by aligning stakeholders and unifying scenario planning with corrective actions.
- Enable operational improvements through deeper insights into order-to-cash and procure-to-pay.
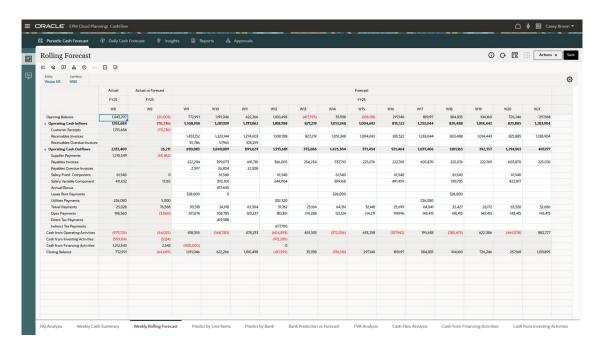
Predictive Cash Forecasting provides pre-built, best practice out-of-box content including a dimensional model, line items, forecast methods, forms, dashboards, rules, and role-based navigation flows.

Cash Managers use the **Summary** dashboard to review continuous rolling cash forecast, operating and non operating cashflow, and daily or periodic cash position by entity, along with KPIs:

Predictive Cash Forecasting allows for daily, weekly, or monthly rolling forecasts. Cash Managers use the **Rolling Forecast** form to review and modify the forecast for cash inflows and cash outflows for their entity. They can review actuals, the rolling forecast, and actuals versus daily/periodic forecast:
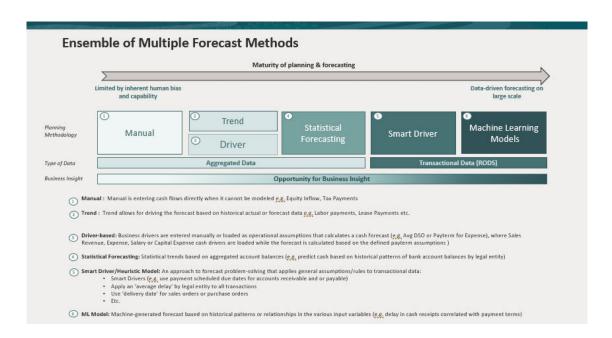
Controllers can see an overview of the organization's overall cash position at each level of the legal hierarchy.

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides line items along with the ability to add any additional line items you require. Cash line items drive the various cash inflows, cash outflows, and the balances for a cash forecast. Line items are organized under the structure of Operating Cash Flows, Investing Cash Flows, and Financing Cash Flows.

Predictive Cash Forecasting supports various forecast methods, which are different approaches to arriving at the cash forecasts. Forecast methods can be defined for each line item and version/entity combination, based on the data source available and the maturity of planning and forecasting. Methods include driver-based, trend-based, Smart Drivers, prediction-based methods including statistical predictions and machine learning predictions, and manual input. You can also define period-based forecast methods where you can use different forecast methods for different time frames.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Machine Learning will be supported in a future update.

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides role-based navigation flows for Cash Managers, Controllers, and Administrators, to guide users through their process.

Predictive Cash Forecasting offers:

- Integrated and automated process—Predictive Cash Forecasting allows for pulling the data from external systems to drive the cash forecast based on outstanding invoices and transactions. For forecasts beyond a certain period or for certain cash line items, data can be pulled in from any source through Data Integration.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Integration with Cloud ERP is available only on a limited basis for early adopter customers, and includes seeded integrations from Cloud ERP Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, and Cash Management. For customers who are not early adopters, until the feature is generally available, you can load your data from any source and can automate the data load using a Data Integration pipeline.

- Real-time and accurate forecasts—Real-time and accurate cash forecasting by applying targeted forecasting models and intelligent predictions. Predictive Cash Forecasting supports multiple cash forecasting process cycles, short-term and medium-term. Both forecasts are rolling forecasts—the periods roll over every day for the daily forecast and roll over by week or month for the periodic forecasts.

- What-if scenarios—What-if planning with the ability to create multiple scenarios that support real-time decision-making.

- Adjustment to forecast—Ability to use direct entry planning for manual adjustments to the forecast based on human judgment.

- Flexible reporting—Multiple views for the data, such as aggregation and grouping, flexible filtering, time periods, view by Region, Legal Entity, Bank, Bank Account, Cash Pools on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis.

Overall, Predictive Cash Forecasting offers a comprehensive solution for cash forecasting that can help businesses make better decisions regarding their cash management strategies. With its advanced features and flexibility, it is a valuable tool for any organization looking to improve its cash forecasting capabilities.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This
This overview video introduces Predictive Cash Forecasting in Oracle Cloud EPM. Predictive Cash Forecasting helps you develop data-driven cash forecasting and forecast more accurately, take faster actions with respect to cash, and enables cash flow improvements. Predictive Cash Forecasting supports daily, weekly, or monthly short and medium term forecasting, as well as supports multiple forecast methods such as driver, trend, and predictive modeling.	▶ [Introduction to Predictive Cash Forecasting](#)
This video provides a product tour of Predictive Cash Forecasting. Predictive Cash Forecasting helps you make better use of your cash with data-driven continuous cash forecasting. Depending on how your application is set up, you can perform cash forecasting at the daily, weekly, or monthly level.	▶ [Predictive Cash Forecasting Product Tour](#)

Predictive Cash Forecasting Considerations

Considerations for Predictive Cash Forecasting:

- Requires an EPM Enterprise subscription to enable Predictive Cash Forecasting.

- Requires a separate instance to enable the Predictive Cash Forecasting application in Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM.

- This release provides integration between the existing Predictive Cash Forecasting capabilities and Fusion Cloud ERP (Accounts Receivable, Payables, and Cash Management).

- Operational readiness of ERP business processes having data impacting cash flows, to be available in its most current and complete state for cash forecasting is important.

- Availability of minimum 18 months of historical Receivables transactions with complete record of the related transactional activities is recommended to maximize machine learning model training.

- During application enablement, for the **Data Sources** option, note the following when making your selection: Integration with Fusion ERP is available only on a limited basis for early adopter customers. If you are an early adopter, you must select this option. If you are not an early adopter, select this option if you want to use it in the future when the feature is generally available for all customers. Enabling this option creates required dimensions, which can't be created later with incremental enablement.

- Currently available in English only. Other languages are coming soon.

- Application is multi-currency only.

- Application is Hybrid Oracle Essbase enabled.

- Application is **Redwood Experience** only.
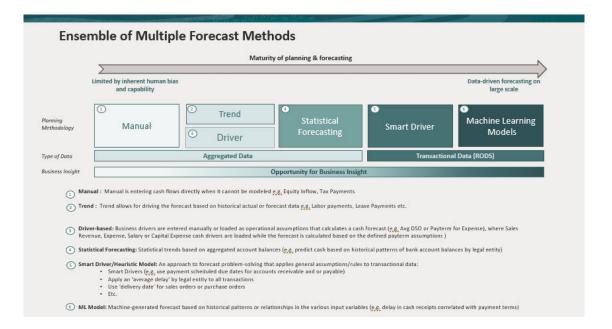
About Forecast Methods

Forecast methods are different approaches to arriving at cash forecasts.

Predictive Cash Forecasting supports various forecast methods for each cash line item, providing you with the flexibility to choose the appropriate method.

You can define the default forecast methods to use for each line item and entity combination based on the data source available, the maturity of planning and forecasting, and the time horizons for the forecast. You can also define period-based forecast methods where you can use different forecast methods for different time frames.

Administrators typically define the forecast methods to use, although cash managers can make changes for their entity any time if needed. For information about how to set the default forecast method for line items, see Setting Assumptions for Forecast Methods.

Predictive Cash Forecasting supports the following forecast methods, which administrators can enable for the application:

- Cash drivers—A calculated method where different drivers are used to drive cash forecast for specific line items. Predictive Cash Forecasting provides 11 different driver-based methods that can be used for different cash inflows and outflows. Business drivers are entered manually or loaded as operational assumptions that calculate a cash forecast (for example, Avg DSO or Payterm for Expense), where Sales Revenue, Expense, Salary or Capital Expense cash drivers are loaded and then the forecast is calculated based on the defined pay term assumptions. For more information about cash drivers, see About Driver-Based Forecasting Methods.

- Smart Drivers—For data you expect to come from ERP. Useful in a daily model. In a periodic model, you might use Smart Drivers for early periods, and other methods for later input.
  Smart Drivers is an approach to forecast problem-solving that applies general assumptions or rules to transactional data. For example:

  – Smart Drivers to use payment scheduled due dates for accounts receivable and or payable.

  – Apply an average delay by legal entity to all transactions.

  – Use delivery date for sales orders or purchase orders.

  Fusion ERP Cloud integration will be available in a future release. Predictive Cash Forecasting will include seeded integrations from Fusion ERP Accounts Receivable, Payable and Cash Management. In the interim, you can load subledger summarized data from other data sources, such as Oracle EBS, Peoplesoft, or SAP.

- Statistical Prediction—You can use Predictive Planning to forecast cash based on the historical data for the line item using time-series forecasting techniques. Predictive Planning selects the best prediction method to use, selecting the method that gives the most accurate results based on the data available. For example, use statistical trends based on aggregated account balances to predict cash based on historical patterns of bank account balances by legal entity. For more information about the statistical

forecasting methods, see Predictive Planning Forecasting and Statistical Descriptions in *Working with Planning*.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> For Interactive Predictive Planning, Receivable Invoices, Overdue Invoices, Payable Invoices, Payable Overdue Invoices will not provide any results as there is no historical data in these lines. However you can use AutoPredict, because it allows you to reference a different line item for predicting.

- Machine Learning— Machine Learning Models are integrated in Predictive Cash Forecasting to accurately predict the cash inflows from Accounts Receivable data. Machine learning as a prediction model is best suited to customers who have a due date-based payment approach. For example, create a machine-generated forecast based on historical patterns or relationships in the various input variables such as a delay in cash receipts correlated with payment terms.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Machine Learning will be supported in a future update.

- Manual Input—The most basic method, for line items where it is difficult to apply specific logic; instead you can manually enter the cash forecast numbers. For example, Equity Inflow or Tax Payments.

- Trend—You can use trend-based methods for any line items where the cash forecast can be calculated based on historical trends. Trend-based methods can be used only for Periodic forecasts. For example, Labor Payments or Lease Payments. For more information, see About Trend-Based Forecasting Methods.

Additionally, with Predictive Cash Forecasting, you can blend forecast methods by using different forecast methods for different line items, different forecast methods for different period ranges, or different forecast methods for different entities. You can also perform what-if planning using different forecast methods, and then select the best forecast method to use for a particular line item, entity, or period range.

Forecast Method
Blend Forecast Methods

Vision NA	Week 1-3	Week 4-7	Week 8-13
Customer Receipts	Smart Drivers	Predictive Planning	
Project Receipts		Driver based	
Equity Inflows		Manual	
Salary Payments	Driver based	Predictive Planning	
Supplier Payments	Smart Drivers	Predictive Planning	Trend
Rent Payments		Trend	
Tax Payments	Driver based	Manual	

Blend Forecast Methods:

✓ Different Forecast Methods for different Line Items

✓ Blend Forecast Methods by Line Items and Period Ranges

✓ What-ifs to pick the forecast method that gives best accuracy over the periods

✓ Forecast Methods can vary for different entities

Video

Your Goal	Watch This Video
This video highlights the Forecast Methods available in Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Overview: Forecast Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting

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Setting Up Your Application

Perform the following tasks to set up Predictive Cash Forecasting.

1. Set up the application. See [Implementation Checklist for Administrators](#).

2. Extend the application as needed with additional features available on the Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management platform. See [Extending Your Implementation](#).

3. Perform ongoing administrative tasks as needed. See [Performing Ongoing Administration Tasks](#).

Implementation Checklist for Administrators

Follow this checklist to set up Predictive Cash Forecasting.

Prerequisites:

- Prepare metadata load files.

- Prepare data load files. For information about sample data load files, see [Using the Sample Data Import Templates](#).

1. Perform prerequisite setup steps to establish connectivity and integration between EPM and ERP, and manage security in both the applications. See [Implementation Checklist for Oracle Fusion Cloud ERP Administrators](#).

2. Create the Predictive Cash Forecasting application. See [Creating a Predictive Cash Forecasting Application](#).

3. Enable Predictive Cash Forecasting features. See [Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting](#).

4. Configure Predictive Cash Forecasting. See [Configuring Predictive Cash Forecasting](#).

5. Import metadata: From the Home page, click **Application**, then click **Overview**, and then click **Dimensions**. Click **Import**, and then click **Create**. For each dimension, load metadata. You can import from a file. Refresh the database. For details about each of the dimensions, see [Cubes, Dimensions, Rules, and Other Artifacts](#).

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> - You can check the status of the **Import Metadata** job and the **Refresh Database** job in **Jobs**.
>
> - You can leverage EPM Automate to automate the file upload into the Inbox and Outbox folders.
>
> - Oracle recommends that you schedule a job for metadata import.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> You can add new line items for driver categories. In the Dimension Editor, add the line item in the **OCF_TotalCash** hierarchy, in the appropriate category. Additionally, add it as a shared member to the **OCF_DriverGroups** hierarchy, in the appropriate category.

6. Most of the data comes from seamless out-of-box integration with Fusion ERP. For non-ERP data sources, import data.

   Oracle recommends that you use Data Integration to manage the data import process, including scheduling jobs. For more information, see Administering Data Integration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud.
   Oracle recommends that you schedule a job for data import.

   Predictive Cash Forecasting provides sample data load templates as guidance for you to understand the various intersections at which the application expects data. For more information about the sample data load templates, see Using the Sample Data Import Templates.

   Typical data to load includes daily actuals, and driver data, such as expense payments, fixed assets, project payments, project receipts, revenue receipts, and so on.

   > ⓘ **Note**
   >
   > The data load for non-Fusion ERP data sources needs to be aggregated at daily or weekly or monthly level to align with the Cash Forecasting time granularity you set up in the application when you enabled features.

7. After data is loaded, run rules for non-ERP data sources:

   From the Home page, click **Rules**, and then select the rules to run:

   • **Daily Process Actuals** / **Periodic Process Actuals**.

   • **Daily Process Forecast** / **Periodic Process Forecast**

   • **Daily Rollup** / **Periodic Rollup**

   Select **OEP_DCSH** or **OEP_PCSH** cube and run these business rules for daily and periodic cash forecasting models.

   For information about the rules, see Rules.

8. Set up currencies for the application and run the required rules. For more information, see Setting Up Currencies.

9. Configure custom dimensions in Data Integration. See Configuring Custom Dimensions in Data Integration.

10. Run the provided pipeline for ERP metadata load and data extract run. Metadata from Fusion ERP data sources is seamlessly integrated to Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, with the exception of input currencies.

    For information about currency, see Setting Up Currencies.

    For information about the provided pipelines, see Running the Pipeline for ERP Metadata Load and Data Extraction.

11. Set user variables. See Setting User Variables.

12. Set the display settings to have number formatting required for your organization. If Administrators have already set up display settings, users can select **Use Administrator Settings**. This setting enables users to see the numbers properly formatted in forms and dashboards. From the Home page, click **Tools**, then click **User Preferences**, and then click **Display**. For example:

    • **Thousands Separator**—**Comma**

    • **Decimal Separator**—**Dot**

    • **Negative Sign**—**Parenthesis**

    • **Negative Color**—**Red**

13. Set up any additional Cash line items that are not integrated with ERP Fusion.
    From the Home page, click **Application**, then **Overview**, then **Dimensions**, and then select the **Line Item** dimension. Add new line items as needed, and then refresh the database. From the **Actions** menu, select **Refresh Database**. When the database refresh is complete, add the newly added line item members as shared members under the associated Driver group.

14. Set assumptions for forecast methods and the cash buffer:

    • Set forecast methods for each line item and entity combination. Select the forecast methods to drive the calculations for your cash forecasts. This is typically a one-time setup task, although you can make changes any time if needed. See Setting Assumptions for Forecast Methods.

    • Load or enter the **Cash Buffer** for each entity. See Setting Assumptions for the Cash Buffer.

15. In **Access Control**, create user groups for Cash Manager and Controller roles and assign them roles as needed. Typically, Cash Managers and Controllers would be **Power Users** or **Planners**.

16. Review the provided navigation flows, and modify the navigation flows as needed for your organization. Assign the navigation flows to the associated user groups you created, and then make the navigation flows active.
    To assign the security, make a copy of the navigation flows and assign security users and groups.

    > ⓘ **Note**
    >
    > If you plan to modify the navigation flows, Oracle recommends that you make a copy of the predefined navigation flows and work in the copy, not the original. When you update, Oracle applies the update to the original navigation flows and leaves your modified navigation flows unchanged.

17. For non-ERP data sources:

    Prepare any data integrations that you created for loading data for incremental data loads by a associating business rule with the data integration. The rule significantly improves performance by calculating data for loaded combinations.

    a. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Data Exchange**.

    b. On the **Data Integrations** tab, from the **Actions** ••• menu next to the integration, select **Options**, and then click the **Business Rules** tab.

    c. Expand the **Embedded** section, click ➕, and add these rules as appropriate for your integration:

- • **OCF_Daily Incremental Process Data For Drivers**

- • **OCF_Periodic Incremental Process Data For Drivers**

d. Click **Save**.

For more information about registering business rules in data integrations, see Registering a Business Rule in Embedded Mode in *Administering Data Integration*.

18. Run data maps to push data to the reporting cube.
After the daily and periodic cash forecasting process is completed, push the daily and periodic data to the ASO reporting cube to generate dashboards and reports. From the Home page, click **Application**, then click **Data Exchange**, and then click **Data Maps**. Run the provided data maps (seeded based on how you enabled the application) to push the entire forecast data into ASO reporting cube:

- • **Daily Cash to Reporting**

- • **Periodic Weekly Cash to Reporting**

- • **Periodic Monthly Cash to Reporting**

Oracle recommends that you configure a pipeline job in Data Integration to automate this process.

19. Load opening balances. This step should be done only once, on the first day of implementation. For more information, see Loading the Historical Opening Bank Balance.

20. Make the application available to planners. From the **Home** page, click **Application**, then click **Settings**. In **System Settings**, change **Enable Use of the Application for** to **All Users**.

21. Communicate the URL to your organization.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn how to create Predictive Cash Forecasting applications and enable features. This video is part of a series on how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Creating Predictive Cash Forecasting Applications
Learn how to set up the forecast range and time horizon. This video is part of a series to show you how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Setting up Forecast Range and Time Horizon for Predictive Cash Forecasting
Learn how to load metadata and add line items. This video is part of a series to show you how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Loading Metadata and Adding Line Items for Predictive Cash Forecasting
Learn how to set up Navigation Flows, assign Roles to those navigation flows, and set User Preferences. This video is part of a series to show you how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Setting up Navigation Flows, Roles, and User Preferences in Predictive Cash Forecasting
This tutorial demonstrates the Import Data process in Predictive Cash Forecasting using the data load template stored locally or on the server. You learn how to access the Data Import Templates then load the data files into your Predictive Cash Forecasting application. You also run the Rules for Cash Forecasting Models and finally run Data Maps to push data to a Reporting Cube.	Loading Data Files in Predictive Cash Forecasting

Tutorials

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial you create a Predictive Cash Forecasting Application. Then you review the application and set up the forecast range & time horizon.	Creating Predictive Cash Forecasting Applications
In this tutorial you learn how to import and load metadata and data in Predictive Cash Forecasting. First, you load the Metadata into Predictive Cash Forecasting and perform line items setup. Then with the Import/Export utility, you import the historical actual data as well as the forecast data from the sample data load template files. Once the data is imported into the cash forecasting application, you run the associated business rules in sequence. Finally, you push the daily and periodic data into the reporting cube to generate dashboards and reports.	Loading Metadata and Data in Predictive Cash Forecasting
In this tutorial you learn how to configure Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting. You are introduced to all 11 Driver Methods.	Setting up Forecast Methods and Configuring Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting
In this tutorial you learn how to set up User Preferences and enable Forms 2.0. Then you verify Dashboards and the Rolling Forecast Grid by using the Cash Manager Navigation Flow.	Setting up User Preferences and Verifying as End User in Predictive Cash Forecasting
In this tutorial you learn how to set up Users, Groups, Roles, and Security in Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Setting up Users, User Groups, Roles and Security in Predictive Cash Forecasting

Creating a Predictive Cash Forecasting Application

To get started, create a Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

To create a Predictive Cash Forecasting application:

1. On the EPM Enterprise Cloud Service landing page, click **SELECT** under **Planning** to view available options for creating a Planning application. Under **Create a new application**, click **START**.

2. Enter an application name and description, and for **Application Type**, select **Cash Forecasting**, and then click **Next**.

3. Specify application details, and then click **Next**:

   • **Start and End year**—Years to include in the application.

   • **First Month of Fiscal Year**—Month in which your fiscal year begins.

   • **Main Currency**—For a multicurrency application, this is the default reporting currency and the currency against which exchange rates are loaded.
     Note that Predictive Cash Forecasting applications are always multi currency.

     For more information about using multiple currencies, see Setting Up Currencies.

4. Review the application details, and then click **Create**.

Videos

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial, you learn how to create Predictive Cash Forecasting applications and enable features. This video is part of a series on how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	Creating Predictive Cash Forecasting Applications

Tutorials

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial you create a Predictive Cash Forecasting application. Then you review the application and set up the forecast range & time horizon.	Creating Predictive Cash Forecasting Applications

3

Implementation Checklist for Oracle Fusion Cloud ERP Administrators

If you're integrating with Cloud ERP, follow this checklist of Cloud ERP tasks to set up Predictive Cash Forecasting.

Prerequisite Tasks:

1. [Define Single Sign-On](#)
2. [Manage Cloud EPM Connections in Cloud ERP](#)
3. [Opt In To Predictive Cash Forecasting](#)
4. [Configure a User to Access Predictive Cash Forecasting Extraction Jobs](#)

Application Tasks:

1. [Manage Accounting Calendars](#)
2. [Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options](#)

Security Tasks:

1. [Manage Job Roles](#)
2. [Manage Data Access for Users](#)
3. [Manage Bank Accounts](#)

Define Single Sign-On

Set up access to both Cloud ERP and Cloud EPM applications using one set of credentials by defining the single sign-on.

This allows the user to seamlessly access both applications with a single login. Oracle Identity Cloud Service admin access (for EPM) and Oracle Access Manager admin console access (for ERP) is a prerequisite for this setup. The User ID should be present in both Oracle Identity Cloud Service and Oracle Access Manager.

Related Topics

• [Managing Single Sign-On](#)

• [Configuring Single Sign-On](#)

Manage Cloud EPM Connections in Cloud ERP

Manage Cloud EPM connections in Cloud ERP using the Manage Enterprise Applications option in the topolgy definition.

The URL of the Cloud EPM application should be entered as the Default URL.

To manage Cloud EPM connections in Cloud ERP, follow these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, click the **Tasks** panel tab > **Manage Setup Content** > **Manage Enterprise Applications** under the column Topology Definition:

   - Offering: Financials

   - Functional Area: All

   - Task: Manage Enterprise Applications

   You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Manage Setup Content** > **Manage Enterprise Applications**.

3. To add an enterprise application, on the Manage Enterprise Applications page, in the **Search Results** section click the **Create (+)** icon to open the Create Enterprise Application page.

4. On the Create Enterprise Application page, enter the required fields.

5. In the Default URL field, enter the URL of the Cloud EPM application.

6. Click **Save and Close**.

Opt In To Predictive Cash Forecasting

Predictive Cash Forecasting is currently available for early adopters and can be enabled using a promotion code. Contact your Oracle representative for the promotion code for enablement.

To enter the promotion code, follow these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. Navigate to **My Enterprise** > **Enterprise**.

3. On the Enterprise Information page, click the **Manage Promotion Codes** link.

4. On the Manage Promotion Codes page, click **Enter Promotion Code**.

5. On the Enter Promotion Code dialog box, enter the code you received and click **Save and Close**.

6. Click **Done**.

Once the promotion code is added, enable the Predictive Cash Forecasting feature using the Change Feature Opt In option for Financials offering in Cloud ERP Setup and Maintenance.

To enable the Predictive Cash Forecasting feature, follow these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Change Feature Opt In** link in the Financials offering.
   You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Financials** > **Change Feature Opt In**.

3. On the Opt In: Financials page, select the checkbox in the **Enable** column to opt in to Predictive Cash Forecasting.

4. Click **Done**.

Related Topics

- [Configure Offerings](#)

Configure a User to Access Predictive Cash Forecasting Extraction Jobs

Configure the data management and data integration user to access the Predictive Cash Forecasting extraction jobs.

To configure the user to access the Predictive Cash Forecasting extraction jobs complete these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. Create a custom job role.

   a. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Manage Job Roles** task:

      • Offering: Financials

      • Functional Area: Users and Security

      • Task: Manage Job Roles

      You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Manage Job Roles**.

   b. Click the **Create Role** button.

   c. On the Create Role: Basic Information page, enter the required basic information (Role Name, Role Code, and Role Category) and click **Next**.

   d. On the Create Role: Function Security Policies page, click **Add Function Security Policy** to add the following privileges to the role:

      • CE_SUBMIT_PREDICTIVE_CASH_FORECASTING_DATA_EXTRACT_PRIV to get access to the job PCFExtractAndAggregate.

      • FND_MANAGE_SCHEDULED_PROCESSES_PRIV to get access to the scheduled process UI.

   e. On the **Add Function Security Policy** dialog box, search for each of the privileges and click the **Add Privilege to Role** button.

   f. Close the dialog box and click the **Role Hierarchy** numbered step.

   g. On the Create Role: Role Hierarchy page, click **Add Role** to add the ORA_FUN_FSCM_LOAD_INTERFACE_ADMIN_DUTY duty to it. This duty gives access to Cloud ERP integration services.

   h. On the **Add Role Membership** dialog box, search for the duty role and click the **Add Role Membership** button and then close the dialog box.

3. Create a new user and add the role created above.

   a. To create a new user, use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Financials** > **Users and Security** > **Manage Users**.

   b. On the Create User page, click **Create (+)**.

   c. Enter the required information and click **Save and Close**.

4. Run the **Retrieve Latest LDAP Changes** job to sync changes with LDAP.

   a. To run the job, use this navigation: **Navigator** > **Tools** > **Schedule Processes**.

   b. Click the **Schedule New Process** button.

    c. Select **Retrieve Latest LDAP Changes** from the drop-down list or click **Search** to locate the job.

    d. Click **OK**.

The user/role is configured with the required privileges.

Manage Accounting Calendars

Use the Cloud ERP Manage Accounting Calendars task in the Financial Reporting Structures functional area to set up the periodic accounting calendar to be used for cash forecasting purposes.

The calendar frequency should align with the periodic time granularity (either Monthly or Weekly) that will be set up in the Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting setup task. To set up the periodic calendar for cash forecasting, complete these steps:

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Use this setup to define the Weekly calendar for Predictive Cash Forecasting. The calendar definition is not required for the Monthly frequency.

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Manage Accounting Calendars** task:

   - Offering: Financials

   - Functional Area: Financial Reporting Structures

   - Task: Manage Accounting Calendars
     You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Manage Accounting Calendars**.

3. To add an accounting calendar, on the Manage Accounting Calendars page, in the Search Results section, click the **Create (+)** icon to open the Create Accounting Calendar: Calendar Options page.

4. On the Create Accounting Calendar: Calendar Options page, complete the required fields and click **Next**.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> It is recommended that the period definition start from the past years to match the extraction duration in Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options.

The application automatically creates the periods as per the defined frequency. It also creates an adjusting period.

5. On the Create Accounting Calendar: Period Details page, review the period start and end date, make any necessary revisions, and click **Save**.

6. Use the **Add Year** option to generate periods for subsequent years.

7. Click **Save and Close**.

Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options

Once the Predictive Cash Forecasting feature is enabled, you will have access to the data extraction options. Configure the options that will influence the data that will be extracted from Cloud ERP for cash forecasting purposes.

To configure data extraction options, complete these steps:

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Oracle AI Integration is currently not supported. Do not enable the integration between Oracle AI and Cloud ERP.

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options** task:

   • Offering: Financials

   • Functional Area: Predictive Cash Forecasting

   • Task: Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options
     You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Review Predictive Cash Forecasting Data Extraction Options**.

3. Specify the following and click **Save and Close**:
   Extraction Duration: Controls the backdated transactions that get extracted for actuals that Cloud EPM requires. Actuals is payments in Payables, cash receipts in Receivables, and cash transactions.

   Historic transactions within the selected period will be considered for extraction. This is defaulted to be the last 3 months. For future dated transactions, the period is predetermined to be up to 6 months from the date of extract.

   • Last 3 months (default)

   • Last 6 months

   • Last 1 year

   • Last 2 years

   • Last 3 years

   Closing Balance Code: Determines the bank balance type to be considered for cash forecasting. The bank balances in Cash Management come from the bank statements which are provided by banks. Banks provide two kinds of bank balances; available balance or booked/ledger balance. Depending on the business, you would choose which kind of bank balance to use.

   • Closing available (default)

   • Closing booked

   Weekly Calendar: Select the weekly calendar defined in the Manage Accounting Calendars section to be used for periodic cash forecasting. There is no Weekly Calendar default. It is not recommended to change the calendar after use of the application.

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> If the start and end dates of the weekly calendar is a mid-week date, the operational data for the cash flow sources from Cloud ERP to Cloud EPM will be extracted as per the extraction duration to be made available to the cash forecast as below:
>
> - Forecast with time granularity as Daily only: The extracts for the cash forecast will be available from the actual start date until the actual end date setup in the calendar.
>
> - Forecast with time granularity as Weekly only: The start date of the extract will be rounded off to the start date of the immediate next week and the end date of the extract will be rounded off to the start date of the same week. The extracts for the cash forecast for weekly periodicity will be available based on the weekly period rather than the actual dates. For example, if the start date of extract is 14th Nov 2024, it will be rounded off to 18th Nov 2024; the start date of the immediate next week.
>
> - Forecast with time granularity as Daily and Weekly: The start date of the extract in the calendar setup will be rounded off to the start date of the immediate next week and the end date of the extract will be rounded off to the start date of the same week. The extracts for the cash forecast for daily and weekly periodicity will be available based on the weekly period rather than the actual dates. For example, if the start date of extract is 14th Nov 2024, it will be rounded off to 18th Nov 2024 for both daily and weekly extracts.

Manage Job Roles

Use the Cloud ERP Manage Job Roles task in the Users and Security functional area to create user-defined roles in addition to the predefined roles with the required roles and privileges for assignment to users.

To create user-defined roles, complete these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Manage Job Roles** task:

   - Offering: Financials

   - Functional Area: Users and Security

   - Task: Manage Job Roles
     You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Manage Job Roles**.

3. On the Roles page, click **Create Role**.

4. On the Create Role: Basic Information page, complete the required fields and click **Next**.

5. Add function security policies and click **Next**.

6. Add data security policies and click **Next**.

7. Add the role hierarchy and click **Next**.

8. Add users and click **Next**.

9. Click **Save and Close**.

10. Click **OK**.

Related Topics

- [Create Roles in the Security Console](#)

Manage Data Access for Users

Use the Cloud ERP Manage Data Access for Users task in the Users and Security functional area to assign users access to appropriate data based on their job roles.

To assign users access to appropriate data based on their job roles, complete these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Manage Data Access for Users** task:

   - Offering: Financials

   - Functional Area: Users and Security

   - Task: Manage Data Access for Users
     You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Manage Data Access for Users**.

3. On the Manage Data Access for Users page, select **Users without Data Access** to view users who do not have data access. Alternatively, select **Users with Data Access** to assign additional data access to users.

4. To add data access for a user, in the Search Results section, either click the **Create (+)** icon to open the Create Data Access for Users dialog box or the **Authorize Data Access** button. For example: Provide data access to cash and treasury users for the legal entity and business unit.

5. On the Create Data Access for Users dialog box, complete the required fields.

6. Click **Save and Close**.

7. Click **Done**.

Related Topics

- [Assign Data Access to Users](#)

Manage Bank Accounts

Use the Cloud ERP Manage Bank Accounts task in the Cash Management functional area to define all bank accounts for non-partner banks for the entities required for cash forecasting.

You can also grant access to multiple business units, functions, and users to your bank account. To define all bank accounts for non-partner banks for the entities required for cash forecasting, complete these steps:

1. Log in to Functional Setup Manager (FSM).

2. In the Setup and Maintenance work area, go to the **Manage Bank Accounts** task:

   - Offering: Financials

   - Functional Area: Cash Management

   - Task: Manage Bank Accounts
     You can also use this navigation: **Navigator** > **My Enterprise** > **Setup and Maintenance** > **Tasks** panel tab > **Search** > **Manage Bank Accounts**.

3. On the Manage Bank Accounts page, in the Search Results section, click the **Create (+)** icon to open the Create Bank Account page.

4. On the Create Bank Account page, complete the required fields and grant access to multiple business units, functions, and users to your bank account as needed on the General, Controls, Security, and Business Unit Access tabs.

5. Click **Save and Close**.

6. Click **Done**.

Related Topics

• [Considerations When You Create Accounts](#)

4

Enabling and Configuring Predictive Cash Forecasting

Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting

After creating a Predictive Cash Forecasting application, enable features.

Before users can start performing cash forecasting, you must enable Predictive Cash Forecasting features. Based on your selections, dimensions, drivers, forms, and accounts are created.

To enable Predictive Cash Forecasting features:

1. At the end of the **Application Creation** wizard, click **Configure**. Or, from the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Use the **Admin** navigation flow to enable and configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.

2. Click **Enable Features**.

3. Select the features you want to enable, and then click **Enable**.

Table 4-1   Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting Features

Enable	Description
Time Granularity	Select the time granularity for your cash forecasting process. You can select **Daily**, **Periodic**, or both.
	If you select **Periodic**, you can select **Monthly** or **Weekly**. If you select **Weekly**, you can select **53 Weeks** for 53-week planning. If you select **Daily**, there will be a two-year rolling forecast.
	Select whether to include **Quarters** and **Months** in the hierarchy.
	You can also enable 53-week planning.
	Forms always show level 0 members for rolling forecasts. But for reporting, you show can show quarters or months if you select that.
	Oracle recommends that you enable both daily and periodic cash forecast.

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting Features

Enable	Description
Driver Based Forecasting	Select the driver-based forecasting methods to use to forecast cash inflows and outflows. This enables you to forecast cash using different calculation methods for different cash line items. Based on the methods you select, Predictive Cash Forecasting creates sample line items (accounts) for you to use. You can add your own additional line items in each category. Forms and calculations are added based on methods you select. For information about the methods, see About Driver-Based Forecasting Methods.
Trend Based Forecasting	Select **Trend Based Forecasting** if you want to plan any of your periodic cash using different trend-based methods. You can use trend-based methods for any line items where the cash forecast can be calculated based on historical trends. Trend-based methods can be used only for Periodic forecasts. For information about the methods, see About Trend-Based Forecasting Methods.
Predictive Forecasting	Select the predictive methods to use for cash forecasting: • **Statistical Time Series**—Use Auto Predict and Predictive Planning to predict future performance based on historical data. • **Machine Learning Summary**—Use Machine Learning to predict the cash forecast using provided ML models. ⓘ **Note** Although Machine Learning is not yet available, select this option if you want to use it in the future when the feature is available.

Table 4-1   (Cont.) Enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting Features

Enable	Description
Data Sources	Enable integration with Fusion ERP, and select the ERP integrations to use. If you want to enable this feature, it **must** be selected the first time you enable features. Enabling this option creates required dimensions, which can't be created later with incremental enablement. When selected, appropriate line items are created to support the integration. It also creates the **Party** and **Business Unit** dimensions, which are mandatory with Fusion ERP integration. Each option corresponds to a module in Oracle Fusion Cloud: **Accounts Receivable** maps to Fusion Cloud Accounts Receivable. **Accounts Payable** maps to Fusion Cloud Accounts Payable. **Bank Transactions** maps to Fusion Cloud Cash Management. ⓘ **Note** Integration with Fusion ERP Cloud is available only on a limited basis for early adopter customers, and includes seeded integrations from Fusion ERP Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, and Cash Management. Although integration with Fusion ERP is not yet generally available, select this option if you want to use it in the future when the feature is generally available.
Other Features	Default features included for application; they are always enabled automatically.
Map/Rename Dimensions	Map existing dimensions to Predictive Cash Forecasting dimensions, rename dimensions, and enable custom dimensions (Business Unit, Party, Category, and one additional custom dimension). The Business Unit and Party dimensions are mandatory if you select **Data Sources**. You can also associate custom dimensions with features. You must perform this configuration task the first time you enable features, although you can incrementally associate the **Category** or **Custom** dimensions with additional features at any time. See Map/Rename Dimensions.

When you click **Enable**, the Predictive Cash Forecasting artifacts are populated, including dimensions, forms, line items, rules, navigation flows, and so on, based on the features

you selected. For details about some of the artifacts, see <u>Cubes, Dimensions, Rules, and Other Artifacts</u>.

4. Sign out and sign in back to start using Predictive Cash Forecasting.

Map/Rename Dimensions

Map or rename existing dimensions, enable custom dimensions, and associate custom dimensions with driver methods. You must perform this configuration task the first time you enable features.

In **Map/Rename Dimensions**:

- To enable custom dimensions, click the **Enable** box next to the dimension. When you first enable features for Predictive Cash Forecasting, you must enable any custom dimensions you will use—**Category**, **Party**, **Business Unit**, and one additional custom dimension.

- To rename a dimension, click **Rename Target Dimension** next to a dimension, and enter a new name.

  Do not rename the **Bank**, **Business Unit**, and **Party** dimensions.

- To associate dimensions with driver methods, click **Rename Target Dimension** next to a dimension, and then select the driver methods the dimension applies to from the **Valid for** list. (Driver methods are not available if you didn't enable the associated driver method.)

  Custom dimensions are added to the Page in forms for features to which the custom dimension applies. For example, if a custom dimension is applicable to Expense Payments only, it appears on the Page for Expense Payments forms. In forms for other features, such as Revenue Payments, **NoMember** for the dimension is on the POV.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> You can't change the association once selected, so select this option only if you are sure, because selecting this option seeds the dimensions in the driver- or trend-based forms.

You can incrementally associate custom dimensions with additional features after you first enable Predictive Cash Forecasting.

Cubes, Dimensions, Rules, and Other Artifacts

Review the Predictive Cash Forecasting artifacts.

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides predefined artifacts including:

- <u>Cubes</u>
- <u>Dimensions</u>
- <u>Rules</u>
- <u>Navigation Flows</u>

Cubes

A Predictive Cash Forecasting application includes these cubes:

- **OEP_PCSH**—Periodic (Hybrid BSO)

- **OEP_DCSH**—Daily (Hybrid BSO)
- **OCFREP**—Reporting (ASO)
- **OEP_RCSH**—Reporting (ASO)

Dimensions

Table 4-2   Predictive Cash Forecasting Dimensions

Dimension	Dimension Details	Comments
Currency	Mandatory, Standard	You can perform multi-currency forecasting, with multiple currencies imported from Fusion ERP or other sources. Adjustments can be done at each input currency and translated into reporting currency.
Entity	Mandatory, Standard	This is the legal entity structure that can be pulled from Fusion ERP or other sources. The Entity can then be categorized under hierarchies for rolling up cash forecast and actual numbers by entity, regions, and overall global views.
Forecast Method	Mandatory, Provided	Forecast methods are provided in the application as a way to arrive at your forecast. Includes different forecast methods such as Smart Driver (forecasting based on ERP data), Driver, Trend, Predictive (statistical predictions from Auto Predict and ML-based predictions). Also used for pay terms and other assumptions. For each line item, you define which forecast method to use.
Line Item	Mandatory, Standard	This dimension represents each of the cash flow elements, such as cash balance, inflows, and outflows; the equivalent of the **Accounts** dimension.
Period	Mandatory, Standard	You can enable cash forecasts to be Daily rolling and Periodic rolling forecasts. Periodic forecasts can be either weekly or monthly. You can choose to include Quarters and Months in the hierarchy.
Scenario	Mandatory, Standard	This dimension allows for delineating actual, daily, and periodic forecasts.
Version	Mandatory, Standard	This dimension allows for multiple versions of the forecast. It supports a working version and what-if versions, to compare between working and what-if versions. You can create additional versions.
Years	Mandatory, Standard	Cash forecasting can be done for multiple years. This dimension allows for creating multiple years, both historical and future periods that can help you analyze cash reporting year over year. Years can be calendar years or fiscal years.
Bank	Mandatory, Provided	Bank balances are a critical part of the cash forecasts. Use this dimension to analyze cash by different banks and bank accounts. Typically used for historical data and cash position for reporting by bank. Forecasting is not available by bank; forecasting is done by **Any Bank** or **No Bank**. Bank and Bank accounts can be imported from Fusion ERP or other sources.
Business Unit	Optional, Provided	**Business Unit** is a mandatory dimension if Fusion ERP integration is enabled. This dimension allows for cash reporting based on business unit across the enterprise. Business Unit can be imported from Fusion ERP or other sources.

Table 4-2   (Cont.) Predictive Cash Forecasting Dimensions

Dimension	Dimension Details	Comments
Category	Mandatory, Provided	The **Category** dimension is a generic placeholder custom dimension that you can use for various purposes such as Projects, Stores, Assets, or Tax Payments, for example. Hierarchies are populated based on driver-based methods that need this dimension. For example, for project-related payments, you can use this dimension for your projects. The category applicable for each cash line item can be different. For example Project Payments have different Projects in the Category dimension and Supplier Payments have supplier types in the Category dimension.
Custom 1	Optional, User defined	Predictive Cash Forecasting provides one additional custom dimension for any use, such as cost center, market segment, stores, or any other important business dimension that is relevant for the purpose of cash reporting. This placeholder custom dimension is provided to support modeling using this dimension.
Party	Optional, Provided	**Party** is a mandatory dimension if Fusion ERP integration is enabled. It represents customer and supplier hierarchies. You can import Customers and Suppliers from Fusion ERP or other sources for forecasting and analyzing cash data by customers or suppliers. Customers and Suppliers are tiered into multiple ranked tiers based on key business drivers to identify the top parties to be prioritized versus the others.

Rules

- **Daily Process Actuals**—This rule calculates opening and closing balance based on actuals inflows/outflows. Run this rule on a daily basis after loading daily actuals. This rule is run by entity. This rule sets the substitution variables for the daily period, processes actual data after it is loaded, and calculates the opening balance of the forecast period using the current period ending/closing balance. If you select a parent member to run it for, it runs for all level0 children. The rule takes today's date as the current date.
  This seeds the forecast with a rolling forecast so planners can start working, with a forecast range based on **Forecast Range Setup**.

- **Periodic Process Actuals**—This rule processes actual data after it is loaded and calculates the opening balance of the forecast period using the current period ending balance.

- **Daily Process Forecast** or **Periodic Process Forecast**—Run this rule before cash managers begin forecasting for the day. This rule populates the rolling forecast based on the forecast method set for each line item and period range and also populates the overall rolling forecast amount. It also posts the opening balance across all open forecast periods.

- Currency Translation rules:

  – **Daily Currency Translation To Entity Currency**

  – **Daily Currency Translation To Reporting Currency**

  – **Periodic Currency Translation To Entity Currency**

  – **Periodic Currency Translation To Reporting Currency**

- Rollup rules so Controllers see values of an entity at the parent level:

  – **Daily Rollup Entity**

  – **Periodic Rollup Entity**

Navigation Flows

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides role-based navigation flows:

- **Cash Manager Flow**— The primary end user navigation flow that covers both periodic and daily cash forecasting by Entity. Cash Managers review cash inflows and outflows for their Entity to forecast and optimize cash. This navigation flow covers multiple cash forecasting methods, grouped as vertical tabs.

- **Controller**—Another end user navigation flow that can be used by reviewers or treasury who have visibility into to multiple Entities (such as regional-level or country-level). Controllers can drill in to entity-level cash forecasts (the same as the Cash Manager navigation flow). Cash Managers typically report to Controllers.

- **Admin**—The default navigation flow that is provided for administrators for configuring the Predictive Cash Forecasting application and extending it for more capabilities from the Cloud EPM Platform.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Create groups, such as Cash Manager and Controller, in **Access Control**, to correspond to the navigation flows, and then assign the navigation flow to the associated group.

Configuring Predictive Cash Forecasting

Perform these configuration tasks after enabling Predictive Cash Forecasting features.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Use the **Admin** navigation flow to enable and configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.

1. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**.
2. Perform the following tasks:

Table 4-3   Configuring Predictive Cash Forecasting

Configure	Description
Cash Metrics	Add new cash metrics. See Adding New Cash Metrics.
Forecast Range Setup	Configure the time granularity for Daily and Periodic cash forecasting. See Setting up the Forecast Range.

Adding New Cash Metrics

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides cash metrics, but you can add any additional metrics you need for your organization.

To add cash metrics:

1. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**.

2. Click **Cash Metrics**.

3. To add a metric, from the **Actions** menu, select **Add**, and then enter details in the new row.

   Notes:

   • Specify unique member names and aliases for custom members so they don't conflict with any provided members.

   • You can't delete the cash metrics provided with Predictive Cash Forecasting.

   • You can't edit the properties of the cash metrics provided with Predictive Cash Forecasting. However, you can edit the formula by clicking the **Edit Formula** icon.

Setting up the Forecast Range

Configure the forecast time frame for Daily and Periodic cash forecasting.

To configure the time frame for forecasts:

1. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**.

2. Click **Forecast Range Setup**.

3. In **Forecast Start Day**, select an option:

   • **Specific Date**—Specify a different start date, for example, if you are in the implementation phase and you want a future start day for your production phase, or when the forecast start day is a future date due to holidays. The specific date can't be beyond 30 days of the system date.

   • **System Date**—The default. In general, Oracle recommends that you use the system date for your production environment.

   With every daily maintenance window, the date rolls over. The current rolled over date and data becomes the forecast start date, and the previous day becomes the Actuals. These changes are reflected in the **Rolling Forecast** form.

4. In **Daily Rolling Forecast**, if your application was enabled for daily forecasting:

   a. Select the **Number of Forecast Days**. The **Rolling Forecast Range** is updated based on the **Forecast Start Day** and the **Number of Forecast Days**.

   b. Select the **Number of Actual Days** to define the number of actual days for variances and reporting. The **Actual Rolling Forecast Range** is updated based on the **Forecast Start Day** and the **Number of Actual Days**.
   Even though the actual date range displays based on your selection, you can upload more historical periods for actual data if you have it.

5. In **Periodic Rolling Forecast**, if your application was enabled for periodic forecasting:

   a. Select the **Number of Forecast Periods**. The **Rolling Forecast Range** is updated based on the **Forecast Start Day** and the **Number of Forecast Periods**.

   b. Select the **Number of Actual Periods** to define the number of actual periods for variances and reporting. The **Actual Rolling Forecast Range** is updated based on the **Forecast Start Day** and the **Number of Actual Periods**.

6. Click **Save**.

Based on the forecast range, substitution variables and valid intersection combinations are updated.

Additionally, the rolling forecast form and some of the historical variance forms and dashboards are defaulted with date ranges based on the forecast range setup.

Notes:

- If you change the forecast range, you must run the **Daily Process Forecast** / **Periodic Process Forecast** rules again to see the change reflected in the **Rolling Forecast** form.

- Any time you change the current year in **Forecast Range Setup**, you must refresh the reporting hierarchy to fully populate the **Period** dimension hierarchies. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**. From the **Actions** menu, select **Refresh Reporting Hierarchy**.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This Video
Learn how to set up the forecast range and time horizon. This video is part of a series to show you how to configure Predictive Cash Forecasting.	▶ [Setting up Forecast Range and Time Horizon for Predictive Cash Forecasting](#)

Setting Up Currencies

Set up currencies for the Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

Predictive Cash Forecasting performs currency translations from the input currency to the reporting currency.

To set up currency in Predictive Cash Forecasting:

1. During application creation, select a main currency against which the entire application will refer to when a currency conversion is done.

   The **Currency** dimension is created, which stores input and reporting currencies.

2. After the application is created, in the **Currency** dimension, create a Currency member for each currency in the application. The Currency members you create are listed under **Input Currencies**. Data is entered or loaded in an input currency and data can be entered or loaded into multiple input currencies for any given combination; for example Entity and Account.

3. While creating a Currency member, you can specify whether the currency you're adding is also a reporting currency. Select the **Reporting Currency** option to make a currency a reporting currency.

   When you select **Reporting Currency**, a member is automatically added in the Reporting Currencies hierarchy as **<Currency>_Reporting**.

   > ⓘ **Note**
   >
   > Each application has one main currency, and is allowed to have many reporting currencies.

4. Enter exchange rate data to the exchange rate form that was automatically created and seeded during application creation. The exchange rate form is called **Daily Exchange Rate to** *Main Currency*, **Weekly Exchange Rate to** *Main Currency*, or **Monthly Exchange Rate to** *Main Currency*, depending on how your application was enabled; for

example, **Daily Exchange Rate to USD**. Enter the exchange rates by period for all input currencies against the main currency. Rates can be entered both as average rates or end of period rates. You must enter the values across all intersections under which you want to see the converted data.

Triangulation calculations perform conversions between any currencies.

5. Using the Dimension Editor, edit each member in the **Entity** dimension to tag the entity with a currency to use for the entity (the Entity Currency): Make sure the **UDA** column is showing, and then select the entity currency to use from the **UDA** column. This enables the input currency (loaded or adjusted values) to be translated to the entity currency (the reporting currency for the entity) that you defined for each entity.

6. At this point, the application is ready for you to load data and run the required rules. See the Implementation Checklist for Administrators.

7. Run currency conversion rules. After data is loaded, and Cash Managers or Controllers make any adjustments in the input currency, you must run currency conversion rules in order to see values in the reporting currency. The input currencies are first converted to entity currencies and then to reporting currencies:

   a. To convert the input currency to the reporting currency based on the currency of the selected entity:

      • In the Daily cube (OEP_DCSH)—**Daily Currency Translation to Entity Currency**

      • In the Periodic cube (OEP_PCSH)—**Periodic Currency Translation to Entity Currency**

      For each rule, select the entity or entities, scenario (for example, forecast or actuals), and version to run the rule for. You can run the rule for a specific entity, multiple entities, or all children of a parent entity.

   b. To convert the input currency to the selected reporting currency or currencies:

      • In the Daily cube (OEP_DCSH)—**Daily Currency Translation to Reporting Currency**

      • In the Periodic cube (OEP_PCSH)—**Periodic Currency Translation to Reporting Currency**

      For each rule, select the parent entity, scenario (for example, forecast or actuals), and version to run the rule for, and enter the reporting currency to convert values to. You can run the rule for a specific entity, all entities, or all children of a parent entity.

   c. For Controllers to see currency converted data at a higher level in the hierarchy, run a rule to roll up converted data:

      • In the Daily cube (OEP_DCSH)—**Daily Rollup Entity**

      • In the Periodic cube (OEP_PCSH)—**Periodic Rollup Entity**

      For each rule, select the parent entity, scenario (for example, forecast or actuals), and version to run the rule for, and enter the currency to convert values to.

8. Push all of the converted data from the BSO cubes to the ASO reporting cube by running data maps in **Data Exchange**:

   • **Daily Cash to Reporting**

   • **Periodic Monthly Cash to Reporting**

Oracle recommends that you set up and run a pipeline for currency translation rules. Currency translation is included in the provided pipeline for ERP data sources, but may be required if you do further adjustments on the numbers or for non-ERP data sources.

Configuring Custom Dimensions in Data Integration

Predictive Cash Forecasting allows you to add additional dimensions using **Enable Features**. If you enable additional dimensions, you must modify the provided ERP integration pipelines to pick up these additional dimensions.

Because the out-of -box ERP integration pipeline does not automatically pick up additional dimensions, you need to refresh the metadata, map the source dimension to the target dimension and optionally define simple transformation rules using expressions. A meta data load for the additional dimension should be loaded separately. When you load an additional dimension, the ERP integration definition used in the Pipeline is modified to pick up any additional dimensions.

To refresh the metadata:

1. Select **Data Exchange** and then select the **Data Integration** tab.

2. From the **Data Integration** home page, then from the **Actions** drop-down, select **Applications**.

3. From the **Applications** page, select the Predictive Cash Forecasting application with the **OEP_PCSH** suffix and then from the **Actions** menu, click **Refresh Metadata**.

To associate the *<custom>* dimension with a table column name in the staging table:

1. From the **Applications** page, select the Predictive Cash Forecasting application with the **OEP_PCSH** suffix, and then from the **Actions** menu, click **Application Details**.

2. Select the **Dimensions** tab.

3. Under **Dimension Name**, select the *<custom>* dimension to add to the integration definition.

4. From the **Data Table Column Name** drop-down, select the table column name of the column in the staging table (TDATASEG) where the *<custom>* dimension value will be stored and click **Save**.

To associate a *<custom>* dimension as a target dimension in the integration definition:

1. From the **Data Integration** home page, select the **PCF_DATA_WEEKLY** integration, and then from the **Actions** drop-down, select **Map Dimensions**.

2. On the **Map Dimensions** page, scroll to the end of the page and then from the ***** (Action) drop-down, select **Add Dimension Row**.

3. From the **Add Dimension Row** drop-down, select the *<custom>* dimension to add as a target.

4. On the **Map Dimensions** page, scroll to the end of the page and then from the **Action** drop-down, select **Add Target Expression**.

5. On the **Add Target Expression** page, click **Expression Type**, then select **Constant** and optionally, a value in the **Text** field.

    Use the Constant expression type to assign a constant value to the column. For target columns, the constant applies, regardless of the source column. The parameters are: `constant("")`. For example, to assign the value "P_001" to each row in a Product column, specify: `constant("P_001")`. In the example, the result is: P_001.

6. Click **Save.**

Running the Pipeline for ERP Metadata Load and Data Extraction

Run one of the provided pipelines for ERP metadata load and data extraction.

Metadata from Fusion ERP data sources is seamlessly integrated to Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management, with the exception of input currencies.

You can use any of these pipelines:

- **PCF Pipeline**—Loads and runs all the processes for both daily and periodic cash forecasting.

- **PCF Pipeline Daily**—Loads and runs the processes for daily cash forecasting.

- **PCF Pipeline Periodic**—Loads and runs the processes for periodic cash forecasting.

The **PCF Pipeline** master process initiates these sub processes to extract data from ERP:

- Refresh Members

- Load Hierarchies

- Refresh Database

- Stage Data

- Load Data

- Daily Currency Translation to Entity Currency

- Periodic Currency Translation to Entity Currency

- Extract and Aggregate Data for Predictive Cash Forecast

  - Upload Interface Error and Job Output File to Universal Content Management

  - Daily Process Forecast/Periodic Process Forecast

Review the pipeline schedules, and schedule the **PCF Pipeline** process at an interval to match the periodic time granularity at which forecasting is performed (daily or weekly or monthly).

Setting User Variables

Each planner must set the user variables described in this topic.

User variables define the context for forms and dashboards.

1. On the Home page, click **Tools**, then click **User Preferences**, and then click **User Variables**.

2. Select members for these user variables:

   - **Customer**

   - **Project**

   - **Supplier**

   - **Context Period**—Weekly only

   - **Controller Entity**—For controllers, who have access to multiple entities. Select the entity to use.

- **Currency**
- **Entity**—For users other than controllers.
- **Reporting Period**—Weekly only
- **Scenario**
- **Version**

Setting Assumptions for Forecast Methods

Select the default forecast method to use for each line item to drive cash forecasts.

Line items forecasts are calculated based on the default forecast method for that line item.

Administrators typically perform this one-time setup task. Cash managers can make changes for their entity any time if needed.

For details about each of the supported forecast methods, see About Forecast Methods.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Use the **Cash Manager Flow** navigation flow to set forecast methods.

1. From the Home page, click **Daily Cash Forecast**, then click **Assumptions** and then click **Set Forecast Method**.
2. Select the entity from the POV. (You must set forecast methods for every entity.)
3. For each line item, select the default forecast methods to use for different time periods of the rolling forecast range:

   > ✅ **Tip**
   >
   > You can open the form in Oracle Smart View for Office to quickly update all the line items.

   a. **Preferred Method 1**—Select the preferred default forecast method.
   b. **Method 1: End Period**—Select the last period of the rolling forecast range to use the preferred method 1 you selected. (In a daily model, the period is days. In a periodic model, the period is monthly or weekly.)
4. Repeat these steps for Method 2 and Method 3.
   Note that every end period following the first end period has be greater than the first end period.
5. Repeat these steps for each entity.
   You can use the rule **Daily / Periodic Push Assumptions to Entities** to copy assumptions from one entity to one or more entities.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> You can calculate forecasts for line items using any method, but the method you select here becomes the default.

> **✅ Tip**
>
> Cash Managers can perform what-if analysis by modifying and blending forecast methods for a line item directly in the **Forecast Method Assumptions** form in the **View by Forecast Method** dashboard. You see the impact of your changes on the forecast right away.

Tutorials

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial you learn how to configure Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting. You are introduced to all 11 Driver Methods.	[Setting up Forecast Methods and Configuring Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting](#)

Setting Assumptions for the Cash Buffer

Set the cash buffer to use for each entity.

Predictive Cash Forecasting supports **Cash Buffer** and **Cash Over Buffer** line items.

- **Cash Buffer** is the excess cash a company or individual holds beyond the expected expenses and liabilities. It acts as a financial cushion for unforeseen circumstances. **Cash Buffer** is an input value. Usually, companies keep this buffer across periods, and it can be kept by each entity.

- **Cash Over Buffer** is the amount of cash held over and above the designated **Cash Buffer** level, allowing for additional flexibility or investments. **Cash Over Buffer** is a calculated value, the difference between **Closing Balance** and **Cash Buffer**. This number allows the cash manager to assess the risk of the cash balance going below the cash buffer. (If the **Cash Buffer**has no value, **Cash Over Buffer**is **0**.)

Cash Managers can review the **Cash Buffer** and **Cash Over Buffer** on the Summary dashboard:

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> Use the **Cash Manager Flow** navigation flow to set the cash buffer.

To set the Cash Buffer (a one-time activity for the year):

1. From the Home page, click **Daily Cash Forecast**, then click **Assumptions** and then click **Cash Buffer**.

2. Enter or load values for each entity.

3. After you input values, run the **Process Forecast** rule. Updates are reflected in the **Summary** dashboard.

Loading the Historical Opening Bank Balance

Load your historical bank balance bank to the **OCF_Historical Opening Bank Balance** member, for the **Actual** scenario.

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides two methods for loading the historical bank balance:

- Forms
- `.csv` templates

You can use one of the following forms to load **OCF_Historical Opening Bank Balance**:

- **OCF_Periodic Historical Opening Bank Balance**
- **OCF_Daily Historical Opening Bank Balance**

The rules associated with these forms convert the date entered in the form to the corresponding period in the Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

Alternatively, you can use the provided templates to simplify loading the data:

- `DailyHistoricalOpeningBankBalance.csv`
- `WeeklyHistoricalOpeningBankBalance.csv`
- `MonthlyHistoricalOpeningBankBalance.csv`

When you run **Daily Historical Opening Bank Balance** or **Periodic Historical Opening Bank Balance**, the rule converts the date entered in these templates to the corresponding period in the Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

See Using the Sample Data Import Templates.

When you run the **Process Actuals** rule, it looks for data in **OCF_Historical Opening Bank Balance**. If it finds data, the **Opening Balance** is set to this value. If it does not find data in **OCF_Historical Opening Bank Balance**, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the **Opening Balance** using the previous period's **Closing Balance**.

Extending Your Implementation

You can enhance your implementation with additional features available on the Oracle Fusion Cloud Enterprise Performance Management platform.

For example:

- Configure a pipeline job in Data Integration. The Pipeline feature enables you orchestrate a series of jobs as a single process across all those steps. In addition, you can orchestrate Cloud EPM jobs across instances from one location. Using the Pipeline, you have better control and visibility of the full extended data integration process for preprocessing, data loading, and post processing jobs.

- Configure IPM Insights. IPM Insights analyzes past data and predicted data, helping you find patterns and insights into data that you might not have found on your own. See Configuring IPM in *Administering Planning*.

- Implement the Approval process to manage the process in your organization. See Managing Approvals in *Administering Planning*.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> An approval unit hierarchy with a secondary dimension can be set up only for a specific dimension if the workflow needs be set at that level. Support for a secondary dimension for approval hierarchy is not supported for the **Rolling Forecast** form. The **Rolling Forecast** form inherits security of any members of secured dimensions.

- Create reports.

- Configure valid intersections.

- Additional configurations for extended forms, dashboards, and rules.

Performing Ongoing Administration Tasks

Perform these administrative tasks as needed on an ongoing basis.

1. Load the bank balance on an ongoing basis to the **OCF_Bank Balance** member for the **Actual** scenario. For example, if you want to forecast starting from tomorrow, load the closing bank balance as of today as the bank balance.
    Predictive Cash Forecasting provides two methods for loading **OCF_Bank Balance**:

    - Forms

    - `.csv` templates

    You can use one of the following forms to load **OCF_Bank Balance**:

    - **OCF_Periodic Bank Balance**

    - **OCF_Daily Bank Balance**

    The rules associated with these forms convert the date entered in the form to the corresponding period in the Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

    Alternatively, you can use the provided templates to simplify loading the data:

    - `DailyBankBalance.csv`

    - `WeeklyBankBalance.csv`

    - `MonthlyBankBalance.csv`

    When you run **OCF_Daily Process Forecast** or **OCF_Periodic Process Forecast**, the rule converts the date entered in these templates to the corresponding period in the Predictive Cash Forecasting application.

    See Using the Sample Data Import Templates.

2. Any time you change the current year in **Forecast Range Setup**, you must refresh the reporting hierarchy to fully populate the **Period** dimension hierarchies. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**. From the **Actions** menu, select **Refresh Reporting Hierarchy**.

3. As Cash Managers and Controllers make adjustments to forecast numbers, run the rules and data maps on a regular basis. If you are working with multiple currencies, make sure to run the currency-related conversion and rollup rules and data maps. (See Setting Up Currencies.)

A

Using the Sample Data Import Templates

You can use data import templates as a guide to importing non-ERP data to Predictive Cash Forecasting.

Before importing non-ERP data, configure the application as described in this guide and import the dimensional metadata.

You can download data import templates from within the application. The templates are generated based on the features you've enabled and the custom dimensions that were added.

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides these data load templates as guidance for you to understand the various intersections at which the application expects data. However, Oracle recommends that you use Data Integration as the preferred choice of integration with external sources. Use these templates as guidance, and use Data Integration to configure your data load rules.

> ### ⓘ Note
>
> The data load for non-Fusion ERP data sources needs to be aggregated at daily or weekly or monthly level to align with the Cash Forecasting time granularity you set up in the application when you enabled features.

For more information about Data Integration, see Administering Data Integration for Oracle Enterprise Performance Management Cloud.

To download the data import templates:

1. From the Home page, click **Application** and then click **Configure**.
2. From the **Actions** menu, select **Download Data Load Templates**.
3. Save the ZIP file (`CASHFLOW_CASH FORECASTING_DATA_LOAD_TEMPLATES.zip`) locally, and then extract the CSV files.

If you need more information about using the data load templates for directly loading data, see Importing Data in *Administering Planning Modules*.

Video

Your Goal	Watch This Video
This tutorial demonstrates the Import Data process in Predictive Cash Forecasting using the data load template stored locally or on the server. You learn how to access the Data Import Templates then load the data files into your Predictive Cash Forecasting application. You also run the Rules for Cash Forecasting Models and finally run Data Maps to push data to a Reporting Cube.	▶ Loading Data Files in Predictive Cash Forecasting

Tutorials

Your Goal	Learn How
In this tutorial you learn how to import and load metadata and data in Predictive Cash Forecasting. First, you load the Metadata into Predictive Cash Forecasting and perform line items setup. Then with the Import/Export utility, you import the historical actual data as well as the forecast data from the sample data load template files. Once the data is imported into the cash forecasting application, you run the associated business rules in sequence. Finally, you push the daily and periodic data into the reporting cube to generate dashboards and reports.	Loading Metadata and Data in Predictive Cash Forecasting

B

Forecasting Methods

About Driver-Based Forecasting Methods

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides eleven driver-based forecast methods. Depending on how your administrator enabled the application, driver methods and their associated calculations, along with example line items, are populated in the application.

Administrators enable **Driver Based Forecasting** when enabling the application. Cash Managers set the assumptions for the driver-based forecasting methods.

Process for Working with Driver-Based Forecasting Methods

1. Set up the assumptions (such as pay terms, due dates, and so on) by entity, line item, and other custom dimensions.

2. Load or input the data used to drive the cash forecast.

   For DSO and DPO, load or input the average DSO or DPO and the outstanding revenue or expense to drive the cash forecast.

3. Run the rule **Daily Process Forecast** / **Periodic Process Forecast**, which calculates the cash flows.

4. When you load or save the cash inflow or cash outflow driver form, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash inflows or outflows based on the driver amount and driver assumptions, and posts them into the appropriate periods.

   For DSO and DPO, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash flows based on the Average DSO or DPO and outstanding revenue or expense.

5. The cash inflow or outflow is automatically populated in the **Rolling Forecast** form.

Cash Inflow Drivers

- **Revenue Receipts**— Drive cash inflow from product or service revenue using pay terms, for example, revenue from retail stores in retail might have a fixed pattern of 70% cash received in three days and 30% cash received in five days.

- **Project Receipts**— Drive cash inflow from projects revenue, milestone dates, and pay terms. For example, cash receipts from contracts or IT projects is driven by milestones and pay terms. Useful for project-based contract companies.

- **Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) - Receipts**—Drive cash inflow considering the average Days Outstanding on the Revenue, at the party or entity level. Useful when pay terms are very dynamic.

Cash Outflow Drivers

- **Expense Payments**—Drive cash outflow considering the expense and the pay terms. For example, for some Operational expenses such as travel and utilities, cash outflows can be determined based on a regular pay term.

- **Fixed Asset Payments**—Drive cash outflow considering the fixed asset spends and pay terms. Fixed assets payments are determined based on pay terms, which can be set by

asset class. Data for fixed asset payments could come from the Planning Capital module or other source.

- **Recurring Payments**—Drive cash outflow for ongoing expenses that have payments on a recurring basis, such as lease or rental payments.

- **Salary Payments**—Drive cash outflow for salary and payroll-related payments based on salary expenses, salary basis, and timing of the pay-outs, such as annually, monthly, or weekly, and salary incidence such as beginning of period, end of period, bi-monthly, or a specific due date. Data for salary payments could come from the Planning Workforce module or a payroll system.

- **Project Payments**—Drive cash outflow from project expenses and pay terms. Project expense cash outflow for material, labor, or other project related costs can be modeled based on milestones and pay terms. Data for project payments could come from the Planning Projects module or other source.

- **Direct Tax Payments**—Drive cash outflow for direct tax payments based on tax liability, installment percentage, and due dates. Used for any direct tax payment, for example to government or regulators.

- **Indirect Tax Payments**—Drive cash outflow for indirect tax payments based on tax liability and pay terms. For example, indirect tax payments such as GST or Sales Tax that are payable to regulatory agencies.

- **Days Payables Outstanding (DPO) - Payments**—Drive cash outflow considering the average days outstanding on the expense, typically by supplier or at the entity level. Useful when pay terms are very dynamic.

Revenue Receipts (Based on Revenue and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash inflow from product or service revenue using pay terms.

Use the Revenue Receipts driver method when product or service revenue is based on pay terms, for example, retail customers and direct channel customers. Typically overall stores revenue has a set pattern of receipts that you can model using this method. You can also use this if you want to drive your cash forecast based on direct revenue coming from ERP or Planning and a specified pay term.

You can use this driver method for line items in the Revenue Receipts category, where you can add line items such as product revenue receipts or service revenue receipts.

Example

Revenue from retail stores in retail might have a fixed pattern of 70% cash received in three days and 30% cash received in five days.

Drivers

Specify for entity and line items. Additional custom dimensions can be considered if they are enabled.

Pay Terms

- **Percentage**—Percentage expected for each pay term

- **Due Period**—Payment days, weeks, months

Driver Input

Product or service revenue or other customer-defined line items.

Driver inputs can be extracted from source systems such as a POS system or ERP, loaded through a .csv file, brought in from Planning, or you can manually enter them on the Driver Assumptions form.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Based on payment term assumptions, including percentage input and due period, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash inflow amount considering the revenue amount. It calculates the cash inflow if the due period falls within the cash forecast period range and it posts the inflow amount in the respective periods based on the assumptions entered for percentage and due period.

Project Receipts (Based on Project Revenue, Milestones, and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash inflow from projects revenue, milestone dates, and pay terms, and calculate the milestone amounts based on contract value. This method is useful for project-based contract companies, engineering and construction companies, real estate companies, and project-based consulting service companies.

Example

Revenue (cash receipts) from contracts or IT projects driven by milestones and pay terms.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, project, line item level. Additional custom dimensions can be considered if they are enabled.

Milestones for the project

- **Percentage**—Percent completion
- **Due Date**

Pay Terms for the project

- **Percentage**
- **Due Period**

Driver Input

Project revenue by project.

Driver inputs can be extracted from systems such as the ERP Project Management module, the Planning Projects module, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash flow is calculated by applying the pay term on the milestone amount for the project. Milestone amounts are derived from the milestone percentage for each project. The drivers are captured by project and the cash flow is calculated on the project.

Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the project milestone amount based on total contract amount * the milestone percentage and populates the result in the respective milestone day/ periods. Once the milestones are derived in respective periods, Predictive Cash Forecasting applies the pay terms logic on the milestones to calculate the cash inflow amount and populates it in the respective day or period of the cash forecast. In case the due date or due period falls outside the cash forecasting period range, Predictive Cash Forecasting does not post that milestone / cash inflow amount.

Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) Receipts (Based on Average DSO and Outstanding Receivables)

Description

Drive cash inflow considering the average days outstanding on the revenue at the party or entity level. This method is useful when pay terms are very dynamic.

Days sales outstanding (DSO) is a driver measure of the average number of days that it takes a company to collect payment for a sale. DSO is often determined on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. Based on the DSO driver, Predictive Cash Forecasting determines the cash inflow by applying it to the Outstanding Revenue.

This method can be useful for customers who want to forecast cash when they don't have corresponding source data yet, especially for periods further out in the cash forecast.

Example

You can use DSO when pay terms are very dynamic, for example, for revenue line items such as revenue not yet booked, or future projected revenue, such as indirect channel revenue cash inflow.

Drivers

Average DSO

- **Assumptions**, average across year
- Period buckets, average for the period

Driver Input

Adjusted DSO days can be used as driver input for calculating the cash inflow in the forecast, and can be loaded or input either at the Entity level or based on the dimension (for example, Party) that this method is applicable for. DSO can be loaded as an overall assumption or by period. Additionally, Outstanding Revenue is available as the driver. Outstanding Revenue is usually the opening Accounts Receivable + Credit Sales for the period.

Calculation Logic

Cash inflow is calculated based on the Outstanding Revenue (future revenue) and the Average DSO. Predictive Cash Forecasting considers the appropriate periods' average DSO or it takes the overall assumption. The cash inflow is determined based on the Average DSO applied on the driver input amount and posted to the period based on the number of DSO days.

Expense Payments (Based on Expense and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow considering the expense and the pay terms. This driver method is applicable for operating cash outflow line items such as labor payments, travel payments, or hotel payments. This driver method is used to derive the cash outflows based on standard pay terms for that expense applied on the expense.

Example

For example, cash outflows for some operational expenses such as travel and utilities can be determined based on a regular pay term.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, line item level.

Pay Terms

- **Percentage**—Percentage expected for each pay term

- **Due Period**—payment days, weeks, or months

Driver Input

Any expenses such as travel, hotel, or utilities.

You can extract driver inputs from various sources such as the Planning Financials module, ERP, or you can load purchase orders through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash outflow amount based on the pay term assumptions. There can be multiple pay terms for certain expenses. Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cashout flow amount considering the expense amount (driver input) * percentage input for each pay term. The calculated amount is then posted in the respective day or period as per the due period defined in the pay terms assumptions. If there are multiple pay terms, Predictive Cash Forecasting posts the outflow in the respective pay term and period according to the driver assumptions.

Fixed Asset Payments (Based on Fixed Asset Spends and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow considering the fixed asset spends and pay terms. Fixed asset payments are determined based on pay terms that can be set by asset class.

The Fixed Asset Payments driver method is applicable for capital payments (fixed assets payments) line items in the cash forecast.

Cash outflow from this method writes into **Cash from Investing Activities**, as opposed to **Cash from Operating Activities**.

Example

This driver method can be used by companies where they are fixed asset purchases booked in the Payables Fixed Assets module and the supplier payment happens on a periodic basis based on pay terms with the asset supplier.

Drivers

Pay Terms:

Specify at the entity, capital payments line item level. Additional custom dimensions, such as Party, Asset Class or Project, can be considered if they are enabled.

- **Percentage**—Percentage expected for each pay term

- **Due Period**—payment days, weeks, or months

Driver Input

Fixed Asset Spends.

Driver inputs can be extracted from the Planning Capital module or other source, such as the ERP Order module, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash outflow is calculated by applying the pay term percentage on the driver input and posting the cash outflow to the period buckets based on the due date.

Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash out flow amount considering the Fixed Assets spends (the driver input) * percentage input for each pay term. The calculated cash outflow amount is then posted in the respective day or period as per the due period defined in the pay terms assumption form.

In case the due date or due period falls outside the cash forecasting period range, Predictive Cash Forecasting does not post that cash outflow amount. If there are multiple pay terms, Predictive Cash Forecasting posts the outflow in the respective pay term and period according to the driver assumptions.

Recurring Payments (Based on Recurring Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow for ongoing expenses that have payments on a recurring basis, such as lease or rental payments.

Example

The Recurring Payments driver method is applicable for recurring expense line items such as Lease or Rent payments or Insurance payments. This driver method can be used by companies for recurring expenses that are paid to suppliers on a contracted periodic basis.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, line item level.

- **Pay Basis**—Annual, Monthly, or Weekly
- **Pay Period**—The starting period from when recurring payments should begin
- **Recurring Frequency**—The recurring frequency, for example, every pay cycle or every 3 pay cycles
- **Number of Occurrences**—The number of recurring payments to be posted

Driver Input

Any expense that has a recurring pattern.

Driver inputs can be extracted from the Planning Financials or Capital module or other source, such as ERP Expense Management, Lease, GL, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash outflow is calculated based on the recurring schedule that is defined by the assumptions applied to the driver input amount and posted in respective days or weeks.

Salary Payments (Based on Payment Basis and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow for all employee-related payments such as salary and other payroll-related payments based on salary expenses, salary basis, and timing of the pay-outs, such as annually, monthly, or weekly, and salary incidence such as beginning of period, end of period, bi-monthly, or a specific due date.

Example

The Salary Payments driver method is applicable for periodic salary and benefit expenses line items and other related expenses such as Earnings and Variable Payments, or other periodic fixed expenses.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, line item level. Additional custom dimensions can be considered if they are enabled.

- **Salary Basis**—Annual, Monthly
- **Salary Incidence**—Drives when the cash flow occurs (Begin Period, End Period, Semi-monthly, or Biweekly)
- **Annual Payment Due Date**—For annual payments, the salary due date
- **Pay Terms**—Optional. If the payment is in multiple payments, defined by the percentage and due periods

Driver Input

Salary or related expenses.

Data for salary payments could come from the Planning Workforce module, a payroll or other source system, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash outflow is calculated based on salary basis and posted to respective periods based on salary incidence, due date, and pay terms.

The driver input can be provided as an assumption, in which case it is divided by the number of periods and posted to the appropriate periods. Or, the driver input can be loaded into period buckets, in which case the amount for each period is considered.

The salary basis and payment due date determines the cash outflow posting date or period for the salary and earnings expenses. If the salary basis is monthly, Predictive Cash Forecasting divides the annual salary amount by 12 and posts it to the last date of the given month.

In weekly model, Predictive Cash Forecasting posts the salary and earnings amount to the last day of corresponding week. If pay terms are defined for salary and earnings line items, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash outflow based on the percentage input and the due period for each pay term.

There could be annual expenses such as variable compensation that are an annual payout. In this case, Predictive Cash Forecasting posts the entire amount to the corresponding date based on the defined due date or the period where the date falls into. If the middle of the year salary assumption is changed, Predictive Cash Forecasting reforecasts only for the open periods in the rolling forecast (periods after current period).

Project Payments (Based on Project Expense, Milestones and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow from project expenses and pay terms. Project expense cash outflow for material, labor, or other project related costs can be modeled based on milestones and pay terms.

Example

Project expense cash outflow for material, labor, or other project-related costs.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, project, line item level.

- **Milestones**—Percentage, Due Date
- **Pay Terms**—Percentage, Due Period

Driver Input

Project Expense by Project.

Data for project payments could come from the Planning Projects module or other source, such as the ERP Projects module, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash flow is calculated applying the pay term on the milestone amount for the project. Milestone amounts are derived on milestone percentage for each project. The drivers are captured by project and the cash flow is calculated on the project.

Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the project milestone amount based on project expense * milestone percentage based on completion of work and populates the result in the respective milestone days or periods. Based on the milestone amount, Predictive Cash Forecasting then applies pay terms logic on each milestone amount to calculate the cash outflow amount and populates it in the respective day or period of the cash forecast.

There can be multiple pay terms for the project. Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash outflow amount considering the project amount per milestone * percentage input for each pay term. The calculated cash out flow amount is then posted in the respective period according to the due period driver defined in the assumptions.

Direct Tax Payments (Based On Tax Installment and Tax amounts)

Description

Drive cash outflow for direct tax payments based on tax liability, installment percentage, and due dates. Used for any direct tax payment, for example to government or regulators.

The Direct Tax Payments driver method is applicable for the Annual Direct Tax line item in the cash forecast. This driver method can be used by companies that have to pay direct taxes

such as income tax, property tax, taxes on assets, and so on as per the due date on a periodic basis based on local laws or statutory compliance.

Example

Direct Tax payments to different regulatory or government agencies based on due dates as per the local government statutory laws and tax compliance regulations.

Drivers

Specify at the entity, annual direct tax line item level.

Tax Installments for every fiscal year—**Percentage** and **Due Date**.

Driver Input

Tax Liability value.

If there are multiple tax installments during the year, the percentage and due date driver input should be available for each tax installment.

The driver inputs can be extracted from Tax Reporting, ERP GL, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash outflow is calculated based on the annual tax liability and the installment percentage and due dates. The annual tax is cumulative and any change in the annual tax amount is adjusted for considering the incremental / decreased amount posted in the future installments

YTD Annual Direct Taxes Liability are loaded to all the periods. Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the tax installments based on the following rules:

- Taxes are calculated based on the percentage input according to the due date assumption for the first installment.
- The second installment is applied on the latest tax liability. However, if there is a change in the tax liability, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the overall tax liability to date by summing the installment percentages, subtracts the previous tax paid, and then posts the remaining tax amount.
- The same approach is applied to all of the remaining tax installments.

Indirect Tax Payments (Based on Tax Basis, Due Dates and Pay Terms)

Description

Drive cash outflow for indirect tax payments based on tax liability and pay terms.

The Indirect Tax Payments driver method can be used by customers for all indirect tax payments where cash outflow occurs based on due dates as per the government statutory laws and indirect tax compliance regulations.

The Indirect Tax Payments driver method is applicable for the Indirect Tax payments line item.

Example

Indirect tax payments such as GST, Sales Tax, or other Annual Indirect taxes that are payable to regulatory agencies. This driver method can be used by companies that have to pay indirect

taxes such as sales tax, excise taxes, value added taxes, and so on as per the due date on a periodic basis based on statutory compliance.

Drivers

- **Tax Basis**—Annual, Monthly
- **Indirect Taxes Due Date**—Mainly for annual taxes
- **Pay Terms**—Percentage and due Period

Driver Input

Indirect tax liability value.

The indirect tax liability value can be loaded from the Planning Financials module, ERP system, or can be loaded through a .csv file.

If there are multiple tax installments during the year, the percentage and due date driver input should be available for each tax installment.

Once the driver inputs are loaded, Cash Managers can see them reflected in the Assumptions form, and can make manual adjustments to driver inputs based on their best judgment and experience for the line item.

Calculation Logic

Cash outflow is calculated based on the indirect tax liability, tax basis, payment incidence (to be paid in same period or next period), and payment terms based on tax liability value. The driver input is usually recorded in respective periods and cash flow is calculated based on this.

Indirect taxes are calculated as follows.

- If the Tax Basis is Annual and the payment incidence is the same period, the Annual Tax amount is posted on the due date.
- If the Tax Basis is Annual and the payment incidence is the next period, the Annual Tax amount is posted on the next day of the due date.
- If the Tax Basis is Annual and the payment incidence is same period and Pay Terms are defined, the Annual Tax amount is posted on the due date and pay terms are applied from the due date.
- If the Tax Basis is Annual and the payment incidence is next period and Pay Terms are defined, the Annual Tax amount is posted on the next day of the due date and pay terms are applied from the next day of the due date.
- If the Tax Basis is Monthly and the payment incidence is the same period and the amount is loaded on a given date, pay terms are applied from the loaded date.
- If the Tax Basis is Monthly and the payment incidence is the next period and the amount loaded is on a given date, pay terms are applied from the next day of the loaded date.

DPO Payments (Based on Average DPO and Payables)

Description

Drive cash outflow considering the average days outstanding on the expense, typically by supplier or at the entity level. This method is useful when pay terms are very dynamic.

Days payable outstanding (DPO) is a financial ratio that indicates the average time (in days) that a company takes to pay its bills and invoices to its trade creditors, which can include suppliers, vendors, or financiers. The ratio is typically calculated on a quarterly or annual basis, and indicates how well the company's cash outflows are being managed. Based on the

calculated DPO days driver, Predictive Cash Forecasting posts the expense amount in the corresponding day or period based on periodicity.

You can adjust the DPO driver input and based on the adjusted DPO days and outstanding expense, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash outflow and posts the amount in the corresponding day or period.

Example

You can use this method for line items in the cash forecast where smart driver logic cannot be applied, when pay terms are very dynamic, such as consumables. You can also use this method for future periods that are beyond what is captured through invoices.

Drivers

Average DPO

- **Assumptions**—Average across the year
- Period buckets—Average for the period

Driver Input

Expense or any line item. The calculated DPO days.

You can load calculated DPO days from ERP as a starting point. Cash Managers can adjust the calculated DPO days based on experience. Adjusted DPO days are used as driver input for calculating the cash outflow in the forecast.

Calculation Logic

Cash flow is calculated applying the average DPO for the period on the period expense or it by applying the average DPO across the year if the DPO by period does not exist.

Cash outflow is calculated based on the Outstanding Expense and the Average DPO. Predictive Cash Forecasting considers the appropriate periods average DPO or it uses the overall assumption. The cash outflow is determined based on the Average DPO applied on the driver input amount and posted to the period based on the number DPO days.

Videos

Your Goal	Watch This
This video is an overview of the Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting. You learn about the 11 Driver-based forecasting methods that help you customize calculations based on your specific business drivers. You also learn how to configure a few among them.	[▶] [Overview of Driver Methods in Predictive Cash Forecasting](#)

About Trend-Based Forecasting Methods

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides trend-based forecasting methods.

Trend-based forecasting methods can be used for any line items where the cash forecast can be determined based on historical trends. Trend-based methods can be used only with Periodic forecasts. Trend-based methods could be used if the cash inflows and outflows use a standard pattern.

Administrators enable **Trend Based Forecasting** when enabling the application. Cash Managers set the assumptions for the trend-based forecasting methods.

Process for Working with Trend-Based Forecasting Methods

1. Set up the trend assumptions by selecting the trend method to use and the percent increase or decrease.

2. Load or input the data used to drive the cash forecast.

3. Run the rule **Daily Process Forecast** / **Periodic Process Forecast**, which calculates the cash flows.

4. When you load or save the trend form, Predictive Cash Forecasting calculates the cash inflows or outflows based on the driver amount and trend assumptions, and posts them into the appropriate periods.

5. The cash inflow or outflow is automatically populated in the **Rolling Forecast** form.

Here are some of the trend-based methods that are supported in Predictive Cash Forecasting.

- Current Year Actual Average—Calculates the average for the cash line item for the current fiscal year. Example: Bank charges.

- Current Period Actual—Last period actuals are used for the forecast periods. Example: Utilities.

- Prior Year Actual—Takes the prior year actual for corresponding periods. Example: Marketing or Service Revenue.

- Prior Year Actual Average—Calculates the average for a cash line item for the year prior to the current fiscal year. For example, if the current fiscal year is FY22, the prior year is FY21. Example: Travel.

- Forecast Average—Calculates the average of the forecast for the current fiscal year. Example: Labor.

- Seasonalization—Applies the seasonality of last year actual for forecast periods to the current year actual average. For this method, the current year actual average rate is calculated first. Then, the forecast is calculated using the following formula:
  Forecast = Prior year actual amount for the period * sum of forecast amount (as per Current Year Actual Average method) for the remaining periods of current year / Sum of prior year actual data for same remaining periods.

  Example: Trade Spends

- Year over Year Inc / Dec—Applies a percentage increase or decrease to the prior year's value. Example: Rent.

- Periodic Growth—Calculates year over year change for a line item using current year and prior year as the basis to calculate the growth. Example: Variable Compensation.

About Prediction-Based Forecasting Methods

You can use Predictive Planning to forecast cash based on the historical data for the line item using time-series forecasting techniques.

Predictive Planning selects the best prediction method to use, selecting the method that gives the most accurate results based on the data available. For example, use statistical trends based on aggregated account balances to predict cash based on historical patterns of bank account balances by legal entity.

For more information about the statistical forecasting methods, see Predictive Planning Forecasting and Statistical Descriptions in *Working with Planning*.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> For Interactive Predictive Planning, Receivable Invoices, Overdue Invoices, Payable Invoices, Payable Overdue Invoices will not provide any results as there is no historical data in these lines. However you can use AutoPredict, because it allows you to reference a different line item for predicting.

About ML-Based Forecasting Methods

Predictive Cash Forecasting provides machine learning prediction methods.

> ⓘ **Note**
>
> Machine Learning will be supported in a future update.

Short Term Machine Learning Prediction is designed for invoice-level predictions and is applicable primarily for daily and short-term forecasting needs. (**OCF_Short Term Machine Learning Prediction** in the Forecast Method dimension.)

Mid Term Machine Learning, for short- and mid-term predictions, is based on historical data. (**OCF_Machine Learning Prediction** in the Forecast Method dimension.)

This method enables ERP systems to efficiently handle and load short-term machine learning forecasts, enhancing forecasting accuracy and responsiveness at the invoice level.

- Machine Learning as a forecast method is best suited for a periodic forecast tenure aligned to the standard payment term. Example, if the standard payment term for majority of customer transactions is 45 Net, periodic cash forecast up to 45 days in future will have a higher accuracy compared to the 90 [th] day period. The accuracy of the machine learning model tends to reduce beyond this period due to the reduced availability of transactions which are due 45 days in future in the application as well as due to the reduced availability of the factors contributing to understanding customer payment patterns due to the long lead time to the due date.

- The frequency of training is predetermined as weekly in the solution. Weekly training of the data helps in the model access the most recent historical data and thereby learn the data drifts due to changing trends in the business, its seasonality and other macro-economic factors as well.

- The frequency of prediction by default is predetermined in the solution. However, the model predictions uptake can be decided based on multiple factors.

  - Cash forecast schedule - Organizations performing daily forecasts will benefit in initiating predictions every day or even multiple times within the day to have the cash forecast being most accurate. Organization with a weekly or monthly forecast can have an uptake schedule aligned to the forecast run.

  - Volatility of the business - If the organization business may experience high volatility and high volume of transactions like in consumer goods, retail industries, frequent initiating of machine learning predictions is recommended.

- Fusion Accounts Receivable customer's billing business process can be broadly categorized into 3 distinct billing models that will capture the industry variations.

- Model1 is where rating and charges are performed from external applications and the billing, bill presentment, collections, cash applications are performed in Cloud Financials. This model is best suited for B2B, B2G2B customers in Professional Services, Hi Tech, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Distribution, Logistics industries. Machine Learning as a prediction method is best suited for customers in model1 since there is an on time availability of transactions along with an accurate coverage of its lifecycle for training and predictions.

- Model2 is where rate and charge generation and presentment is performed in the source but the same is replicated in Receivables in order to allow collection, cash application activities to be performed in Cloud Financials. This model is best suited for B2B2C, B2C customers in Education, Oil and Gas, Retail industries.

  * Customers in model 2 are also well suited for machine learning as a prediction method. It is recommended that customer identify those set of transactions which are immediately paid using credit card, bank transfers, wallet payments be excluded from training. Such transactions when comingled with due dated based transactions may result in the model incorrectly learning the customer's payment behaviour.

  * Care must be taken to ensure that the transaction replicated in Fusion application accurately captures the source information regarding transaction date, payment terms, due dates, details of the underlying sales in the transaction lines for the item or services, quantities, and amount of sale for the model to learn. Incorrect or alias information will negatively impact the model performance

- Model3 is where rate and charge generation, bill presentment, collection, cash application activities are performed in the source application but only the accounting information is brought over to Cloud Financials. This model is best suited for B2B2C, B2C customers in telecommunications, financial services, Utilities billing etc.

  * Customers in model3 may have lesser use of machine learning as a prediction model as both the billing and collections are performing outside of the ERP system and brought into receivables for accounting and reporting purposes only

  * Clear identification of such transaction and their exclusion from the training data set is recommended.

- Open transactions migrated or converted from legacy applications to Fusion Receivables and closed in Fusion Receivables immediately for updating customer balance, customer correspondence and reporting should be excluded from training and prediction purposes as they do not reflect the true customer payment behaviour and will negatively influence the model learning.

- There are transactions created to support some business practices which are not best suited for machine learning predictions due to their atypical nature. These include negative invoices, positive credit memos, zero-dollar invoices which are netted against customer payments. Intercompany receivables transactions which do not have an actual settlement or are netted also fall in this category.

- Receivables Transaction sources and Receivables Transaction Types which attribute such exclusion transactions can be configured to be excluded from training and predictions

- The machine learning model will learn the customer payment behaviour unique to each customer by learning from both the transactional data as well as customer reference data relating to credit and customer profile information. Hence it is important for the customer setup and its segmentation for credit and collections profiles be aligned to how billing is performed, payments are received, credit attributes maintained, and collections performed.

About ML-Based Forecasting Methods

- – Usage of Fusion Credit Management for maintaining data points, scoring models and case folders in arriving at the customer credit classification, credit recommendation and scoring will help the machine learning model know more about the customer credit profile.

- – Usage of Fusion Collections for assigning collectors, customer scoring and segmentation, managing delinquencies, performing dunning and collection strategy tasks will help the machine learning model know more about the customer collection profile.

- – The machine learning model accuracy is measured based on the cash forecast accuracy and it can be compared to the average days delinquent as the benchmark comparison.

- – The machine learning model is optimized for the entities that is the primary line of business and brings the maximum revenue to the organization.

For Model Training: Below are the recommended practices for machine learning model to maximize its learning:

- Availability of minimum 18 months of historical transactions with complete record of the related transactional activities is required (Example: Receipt Applications, Adjustment, credits to be available in accurate state)

- Historical transactions should have similar business or transaction attributes as the current transaction eligible for prediction. Example: Uptake of a new entity from a legacy application or roll out of new geography to Fusion Receivables, support of a new business process flow for amendments, returns are some practical reasons due to which current transaction may not correlate to the historical transactions

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C
Updating Predictive Cash Forecasting

Enhancements available in certain releases, described here, require updates to some provided artifacts if you have customized the artifacts.

- If you haven't modified these artifacts, the artifacts and features are available to you with the release.

- Because customized artifacts aren't updated during a new release, if you've customized these artifacts and want to take advantage of the new features, perform these steps:

1. Perform a full backup after the update and download it locally.

2. Review the list of modified artifacts and determine if you have modified any of them. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Configure**. From the Actions menu, select **Review Modified Artifacts**.

   > ✅ **Tip**
   >
   > For any artifacts that you have modified, consider creating a copy of your modified artifact and using that as a reference for the changes you made to it. You can delete the copy after you reimplement your customizations.

3. After the update, reverse the customizations to the artifacts you've identified to restore the artifacts to the provided format. From the Home page, click **Application**, and then click **Configure**. From the Actions menu, select **Review Modified Artifacts**, select the artifacts to restore, and then click **Restore**.

4. Reimplement your customizations to the artifacts, if necessary.

5. For any restored Calculation Manager rules or templates, after they are final, be sure to deploy the updated rules or templates to the application for any impacted artifacts. See Showing the Usages of a Custom Template and Deploying Business Rules and Business Rulesets.

6. To make new rules available to users, you must give users access to the rules. To do so, on the Home page, select **Rules**, the cube, the new rule, and then the **Permission** icon.

June 2025

Review the following table for new and modified artifacts in the June 2025 update.

Additionally, note that Predictive Cash Forecasting rules have been updated so that when you move dimensions from the page or POV to rows or columns, the rules run successfully with the customized form or dashboard layout.

Table C-1   June 2025 New and Modified Artifacts

Artifact Type	Modified Artifacts	New Artifacts
Forms	• OCF_Periodic Cash Inflow Vs Outflow • OCF_Daily Cash Inflow Vs Outflow • OCF_Periodic Cash Summary • OCF_Daily Cash Summary • OCF_Periodic View by Forecast Method • OCF_Daily View by Forecast Method • OCF_Daily View by Forecast Method • OCF_Daily View by Forecast Method • OCF_Daily Forecast by Bank • OCF_Periodic Forecast by Bank	• OCF_Daily Cash Summary Current Period • OCF_Periodic Cash Summary Current Period • OCF_Daily Cashflow Summary by Table • OCF_Periodic Cashflow Summary by Table • OCF_Daily Cash Buffer • OCF_Monthly Cash Buffer • OCF_Weekly Cash Buffer • OCF_Periodic Set Forecast Method by Line Item • OCF_Daily Set Forecast Method by Line Item • OCF_Daily View by Forecast Method chart • OCF_Periodic View by Forecast Method chart • OCF_Daily Forecast by Bank Allocation Method • OCF_Periodic Forecast by Bank Allocation Method • OCF_Daily Forecast by Bank Line Items • OCF_Periodic Forecast by Bank Line Items

Table C-1 (Cont.) June 2025 New and Modified Artifacts

Artifact Type	Modified Artifacts	New Artifacts
Dashboards	• OCF_Daily Summary Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Summary Dashboard	• OCF_Daily View by Forecast Method Dashboard • OCF_Periodic View by Forecast Method Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Direct Tax Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Expense Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Fixed Asset Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Indirect Tax Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Project Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Project Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Recurring Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Revenue Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Periodic Salary Payments Dashboard • OCF_Periodic DSO Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Periodic DPO Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Direct Tax Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Expense Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Fixed Asset Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Indirect Tax Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Project Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Project Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Daily Recurring Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Revenue Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Daily Salary Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily DSO Receipts Dashboard • OCF_Daily DPO Payments Dashboard • OCF_Daily Forecast by Bank Dashboard

Table C-1   (Cont.) June 2025 New and Modified Artifacts

Artifact Type	Modified Artifacts	New Artifacts
		• OCF_Periodic Forecast by Bank Dashboard
Line Items		• Cash Buffer - Store • Cash Over Buffer - Dynamic Calc
Rules	• OCF_Daily Set Color On View Forecast • OCF_Periodic Set Color On View Forecast	• OCF_Daily Adjustments By Forecast Method • OCF_Daily Process Forecast By Line Item • OCF_Periodic Adjustments By Forecast Method • OCF_Periodic Process Forecast By Line Item
Action Menus	• OCF_PeriodicViewByForecastMethod • OCF_Daily ViewByForecastMethod • OCF_DailyForecastByBank • OCF_PeriodicForecastByBank	

D
Creating and Running an EPM Center of Excellence

A best practice for EPM is to create a CoE (Center of Excellence).

An **EPM CoE** is a unified effort to ensure adoption and best practices. It drives transformation in business processes related to performance management and the use of technology-enabled solutions.

Cloud adoption can empower your organization to improve business agility and promote innovative solutions. An EPM CoE oversees your cloud initiative, and it can help protect and maintain your investment and promote effective use.

The EPM CoE team:

- Ensures cloud adoption, helping your organization get the most out of your Oracle Fusion Cloud EPM investment
- Serves as a steering committee for best practices
- Leads EPM-related change management initiatives and drives transformation

All customers can benefit from an EPM CoE, including customers who have already implemented EPM.

How Do I Get Started?

Click to get best practices, guidance, and strategies for your own EPM CoE: Introduction to EPM Center of Excellence.

Learn More

- Watch the Cloud Customer Connect webinar: Creating and Running a Center of Excellence (CoE) for Cloud EPM
- Watch the videos: Overview: EPM Center of Excellence and Creating a Center of Excellence.
- See the business benefits and value proposition of an EPM CoE in *Creating and Running an EPM Center of Excellence*.