

**Oracle® Fusion Applications Project Management, Project
Revenue and Billing Guide**

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Oracle® Fusion Applications Project Management, Project Revenue and Billing Guide

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Preface

This Preface introduces the guides, online help, and other information sources available to help you more effectively use Oracle Fusion Applications.

Oracle Fusion Applications Help

You can access Oracle Fusion Applications Help for the current page, section, activity, or task by clicking the help icon. The following figure depicts the help icon.



With a local installation of help, you can add custom help files to replace or supplement the provided content. Help content patches are regularly made available to ensure you have access to the latest information. Patching does not affect your custom content.

Oracle Fusion Applications Guides

Oracle Fusion Applications guides are a structured collection of the help topics, examples, and FAQs from the help system packaged for easy download and offline reference, and sequenced to facilitate learning. You can access the guides from the **Guides** menu in the global area at the top of Oracle Fusion Applications Help pages.

Note

The **Guides** menu also provides access to the business process models on which Oracle Fusion Applications is based.

Guides are designed for specific audiences:

- **User Guides** address the tasks in one or more business processes. They are intended for users who perform these tasks, and managers looking for an overview of the business processes. They are organized by the business process activities and tasks.
- **Implementation Guides** address the tasks required to set up an offering, or selected features of an offering. They are intended for implementors. They are organized to follow the task list sequence of the offerings, as displayed within the Setup and Maintenance work area provided by Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager.
- **Concept Guides** explain the key concepts and decisions for a specific area of functionality. They are intended for decision makers, such as chief financial officers, financial analysts, and implementation consultants. They are organized by the logical flow of features and functions.

- **Security Reference Manuals** describe the predefined data that is included in the security reference implementation for one offering. They are intended for implementors, security administrators, and auditors. They are organized by role.

To supplement these guides, which cover specific business processes and offerings, the following guides address common areas:

Guide	Intended Audience	Purpose
Common User Guide	All users	Explains tasks performed by most users.
Common Implementation Guide	Implementors	Explains tasks within the Define Common Applications Configuration task list, which is included in all offerings.
Information Technology Management, Implement Applications Guide	Implementors	Explains how to use Oracle Fusion Functional Setup Manager to plan, manage, and track your implementation projects, migrate setup data, and validate implementations.
Technical Guides	System administrators, application developers, and technical members of implementation teams	Explain how to install, patch, administer, and customize Oracle Fusion Applications.

For guides that are not available from the Guides menu, go to Oracle Technology Network at <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation>.

Other Information Sources

My Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

Use the My Oracle Support Knowledge Browser to find documents for a product area. You can search for release-specific information, such as patches, alerts, white papers, and troubleshooting tips. Other services include health checks, guided lifecycle advice, and direct contact with industry experts through the My Oracle Support Community.

Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications

Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications provides visibility into service-oriented architecture assets to help you manage the lifecycle of your software from planning through implementation, testing, production,

and changes. In Oracle Fusion Applications, you can use the Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications for:

- Technical information about integrating with other applications, including services, operations, composites, events, and integration tables. The classification scheme shows the scenarios in which you use the assets, and includes diagrams, schematics, and links to other technical documentation.
- Publishing other technical information such as reusable components, policies, architecture diagrams, and topology diagrams.

The Oracle Fusion Applications information is provided as a solution pack that you can upload to your own deployment of Oracle Enterprise Repository for Oracle Fusion Applications. You can document and govern integration interface assets provided by Oracle with other assets in your environment in a common repository.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/index.html>.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to send us feedback about Oracle Fusion Applications Help and guides. Please send your suggestions to oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww@oracle.com. You can use the **Send Feedback to Oracle** link in the footer of Oracle Fusion Applications Help.

Create Customer Contract

Create Customer Contract: Contract Authoring

Contract Actions and Status Changes: Explained

A contract typically moves through a variety of states throughout its lifecycle, from initial drafting to negotiation to active management and eventually contract closeout. A contract status indicates where a contract is in its lifecycle, and also determines what actions and operations are permitted for the contract.

Note

Contract statuses are predefined and you cannot define new statuses.

The following table describes the available contract statuses and lists the permitted actions for each:

Status	Description	Available Actions and Resulting Statuses
Draft	The initial status of a contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cancel Resulting status: Canceled• Submit for approval Resulting status: Pending Approval• Delete (No resulting status)
Canceled	The status of a contract changes to Canceled when the draft is canceled.	Delete (No resulting status)

<p>Pending Approval</p>	<p>The status of a contract changes to Pending Approval when it is submitted for internal approval.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve <p>Resulting status: Active</p> <p>If acceptance is not required, based on the contract type, the status immediately changes to Active.</p> • Approve <p>Resulting status: Pending Acceptance</p> • Approve <p>Resulting status: On Hold</p> <p>When a contract is approved, if there is an existing Hold on it with Hold date later than the system date, its status changes to On Hold.</p> • Reject <p>Resulting status: Draft</p> • Reject <p>Resulting status: Under Amendment</p> <p>This status results if the contract has a previous active version.</p>
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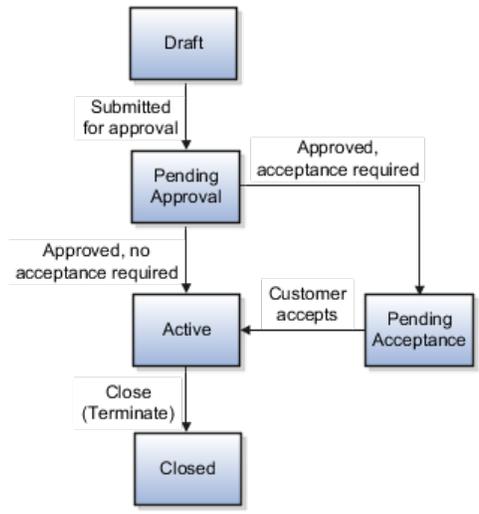
Pending Acceptance	<p>The status of a contract changes to Pending Acceptance when it is internally approved but is pending customer or supplier approval.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept Contract Resulting status: Active • Accept Contract Resulting status: On Hold When a contract is accepted, if there is an existing Hold on it with Hold date later than system date, its status changes to On Hold. • Create New Version Resulting status: Draft When a contract is pending acceptance, if a new version of it is created, its status changes to Draft. • Create New Version Resulting status: Under Amendment If a contract, version v1, is active, and its next version v2 is pending acceptance, and if a new version of v2 is created, the status of the new version v3 is Under Amendment.
Active	<p>The status of a contract changes to Active when it is fully approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Resulting status: Under Amendment • Apply Hold Resulting status: On Hold • Close (Terminate) Resulting status: Closed
On Hold	<p>The status of a contract changes to On Hold when a hold is applied.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>You can apply a hold on a contract or a contract line.</p> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Resulting status: Under Amendment • Remove Hold Resulting status: Active • Close (Terminate) Resulting status: Closed

Under Amendment	The status of a contract changes to Under Amendment when it is amended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit for Approval Resulting status: Pending Approval • Revert Resulting status: Active <p>The status of a contract under amendment changes to Active if the latest changes are canceled by reverting. The contract returns to its pre-amendment state.</p>
Closed	The status of a contract changes to Closed when you close (terminate) it. Closed status implies either a foreclosure or a closeout after expiration.	No resulting status.
Expired	The status of a contract changes to Expired when its end date is reached.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Resulting status: Under Amendment • Apply Hold Resulting status: On Hold

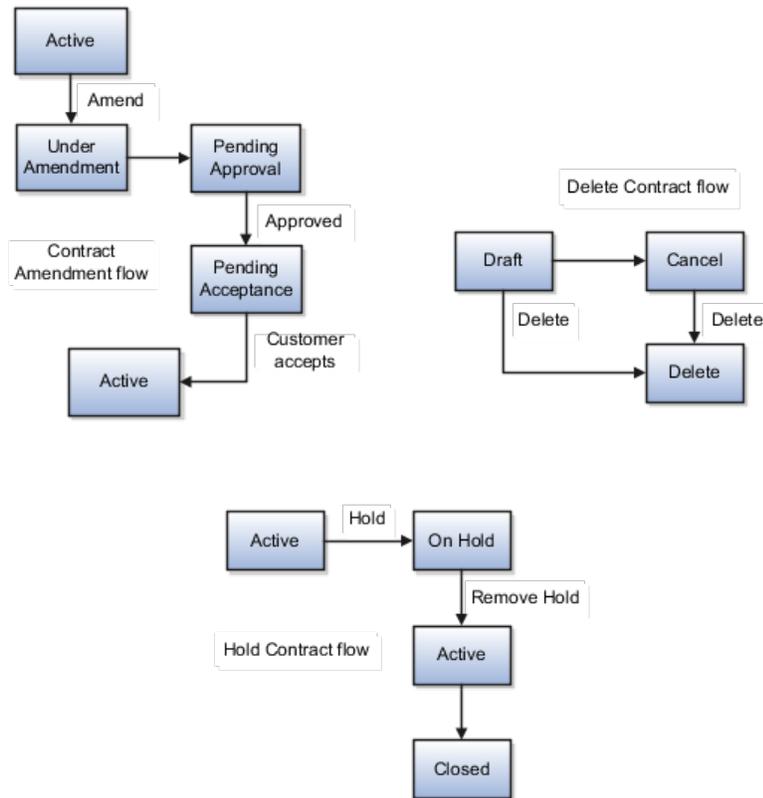
Note

When a contract is Active, Pending Acceptance, On Hold, Under Amendment, or Expired, if the contract end date is reached, the application automatically changes the contract status to Expired.

The following figure shows a contract flow from draft to approval to acceptance.



The following figure shows contract amendment, contract delete, and contract hold flows.



Approving Enterprise Contracts: How It Works

A contract must be approved before it is executed. Use a single application to approve all types of contracts irrespective of the type.

Complete the following tasks before you submit a contract for approval:

- Review contract deviations, if any
- Validate the contract
- Preview printable version of the contract

The following sequence explains the complete flow of contract approval, from approval policy setup to contract approval to contract acceptance:

- The system administrator or contract administrator sets up approval policies and approver groups.
- A contract is submitted for approval.
- The next approvers can view the approval task in their My Worklist area.
- The contract is reviewed for approval. Contract review may include the following:

- Approver requests more information for approval.
- The application sends the approval request to the next approver in the hierarchy.
- Approver delegates contract approval.
- Approver transfers contract approval to another approver.
- The contract is approved or rejected.
- Customer or supplier accepts the contract or requests changes.
- View approval status and history.

Set Up Approval Policies and Approver Groups

The business analyst or system administrator sets up approval policies, and defines the following categories of approvers:

- A single or chain of approvers based on a set of rules
- Parallel approvers

Send Automatic Notifications to Approvers

The application automatically sends a notification to the approver when a contract is submitted for approval. Contracts pending approval appear on My Worklist.

Submit a Contract for Approval

Attach the following documents to the contract and submit for approval:

- Primary contract document with the terms and conditions.
- Contract documents such as state of work, drawings, and so on.
- Contract deviation, if any, and deviation justification.

Use one of the following work areas to submit a contract for approval:

- Contract authoring page
- Contracts search results
- Contracts work area
- Dashboard

Validate the contract before submission or the application automatically validates the contract when you submit it, listing any errors and warnings. You need to fix the errors but you can ignore the warnings and continue with the submission. If the contract is submitted without errors, the application sends it for approval, and its status changes to Pending Approval.

Note

Withdraw a contract from approval if you want to make any changes before it is approved. If you withdraw a contract from approval, the contract's status

changes to Draft or Under Amendment so that you can make changes and resubmit.

Review a Contract for Approval

You need to review a contract in detail to approve or reject it. Ask the contract author for more information if required, or ask an approver to re-examine and re-approve the contract. Optionally, delegate or transfer the approval task to another approver.

If you delegate the approval task to another approver, the assignee approves or rejects the contract on your behalf. If you transfer the approval task, you are no longer associated with the approval or rejection.

Note

Get a complete view of the contract from the approval task details page.

Approve or Reject a Contract

Approve or reject a contract after a complete review of the contract. Optionally, add comments to explain why you approved or rejected a contract.

When you approve a contract, its status changes as follows:

- If the contract requires acceptance, its status changes to Pending Acceptance.
- If the contract does not require acceptance, its status changes to Active.

When you reject a contract, its status changes as follows:

- If the contract was Pending Approval, its status changes to Draft.
- If a version of the contract was already Active, and its next version was Pending Approval, its status changes to Under Amendment.

Accept a Contract or Request Changes

Accept a contract if you agree with the terms and conditions, and all of its contents. If you want any changes, reject the contract and request changes.

If you accept a contract, its status changes to Active. If you reject a contract, its status changes to Draft or Under Amendment.

Note

Optionally, enter your signature in the contract History when you accept a contract. The History tab of an Active contract allows you to create, edit, and delete signatures.

View Approval Status and Approval History

View the approval status while a contract is in approval, and the approval history after it is approved. You can also view the approval history of the last approval cycle from the authoring history view.

FAQs for Create Customer Contract: Contract Authoring

How can I record sales credits for each salesperson?

You can record sales credit for each salesperson by selecting the salesperson name, credit type, and credit percentage on the contract's Parties tab.

The sum of all sales credits must be 100.

When can I create a new contract version?

You can create a new version for a contract when it is in Draft, Under Amendment, or Pending Acceptance status.

Create a new version when a customer or supplier requests changes in a contract that is internally approved and pending acceptance. The new version will be in Under Amendment status enabling updates.

Note

Amending an active contract results in a new version for the contract.

Create Customer Contract: Project Contracts

Project and Contract Invoice Components: How They Work Together

Project and contract components work together to create invoice distributions. The contract contains the instructions for calculating invoice amounts, and the project owns the cost transaction details. When you generate an invoice, invoice distributions are created for the contract.

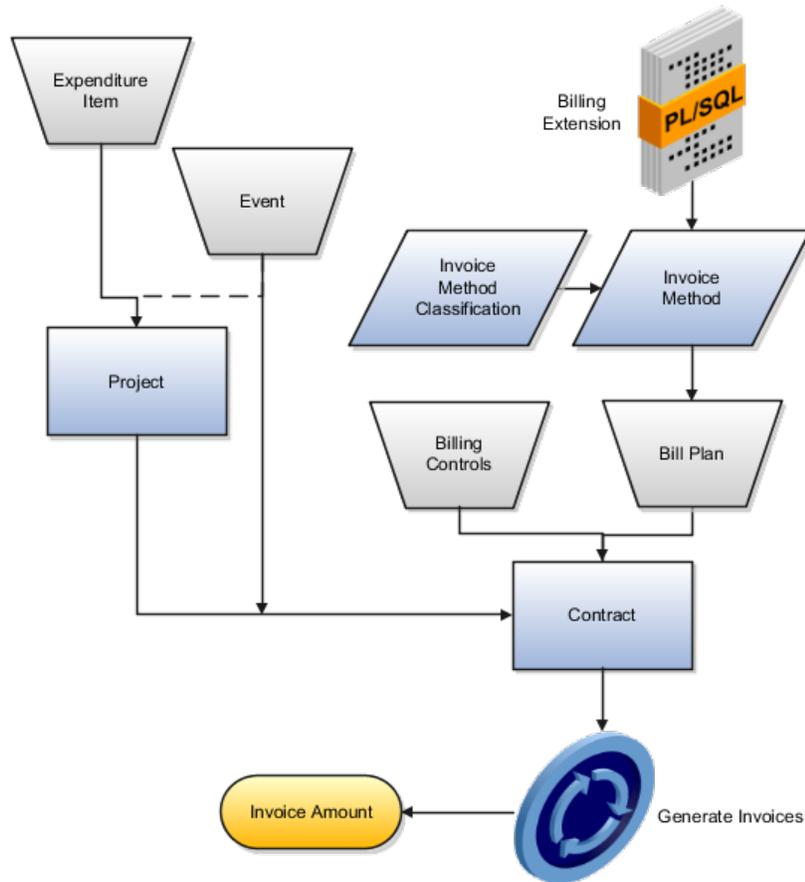
Expenditure items and events are the transactions for projects and contracts. Invoice method classifications determine how transactions are invoiced.

The invoice method determines how invoice amounts are derived and which billing extensions, if applicable, calculate invoice amounts. Enter an invoice method on a bill plan, which you create for a contract and assign to contract lines to provide a set of instructions for creating an invoice.

Create billing controls for a contract or contract line to define the valid transaction dates, billing resources, and amount limits for transactions associated with the contract.

Generate invoices to calculate the invoice amounts for a contract.

The following diagram illustrates the components of a project and a contract that determine invoice amounts, and the relationships between the components.



Invoice Method Classification

Assign a predefined invoice method classification to an invoice method. The invoice method classification determines whether the invoice amount is calculated based on rates, amounts, or progress.

Invoice Method

Create invoice methods for bill plans to use for determining the approach for generating invoice amounts. The invoice methods contain invoice generation instructions in the form of the invoice method classification and rate definition schedule types. Rate definition schedule types determines whether the rate source for invoicing comes from rate schedules, burden schedules, or transfer price schedules.

The invoice methods also contain any applicable billing extensions. If you assign a billing extension to the invoice method, the extension calculates the invoice amount and creates an automatic invoice event. The billing extension assignment must be active to calculate the invoice amount and create an event.

You must assign an invoice method to a bill plan, which contains the invoice generation instructions for a specific contract or contract line. An invoice method can be used by more than one bill plan.

Caution

Enable the invoice method for intercompany billing if it will be used for intercompany billing only.

Bill Plan

Create a bill plan within a contract that uses the invoice method you require. Assign the bill plan to one or more contract lines.

If the invoice method classification for the bill plan uses a billing extension, that billing extension is automatically added to the bill plan.

Important

Oracle Fusion Project Billing does not create invoice amounts for contract lines that have a bill plan on hold.

Billing Control

A billing control defines the types of permitted transactions (using billing resources), transaction date range, and maximum invoice (and revenue) amounts for a contract or contract line. Create a billing control within a contract at either the contract or contract line level. The inception-to-date (ITD) invoice amount cannot exceed the hard limit amount of a billing control. If the ITD invoice amount exceeds the soft limit, invoice generation will still occur, but you will receive a warning the first time this occurs.

Expenditure Item

The project and task for an expenditure item are matched to the associated contract line during invoice generation. Invoicing can occur only if the transaction date, billing resource, and amount for the expenditure item pass the contract billing controls.

If the expenditure item is mapped to more than one eligible contract line, the processing order is determined as follows:

- The contract billing sequence determines the processing order of multiple contracts.
- The contract billing controls determine the processing order of multiple contract lines within a single contract.
- The contract contribution percentage determines the eligible invoice amount for each contract line.

Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a billing transaction for each unique combination of expenditure item and contract line. The billing transaction is the source for creating invoice distributions.

Event

Invoice events are automatically created during invoice generation if the bill plan for a contract line plan contains a billing extension. The billing extension calculates the invoice event amount, and creates an invoice event.

Manual events are also processed during invoice generation. Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a billing transaction for each automatic or manual event. The billing transaction is the source for creating invoice distributions.

Bill Plan and Revenue Plan Components: How They Work Together

Bill plans and revenue plans provide you with the ability to create a consolidated set of billing attributes that can be shared across contract lines within a contract. Create bill plans and revenue plans within a contract, and associate them to one or more contract lines.

Configure the regions of a bill plan and revenue plan according to your invoicing and revenue recognition requirements. The regions are:

- Hold option
- Invoice or Revenue Method Name
- General Information
- Billing Extensions
- Schedules and Overrides

Hold Option

Enable the hold option to prevent transactions associated with contract lines using the bill plan or revenue plan from being included in invoice or revenue generation.

Invoice or Revenue Method

Determine how you want to invoice or recognize revenue for the contract lines that use the bill plan or revenue plan. Select the invoice method or revenue method that has a method classification with the invoicing or revenue recognition instructions that meet your requirements.

General Information

Define customer information, invoicing instructions and invoice summarization options for the bill plan. Select the associated contract lines for the bill plan or revenue plan.

The following table explains the options.

Feature	Description
Customer Information	The invoice customer, site, and contact person that receives the invoice for project-related work on contract lines that use the bill plan.
Invoice Information	Instructions for the billing currency, billing cycle, payment terms, billing offset days, and the bill set number for the invoices. Enter any specific comments that you want to appear on the customer invoice. Also enter any instructions for the billing administrator to follow during invoice preparation.
Invoice Summarization Options	Select the labor, nonlabor, and event formats that group transactions on invoice lines.

Associated Contract Lines	<p>Select the contract lines that you want to use the bill plan or revenue plan. Each bill plan or revenue plan can be associated with multiple contract lines within a contract. However, a contract line can only be linked to one bill plan or revenue plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Associate contract lines to the bill plan or revenue plan when the contract is in Draft status. After the contract is approved, you must place the contract under amendment to change or add contract lines.</p>
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Billing Extensions

Optionally, add a billing extension to calculate the invoice or revenue event amounts for contract lines using the bill plan or revenue plan. If the invoice or revenue method uses a billing extension, it is automatically copied onto the bill plan or revenue plan.

The billing extension status must be Active for the invoice or revenue generation process to call the billing extension.

Important

Select whether you want the billing extension to calculate an event for either the Associated Project or the Contract Line. If you select Contract Line, the event amount will be for all projects associated with a contract line.

Schedules and Overrides

Select the labor and nonlabor schedules that determine the origin of the standard bill rates, burdening, or transfer prices for contract lines associated with the bill plan. Enter any applicable discount information for standard bill rate schedules.

Optionally, enter any overrides or multipliers that will take precedence over the standard bill rate schedules, if applicable.

Note

Schedules and overrides are only available for bill plans and revenue plans that use a rate-based invoice or revenue method classification.

Project Billing Options for Contract Types: Explained

Select the features on a contract type that you want to use for project billing. When enabled, these features are available on contracts that are used to create invoices and recognize revenue.

The options you can select for project billing are:

- Intercompany
- Interproject
- Billing controls

Intercompany

Enable the intercompany option on a contract type for contracts designed to invoice internal parties and recognize intercompany revenue between two different business units for project-related work. The work is charged to a single project, which is associated to both an external and intercompany contract. Project transactions that are identified as intercompany are processed twice, once for the external contract and once for the intercompany contract.

Internal billing features are available on contracts enabled for intercompany billing.

Interproject

Enable the interproject option on a contract type for contracts designed to invoice internal parties and recognize interproject revenue between two different business units for project-related work. The external work is charged to one project, which is associated with an external contract. The interproject work is charged to a separate receiver project which is associated with an interproject contract. Project transactions that are identified as interproject are processed once for the interproject contract. The interproject invoice is imported into Oracle Fusion Project Costing as a separate cost transaction for the receiver project.

Internal billing features are available on contracts enabled for interproject billing.

Billing Controls

If you enable billing controls for a contract type, you can control the amounts, resources, and dates for transactions associated with contracts of that type. Specify whether the contract line amount is a hard limit or a soft limit. When you create a contract line, a default billing control is added with a hard limit or soft limit, as specified in the contract type.

Using Billing Controls: Examples

To create a billing control for a contract, billing controls must be enabled for the associated contract type. Create billing controls for a contract or contract line to limit the amounts, billing resources, dates, and funds available for billing consumption. The following scenario demonstrates how billing controls regulate the transactions that are invoiced and recognized for revenue.

In this example, the contract type has billing controls enabled with a hard limit. The contract has two contract lines. A default billing control was automatically created for each contract line, using the line amount as the hard limit. A default billing control was also automatically created at the contract header level, with a hard limit equal to the sum of the hard limits for the two contract lines. A soft limit was manually entered for these default billing controls. Two additional billing controls were manually created for Contract Line 1, to further restrict invoicing and revenue recognition.

The following table displays the billing controls.

Billing Control Location	Default Billing Control	Billing Resource	Start Date	End Date	Soft Limit	Hard Limit
Contract	Yes				190,000	270,000

Contract Line 1	Yes				120,000	170,000
Contract Line 1	No	Labor	6/1/2010	12/31/2010	30,000	45,000
Contract Line 1	No	Expenses	6/1/2010	12/31/2010	20,000	30,000
Contract Line 2	Yes				70,000	100,000

Contract Header Billing Control

Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a warning during invoice or revenue generation the first time the inception-to-date (ITD) invoice or revenue amount for the contract exceeds 190,000. The total amount invoiced to the customer or recognized for revenue cannot exceed 270,000 for the contract.

Contract Line Billing Controls

The billing controls for Contract Line 1 causes Oracle Fusion Project Billing to perform the following functions during invoice and revenue generation:

- Creates a warning the first time more than a total of 120,000 is invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 1.
- Creates a warning the first time more than a total of 30,000 of labor or 20,000 of expenses is invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 1 between 6/1/2010 and 12/31/2010.
- Prevents more than a total of 45,000 of labor and 30,000 of expenses to be invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 1 between 6/1/2010 and 12/31/2010.
- Prevents more than a total of 170,000 to be invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 1.

The billing control for Contract Line 2 causes Oracle Fusion Project Billing to perform the following functions during invoice and revenue generation:

- Creates a warning the first time more than a total of 70,000 is invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 2.
- Prevents more than a total of 100,000 to be invoiced or recognized for revenue for Contract Line 2.

Creating a Contract for Billing: Worked Example

This example describes a scenario where an existing negotiated contract to perform project work needs to be entered into the application to invoice customers and recognize revenue.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
What is the invoice method classification?	Rate Based
What is the revenue method classification?	Percent Spent
What are the maximum invoice and revenue amounts?	735,000

Create a new contract by duplicating an existing contract. Verify the information on the bill plan and revenue plan. Verify the billing controls. Associate existing projects to the contract lines. Submit the contract for approval.

Prerequisites

1. Verify the setup for the cost and bill rates that will be used by the project and contract.
2. Create a project and project plan.
3. Create an approved cost budget.

Creating the Contract

1. On the **Manage Contracts** page, expand the **Search: Contract** region.
2. Select **Number**.
3. Enter Hilman TM Percent Spent Contract Template.
4. In the Search Results region, select the row for Hilman TM Percent Spent Contract Template.
5. Click **Actions - Duplicate**.
6. Enter the following values in the Duplicate Contract window.

Field	Value
Contract Number	Your initials, followed by Hilman TM Percent Spent Contract.
Start Date	1/1/2011
All other fields	Select the check boxes, except for the Associated projects and tasks.

7. Click **Ok**.
8. Click **Yes** in the warning message that appears.
9. Click **Header**.
10. Click **Parties**.
11. Confirm the Customer is Hilman and Associates.
12. Confirm that **Andrew Robinson, Contract Administrator**, is created as the contact for the supplier role and is selected as the owner. If necessary, add this supplier contact.
13. Confirm that the Bill-to Account Number, Sold-to Account Number, and Ship-to Account Number are 1004.
14. Click **Save**.

Reviewing the Bill Plan

1. Click **Billing**.
2. In the **Bill Plans** region, click **Rate**. Verify the Method Name is Bill Rate Invoice.

3. Click **General Information**. Verify the information in the Customer Information, Invoice Information, Invoice Summarization Options, and Associated Contract Lines match the information in the following table.

Field	Value
Bill-to Customer	Hilman and Associates
Bill-to Site	Tulsa (OPS)
Bill-to Contact	Betty Lewis
Billing Currency	Contract
Billing Cycle	Last Day of the Month
Payment Terms	30 Net
Bill Set	1
Labor Format	Time and Material
Nonlabor Format	Contract Line Project/Task Exp
Event Format	Event Type Format
Contract Line Number	1
Line Amount in Contract Currency	735,000

4. Click **Schedules and Overrides**. Verify the information in the Schedules region matches the information in the following table.

Field	Value
Person Rate Schedule	T&M Employee Bill Rate Schedule
Job Rate Schedule	T&M Job Bill Rate Schedule
Nonlabor Rate Schedule	T&M Zero Markup Nonlabor Rates

5. Click **Save and Close**.

Reviewing the Revenue Plan

1. In the **Revenue Plans** region, click **Percent Spent Revenue**. Verify the Method Name is Percent Spent Revenue.
2. Click **General Information**. Verify the information in the Associated Contract Lines region matches the information in the following table.

Field	Value
Contract Line Number	1
Line Amount in Contract Currency	735,000

3. Click **Billing Extensions**. Verify the information in the Billing Extensions table match the information in the following table.

Field	Value
Name	Percent Spent Revenue

Status	Active
Calculation Level	Associated project

4. Click **Save and Close**.

Reviewing the Billing Controls

1. In the **Billing Controls** region, verify the values for **Hard Limit Amount**, **Invoice Funds Available**, and **Revenue Funds Available** are 735,000.00.

Reviewing the Contract Line Overview

1. Click the **Lines** tab, and select the row for Line Number 1.
2. Click **Overview**.
3. Verify the information matches the details in the following table.

Field	Value
Number	1
Name	Contract Line 1
Start Date	1/1/2011

4. Click **Save**.

Modifying the Billing Controls for the Contract Line

Modify the existing billing control to allow labor expenditures to be included in invoice and revenue generation.

1. In the Line 1: Details region, click **Billing**, and select the billing control with the 735,000.00 limit.
2. Click **Billing Resource**.
3. Select **Labor (Expenditure Category)**.
4. Click **Save**.

Associating a Project to the Contract Line

Associate the project that was created in the Prerequisite steps with this contract.

1. Click the **Associated Projects** tab.
2. Select **Actions, Add Row**.
3. Select **Project Name**. Select the project that was created in the Prerequisite steps.
4. Optionally, select a **Task Number**. If you do not select a task number, all eligible transactions charged to this project will be selected for invoice and revenue generation for the contract line.
5. Click **Save**.

Submitting the Contract for Approval

1. Click **Submit**.

2. Review the validation results. If there are any errors, fix the conditions. When there are no validation errors, click **Submit** again to submit the contract for approval.

Creating a Contract for Percent Spent Invoice and Revenue Methods: Worked Example

This example describes a scenario where transactions for a contract line need to be invoiced and the revenue recognized using the percent spent method.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
What are the revenue and invoice method classifications?	Percent Spent
What is the billing extension calculation level for the contract line and project association?	Project level

Create a contract, create the percent spent contract lines, create the bill plan, create the revenue plan.

Prerequisites

1. Create a project.
2. Create the project plan for percent spent revenue. Specify the plan type on the percent spent billing extension.
3. Create an approved cost budget.
4. Create cost and burden rates.
5. Enter labor and expense transactions for the project.
6. Collect costs for the transactions.

Creating the Contract

1. On the **Contract Overview** page, expand Search and look for the contract with the following attributes:

Field	Value
Contract Type	Sell: Project Lines
My Contracts	If this field is checked, remove the check mark.
Party Name	Hilman and Associates

2. Click Search.
3. In the Search Results region, select the row for the aPJB contract (VO), Version 1.
4. Click **Actions - Duplicate** .

- On the Duplicate Contract window, enter the following values:

Field	Value
Contract Number	Your initials, PS001 (For example, TP PS001)
Start Date	01/01/2010
All other fields	Enable check boxes

- Click **Yes**.

Creating the Percent Spent Contract Lines

- Select the **Lines** tab, and select the **Amount Based Invoice, Percent Spent Revenue** row. Confirm the amount is \$250,000.
- Select the **Billing** tab, and select the row with the \$250,000 soft limit.
- Click **Resource Member**, and select **Labor (Expenditure Category)**.
- Click the **Create** icon. Click **Resource Member**, and select **Expenses**.
- Enter 30,000 for **Soft Limit**.
- Click **Save**.
- Select the **Associated Projects** tab, and the **Create** icon.
- Enter the following information:

Field	Value
Project Name	Select the project you created in the earlier example.
Funded Amount	100,000

- Click **Save**.

Creating the Bill Plan

- Select the **Header** tab, and click **Billing**.
- Select the row with the **BP PS1 Bill Plan**.
- Verify the following information is present:

Field	Value
Method Name	Percent Spent
Billing Cycle	Last Day of the Month

- In the Associated Contract Lines region, select the **Add** icon.
- In the Select and Associate: Contract line window, click **Search**.
- Select the row containing Contract Line Number 4.
- Click **Submit**.
- Click **Save**.

9. Select the Billing Extensions tab.
10. Verify the following information is present:

Field	Value
Name	Percent Spent Invoice
Status	Active
Calculation Level	Associated Project

11. Click **Save and Close**.

Creating the Revenue Plan

1. From the **Header** tab, click **Billing**.
2. Select the row with the **RP PS1 Revenue Plan**.
3. Verify the following information is present:

Field	Value
Method Name	Percent Spent Revenue
Contract Line Number	4

4. Select the Billing Extensions tab.
5. Verify the following information is present:

Field	Value
Name	Percent Spent Revenue
Status	Active
Calculation Level	Associated Project

6. Click **Save and Close**.

FAQs for Create Customer Contract: Project Contracts

What's a bill plan?

A set of instructions on a contract that define how to invoice a customer. Multiple contract lines on a contract can use the same or different bill plans.

What's a revenue plan?

A common set of instructions for recognizing revenue within a contract. Multiple contract lines on a contract can use the same or different revenue plans.

What happens to transactions if I place a bill plan or revenue plan on hold?

Unprocessed or partially processed invoice and revenue transactions are not included in invoice and revenue generation when you place a bill plan or revenue plan on hold. These bill plans and revenue plans are considered ineligible and appear in the Ineligible Bill Plan or Ineligible Revenue Plan sections of the Generate Invoice or Generate Revenue output reports.

There is no impact to transactions that were already processed for invoice or revenue.

Why can't I see the schedules and overrides for a bill plan or revenue plan?

The schedules and overrides on a bill plan are visible only if the invoice method classification is Rate Based.

The schedules and overrides on a revenue plan are visible only if the revenue method classification is Rate Based. When the revenue method classification is As Billed or As Incurred, revenue generation uses the schedules and overrides on the bill plan to derive a common rate to be used for both invoice and revenue.

What's a bill set?

Transactions originating from different bill plans with the same bill set number on a contract are included on the same invoice. If a contract has multiple bill plans and each have different values for the bill set, Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a separate invoice for each bill plan.

What's a billing currency type?

The type of currency for the invoice that is issued to the Bill-to Customer on a contract bill plan. When the bill plan uses the Rate Based invoice method classification, the available billing currency types are Bill Transaction and Contract. When the bill plan uses bill rate schedules, the bill transaction currency is the currency of the bill rate schedule. When the bill plan uses burden schedules, the bill transaction currency is the same as the cost transaction currency of the expenditure item.

The billing currency type also serves as the entered currency for the revenue accounting entry transferred to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

What's a billing control?

A contract feature that controls the types of transactions, dates, and amounts a customer may be invoiced for and revenue can be recognized for a contract or contract line. Define billing controls at the contract or contract line level.

What's the difference between contract and contract line billing controls?

Contract billing controls restrict the amounts, transaction dates and resources eligible for invoicing or revenue recognition for the entire contract. For example, if a contract level billing control has a hard limit of 500, the total invoice amount or recognized revenue for the contract cannot exceed 500.

Contract line billing controls restrict the amounts, transaction dates and resources eligible for invoicing or revenue recognition for a specific contract line. Continuing with the above example, a contract line has a billing control with the attributes shown in the following table.

Contract Line	Billing Resource	Start Date	End Date	Hard Limit
1	Travel	2/01/2011	3/15/2011	250

Transactions associated with Contract Line 1 are eligible for invoicing or revenue recognition if they are travel expenditures or events with an amount of 250 or less that occurred between 2/01/2011 and 3/15/2011.

Why can't I create billing controls for a contract?

The billing controls must be enabled on the contract type used by the contract. If the billing controls are not enabled for the contract type, you cannot create billing controls for the contract or contract lines.

Why can't I associate a billable task with a contract line?

You can either associate a project and task to a contract line, or a project without any tasks to a contract line. If you associate a project without any tasks to a contract line, any future associations of that project to another contract line cannot include a task.

If you associate a project and task to a contract line, you can perform the following actions for future associations: Associate the same project and task to another contract line. Associate a task in another branch of the same project hierarchy to the same or another contract line. For example, if you associate Project 1, Task 1 to Contract A, Line 1, you can associate in Project 1, Task 2.2.1 to Contract A, Lines 1 and 2, and also Contract B, Line 1.

To select a task from another level in the same branch of the task hierarchy, you must first inactivate the existing associated project and task. In the example above, before you can associate Project 1, Task 1.1 to Contract A, Line 1, you must inactivate the existing association between Project 1, Task 1 and Contract A, Line 1.

How can I control the billing sequence of multiple contracts associated with the same project and task?

Enter a numeric value for the billing sequence that represents the order you want to invoice, recognize revenue, and use funding for the contract. If a project or task is associated with multiple contract lines, the contract is billed in this order.

Create Customer Contract: Manage Intercompany Billing and Interproject Billing Options

Creating a Contract for Intercompany Billing: Example

This example describes the requirement of a professional services organization with global offices that needs to share contract revenue for a resource between different business units.

Scenario

You are a specialized information technology professional services organization with headquarters in the New York, and international offices in Aberdeen, Scotland, Paris, France, and Jakarta, Indonesia. Your organization provides design, support, and maintenance expertise for energy companies. You just received a contract to provide information technology upgrade services for an oil and gas exploration company located in the United States. Resources will work on the contract for four weeks, and the client will be invoiced for labor hours and expenses at the end of each month. One consultant who will work on the project is based in Paris. The remainder of the resources are based in the United States.

Billing Requirements

Major features of the contract are:

- Invoice and recognize revenue based on hours worked by resources, and expenses incurred. The travel budget is limited to \$25,000.
- The resources allowed on the contract are project manager, senior consultant, and junior consultant.
- The contract is expected to be complete in four months.

Analysis

To share revenue for the consultant from Paris, you must create an intercompany contract. Your corporate policy dictates that borrowed resources from different legal entities or business units receive 70 percent of the standard job bill rate. The following table summarizes the setup of key contract and project features.

Key Feature	Configuration
Provider business unit	Paris
Receiver business unit	New York
Project	Create a project with the following key features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled for time and materials. • Enable the project to receive cross-charge transactions.
Project plan	Assign the following resources to a chargeable and billable task: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager • Senior Consultant • Junior Consultant • Expenses Set the baseline for the project plan.
Contract type	Intercompany
Contract lines	Create the following contract lines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line 1 for the Paris consultant's labor. • Line 2 for the Paris consultant's expenses. • Line 3 for all other consultants' labor. • Line 4 for all other consultants' expenses.
Bill plan	Select an invoice method with a rate-based invoice method classification , and associate it with the contract lines. Enter the transfer price schedule on the bill plan.
Revenue plan	Select a revenue method with an as-incurred revenue method classification, and associate it with the contract lines. Enter the transfer price schedule on the revenue plan.

Billing controls	Create at the contract level, with the following details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25,000 hard limit for expenses. • Billing resources: expenses and labor.
Project transactions	All resources charge transactions for this contract to the same project.

After you submit the cross-charge identification process and generate invoices, your client receives one invoice from the New York business unit that contains charges for the work performed by all resources. The invoice amounts are determined from the transfer price schedule in the bill plan, and calculated from transactions charged to the receiver project. Revenue amounts are determined from the transfer price schedule in the revenue plan, and calculated from transactions charged to the receiver project.

Managing Transfer Price Rates: Examples

Use these examples to understand how to configure cross-charge options on bill plans and revenue plans to achieve various interproject and intercompany billing scenarios.

One Cross-charge Rule or Rate, One Provider Business Unit, Any Receiver Business Unit, All Projects

To share one cross-charge rule or rate between one provider business unit and any receiver business unit, and all projects associated with the contract, configure your contract billing information as follows:

Bill Plan	Bill Rate Schedule
Bill Plan 1	Assign the bill rate schedule you want to use for the contract (provider) business unit to this bill plan.

One Cross-charge Rule or Rate, One Provider Business Unit, One Receiver Business Unit, All Projects

To share one cross-charge rule or rate between one provider and receiver business unit, and all projects associated with the contract, configure your contract billing information as follows:

Bill Plan	Bill Rate Schedule
Bill Plan 1	Assign the bill rate schedule you want to use for the provider business unit to this bill plan.
Bill Plan 2	Assign the bill rate schedule you want to use for the receiver business unit to this bill plan.
Note	
All contract lines associated with the receiver projects can use this bill plan.	

Override a Cross-charge Rule or Rate, One Provider Business Unit, One Receiver Business Unit, One Project

To override a cross-charge rule or rate between a provider and receiver business unit for one project, configure your contract billing and contract line details as follows:

Bill Plan	Schedules and Overrides	Associated Projects
Bill Plan 1	Create a rate override for the contract line associated with the receiver project.	Project level

Override a Cross-charge Rule or Rate, One Provider Business Unit, One Receiver Business Unit, Task

If a resource is assigned to multiple roles and has more than one rate on a project, you may need to create an override at the project task level. To override a cross-charge rule or rate between a provider and receiver business unit, for the task on a specific project, configure your contract billing and contract line details as follows:

Bill Plan	Schedules and Overrides	Associated Projects
Bill Plan 1	Create a job rate override for the contract line associated with the receiver project.	Task level

Override a Cross-charge Rule or Rate, One Provider Business Unit, One Receiver Business Unit, Resource

If you are invoicing for a contractors, you may want to create an override at the resource level. To override a cross-charge rule or rate between a provider and receiver business unit, for a specific resource on a project, configure your contract billing and contract line details as follows:

Bill Plan	Schedules and Overrides	Associated Projects
Bill Plan 1	Create a person rate override for the contract line associated with the receiver project.	Task level

FAQs for Create Customer Contract: Manage Intercompany Billing and Interproject Billing Options

Can I create a contract for intercompany billing with transfer price rules?

Yes, but only if you must derive rates for an intercompany contract based on an organization hierarchy structure instead of the bill rates defined on a bill plan.

The contract line and bill plan architecture enables you to can specify a different bill plan for each provider and receiver organization. Select a bill rate or

burden rate schedule for each of your contract's bill plans. However, if your rates are defined at a very granular level, you may need to derive rates for an organization hierarchy structure using transfer price rules.

Amend Customer Contract

Adjusting Revenue Transactions: Points to Consider

Review and adjust revenue transactions directly from the revenue work area or from an expenditure item in Oracle Fusion Project Costing. Methods for adjusting revenue include:

- Place a transaction on revenue hold
- Change the billable status of a transaction
- Retroactively amend a contract that impacts revenue recognition
- Adjust an invoice (for as-billed revenue)

Place a Transaction on Revenue Hold

Hold revenue indefinitely for a transaction to prevent revenue recognition. The hold status for the transaction is updated, and if the transaction was previously recognized for revenue, the revenue status becomes Adjustment Pending. Oracle Fusion Project Billing will not recognize revenue during revenue generation until you remove the hold.

The next time you generate revenue after placing a revenue transaction on hold, Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a reversing revenue distribution with the same attributes as the original distribution, and a value equal to the negative amount of the original distribution. Once the revenue for a transaction is reversed, the revenue status changes to Unrecognized.

Change the Billable Status of an Expenditure Item

Set an expenditure item to nonbillable status to prevent revenue recognition. The expenditure item is excluded from revenue recognition until you change the status to billable. If revenue was already recognized for the expenditure item, the revenue status becomes Adjustment Pending.

The next time you generate revenue after setting an expenditure item to nonbillable, Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a reversing revenue distribution with the same attributes as the original distribution, and a value equal to the negative amount of the original distribution. The value of the reversing expenditure item is equal to the negative amount of the original expenditure

item. Once the revenue for the expenditure item is reversed, the revenue status changes to Unrecognized.

Retroactively Amend a Contract that Impacts Revenue Recognition

Placing a contract under amendment permits you to make changes to a contract that have an impact on existing revenue amounts. If you make a change to a contract that impacts revenue, and the amendment is approved and accepted, the revenue status of processed transactions with a transaction date on or after the amendment effective date changes to Adjustment Pending. The transactions with pending adjustments are processed the next time you generate revenue for the contract.

Adjust an Invoice

As-billed revenue is automatically adjusted when you adjust an invoice that changes the invoice amount. If you adjust an invoice that changes the invoice amount, and as-billed revenue was already recognized, the revenue status of the adjusted expenditure items changes to Adjustment Pending. These expenditure items are processed the next time you generate revenue for the contract.

Updating Bill Plans: Points to Consider

After a contract is activated, certain bill plan attributes are placed under change control, while other attributes remain available to edit. Changing some attributes of a bill plan can impact existing invoices by affecting the amounts of billing transactions and invoice amounts.

Restriction

You cannot edit a bill plan if the contract status is either Canceled or Closed.

Bill Plan Attributes That Impact Invoice Amounts

Bill plan attributes that affect invoice amounts are:

- Invoice method
- Billing currency type
- Associated contract lines
- Billing extension
- Schedules and overrides

When you make retroactive changes to these attributes, processed transactions with a transaction date on or after the amendment effective date are marked for adjustment processing. The next time you generate an invoice, Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates new reversal invoice distributions to credit the original invoice distributions. The application also creates new invoice distributions for the new invoice amounts, based on the most recent version of the contract (and bill plan).

Note

To edit an entire bill plan for an active contract, the contract must go through the change management process. You can edit all bill plan attributes when the contract status is Under Amendment.

Bill Plan Attributes with No Impact on Invoice Amounts

Some bill plan attributes do not impact invoice amounts although they are under change control. You must place an active contract under amendment to edit these attributes. These bill plan features are:

- Customer information
- Invoice information (excluding the billing currency type)

To update an existing invoice after changing these attributes, you must cancel the invoice and create a manual invoice. The manual invoice contains the updated information.

Changing a Revenue Method: Examples

The following scenarios describe the outcome of changing the revenue method on a revenue plan that is linked to multiple contract lines after revenue distributions are created. In this example, the transactions were created over a two month period. Revenue was recognized for some transactions, some transactions were not processed, and some transactions are on revenue hold. The revenue method on the revenue plan was changed, with a date to make the change retroactive after the end of the first month.

Note

The changes take place after the contract amendment is approved.

As Incurred to Amount Based

Revenue distributions are reversed for expenditure items previously recognized for revenue with transaction dates in the second month. These expenditure items are not recognized for revenue again.

Amount Based to As Incurred

Revenue distributions for manual events with event completion dates in the second month are not reversed. Manual events can be entered and recognized for revenue regardless of the revenue method classification. If the event is no longer applicable, change the event amount to zero or place it on permanent revenue hold.

Expenditure items are selected for as-incurred revenue recognition based on the revenue method classification you select when generating revenue.

As Incurred to Percent Complete

Revenue distributions are reversed for expenditure items previously recognized for revenue with transaction dates in the second month.

Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates automatic events for revenue recognition starting in the second month. The percent complete billing extension calculates the event amounts.

Percent Complete to As Incurred

Revenue distributions that were already created from events using the percent complete billing extension are not affected. Expenditure items are selected for as-incurred revenue recognition, based on the revenue method classification you select when generating revenue.

As Incurred to Percent Spent

Revenue distributions are reversed for expenditure items previously recognized for revenue with transaction dates in the second month.

Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates automatic events for revenue recognition starting in the second month. The percent spent billing extension calculates the event amounts.

Percent Spent to As Incurred

Revenue distributions that were created from events using the percent spent billing extension are not affected. Expenditure items are selected for as-incurred revenue recognition, based on the revenue method classification you select when generating revenue.

As Incurred and As Billed

When you change the revenue method from as incurred to as billed, revenue distributions are reversed for expenditure items previously recognized for revenue with transactions dates in the second month. Revenue is recognized again in the invoice amount after the expenditure items are invoiced.

Note

Unrecognized expenditure items will not be eligible for revenue recognition until they are invoiced and accepted by Oracle Fusion Receivables.

When you change the revenue method from as billed to as incurred, revenue distributions are reversed for expenditure items previously recognized for revenue with transaction dates in the second month. Revenue is recalculated for these and all other unrecognized expenditure items using the shared schedule and rate information in the bill plan, and new revenue distributions are created

FAQs for Amend Customer Contract

Can I modify a contract without amending the contract?

You can modify certain contract attributes that do not pertain to the actual legal agreement between the parties, without having to place the contract under amendment:

Tab/Page Region	Attributes
Overview	Description, Name
Parties	All fields of Contacts table
Risks	All attributes
Interactions	All attributes
Notes	All attributes
Bill Plan	Manual Hold
Revenue Plan	Manual Hold

When can I create a new contract version?

You can create a new version for a contract when it is in Draft, Under Amendment, or Pending Acceptance status.

Create a new version when a customer or supplier requests changes in a contract that is internally approved and pending acceptance. The new version will be in Under Amendment status enabling updates.

Note

Amending an active contract results in a new version for the contract.

How can I revert a contract to a previous active version?

Revert a contract to its previous active version by selecting **Revert** action when the contract is under amendment.

You cannot revert a contract after the amendment is approved.

How can I change the types of transactions that can be invoiced and recognized for revenue?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the billing resources in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

How can I change the bill plan or revenue plan of an active contract?

If a contract is active, you must amend the contract to make most changes to a bill plan or revenue plan.

Note

You can change the following attributes of a bill plan or revenue plan, except when the contract status is Canceled or Closed:

- Invoice Hold

- Revenue Hold
 - Bill Comment
 - Billing Instructions
 - Descriptive flexfields
 - Active billing extensions indicator
-

How can I change the soft limit or hard limit amount for invoicing or revenue recognition?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the soft limit or hard limit amounts in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

What happens if I remove an associated project from a contract line?

Removing an associated project from a contract line prevents revenue recognition and invoicing from occurring for the combination of associated project and contract line.

To remove the association between a contract line and project, the status of the contract line must be Draft. If the contract line status is Under Amendment, you can make the association inactive.

Manage Project Contract Billing

Billing Transactions: Explained

Because invoicing is done at the contract level, an invoice can contain transactions from multiple projects and tasks. Additionally, charges from an expenditure item or event can be split across multiple invoices if the project's task is associated with multiple contracts. A billing transaction represents a mapping between an expenditure item or event, a contract line, and an invoice line. Billing transactions are created by the invoice preprocessor API during the invoice generation process. If you generate revenue for a contract prior to generating invoices, the billing transactions are created during the revenue generation program.

Contract Contribution Percentage

A contract's contribution percentage is the maximum percentage of project work eligible for billing for a contract. The amount billed for a billing transaction against a contract is based on this value, and cannot exceed 100 percent.

Eligible Amount

The eligible amounts for invoice and revenue are the amounts that can be invoiced and recognized for a specific contract line and the expenditure item or event.

Qualified Amount

The qualified amounts for invoice and revenue are the amounts that will be invoiced and recognized based for a specific contract line and the expenditure item or event. A qualified amount is determined by the available funding for the transaction. It is the smaller value of either the eligible amount, or the smallest amount of invoice or revenue funds remaining for all contract header and contract line billing controls to which the transaction maps. If this value is zero, a billing transaction exception is created in an amount equal to the eligible amount.

If the contract does not use billing controls, the qualified amount is equal to the eligible amount.

Eligible Transactions

The billing control for the contract or contract line associated with the expenditure item or event determines whether the transaction is eligible for invoicing and revenue recognition. If the transaction passes the billing control and the billing control has available funds, a billing transaction is created and the funding amount of the billing control is reduced by the transaction amount.

If the contract does not use billing controls, the expenditure items and events charged to the task linked to the contract line are eligible for invoicing and revenue recognition, and billing transactions are created for them.

Billing Transaction Creation Method

Create billing transactions automatically during invoice generation or manually. Select the automatic method when you submit the invoice generation program. If you want to create an manual billing transaction after creating an automatic billing transaction to pick up any adjustments, first delete the existing billing transaction.

The manual creation method is only used for expenditure items.

If an expenditure item is billed across multiple contract, If you create a automatic revenue billing transaction for an expenditure item , you cannot use the manual method for another contract.

Invoice Printing: Explained

Preview and print invoices from within an invoice or from the invoice overview region. Draft invoices are available for preview only, and are not eligible for printing. Only invoices that are released are eligible for printing.

Invoice printing consists of selecting an invoice template and previewing the invoice.

Invoice Preview

Invoice preview is available if one or more invoice templates are set up in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.

Select an invoice template and preview the printed version prior to sending the released invoice for payment. This gives you an opportunity to adjust the invoice and select another template if necessary prior to sending it to the customer for payment.

Invoice Template

An invoice template contains instructions for the printed invoice format, which are designed for a contract and customer's preference. Select an invoice template to convert the invoice details to a printable version of the invoice which you send to the customer.

Event Components: How They Work Together

Create events to invoice, recognize revenue, or both, for a specified amount based on a schedule, milestone, or progress. The various contract, project, and billing extension attributes determine the event amount and how it is calculated. The components of an event determine how it is processed.

Event Type

Select an event type to control whether the event is used to invoice, recognize revenue, or perform both functions for a contract line.

Reversing Option

The reversing option enables you to create a revenue accrual that is automatically reversed. To accomplish this, enter a completion date in the desired accounting period. When you save the event, Oracle Fusion Project Billing also creates a new reversing event in the next accounting period, with an event amount that is equal to the negative value of the original event amount.

Currency

Enter the event amount in the bill transaction currency.

Note

The default bill transaction currency is the contract currency. You can change this if the billing currency type is set to Bill Transaction on the contract line's bill plan. If the two currencies are not identical, the event amount in bill transaction currency is converted to the contract currency.

Adjustment History

Oracle Fusion Project Billing retains the complete adjustment history of each event. Use this information to review and track event adjustments.

Distributions

The Generate Invoice or Generate Revenue process creates an invoice or revenue distribution when an event is invoiced or recognized for revenue. Optionally you can create the revenue accounting entries for an event's revenue distribution if they were not already created.

Invoice Credits: Points to Consider

There are times when credits need to be applied to a released invoice to adjust the amount. To reduce the amount of an invoice, you can choose from the following types of crediting actions:

- Cancel an invoice.

- Write off an invoice.
- Apply a concession.
- Create a net invoice.

Canceling an Invoice

Canceling a released invoice results in the creation of a credit memo for the entire amount of the canceled invoice. Cancel an invoice only if it is released and has no payments, adjustments, or crediting invoices applied to it. All items on the canceled invoice are returned to the unbilled transactions region of the invoice and are eligible for invoicing in the next billing cycle.

Note

The funds consumed balance on the contract that funded the original invoice is updated to reflect the returned consumed amount. The credit memo always has the same invoice currency and currency attributes as the original invoice.

The funds consumed balance on the contract that funded the original invoice is updated to reflect the returned consumed amount. The credit memo always has the same invoice currency and currency attributes as the invoice being credited.

Writing Off an Invoice

Write off all or part of a released invoice that you cannot collect due to bad debts. Writing off an invoice creates a crediting invoice for the original invoice in the write-off amount that you enter. Write off at either the invoice level or the invoice line level. If you write off at the invoice level, the write-off amount is prorated across the invoice lines. For invoice line level write-offs, specify the write-off amount for the line.

Note

The write-off invoice always has the same invoice currency and currency attributes as the original invoice. The funds consumed are not returned to the contract line for future consumption when you write off an amount.

Applying a Concession

Apply a concession when you want to manually credit a released invoice without adjusting the transactions. When you apply a concession, the application adjusts the amount from either the unbilled receivables account or unearned revenue account when you transfer the concession invoice to Oracle Fusion Receivables.

Apply a concession to either the invoice level or invoice line level by entering either an amount or percentage. If you apply the concession to the entire invoice, the concession amount is prorated across all the invoice lines. For invoice line concessions, specify the concession amount or percentage for the line. When you apply the concession, you create a credit invoice for the original invoice in the entered amount.

Creating a Net Invoice

Enable net invoicing for your contract when you want to create a standard invoice that includes the amounts from adjusted transactions on one or multiple released invoices. A net invoice can include new transactions that are eligible for invoicing, along with the adjusted transactions from the same contract. If net invoicing is enabled for your contract, the application automatically consolidates credits with new invoices instead of issuing individual credit memos. A net invoice is not a credit memo; it uses the standard invoice type.

To create a net invoice that contains positive and negative amounts, the creation sign for the Oracle Fusion Receivables transaction type must be set to Any Sign.

Note

When net invoicing is not enabled:

- The application automatically creates a credit memo each time that you adjust and process the transactions on a released invoice.
 - The credit memo reverses the invoice amount by the amount of the adjusting item.
 - The invoice transaction currency of the credit memo is the same as the currency of the released invoice.
-

FAQs for Manage Project Contract Billing

Why can't I locate an invoice?

Access to invoices is secured by the business unit. You only have access to invoices that belong to contracts in the business unit assigned to your role. You can see all invoices for projects that are linked to the contracts which you can access.

What happens if I search for an invoice by project?

You have the option of searching for invoices by project. When you open the invoice, your view of the invoice amounts is restricted to transactions from that project only. The invoice does not display amounts from other projects associated with the contract. The queried amount on the invoice contains the amount of total invoice distributions for the project and task entered in your search criteria.

What's the difference between the queried amount and the invoice amount?

If you search an invoice by project and open the invoice to review the details, then you will see a value for the queried amount. The queried amount on an invoice is from the project in your search criteria. The queried amount does not contain amounts from other projects that have transactions on the invoice.

The invoice amount is the amount of transactions from all projects that contributed to the invoice.

What's the difference between intercompany billing and interproject billing?

Intercompany billing creates internal invoices and accounting entries to pass costs and share revenue across organizations on an intercompany billing contract. A provider organization performs work and charges it a project owned by the receiver organization. The provider organization creates an invoice in Oracle Fusion Receivables and the receiver organization imports the invoice from Oracle Fusion Payables. Accounting entries for revenue are created between the organizations.

Interproject billing creates internal invoices for costs incurred between a provider project and a receiver project defined on an interproject billing contract. The provider project generates an Oracle Fusion Receivables invoice, which the receiver project receives as an Oracle Payables invoice.

What's the difference between the associated task and transaction task on a billing transaction?

The associated task for a billing transaction is the task within the project task hierarchy associated with a contract line.

The transaction task for a billing transaction is the task within the project task hierarchy that the transaction is charged to.

What happens if I change the billable status of an expenditure item?

When you set an expenditure item to be nonbillable, it will not be selected during the invoice or revenue generation processes. Any existing billing transactions for the expenditure item are deleted.

Why can't I create a billing transaction?

The expenditure item has an existing billing transaction that was created automatically. Create billing transactions either automatically or manually.

To manually create a billing transaction, change the billing transaction creation method to manual for the expenditure item.

When do I create manual billing transactions?

Expenditure items that you create after generating an invoice become eligible billing transactions for the invoice. Manually create a billing transaction for the expenditure item after generating the invoice.

What happens if I delete a billing transaction?

The consumed amount of the billing transaction is reduced to zero, and the invoiced amount and percent billed are updated. If the billing transaction is for an expenditure item or event on a released invoice, the billing transaction is marked for adjustment processing.

Why can't I preview an invoice?

The bill plan for the invoice is not associated with an invoice template. Contact the contract administrator and request him or her to attach an invoice template to the bill plan.

What happens if I delete an invoice?

When you delete a draft invoice, all invoice lines, notes, and the invoice header are deleted. Billing transactions that do not have invoice line distributions will also be deleted.

Released invoices may contain partially invoiced billing transactions. In those instances, the billing transaction will not be deleted, and the billing transaction balance will be updated.

Can I delete an event?

Yes. You can delete an unprocessed event. You cannot delete an event that was invoiced or recognized for revenue. Additionally, you cannot delete an event that was created by a billing extension, was previously reversed, or was a reversing event.

How can I change the soft limit or hard limit amount for invoicing or revenue recognition?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the soft limit or hard limit amounts in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

How can I change the types of transactions that can be invoiced and recognized for revenue?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the billing resources in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

When do I recalculate the currency conversion for an invoice?

Review the invoice exceptions for currency conversion errors that occurred when you updated invoices from Oracle Fusion Receivables. If there is an exception message for currency conversion, recalculate the currency conversion for the affected invoice.

How can I release an invoice automatically?

Enable the automatic invoice release option in the billing region of your contract. When you generate invoices for the contract, the invoices are created with the status of Released.

When do I recalculate a billing extension?

If you make adjustments to a draft invoice that affect the amount of the billing extension, recalculate the billing extension before you submit the invoice for approval.

Manage Project Contract Billing: Generate Invoices

Invoices: How They Are Created

Invoice generation occurs by contract. Each contract line processes eligible transactions charged to its associated projects and tasks. Invoice amounts are calculated when you either submit the process to generate invoices or manually create an invoice for a contract.

Settings That Affect Invoice Amounts

Your security settings restrict the business unit and contracts available for you to select when entering the parameters for invoice generation. If you do not enter a value for the contract number, invoices are created for all eligible contracts in the business unit. If you do not enter any parameters, all active contracts are processed for invoicing, ordered by contract number.

The following table explains several key parameters of the invoice generation process.

Parameter	Description
Create Billing Transactions	Validates and maps eligible project transactions to the contract and contract line to create billing transactions. Updates consumed funds on the contract and determines the billable amount based on the invoice method. Select No if you want to create the billing transactions when generating revenue instead of during invoice generation.
Create Invoice	Create invoice distributions from the billing transactions. Groups the invoice distributions into invoice lines and an invoice header using the rules defined on the invoice format.
Previously Invoiced Items Only	Create an adjustment invoice that includes only retroactive adjustments for transactions that were previously invoiced.
Project Number	If you enter a project, the invoice includes only transactions charged to the entered project. Transactions from other projects associated with the contract are excluded from the invoice.

How Invoice Lines Are Created

The two major components of invoice generation involve creating the billing transactions and creating the invoice.

The first step of the Generate Invoice process evaluates the eligibility of expenditure items and events for invoicing, maps them to contract lines, and updates the funding amount for the contract line. If an expenditure item or event passes the billing controls, a mapping record is created for a combination of the transaction, contract line, and funded amount. This intermediate mapping record, the billing transaction, is placed on the invoice and is updated each time that you generate an invoice for the contract until the sum of its mappings are 100 percent.

Next, invoice lines and distributions are created from the eligible billing transactions during the Generate Invoice process. Distributions are grouped into invoice lines and the invoice header using the rules defined on the invoice format. Optionally, create distributions manually by attaching the eligible expenditure items and events on the invoice to the invoice lines.

Invoicing by Contract Line: Example

This example illustrates how to create a separate invoice line for each contract line.

Scenario

You are required to prepare an invoice using a standardized method of construction contract billing and to invoice the work in accordance with a schedule of values. A schedule of values, or a contractor's application for payment, typically contains a detailed description of the work, value of the completed work, value of materials, and value of the balance required to finish the work.

The schedule of values drives the invoicing, which takes place by invoice line. To meet this request, you capture invoice amounts by contract line.

Schedule of Values

Your contractor's schedule of values has the following categories:

- Original Contract Sum
- Net Change by Change Orders
- Contract Sum to Date
- Total Completed and Stored to Date
- Less Previous Certificates for Payment
- Current Payment Due
- Balance to Finish

The invoice must contain separate invoice lines for each category.

Analysis

To create individual invoice lines for each category in the schedule of values, create a contract line for each category. The invoice formats for the contract lines bill plan must be grouped by contract line. The following table summarizes the setup of key contract and project features:

Key Feature	Configuration
Contract Line	Create one contract line for each schedule of values category.
Invoice Format	Contract line grouping option
Bill Plan	Select invoice formats that are grouped by contract line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select invoice formats that are grouped by contract line. Associate the schedule of values contract lines with the bill plan.

Expenditure items and events charged to projects associated with the contract lines resulted in the following invoice lines after invoice generation.

Schedule of Values Category	Invoice Line Number	Invoice Line Amount
Original Contract Sum	1	\$8,425,000
Net Change by Change Orders	2	\$0
Contract Sum to Date	3	\$8,425,000
Total Completed and Stored to Date	4	\$168,500
Total Earned	5	\$168,500
Less Previous Certificates for Payment	6	\$75,000
Current Payment Due	7	\$93,500
Balance to Finish	8	\$8,256,500

Managing Contract Invoices: Worked Example

This example demonstrates how to create an invoice and send it to a customer for contract that is based on time and materials. During invoice review, you discover two hotel charges that should not be on the invoice. Adjust the invoice by changing the transactions to nonbillable and update the invoice amount.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Critical Choices	In this Example
Contract type	External
Invoice method classification	Rate based

Invoice frequency	Monthly
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Invoice management involves:

- Submitting the Generate Invoice process to create invoices automatically.
- Reviewing and correcting any billing exceptions.
- Opening and reviewing the invoice.
- Adjusting or removing transactions from the invoice as necessary.
- Changing the hold status of transactions.
- Changing the billable status of transactions.
- Changing billing transactions and unbilled transactions to invoice distributions.
- Reorder invoice lines and invoice distributions.
- Recalculating billing extensions as necessary.
- Recalculating the invoice.
- Previewing the invoice to confirm the format is correct
- Submitting the invoice for approval
- Approving and releasing the invoice so it can be transferred to Oracle Fusion Receivables

Prerequisites

This example is based on the assumption that the following prerequisite conditions are met:

1. A contract for external billing is defined. The dates for the contract should be between 01-Jul-2009 and 21-Jul-2009.
2. The projects and project plans associated with the contract are defined.
3. Costs are captured for the associated projects.

Generate an Invoice

1. On the invoice **Overview** page, select **Generate Invoices** from the **Tasks** pane.
2. Select **Parameters**.
3. Enter the following information:

Field	Value
Business Unit	Vision Operations
Billing Type	External
Create Billing Transactions	Yes
Create Invoice	Yes

From Contract Number	Select the contract you created in the prerequisite step.
To Contract Number	Select the contract you created in the prerequisite step.

Leave all other parameter fields blank.

4. Select **Submit**.
5. Click the F5 key to refresh your browser.

Open the Invoice

1. On the invoice **Overview** page, search for your invoice.
2. Enter the following information:

Field	Value
Business Unit	All
Billing Type	External
From Date	01-Jul-2009
To Date	31-Jul-2009

3. Click **Search**.
4. Select **Exceptions**, and verify there are no invoices present on this tab.
5. Select **Draft Invoices**.
6. Select the **Invoice Number** for your contract to open the invoice.

Change the Billable Status of a Transaction

1. On the **Edit Invoice** page, expand the **Invoice Lines** region if the details are not visible.
2. Select a row for an invoice line that contains hotel charges.
3. In the **Expenditure Items** tab within the **Line Details** region, select a row with the transaction for the Hotel expenditure type.
4. From the **Actions** menu, select **Remove Transactions - Set as Nonbillable**. This action moved the expenditure item from **Line Details** to **Unbilled Transactions**.
5. Select **Unbilled Transactions** to review the expenditure item.

Preview the Invoice

1. In the **Invoice Header** region, click **Preview**.
2. Select **Default Template**, and click **Next**. This opens a preview of the invoice as it will be printed using the format defined in the bill plan's invoice template.
3. Review the invoice, and click **OK**.
4. Click **Save and Close**.

Submit the Invoice for Approval

1. On the **Overview** page, click the **Draft Invoices** tab, and select the row that contains your invoice.
2. Click **Actions - Submit** . The invoice status is changed to Submitted and it is now visible on the **Submitted Invoices** tab.
3. Select **Submitted Invoices** and locate the previously submitted invoice.
4. Select the row that contains your invoice.
5. Click **Actions - Approve** .
6. Click the **Release** button.
7. Click **Submit**.
8. Click the Released Invoices tab. Verify that your invoice is present in the list of invoices.

Invoice and Revenue Rates: How They Are Determined

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses bill rates, burdening, and transfer price schedules to derive standard bill rates, multipliers, markups, and bases for calculating potential revenue when the revenue method classification on a revenue plan is as billed, as incurred, or rate based. Similarly, bill rates derive invoice amounts when the invoice method classification on a bill plan is rate based.

Settings That Affect Rates and Overrides

The specific schedules to use to calculate invoice and revenue amounts are stored on either the bill plan or revenue plan. They are based on the schedule types specified on the invoice method and revenue method as shown in the following table.

Schedule Type	Rate Source
Labor schedule, bill rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard employee bill rate schedule• Standard job bill rate schedule
Nonlabor schedule, bill Rate	Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule
Labor schedule, burden	Standard labor burden schedule
Nonlabor schedule, burden	Standard nonlabor burden schedule
Labor and nonlabor schedule, burden	Standard burden schedule
Labor schedule, transfer price	Standard labor transfer price schedule
Nonlabor schedule type, transfer price	Standard nonlabor transfer price schedule

Tip

When the labor or nonlabor schedule type is bill rate, you can enter labor or nonlabor bill rate overrides on the bill plan or revenue plan.

How Bill Rates and Bill Rate Overrides Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses this order to determine the labor bill rate for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item:

1. Employee bill rate override
2. Employee job assignment override with job bill rate override
3. Job bill rate override
4. Labor multiplier override
5. Standard employee bill rate schedule
6. Employee job assignment override with standard job bill rate schedule
7. Standard job bill rate schedule

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses this order to determine the nonlabor bill rate for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item:

1. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type, resource, and organization
2. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type and resource
3. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type
4. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type, resource, and organization
5. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type and resource
6. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type

Percent Complete Invoice Amounts: How They Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Projects can generate invoices based on financial physical percent complete that you enter for a contract. Percent complete invoice amounts are determined by progress settings on the contract, the contract bill plan, and the invoice method.

Settings That Affect Percent Complete Amounts

For Oracle Projects to calculate percent complete invoice amounts, the bill plan for the contract or contract line must use the percent complete invoice method. When you assign the percent complete invoice method to a bill plan, the percent complete billing extension is automatically added to the bill plan. The billing extension calculation level that you select determines whether events are calculated at the contract line level or project level. The following table describes the effect of the calculation level selection:

Calculation Level	Description
Associated project	The billing extension creates separate events for each project and task associated with a contract line that uses the percent complete bill plan.

Contract line	The billing extension creates one event for each contract line that uses the percent complete bill plan. The event contains the percent complete amounts for all projects and tasks associated with the contract line.
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How Percent Complete Amounts Are Calculated

There are two methods for calculating percent complete. Percent complete for an entire contract is automatically calculated when you update progress for the associated projects. Oracle Fusion Projects calculates the percent complete amount for each contract line as the sum of earned value effort multiplied by 100, divided by the sum of baseline effort.

To manually calculate percent complete, enter the project progress on the contract or override the percent complete for a specific contract line or associated project, and submit the Generate Invoice process. Depending on the contract configuration, Oracle Fusion Projects calls the percent complete billing extension for each:

- Contract line associated to a bill plan which uses the percent complete billing extension, if billing extension assignment calculation level is contract line
- Associated project and task for each contract line associated to a bill plan which uses the percent complete billing extension, if the billing extension calculation level is associated project

The Update Progress and Generate Invoices processes call the percent complete billing extension, calculates the percent complete amounts, and create events.

Note

If you modify an invoice that contains an event created by the percent complete billing extension, recalculate the extension to update the amount. Submitting the Generate Invoice process again does not update percent complete amounts; you must recalculate the extension.

Percent Spent Invoice Amounts: How They Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Projects can generate invoices based on the percent spent invoice method for a contract. Percent spent invoice amounts are calculated by the percent spent billing extension, and the amounts are determined by the settings in the contract bill plan and invoice method.

Settings That Affect Percent Spent Amounts

For Oracle Fusion Projects to calculate percent spent invoice amounts, the bill plan for the contract or contract line must use the percent spent invoice method. When you assign the percent spent invoice method to a bill plan, the percent spent billing extension is automatically added to the bill plan. The billing extension calculation level that you select determines whether events are

calculated at the contract line level or project level. The following table describes the effect of the calculation-level selection.

Calculation Level	Description
Associated project	The billing extension creates separate events for each project and task associated with a contract line that uses the percent spent bill plan.
Contract line	The billing extension creates one event for each contract line associated with the percent spent bill plan. The event contains the percent spent amounts for all projects and tasks associated with the contract line.

How Percent Spent Is Calculated

Percent spent for a contract is calculated when you generate invoices. Oracle Fusion Projects calculates the percent spent amount for each contract line as the lesser of either 100 or inception-to-date actual cost, multiplied by 100, divided by the total cost budget.

The Generate Invoices process calls the percent spent billing extension, calculates the percent spent amounts, and creates events.

Note

If you modify an invoice that contains an event created by the percent spent billing extension, recalculate the extension to update the amount. Submitting the Generate Invoice process again does not update percent spent amounts; you must recalculate the extension.

Generate Invoice Report

Use the Generate Invoice Report to review the invoice generation results for your contracts. The report provides a summarized view for items that were processed successfully, with warnings, and with errors. Additionally, the report optionally provides a summarized or detailed view for items that were not processed because they were considered ineligible.

Additional details for invoice generation exceptions are listed on the Manage Billing Transaction Exceptions page.

View the report after you generate invoices from the **Contract Invoices Task** panel.

To obtain results for this report, you must do the following:

- Have existing contracts and transactions that need invoicing.
- Submit the Generate Invoice process.

The following table describes the sections of the Generate Invoice Report. It also describes the value you must select for the Generate Ineligible Data parameter in order to populate the corresponding section.

Section	Description	Generate Ineligible Data
Process Summary	Summary statistics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billing events • Billing transactions • Draft invoices • Ineligible contracts • Ineligible contract lines • Ineligible bill plans • Ineligible associated projects • Ineligible expenditure items • Ineligible events 	No, Summary, Detail
Billing Event Errors	Billing extension events that were not created, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Contracts	Contracts that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Bill Plans	Bill plans that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Contract Lines	Contract lines that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Associated Projects	Projects associated with contract lines that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Expenditure Items	Expenditure items that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Events	Expenditure items that were excluded from invoice generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail

FAQs for Manage Project Contract Billing: Generate Invoices

What's an invoice preprocessor?

The invoice preprocessor is an Application Programming Interface (API) called automatically during invoice generation. The invoice preprocessor checks

invoice eligibility for contracts, contract lines, bill plans, projects, expenditure items and events. The invoice preprocessor then creates billing transactions for those eligible items.

What's a billing transaction exception?

A billing transaction exception represents the amount of a transaction that could not be invoiced or recognized for revenue. The exceptions are created during invoice and revenue generation. If you have a billing transaction exception, perform the indicated corrective action on the transaction, then generate the invoice or revenue again.

Numerous conditions can cause billing transaction exceptions, but the conditions can be grouped into problems in the following areas:

- Billing resources
- Billing controls
- Currency conversion
- Intercompany setup
- Rates

Can I adjust an invoice to include retroactive contract changes?

Yes. When you amend a contract and make changes that impact an existing invoice, the transactions are marked for adjustment. The next time you generate invoices, your invoice will contain the adjusted amounts.

If you already released the invoice, search for and regenerate the released invoice. This action creates adjustments for transactions on the selected invoice only.

If you make changes to the contract that do not impact the invoice amount, cancel the existing invoice and generate a new invoice to include the changes.

Why is the tax amount on this invoice different from the tax amount in Oracle Fusion Receivables?

The tax amount on a contract invoice is an estimated amount. Oracle Fusion Receivables calculates the final tax amounts using the attributes defined in Oracle Fusion Tax. If the setup in Oracle Fusion Tax changes between the time you create a draft invoice in Oracle Fusion Projects and the final invoice in Oracle Fusion Receivables, the tax amounts shown in the two applications can differ.

Manage Project Contract Billing: Manage Invoice Transactions

Editing Invoice Transactions: Points to Consider

When reviewing an invoice, you have the option of editing transactions at the header, line, and details levels. Actions performed at the header level apply to

every invoice line. Actions performed on an invoice line are applied to every expenditure item or event associated with the invoice line. Alternatively, adjust an individual expenditure item or event. To edit invoice transactions you choose from the following options:

- Adjust transactions
- Remove transactions
- Recalculate the invoice details
- Recalculate extensions

Type of Adjustment Action	Invoice Status When Available
Adjust transactions	Released, Accepted, Transferred
Remove transactions	Draft
Recalculate invoice details	Draft
Recalculate extensions	Draft

Adjusting Transactions

Adjust a transaction when you want to remove it from the invoice line details and delete its corresponding billing transaction. The transaction moves to the unbilled transactions region of the invoice, where you can return it to billable status when you are ready to invoice it at a later time. The funds consumed amount on the contract is updated to reflect the adjusted amount.

Note

If you change a transaction in a released invoice to nonbillable status, the transaction is marked for adjustment processing and is not removed from the invoice lines details. The corresponding billing transaction is updated with the credit amount.

The following table describes the invoice adjustment actions, and the invoice status when they are available.

Removing Transactions

Remove a transaction when you want to remove the transaction completely from the current invoice. The transaction will be invoiced in next billing cycle. The funds consumed amount on the contract is not updated.

Recalculating Invoice Details

Recalculate the invoice details after you make a change to an transaction that affects the invoice amount. You may need to recalculate invoice details if you change a bill rate or make changes to the contract.

If you recalculate the invoice details for an invoice in draft status, the transaction amount is updated in the invoice lines details. However, if you recalculate the

invoice details for a released invoice, the transaction is marked for recalculation, but the revised value is not shown in the invoice line details.

The billing transaction is updated with the credit amount and the qualified billable amount. The funds consumed amount on the contract is updated to show the adjusted consumed amount.

Recalculating Extensions

Recalculate the extensions for an invoice if you made a change to a billing extension after generating the invoice. The modified amount from the extension will be included in the invoice after you recalculate the extension. Recalculate extensions before you submit the invoice for approval.

Removing and Adjusting Invoice Transactions: Examples

Use these scenarios to understand the differences between removing and adjusting invoice transactions.

Removing Transactions

You are reviewing a customer invoice that is in draft status and notice that the invoice amount is higher than expected. As you investigate, you find that the invoice contains charges for hotel telephone calls that were inadvertently marked as billable. Take the transactions off the current invoice by removing them and setting them as nonbillable. The transactions are moved to the region of the invoice that contains unbilled transactions, their statuses change to nonbillable, and the funding consumed amount is updated.

For this scenario, you also have the option of completely removing the transactions from the invoice. However, this does not change the transactions' billable statuses, so the transactions will be returned to the invoice the next time you submit the Generate Invoice process.

Adjusting Transactions

As you review a released invoice, you discover that it contains labor charges that should not be invoiced until next month. Adjust the transactions by placing them on hold. The transactions are moved to the region of the invoice that contains unbilled transactions, and the consumed amounts of the existing billing transactions are reduced by the amounts of the transactions that you placed on hold. The invoice amount is not reduced, but the credit amount will appear on an adjusting invoice (credit memo or net invoice).

Invoice Lines: Explained

An invoice contains expenditure items and billing events grouped into invoice lines. In addition to the expenditure items and billing events which are present on an invoice line, there may be eligible and unbilled billing transactions for an invoice line. When you perform the action to attach an eligible or unbilled billing transaction to an invoice line, it becomes part of the invoice line amount.

Invoice lines consist of line details, eligible billing transactions, and unbilled billing transactions. Manage adjustments to invoice lines and billing transactions from the invoice lines region of an invoice.

Line Details

Line details are the billing transactions for expenditure items and billing events which are represented in the invoice amount.

The adjustment actions available in the line details vary depending on the invoice status. If you need to change an invoice line item, you can:

- Attach a transaction to a different invoice line. This updates the invoice line amount for the original invoice line and the invoice line you move the transaction to.
- Remove a transaction by making it nonbillable or placing it on hold. This moves the transaction to the unbilled transactions region of the invoice.
- Remove a transaction from the invoice and delete the invoice distribution.
- Recalculate a transaction if you made an adjustment to it after generating the invoice.

Eligible Billing Transactions

The eligible billing transactions on an invoice represent expenditure items and events that are partially invoiced for project tasks linked to the contract, and have at least one billing transaction. Depending on your adjustment action, transactions move to either the invoice line details or unbilled transactions from here.

The adjustment actions available for eligible billing transactions vary depending on the invoice status. If you need to adjust an eligible billing transaction, you can:

- Attach the billing transaction to an invoice line. This moves the billing transaction to the invoice line details and updates the invoice line amount.
- Remove a transaction by making it nonbillable or placing it on hold. This moves the transaction to the unbilled transactions region of the invoice.
- Remove a transaction from the invoice and delete the invoice distribution.
- Recalculate a transaction if you made an adjustment to it after generating the invoice.
- Manage the billing transactions for an expenditure item. Create a new billing transaction, delete a billing transaction, or mark it for invoicing or revenue recognition.

Unbilled Transactions

The unbilled transactions are expenditure items and events that can be invoiced for project tasks linked to the contract, but are completely uninvoiced. An item may be present in this region if was partially invoiced, but does not have a billing transaction for the contract tied to the invoice. This occurs for expenditure

items that are partially billed for a different contract. Depending on your adjustment action, transactions move to either the invoice line details or eligible billing transactions.

The adjustment actions available for unbilled transactions vary depending on the invoice status. If you need to adjust an unbilled transaction, you can:

- Attach the billing transaction to an invoice line. This moves the billing transaction to the invoice line details and updates the invoice line amount. It also creates a billing transaction, invoice distribution, and links the invoice distribution to the invoice line.
- Remove a transaction by making it nonbillable or placing it on hold. This moves the transaction to the unbilled transactions region of the invoice.
- Remove a transaction from the invoice and delete the invoice distribution.
- Recalculate a transaction if you made an adjustment to it after generating the invoice.
- Manage the billing transactions for an expenditure item. Create a new billing transaction, delete a billing transaction, or mark it for invoicing or revenue recognition.

Note

Unbilled transactions are eligible for invoicing, but have not consumed any funds for the contract. Eligible billing transactions have consumed funds for the contract.

FAQs for Manage Project Contract Billing: Manage Invoice Transactions

What happens if I change the bill rate for a contract line?

When you change the bill rate on a bill plan, the transactions associated with the contract line that use the bill plan are marked for recalculation. Recalculate the invoice or transactions to update the transaction amounts. If you change the bill rate on the rate schedule, you must select the transactions for to be recalculated during the next invoice generation.

What's the difference between eligible transactions and unbilled transactions?

Eligible billing transactions are expenditure items and events that have consumed a portion of funding for either invoices or revenue.

Unbilled transactions are expenditure items and events that may qualify for billing, but have not yet consumed funding nor been billed against a contract.

What's the difference between placing an expenditure item or event on hold from a transaction page and an invoice page?

When you place an expenditure item or event on invoice hold from the manage or detail expenditure item or event pages, the invoice hold status on the

transaction is updated to either once, or until you release the hold, and the invoice status on the transaction is updated to adjustment pending. Oracle Fusion Project Billing performs the adjustment processing for the transaction the next time invoice generation process is run.

When you place an expenditure item or event on hold from an invoice page, the following actions are performed:

- Updates the invoice hold status on the transaction to once, or until you release the hold.
- Reverses the consumed funds in the contract billing controls.
- Deletes the billing transaction associated with the expenditure item or event.
- Updates the invoice status on the transaction to unbilled.
- Moves the expenditure item or event to the **Unbilled Transactions** tab.

What happens if I change the hold status of a transaction?

When you hold a transaction from invoicing or revenue recognition, the transaction will not be selected during the invoice or revenue generation processes. If you hold the transaction from invoicing once, it will be picked up the next time you generate invoices. If you hold the transaction from invoicing or revenue recognition indefinitely, you must remove the hold and submit the invoice or revenue generation process again. Only at that time will the transaction become eligible for invoicing or revenue recognition.

Any billing transactions associated with the expenditure item or event are deleted when you place a transaction on hold.

Why can't I attach a transaction to an invoice line?

The bill plan for the transaction uses a fixed invoice format. A fixed invoice format prevents you from attaching transactions to invoice lines.

What happens if I hold a transaction for a released invoice?

The invoice-related billing consumption amounts are reversed, and the invoice is affected as follows:

- The consumed invoice amount and the invoice amount in contract currency for the billing transaction is reduced by the amount of the transaction you adjusted.
- The transaction remains present in the invoice line distributions region of the invoice because the transaction is still part of the released invoice.
- The adjusted transaction is in the process of being reversed, and is now considered to be unbilled. It is now in the unbilled transactions region of the invoice.

- The existing billing transaction for the adjusted item is shown in the eligible billing transactions regions of the invoice. The consumed invoice amount in contract currency is reduced by the amount of the billing consumption that was reversed.
- If net invoicing is enabled for the contract, the credit appears on a new invoice that contains credits and new transactions. Net invoices are created automatically each time the transactions on a released invoice are adjusted and processed for invoicing.
- If net invoicing is not enabled for the contract, a credit memo is created that reverses the amount on the invoice by the amount of the adjusting item.

What happens if I link a distribution to an invoice line?

When you link a distribution to an invoice line on a draft invoice, the invoice line amount and invoice header amount are updated. Correspondingly, if you remove the link between a distribution and invoice line, the invoice line and header amounts are updated. Perform this action if the invoice format for the bill plan associated with the transactions is not a fixed format.

Manage Project Contract Revenue

Project and Contract Revenue Components: How They Work Together

Project and contract components work together to create revenue distributions. The contract contains the instructions for calculating revenue amounts, and the associated project contains the cost transaction details. When you generate revenue, revenue distributions are created for the contract.

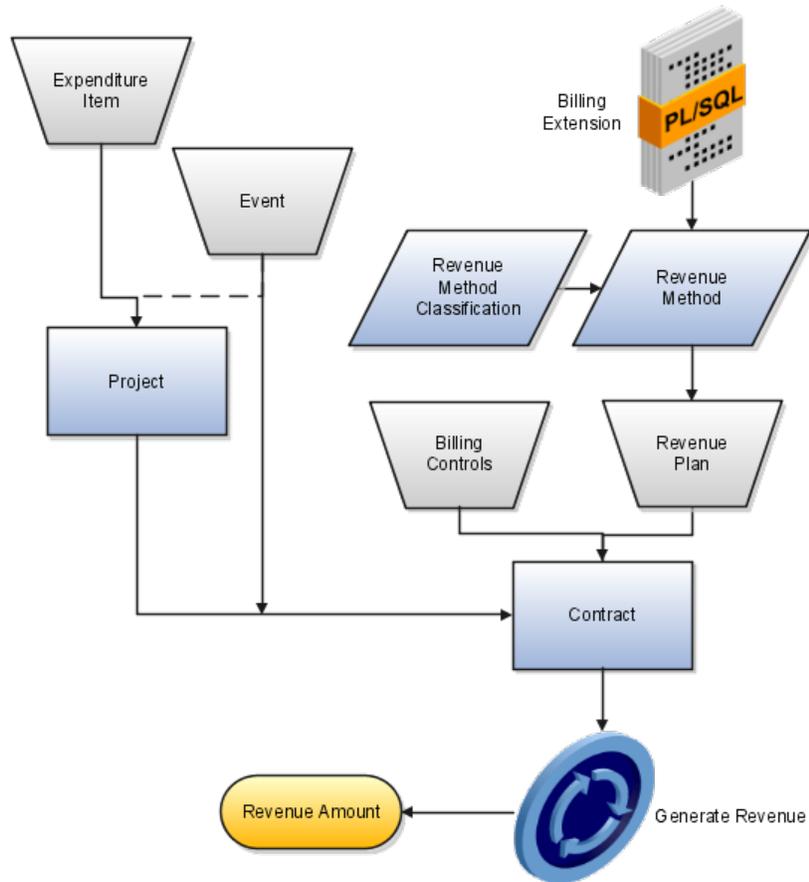
Expenditure items and events are the transactions for projects and contracts. Revenue method classifications determine how transactions recognize revenue.

The revenue method determines how revenue rates are derived and which billing extensions are called to calculate revenue. Enter a revenue method on a revenue plan, which you create for a contract and assign to contract lines to provide a set of instructions for recognizing revenue.

Create billing controls for a contract or contract line to define the valid transaction dates, billing resources, and amount limits for transactions associated with the contract.

Generate revenue to calculate the revenue amounts for a contract.

The following diagram illustrates the components of a project and a contract that determine revenue amounts, and the relationships between the components.



Revenue Method Classification

Assign a predefined revenue method classification to a revenue method. The revenue method classification determines whether the revenue amount is calculated based on rates, amounts, or progress.

Revenue Method

Create revenue methods for revenue plans to use for recognizing revenue. The revenue methods contain revenue recognition instructions in the form of the revenue method classification, rate definition schedule types and any applicable billing extensions. If you assign a billing extension to the revenue method, the extension calculates the revenue amount and creates an automatic revenue event. The billing extension assignment must be active to calculate revenue and create an event.

You must assign a revenue method to a revenue plan, which will give the revenue recognition instructions to a specific contract or contract line. A revenue method can be used by more than one revenue plan.

Caution

Enable the revenue method for intercompany billing if it will be used for intercompany billing only.

Revenue Plan

A revenue plan contains a set of instructions for recognizing revenue on a contract or contract line. Create a revenue plan within a contract that uses the revenue method you require. Assign the revenue plan to one or more contract lines that are enabled for billing.

If the revenue method classification for the revenue plan uses a billing extension, that billing extension is automatically added to the revenue plan.

Important

Revenue cannot be recognized for a revenue plan on hold.

Billing Control

A billing control defines the type of permitted transactions (using billing resources), transaction date range, and maximum invoice and revenue amounts for a contract or contract line. Create a billing control within a contract at either the contract or contract line level. The revenue amount cannot exceed the hard limit amount of a billing control. If the revenue amount exceeds the soft limit, revenue recognition will still occur, but you will receive a warning.

Expenditure Item

The project and task for an expenditure item are matched to the associated contract line during revenue generation. Revenue recognition can occur if the transaction date and billing resource for the expenditure item pass the contract billing controls.

If the expenditure item is mapped to more than one eligible contract line, the processing order is determined as follows:

- The contract billing sequence determines the processing order of multiple contracts.
- The contract billing controls determine the processing order of multiple contract lines within a single contract.
- The contract contribution percentage determines the eligible amount of revenue to recognize for each contract line.

Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a billing transaction for each unique combination of expenditure item and contract line. The billing transaction is the source for creating revenue distributions.

Event

Revenue events are automatically created during revenue generation if the revenue plan for a contract line plan contains a billing extension. The billing extension calculates the revenue event amount, and creates a revenue distribution.

Manual events are also processed during revenue generation. Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates a billing transaction for each event. The billing transaction is the source for creating revenue distributions.

Summary Revenue Amounts: Explained

Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates summary revenue during revenue generation. Summarized revenue amounts enable you to identify problems with actual revenue for a contract, contract line, or the projects associated with a contract line. After you identify problems at the summary level, review the details to determine if there are individual transactions for which revenue was incorrectly calculated.

View the actual cost and revenue for a contract, contract line, or associated project, and compare it to the following amounts and values to review profitability:

- Actual margin
- Actual margin percentage
- Budget variance
- Budget variance percentage
- Forecast variance
- Forecast variance percentage

Summary Revenue Amounts

The formulas that calculate the summary revenue amounts for a contract, contract line, or associated project are described in the following table.

Value	Formula
Actual margin	Actual Margin = (Actual Project Revenue - Actual Cost)
Actual margin percentage	Actual Margin Percentage = (Actual Margin * 100) / Actual Project Revenue
Budget variance	Budget Variance = (Actual Project Revenue - Budget Revenue)
Budget variance percentage	Budget Variance Percentage = (Budget Variance * 100 / Budget Revenue)
Forecast variance	Forecast Variance = (Actual Project Revenue - Forecast Revenue)
Forecast variance percentage	Forecast Variance Percentage = (Forecast Variance * 100) / Forecast Revenue

Impact of Legal Entities and Multiple Contract Line Associations

Oracle Fusion Project Billing summarizes actual revenue by contract, using the ledger currency and accounting calendar from the primary ledger of the legal entity that owns the contract. Budget revenue, forecast revenue, and actual cost are summarized by project and task, using the ledger currency and accounting calendar from the primary ledger of the legal entity that owns the project.

For intercompany contracts only, the contract and associated project legal entities are not required to be identical, so the contract and project ledger currencies and accounting periods can be different. Therefore, actual contract revenue only

is displayed for intercompany contracts. When a project or task is associated with multiple contract lines in the search results, actual project revenue, actual cost, budget revenue, and forecast revenue for that project or task is repeated for each contract line. This multiple reporting causes the totals (other than actual contract revenue) to be stated incorrectly. In this situation, review revenue and profitability by project in the Project Work Area or Project Manager dashboard.

Processing Revenue for Contracts: Worked Example

This example demonstrates the steps involved with generating revenue, reviewing exceptions, summary revenue, and billing controls.

The following table summarizes key decisions for this scenario.

Decisions to Consider	In This Example
Which business unit does the contract belong to?	Vision Operations
Is this an external contract, intercompany contract, or interproject contract?	External
How frequently is revenue recognized?	Monthly
Generate all revenue for a contract, or only the items previously recognized?	All
Generate and view a summary of ineligible data?	Yes
Is this a multicurrency contract?	No. The contract currency and the ledger currency of the contract business unit are the same.

Summary of the Tasks

1. Generate revenue for a contract.
2. Review billing transaction exceptions.
3. Review summary revenue and billing controls.

Prerequisites

1. Create a project.
2. Create an external contract with one contract line, and associate the project to the contract line. Submit the contract for approval.
3. Approve the contract.
4. Create a financial plan, assign resources, and create the budget version.
5. Execute the project.
6. Create and process cost transactions. The transaction dates must be within the active date range of your contract.

Generate Revenue for a Contract

1. On the **Contract Revenue Overview** page, click the **Generate Revenue** task to open the Generate Revenue process page.

2. Click **Parameters**.
3. Enter the information as shown in this table. Use the default values for all other parameter fields.

Field	Value
Business Unit	Vision Operations
From Date	Enter the first day of the month that contains your project transactions.
To Date	Enter the last day of the month that contains your project transactions.
Billing Type	External
From Contract Number	Enter your contract number.
To Contract Number	Enter your contract number.
Pending Adjustments Only	No
Generate Ineligible Data	Summary

4. Click **Submit**.
5. Click Close.

Review Billing Transaction Exceptions

Check for revenue-specific billing transaction exceptions. One approach is to search for exceptions by parameters such as contract name, project name, or message. Another approach is to search for and review billing transaction exceptions from the **Overview** page.

1. On the **Overview** page, click the **Manage Billing Transaction Exceptions** task.
2. Enter the search attributes as described in the following table.

Field	Value
Business Unit	Vision Operations
Billing Type	External

3. Click **Search**. Expenditure items or events that encountered an exception during revenue or invoice generation are returned in the search results.
4. Review the **Severity** and **Messages** for the exceptions.
5. Click **Done**.
6. On the **Overview** page, enter the search parameters as described in the following table.

Field	Value
Business Unit	Vision Operations
Billing Type	External

7. Click the **Search** icon.
8. In the **Billing Transaction Exceptions** region, click **Number of Billing Transaction Exceptions** for any exception.
9. Review the exception details in the **Exceptions by Transaction Type** region.
10. Click **Done**.

Review Summary Revenue and Billing Controls

Review summary revenue for the contract, contract line, and associated project. You can check the billing controls to review the consumed and available funds.

1. On the **Overview** page, click the **Manage Summary Revenue** task.
2. Enter the search parameters as described in the following table.

Field	Value
Business Unit	Vision Operations
Interval	Inception to Date
Accounting Period	Enter the accounting period for your transactions.
Billing Type	External
Contract Number	Enter your contract number.

3. Click **Search**.
4. In the **Contract Number: Summary** region, click **Contract Lines**.
5. Review the summary for the contract line associated with your revenue transactions.
6. Click **Associated Projects**.
7. Review the summary for the project associated with your revenue transactions.
8. Click **Billing Controls**.
9. Review the amounts for the **Soft Limit**, **Hard Limit**, and **Revenue Funds Available**.
10. Click **Done**.

Revenue Accounting Entries: Examples

This example describes the types of revenue accounting entries that are automatically created using the central accounting setup in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting. Revenue and invoices are generated in Oracle Fusion Project Billing. For revenue, the credit is to the appropriate revenue account, and the debit is to the unbilled receivable account. For invoices, the credit is to the deferred revenue account, and the debit is to the appropriate receivables account. Revenue accounting is initiated in Oracle Fusion Project Billing, and

invoice accounting is initiated in Oracle Fusion Accounts Receivable. Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting sends the revenue and invoice accounting to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

Revenue and Invoice Accounting Entries

The following table contains an example revenue accounting entry.

Entry	Distribution	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA1	RDL1	Unbilled Receivables	40	
SLA1	RDL1	Revenue		40

The following table contains the corresponding invoice accounting entry.

Entry	Receivables Item	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA2	AR1	Accounts Receivable	40	
SLA2	AR1	Deferred Revenue		40

FAQs for Manage Project Contract Revenue

What's at-risk revenue?

A contract line attribute that when enabled, allows you to recognize revenue to a separate revenue at risk account. For example, enable the at-risk attribute when you want to recognize revenue for additional funding that is not officially approved and accepted by all parties yet.

How can I recognize revenue before my contract is funded?

Create a new contract line with the at risk feature enabled, and associate projects or tasks to the new contract line. Enter the additional funding amount at the contract line or associated project level. Link the new contract line to a new or existing revenue plan. Create a new bill plan and associate it to the new contract line, but place the bill plan on hold to prevent invoicing the new amount until the contract amendment is officially accepted.

How can I change the soft limit or hard limit amount for invoicing or revenue recognition?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the soft limit or hard limit amounts in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

How can I change the types of transactions that can be invoiced and recognized for revenue?

Request for the contract administrator to edit the billing resources in the contract's billing controls. If the contract is not in draft status, the contract

administrator will need to place the contract under amendment to make the edits.

Why is the summarized actual revenue different from the sum of the revenue distribution amounts?

A difference between the summarized actual contract revenue and the sum of the revenue distribution amounts is due to transactions with unsummarized revenue. To identify the unsummarized revenue, review the revenue generation results for your contract, and take the necessary corrective action on any unsuccessful summarization processes.

Can I delete an event?

Yes. You can delete an unprocessed event. You cannot delete an event that was invoiced or recognized for revenue. Additionally, you cannot delete an event that was created by a billing extension, was previously reversed, or was a reversing event.

How can I locate transactions with unrecognized revenue?

Transactions with unrecognized revenue are located in the Manage Events page and Manage Expenditure Items page. The transactions have a transaction date or event completion date on or before the last day of the current accounting period. Some of these transactions are also described in the output report that is created when you generate revenue.

Can I adjust revenue in a closed accounting period?

No. You can adjust revenue for transactions in accounting periods that are in either Open or Close Pending statuses. If you change the status of a closed accounting period to Open or Close Pending, you can adjust revenue for a transaction in that accounting period. Any adjustments to previously existing transactions and all new transactions (including manual events set to be reversed in the next accounting period) will be processed in the oldest Open or Close Pending accounting period following the accounting period in which the transaction date occurs, if that accounting period is closed.

Manage Project Contract Revenue: Generate Revenue

Revenue Amounts: Explained

Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates and stores several types of revenue amounts during revenue generation.

The types of revenue amounts are:

- Potential
- Eligible
- Qualified

- Revenue to be recognized

Potential Revenue

If the revenue method classification of the revenue plan for the contract line is as-incurred, as-billed, or rate-based, Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates potential revenue for billing transactions originating from expenditure items, from bill rates, burden rates, labor multipliers, or transfer price rules and schedules. The following table describes the formulas used to calculate potential revenue.

Amount	Formula
Labor bill rate (when an override does not exist)	Standard rate * quantity * ((100 - discount percentage) / 100)
Labor bill rate (when an override exists)	Override rate * quantity
Labor markup (when an override does not exist)	Raw cost * ((markup percentage - discount percentage) / 100)
Labor multiplier	Raw cost * (1 + labor multiplier)
Labor burden	Raw cost * (1 + compiled multiplier)
Nonlabor bill rate (when an override does not exist)	Standard rate * quantity * ((100 - discount percentage) / 100)
Nonlabor bill rate (when an override exists)	Override rate * quantity * ((100 + markup percentage - discount percentage) / 100)
Nonlabor markup	Raw or burdened cost * ((markup percentage - discount percentage) / 100)
Nonlabor burden	Raw cost * (1 + compiled multiplier)
Transfer price (Basis calculation method)	Transfer price basis amount * (transfer price schedule markup percentage / 100) * (transfer price rule markup percentage / 100)
Transfer price (Rate or burden calculation method)	Potential amount * (transfer price schedule markup percentage / 100) * (transfer price rule markup percentage / 100)
	<hr/> Note The potential amount is calculated from either rates or burdening.

Eligible Revenue

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses the following formula to calculate the eligible revenue amount for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item:

- Potential revenue amount * contribution percentage / 100

Qualified Revenue

The qualified revenue amount for a billing transaction is dependent on the billing controls for the contract or contract line. The qualified amount is equal to

the amount of eligible revenue for a billing transaction that passes the hard limits of all applicable billing controls.

Revenue to be Recognized

The difference between qualified revenue and recognized revenue for a billing transaction.

Revenue: How It Is Calculated

Oracle Fusion Projects generates revenue based on the transactions that you charge to your contracts and their associated projects. You configure your contracts to recognize revenue based on your company policies. Submit the Generate Revenue process when you are ready to recognize revenue for a contract.

Settings That Affect Revenue Amounts

Generate revenue for a single contract or range of contracts in a business unit. The following table describes some key parameters of the Generate Revenue process.

Parameter	Description
Billing Type	Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External • Intercompany • Interproject
Multicurrency Values Only	Select Yes to only generate revenue for contracts with a different contract currency than the ledger currency of the contract business unit.
Pending Adjustments Only	Select Yes to recalculate and create revenue only for fully or partially recognized transactions in Adjustment Pending status. <hr/> Tip This is useful when adjusting revenue for actual versus estimated burden schedule rates. <hr/>
Generate Ineligible Data	Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. Ineligible data is not included on the Generate Revenue process output report. • Summary. A summary count of ineligible data only is included on the Generate Revenue process output report. • Detail. A summary count and a list of ineligible objects is included on the Generate Revenue process output report.

For contract types with billing controls enabled, transactions must pass all matching billing controls to be recognized for revenue. If a transaction does not find a matching billing control, the transaction is considered ineligible and revenue is not recognized. If a transaction matches one or more billing controls, but does not pass all of them, revenue is not recognized and a billing transaction exception is created.

The revenue plan contains detailed instructions for recognizing revenue for all contract lines associated with that revenue plan. It also points to a revenue method, which determines the schedule type to be used to derive rates and contains the assigned billing extensions that are copied to the revenue plan. The revenue method in turn points to a revenue method classification that determines the overall approach to recognizing revenue.

How Revenue Is Calculated

The Generate Revenue process performs the steps in the following table to recognize contract revenue.

Step in the Process	Description
Identify eligible transactions	Identifies the transactions eligible for revenue recognition.
Adjust revenue	Adjusts revenue for transactions in the Adjustment Pending revenue status.
Map expenditure items	Maps expenditure items from associated projects and tasks to contract lines.
Create revenue events	Creates revenue events for billing extensions.
Calculate eligible revenue	Calculates potential and eligible revenue based on contract terms.
Check billing controls	Verifies that the transactions pass all matching billing controls.
Calculate revenue amount to recognize	Calculates qualified revenue and revenue for recognition.
Create billing transactions	Creates billing transactions and billing transaction exceptions.
Create revenue distributions	Creates revenue distributions for recognized revenue.
Update transactions	Updates revenue status on billing transactions and transactions.
Summarize revenue	Calls the subprocess to summarize revenue by contract and project.
Call accounting	Calls the process to create accounting events. This is an optional step.

Invoice and Revenue Rates: How They Are Determined

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses bill rates, burdening, and transfer price schedules to derive standard bill rates, multipliers, markups, and bases for

calculating potential revenue when the revenue method classification on a revenue plan is as billed, as incurred, or rate based. Similarly, bill rates derive invoice amounts when the invoice method classification on a bill plan is rate based.

Settings That Affect Rates and Overrides

The specific schedules to use to calculate invoice and revenue amounts are stored on either the bill plan or revenue plan. They are based on the schedule types specified on the invoice method and revenue method as shown in the following table.

Schedule Type	Rate Source
Labor schedule, bill rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard employee bill rate schedule • Standard job bill rate schedule
Nonlabor schedule, bill Rate	Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule
Labor schedule, burden	Standard labor burden schedule
Nonlabor schedule, burden	Standard nonlabor burden schedule
Labor and nonlabor schedule, burden	Standard burden schedule
Labor schedule, transfer price	Standard labor transfer price schedule
Nonlabor schedule type, transfer price	Standard nonlabor transfer price schedule

Tip

When the labor or nonlabor schedule type is bill rate, you can enter labor or nonlabor bill rate overrides on the bill plan or revenue plan.

How Bill Rates and Bill Rate Overrides Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses this order to determine the labor bill rate for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item:

1. Employee bill rate override
2. Employee job assignment override with job bill rate override
3. Job bill rate override
4. Labor multiplier override
5. Standard employee bill rate schedule
6. Employee job assignment override with standard job bill rate schedule
7. Standard job bill rate schedule

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses this order to determine the nonlabor bill rate for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item:

1. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type, resource, and organization
2. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type and resource

3. Nonlabor bill rate override for a specific expenditure type
4. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type, resource, and organization
5. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type and resource
6. Standard nonlabor bill rate schedule for a specific expenditure type

Percent Complete Revenue Amounts: How They Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Project Billing can generate percent complete revenue amounts based on the project progress that you enter or retrieve from the contract line or associated project. Percent complete revenue amounts are calculated by the percent complete revenue billing extension, which creates a revenue event with the percent complete amount.

Settings That Affect Revenue Percent Complete Amounts

For Oracle Fusion Project Billing to calculate percent complete revenue amounts, the revenue method for the revenue plan must use the percent complete revenue method classification. When you assign the percent complete revenue method to a revenue plan, the percent complete billing extension is automatically added to the revenue plan. The billing extension calculation level that you select determines whether events are calculated at the contract line level or associated project level. The following table describes the effect of the calculation level selection.

Calculation Level	Description
Associated project	The percent complete billing extension creates separate events for each project and task associated with each contract line that uses the percent complete revenue plan.
Contract line	The percent complete billing extension creates one event for each contract line that uses the percent complete revenue plan. The event contains the percent complete amounts for all projects and tasks associated with the contract line.

How Revenue Percent Complete Is Calculated

To automatically calculate percent complete for revenue, ensure the project progress numbers are up to date and then update the progress for the entire contract. The application performs the following activities when you update the progress:

- Retrieve all project progress amounts for the associated projects of each contract line associated with a percent complete revenue plan.
- Calculate percent complete at the contract line level, if the billing extension calculation level in the revenue plan is contract line.

- Update the percent complete attributes for all applicable contract lines or associated projects, based on the calculation level selected for the billing extension in the revenue plan.

If you choose to automatically update progress in the contract, Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates percent complete at the contract line level.

When progress is based on effort, the following formula calculates the percent complete.

$$\text{Percent Complete} = ((\text{Sum of All (Associated Projects' Baseline Effort} \\ * \text{Physical Percent Complete)}) * 100) / (\text{Sum of All (Associated Projects' Baseline Effort)})$$

When progress is based on cost, the following formula calculates the percent complete.

$$\text{Percent Complete} = ((\text{Sum of All (Associated Projects' Baseline Budget Cost} \\ * \text{Physical Percent Complete)}) * 100) / \\ (\text{Sum of All (Associated Projects' Baseline Budget Cost)})$$

The following formula calculates percent complete revenue event amounts at the contract line level.

$$\text{Contract Line Percent Complete Revenue Amount} = \\ ((\text{Contract Line Percent Complete} * \text{Contract Line Amount}) \\ - \text{Sum of Existing Revenue Events})$$

The following formula calculates percent complete revenue event amounts at the associated project level.

$$\text{Associated Project Percent Complete Revenue Amount} = \\ ((\text{Associated Project Percent Complete} * \text{Associated Project Funded Amount}) - \text{Sum of} \\ \text{Existing Revenue Events})$$

To manually calculate percent complete, enter the project progress on the contract or override the percent complete for a specific contract line or associated project, and submit the Generate Revenue process. Depending on the contract configuration, Oracle Fusion Project Billing calls the percent complete billing extension for each:

- Contract line associated to a revenue plan which uses the percent complete billing extension, if billing extension assignment calculation level is contract line.
- Associated project and task for each contract line associated to a revenue plan which uses the percent complete billing extension, if the billing extension calculation level is associated project

The Update Progress and Generate Revenue processes call the percent complete billing extension, calculates the percent complete amounts, and create events.

Contract Line Percent Complete Example

The following table shows a scenario where percent complete was calculated at the contract level if you choose to update progress automatically within a contract.

Project	Task	Baseline Effort	Physical Percent Complete	Earned Value Effort
P1	T1	20	50	10
P1	T2	5	20	1
		Total: 25	Total: 44	Total: 11

The following table shows a scenario where a percent complete event was created at the contract line level.

Percent Complete	Contract Line Amount	Sum of Existing Revenue Events	Percent Complete Event Amount
44	2000	150	730

Associated Project Percent Complete Example

The following table shows how the percent spent event was created for the Associated Project calculation level.

Percent Complete	Funded Amount	Sum of Existing Revenue Events	Percent Complete Event Amount
50	1400	100	600

Percent Spent Revenue Amounts: How They Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses the percent spent revenue method classification to recognize revenue as progress is calculated. Percent spent revenue amounts are calculated by the percent spent revenue billing extension which creates a revenue event with the percent spent amount.

Settings That Affect Percent Spent Revenue Amounts

For Oracle Fusion Project Billing to calculate percent spent revenue amounts, the revenue method for the revenue plan must use the percent spent revenue method classification. When you assign the percent spent revenue method to a revenue plan, the percent spent billing extension is automatically added to the revenue plan. The billing extension calculation level that you select determines whether events are calculated at the contract line level or associated project level. The following table describes the effect of the calculation level selection.

Calculation Level	Description
Associated project	The percent spent billing extension creates separate events for each project and task associated with each contract line that uses the percent spent revenue plan.
Contract line	The percent spent billing extension creates one event for each contract line that uses the percent spent revenue plan. The event contains the percent spent amounts for all projects and tasks associated with the contract line.

How Percent Spent Revenue Amounts Are Calculated

Submit the Generate Revenue process to create percent spent revenue events.

Following is the mathematical formula for calculating percent spent revenue at the contract line level:

$$\text{Contract Line Percent Spent Revenue} = \frac{((\text{Sum of Associated Projects Actual Cost} / \text{Sum of Associated Projects Budgeted Cost}) * \text{Contract Line Amount}) - \text{Sum of Existing Revenue Events}}$$

Following is the mathematical formula for calculating percent spent revenue at the associated project level:

$$\text{Associated Project Percent Spent Revenue} = \frac{((\text{Associated Project Actual Cost} / \text{Associated Project Budgeted Cost}) * \text{Associated Project Funded Amount}) - \text{Sum of Existing Revenue Events}}$$

Note

The associated projects actual cost in both formulas is the inception-to-date (ITD) actual cost.

The revenue generation process calls the percent spent billing extension, calculates the percent spent amounts, and creates events.

Contract Line Percent Spent Example

The following table shows a scenario where a percent spent event was created at the contract line level.

Associated Project ITD Actual Cost	Associated Project Budgeted Cost	Contract Line Amount	Sum of Existing Revenue Events	Percent Spent Event Amount
60	300			
40	100			
100	400	1000	100	150

Associated Project Percent Spent Example

The following table shows how the percent spent event was created for the Associated Project calculation level.

Associated ITD Project Actual Cost	Associated Project Budgeted Cost	Funded Amount	Sum of Existing Revenue Events	Percent Spent Event Amount
60	300	750	80	70

Calculating Revenue Amounts from Billing Transactions: Example

This example illustrates how Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates billing transactions and determines the different types of revenue amounts during revenue generation.

Scenario

In our example, two expenditure items were charged to a project that is associated with one contract line. The contribution percentage for this contract is 100%. To limit the types and amounts of transactions that can be recognized for revenue on the contract line, the contract has three billing controls, in the amounts of 500, 200, and 100.

Billing Transaction and Billing Control Details

Two temporary billing transactions were created from the expenditure items during revenue generation. The billing transactions were checked against the billing controls. In our example, all three billing controls apply to Billing Transaction 1, so it must pass each billing control. Billing Transaction 2 must only pass the first two billing controls, because the third control (100) is only for travel expenses.

Three billing controls are present for the contract header and the contract line. The first billing control contains funding for the entire contract, and was created at the contract header level. The second billing control is the funding amount for the contract line. The third control is for the same contract line, but limits the amount of travel expenditures that can be charged to that line.

Line	Billing Resource	Hard Limit	Revenue Funds Consumed	Revenue Funds Available
Contract Header		500	460	40
1		200	130	70
1	Travel	100	10	90

Analysis

The following table displays the details for the temporary billing transactions.

Expenditure Item ID	Line	Billing Resource	Potential Revenue Amount	Eligible Revenue Amount	Qualified Revenue Amount	Recognized Revenue Amount	Amount Remaining to Recognize
1	1	Travel	60	60	40	0	40
2	1	Labor	50	50	0	0	0

The following table displays the billing controls and the funds available before and after revenue generation.

Line	Billing Resource	Hard Limit	Funds Available Before Expenditure Item 1	Funds Available After Expenditure Item 1	Funds Available After Expenditure Item 2
Contract Header		500	40	0	0
1		200	70	30	30
1	Travel	100	90	50	50

The qualified revenue amount cannot exceed the revenue funds available. In our example:

- Expenditure Item 1 fully passed the second and third billing controls, but only \$40 of the \$60 passed the first billing control.
- For Expenditure Item 2, \$30 of \$50 passed the second billing control, but nothing passed the first billing control, which was fully consumed by Expenditure Item 1.
- Oracle Fusion Project Billing created a billing transaction for Expenditure Item 1. The qualified revenue amount is \$40, the recognized revenue amount is \$0, and the amount remaining to recognize is \$40.

Note

The amount remaining to recognize is the difference between the qualified revenue and recognized revenue. The exception amount is the difference between the eligible revenue and the qualified revenue.

-
- The second temporary billing transaction for Expenditure Item 2 was deleted because no revenue was recognized.
 - A billing transaction exception in the amount of \$20 is created for Expenditure Item 1.
 - A billing transaction exception in the amount of \$50 is created for Expenditure Item 2.

Revenue distributions are created from the billing transactions. The revenue status of a distribution is Partially Recognized if the difference between the eligible amount and the qualified amount is not zero. The status is Fully Recognized if the difference between the eligible amount and the qualified amount is zero. The revenue distribution for this example is described in the table below.

Distribution	Line	Revenue Status	Recognized Revenue
RDL1	1	Partially Recognized	40

The last steps involve updating the billing transaction and expenditure items. The following table describes the updated billing transaction.

Number	Line	Billing Resource	Eligible Revenue	Qualified Revenue	Recognized Revenue	Revenue to Recognize
1	1	Travel	60	40	40	0

The following table describes the updated expenditure items.

Expenditure Item ID	Revenue Status	Revenue Exception	Recognized Percentage	Recognized Revenue
1	Partially Recognized	Yes	67	40
2	Unrecognized	Yes	0	0

Note

Revenue is recognized for the exceptions if additional funds are added to the contract, or if the project and task on the expenditure item is funded by a new contract line with sufficient funds.

Generate Revenue Report

Use the Generate Revenue Report to review the revenue generation results for your contracts. The report provides a summarized view for items that were processed successfully, with warnings, and with errors. Additionally, the report optionally provides a summarized or detailed view for items that were not processed because they were considered ineligible.

Additional details for revenue generation exceptions are listed on the Manage Billing Transaction Exceptions page.

View the report after you generate revenue from the **Contract Revenue Tasks** panel.

To obtain results for this report, you must do the following:

- Have existing contracts and transactions that need revenue recognition.
- Submit the Generate Revenue process.

The following table describes the sections of the Generate Revenue report. It also describes the value you must select for the **Generate Ineligible Data** parameter in order to populate the corresponding section.

Section	Description	Generate Ineligible Data
Process Summary	Summary statistics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Billing events• Billing transactions• Ineligible contracts• Ineligible revenue plans• Ineligible contract lines• Ineligible associated projects• Ineligible expenditure items• Ineligible events	No, Summary, Detail
Billing Event Errors	Billing extension events that were not created, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Contracts	Contracts that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail

Ineligible Revenue Plans	Revenue plans that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Contract Lines	Contract lines that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Associated Projects	Projects associated with contract lines that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Expenditure Items	Expenditure items that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail
Ineligible Events	Events that were excluded from revenue generation, along with message details for the cause of each unique error.	Detail

FAQs for Manage Project Contract Revenue: Generate Revenue

What's a billing transaction exception?

A billing transaction exception represents the amount of a transaction that could not be invoiced or recognized for revenue. The exceptions are created during invoice and revenue generation. If you have a billing transaction exception, perform the indicated corrective action on the transaction, then generate the invoice or revenue again.

Numerous conditions can cause billing transaction exceptions, but the conditions can be grouped into problems in the following areas:

- Billing resources
- Billing controls
- Currency conversion
- Intercompany setup
- Rates

What's the difference between transactions with unrecognized revenue and billing transaction exceptions?

Transactions with unrecognized revenue are transactions that Oracle Fusion Project Billing either did not attempt to recognize revenue, or the application reversed the revenue that was previously recognized.

Billing transaction exceptions represent the revenue for transactions that the revenue generation process attempted but could not fully recognize.

Manage Project Rate Schedules

Rate Schedule Types: Explained

Schedule types determine usage for rates within rate schedules. You specify a schedule type for rate schedules created for costing, billing, or planning purposes in Oracle Fusion Projects.

The schedule types are:

- Job
- Person
- Nonlabor
- Resource class

Job

Job rate schedules contain rates used to calculate amounts for the following types of labor transactions:

- Costing
- Billing (invoice and revenue)
- Planning
- Budgeting
- Forecasting
- Transfer price

The rate is based on the standard hourly rate assigned to a job title in Oracle Fusion Human Capital Management.

If you are using planning rates for financial or project planning, you can select a specific job rate schedule when configuring rate settings at the plan type or project level. Job rate schedules are used if rates cannot be derived from the person labor rate schedule.

When creating a job schedule type, you must select a job set from Oracle Fusion Human Capital Management. The job set is the source of jobs in your rate schedule. Assign rates or markup percentages to jobs in the rate schedule.

Person

Person schedules contain raw cost rates and billing rates or markup percentages for labor transactions and transfer price amounts. The rate that calculates the cost or billing amount for a project transaction is based on the standard hourly rate or markup percentage assigned to a person, or the job or organization assigned to the person in the schedule. The job or organization is based on the person's assignment in Oracle Fusion Human Capital Management.

You have the option of assigning rates to the following:

- Person
- Person and job
- Person, job and organization

If you assign a rate to a person and job combination, that rate has precedence over the person rate. If you assign a rate to a person, job and organization combination, that rate has precedence over the person rate or person and job combination.

If you are using planning rates for financial or project planning, you can select a specific person rate schedule when configuring rate settings at the plan type or project level. Person rate schedules are used if rates cannot be derived from the labor rate schedule.

Nonlabor

Nonlabor rate schedules contain rates or markup percentages that calculate cost, bill, revenue, plan, budget, forecast, or transfer price amounts for nonlabor resources.

Enter a rate or markup percentage for expenditure types with the Rate Required option enabled. Otherwise, assign it only a markup percentage. Assign rates to nonlabor resources and optionally define rates for nonlabor resource organizations.

If you are using planning rates for financial or project planning, you can select a specific nonlabor rate schedule when configuring rate settings at the plan type or project level.

Resource Class

Resource class schedules contain the planning rates or markup percentages for a resource class or a combination of resource class and organization. You optionally assign a resource class schedule to a project plan or financial plan (budgets and forecasts) at the plan type level or version level. The resource class rate schedule determines rates for the associated resources if the rates cannot be derived elsewhere.

Enter a rate or markup percentage for each resource class in the rate schedule. Optionally, assign the rate or markup percentage to a specific organization for a resource class.

FAQs for Manage Project Rate Schedules

How can I bill a nonlabor expenditure item at cost?

If you have a business requirement to bill a nonlabor expenditure item at cost, enter a zero percent markup for the expenditure type on the nonlabor rate schedule.

How can I define bill rates for inventory items?

You can enter cost markups in the nonlabor rate schedule instead of rates for expenditure types that are related to inventory items.

Alternatively, if you enter a bill rate for an expenditure type that relates to inventory items, then the base unit of measure for inventory transactions reported under the expenditure type must be the same as the unit of measure for the expenditure type. If the base unit of measure for an inventory transaction differs from the unit of measure for the expenditure type, the Generate Revenue process reports an error and does not process the transaction.

Where does the transaction currency for nonlabor expenditures come from?

The transaction currency of a nonlabor transaction can come from one of two possible sources. If the nonlabor expenditure type uses a rate and quantity, then the transaction currency of the expenditure is the same as the transaction currency in the nonlabor rate schedule. If the unit of measure of the nonlabor expenditure type is currency, then the transaction currency equals the ledger currency.

Record Accounting for Project Billing

Reclassified Billing Offset Balances: How They Are Calculated

Unbilled receivables and deferred revenue are not automatically cleared during regular invoice and revenue processing. Periodically submit the Reclassify Billing Offset Balances process to automatically create reclassification accounting transactions that net the unbilled receivables and deferred revenue balances together into a single balance.

Tip

Create an accounting transaction if you want to manually override the projected reclassified amount or the reversal option on the reclassification accounting transaction for a single contract line. The billing offset balances are reclassified when you save the accounting transaction.

Settings That Affect Reclassified Billing Offset Balances

Select the business unit and accounting period that contain the balances you want to reclassify. If you choose to generate a success report, the Reclassify Billing Offset Balances output report will contain detail of the accounting transactions. Additional criteria you can select are:

- Contract type
- Revenue method classification
- Contract number
- Contract line number

How Accounting Transactions for Reclassified Billing Offset Balances Are Calculated

Oracle Fusion Project Billing uses a formula to calculate the projected amount of an accounting transaction for reclassified billing offset balances. This formula uses the lesser value of either the inception-to-date (ITD) revenue amount or the ITD invoice amount, and the period-to-date (PTD) reclassification amount. The formula is described in the following diagram.

Projected Accounting Transaction Amount =
 Lesser value of ITD Revenue Amount or ITD Invoice Amount
 – PTD Reclassification Amount

Oracle Fusion Project Billing performs these steps when reclassifying billing offset balances:

1. Create accounting transactions.
 - Set the accounting type to Billing Offset Reclassification.
 - Calculate the reclassification amounts.
2. Create reversal accounting transactions when the reversal option is selected.
 - Set the accounting type to Billing Offset Reclassification Reversal.
 - Change the accounting period to the next period, and set the accounting date to the first day of that period.
 - The reclassification amount is equal to the value of the billing offset reclassification accounting transaction, multiplied by -1.
3. If the contract business unit is configured to transfer revenue to general ledger, Oracle Fusion Project Billing creates accounting events.

Reclassified Billing Offset Balances Example

The following tables illustrate a scenario where existing revenue and invoice accounting entries are reclassified.

Revenue Accounting Entry for Month 1

Entry	Distribution	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA1	RDL1	Unbilled Receivables	100	
SLA1	RDL1	Revenue		100

Invoice Accounting Entry for Month 1

Entry	Receivables Item	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA2	AR1	Accounts Receivable	120	
SLA2	AR1	Deferred Revenue		120

Reclassified Billing Offsets Accounting Entry for Month 1

Entry	Accounting	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA3	RCLS1	Deferred Revenue	100	
SLA3	RCLS1	Unbilled Receivables		100

Reclassified Billing Offsets Reversal Accounting Entry for Month 2

Entry	Accounting	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA4	RCLSR1	Unbilled Receivables	100	
SLA4	RCLSR1	Deferred Revenue		100

FAQs for Record Accounting for Project Billing

What happens if I close an accounting or project accounting period permanently?

You cannot enter any transactions in the period you have closed and you can adjust transactions in subsequent periods.

How can I reclassify unbilled receivables and deferred revenue account balances?

You can reclassify unbilled receivables and deferred revenue account balances automatically or manually. When you submit the process to reclassify billing offset balances, the unbilled receivables and deferred revenue account balances are automatically calculated and reclassified for all contract lines associated with the parameters that you select. To manually reclassify the account balances for a single contract line, create and save an accounting transaction with the Billing Offset Reclassification accounting type.

Record Accounting for Project Billing: Accounting Entries

Creating Accounting for Transactions: Points to Consider

Create accounting entries for project transactions either for selected transactions or for a batch of transactions by running the **Create Accounting** process. If the accounting is not correct, you can modify the transaction attributes used to derive the accounts or modify the accounting rules. Then you can create the accounting entries in draft or final mode and transfer and post the accounting entries to the general ledger.

Creating Accounting for Selected Transactions

You can create accounting entries for individual cost, cross-charge, revenue, and billing offset reclassification transactions. For cost or cross-charge transactions, search and select the transactions in the **Manage Expenditure Items** page and then create accounting in draft mode or directly create accounting in final mode and post the accounting entries to the ledger. You can also create the accounting for individual cost or cross-charge distributions from the **Expenditure Item Details** page. For revenue transactions, accounting is at the distribution level. You can search and select the revenue transactions and then create accounting entries from the following pages.

- Edit Events
- Manage Revenue Distributions
- Edit Revenue Distributions

You can similarly search and select billing offset reclassification transactions and create accounting entries from the Manage Accounting Transactions page.

Creating Accounting for a Batch of Transactions

To create accounting entries for all transactions or for transactions assigned to a specific processing category, you can run the Create Accounting process anytime from the following pages.

- Costs: Task pane in Cost Transactions Overview
- Revenue: Revenue Transactions Overview

The Create Accounting Process report tracks the details of impacted transactions. Review and correct the errors and then run the Create Accounting process to create accounting entries and then post them to the general ledger.

Viewing Project Costs and Revenue Accounting Entries: Explained

Use the **View Accounting** window to view accounting entries created for cost and revenue transactions. You need not navigate to the integrating applications to view the accounting entries of the imported transactions. The accounting entries are displayed in the following regions of the View Accounting window:

Region Name	Description
Source Accounting	Displays accounting entries created by other Oracle Fusion Applications such as Oracle Fusion Payables, Oracle Fusion Receipt Accounting, and Oracle Fusion Cost Management.
Imported Accounting	Displays account combinations and amounts for accounted transactions created in and imported from third-party applications.
Project Accounting	Displays accounting entries created by Oracle Fusion Projects.

Settings that control the creation of journal entries are displayed in the View Accounting window to help you understand why certain journal entries were created or not created. The settings are as follows:

- Transaction source document import and accounting options.
- Project type options for creating burden and burdened cost journal entries.

In Oracle Fusion Project Costing, accounting entries are created for each cost distribution and cross-charge distribution. If a transaction has multiple cost distributions, then separate accounting entries are created for each distribution. You can view accounting entries for all distributions associated with a transaction from the Manage Expenditure Items page, while for a single cost or cross-charge distribution from the Expenditure Item Details page. In Oracle Fusion Project Billing, you can view the accounting entries for revenue from the Edit Events and Manage Revenue Distribution pages. You can also view the accounting entries for accounting transactions from the Manage Accounting Transactions page.

View accounting entries associated with a transaction for the following:

- Cost distributions
- Cross-charge distributions
- Revenue distributions
- Revenue accounting transactions

Revenue Accounting Entries: Examples

This example describes the types of revenue accounting entries that are automatically created using the central accounting setup in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting. Revenue and invoices are generated in Oracle Fusion Project Billing. For revenue, the credit is to the appropriate revenue account, and the debit is to the unbilled receivable account. For invoices, the credit is to the deferred revenue account, and the debit is to the appropriate receivables account. Revenue accounting is initiated in Oracle Fusion Project Billing, and invoice accounting is initiated in Oracle Fusion Accounts Receivable. Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting sends the revenue and invoice accounting to Oracle Fusion General Ledger.

Revenue and Invoice Accounting Entries

The following table contains an example revenue accounting entry.

Entry	Distribution	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA1	RDL1	Unbilled Receivables	40	
SLA1	RDL1	Revenue		40

The following table contains the corresponding invoice accounting entry.

Entry	Receivables Item	Account	Debit	Credit
SLA2	AR1	Accounts Receivable	40	
SLA2	AR1	Deferred Revenue		40

Record Accounting for Project Billing: Accounting Periods

Maintaining Accounting Periods and Project Accounting Periods: Critical Choices

During business unit implementation you determine whether to maintain common accounting and project accounting periods, or define project accounting periods that have a different frequency than the accounting periods.

Accounting periods are used by Oracle Fusion Projects to assign accounting periods and dates to transactions. Accounting periods are maintained by ledger and use the same calendar as the general ledger periods. Project accounting periods are used by Oracle Fusion Projects for project planning, costing, billing,

budgeting, forecasting, and performance reporting. Project accounting periods are maintained by business unit and typically do not use the same calendar as the accounting and general ledger periods.

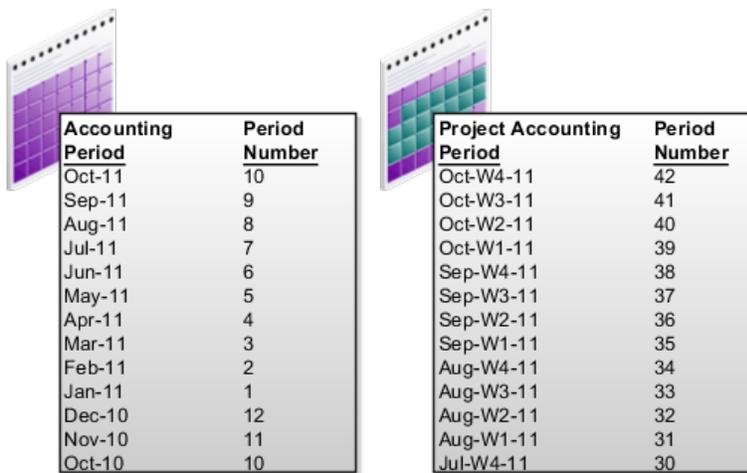
Maintaining Common Accounting and Project Accounting Periods

If you want to report project information with the same frequency as the accounting periods, you can use the accounting period as both the accounting and project accounting period.

When you maintain common accounting and project accounting periods, period maintenance is simplified, calendar periods are not copied to Oracle Fusion Projects, and period information is maintained in one physical location. Use Oracle Fusion General Ledger to maintain accounting period statuses and run the processes to open and close accounting periods.

Defining Project Accounting Periods that are Different from Accounting Periods

If you want to account for project transactions and report project information more frequently than the accounting periods allow, you can define project accounting periods that are shorter than the accounting periods. For example, you can define weekly project accounting periods and monthly accounting periods, as shown in the following diagram.



Use Oracle Fusion General Ledger to maintain accounting period statuses and run the processes to open and close accounting periods, and Oracle Fusion Projects to maintain project accounting period statuses and run the processes to open and close project accounting periods.

Accounting Period and Project Accounting Period Closing: How Validation Works

When you change the project accounting period and accounting period to Close Pending or Close status, you generate the Period Close report. The application validates the transactions in the period and tracks the warnings and errors. Review the errors, fix the issues, and then change the accounting period and project accounting period status to Close or Close Pending status. After closing

the accounting periods and project accounting periods, you can open new periods for transaction processing.

Note

For warning exceptions, the period status is set to Close or Close Pending status.

How Period Closing Validation Works

When you set an accounting period or project accounting period to Closed or Close Pending, the application generates the Period Close report. The report provides summary information and details of transactions that completed successfully, with warnings, and with errors. If errors were encountered, review the stated corrective actions, fix the issues, and then close the periods.

The following table describes the validation rules for transactions and the validation result for the respective period statuses.

Validation Rule	Close Pending a Project Accounting Period	Close a Project Accounting Period	Close Pending an Accounting Period	Close an Accounting Period
Accounted transactions (for example, supplier invoices, receipts, miscellaneous inventory transactions) entered in an integrating Oracle Fusion application in the same period that are not yet transferred and imported to Oracle Fusion Projects.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Fails validation with an error
Unaccounted transactions (for example, supplier invoices, costed receipts, miscellaneous inventory transactions) entered in an integrating Oracle Fusion application are not yet transferred and imported to Oracle Fusion Projects.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning
<p>Note</p> <p>Net-zero receipts are ignored for validation.</p>				

Accounting events generated in Oracle Fusion Projects for both new and adjusted transactions that are not finally accounted or swept to the next open or future-enterable period.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Fails validation with an error
Rejected cost adjustments that are not processed.	Validated with a warning			
Pending burden summarization items that are not yet processed.	Validated with a warning			
Cross-charge or revenue or billing offset reclassification distribution lines that are not transferred to subledger accounting.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Fails validation with an error
Billable transactions with a revenue classification of rate-based or as-incurred or as-invoiced, that are invoiced but for which revenue was not generated.	Validated with a warning			
Revenue events whose completion date has passed but for which revenue was not generated.	Validated with a warning			
Accrual transactions that must either be finally accounted or swept to the next period.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Fails validation with an error
The corresponding Oracle Fusion Payables accounting period is not yet closed.	Validated with a warning			
Unaccounted transactions that are not swept to the next period.	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Validated with a warning	Fails validation with an error

Sweeping Transaction Accounting Events: Explained

All eligible transactions must be accounted in final mode before closing the period. At the end of a period, you review accounting exceptions and then run the **Sweep Transaction Accounting Events** process to sweep the unprocessed accounting events into the next Open or Future-Enterable period so that you complete the period close. All the accounting events that are not finally accounted are moved into the next Open or Future-Enterable period.

Run the Sweep Transaction Accounting Events process either for transactions within a business unit or for transactions across business units but assigned to the same ledger. Specify the accounting period that is in Open or Close Pending status to move the accounting events. Using the source parameter, you can choose to sweep cost accounting events, revenue accounting events, or both. You can preview the transactions that will be swept to the next Open or Future-Enterable period by running the process in the Review mode, or you can move the accounting events directly by running the process in the Update mode.

As a result of this processing, the accounting and project accounting dates are updated directly on the cost and revenue distributions. Adjustment transactions and new distributions are not created. If the transaction is summarized, the transaction amount is reversed in the current period and summarized in the next Open or Future-Enterable period.

FAQs for Record Accounting for Project Billing: Accounting Periods

Can I close an accounting period that has unaccounted revenue and reclassification accounting events?

No. The accounting must be complete for all accounting events in the current accounting period.

To close the current accounting period in Oracle Fusion Projects, you must take one of the following courses of action:

- Create final accounting entries in Oracle Fusion Subledger Accounting for all unaccounted accounting events that reside in Oracle Fusion Projects. You must post the final accounting entries to Oracle Fusion General Ledger to close the accounting period.
- Alternatively, sweep all unaccounted accounting events in Oracle Fusion Projects into the next accounting period.

Can I adjust revenue in a closed accounting period?

No. You can adjust revenue for transactions in accounting periods that are in either Open or Close Pending statuses. If you change the status of a closed accounting period to Open or Close Pending, you can adjust revenue for a transaction in that accounting period. Any adjustments to previously existing transactions and all new transactions (including manual events set to be reversed

in the next accounting period) will be processed in the oldest Open or Close Pending accounting period following the accounting period in which the transaction date occurs, if that accounting period is closed.

Glossary

accounting period

The fiscal period used to report financial results, such as a calendar month or fiscal period.

bill plan

A set of instructions on a contract that define how to invoice a customer. Multiple contract lines on a contract can use the same or different bill plans.

billing control

A contract feature that controls the types of transactions, dates, and amounts a customer may be invoiced for and revenue can be recognized for a contract or contract line. Define billing controls at the contract or contract line level.

billing extension

A company-specific business rule that creates automatic revenue or invoice events. You can assign a billing extension to a revenue method or invoice method.

billing offset

An account used to record the offset entries for invoices or revenue.

billing transaction

An intermediate entity that represents eligible expenditure items or events mapped to a contract and contract lines for which they can be billed to. Billing transactions represent transactions that are validated for invoicing, consumed funds on the contract, but are not yet invoiced. The mapping eligibility is based on the project-contract association defined on a contract.

deferred revenue

The amount of contract invoices generated to customers prior to recognizing revenue. When the invoice amount exceeds revenue, Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates the deferred revenue balance at the contract line level using the following formula: $\text{Deferred Revenue} = (\text{Inception-to-Date Invoiced Amount} - \text{Inception-to-Date Recognized Revenue})$.

eligible revenue

The amount of potential revenue that can be included in a billing transaction. For a billing transaction that originates from an expenditure item, the eligible revenue amount is determined by the contribution percentage on the contract and the remaining percentage of revenue to recognize for the expenditure item. For a billing transaction originating from an event, the eligible revenue is equal to the event amount.

hard limit

An option on a contract billing control that prevents revenue recognition and invoice generation beyond a specific value. Revenue and invoice amounts cannot exceed the hard limit amount.

intercompany billing

A feature that enables you to bill an internal customer for work done on a receiver project and formalizes an internal revenue or cost transfer between provider and receiver organizations.

interproject billing

A feature that enables you to bill an internal customer for work done on a provider project. Cost of work performed is not reflected on the receiver project until the project receives an invoice for the work.

invoice method

A rule defined by the implementation team that determines the calculation method of invoice amounts for contracts during invoice generation.

invoice method classification

A predefined classification for an invoice method that determines the basis for calculating invoice amounts. Assign an invoice method classification to an invoice method. The predefined invoice method classifications are: amount based, percent complete, percent spent and rate based. The percent spent or percent complete billing extension is automatically assigned to the invoice method when you select the percent spent or percent complete invoice method classification.

nonlabor resource

An asset or pool of assets. For example, you can define a nonlabor resource with a name PC to represent multiple personal computers that your business owns.

percent complete revenue

A revenue method classification where revenue is recognized as progress is made, measured by estimated completion. The amount is calculated at either the contract line or associated project level, depending on the calculation level selected for the billing extension in the revenue plan. For a contract line, the formula to calculate percent complete revenue is $((\text{percent complete} \times \text{contract line amount}) - \text{sum of revenue events previously created})$. For an associated project, the formula is $((\text{percent complete} \times \text{funded amount}) - \text{sum of revenue events previously created})$.

percent spent revenue

A revenue method classification where revenue is recognized as progress is made, measured by the cost of associated projects. The amount is calculated at either the contract line or associated project level, depending on the calculation

level selected for the billing extension in the revenue plan. For a contract line, the formula to calculate percent spent revenue is (((sum of all associated projects inception-to-date actual cost / sum of all associated projects budgeted cost) x contract line amount) - sum of revenue events previously created). For an associated project, the formula is (((associated projects inception-to-date actual cost / associated projects budgeted cost) x funded amount) - sum of revenue events previously created).

potential revenue

The full amount of revenue calculated for a billing transaction originating from an expenditure item, that can potentially be recognized for a contract line. If the billing transaction is for an event, the potential revenue amount is equal to the event amount.

project accounting period

Periods that are maintained by business unit and used to track budgets and forecasts, summarize project amounts for reporting, and track project status.

provider business unit

The business unit whose resources provide services to another project (provider project) or business unit. For cross-charge transactions, the provider business unit is the expenditure business unit; the project business unit owns the intercompany billing project.

qualified revenue

The amount of eligible revenue for a billing transaction that passes the hard limits of all applicable billing controls during revenue generation.

receiver business unit

The business unit whose projects receive services from another project or business unit. For cross-charge transactions, the receiver business unit is the business unit that owns the receiver project.

receiver project

A project for which work is performed by another (provider) project. In interproject billing, the receiver project incurs costs from an Oracle Fusion Payables invoice generated by the Update Invoice from Oracle Fusion Receivables process performed for the provider project.

revenue method

A rule defined by the implementation team that determines the calculation method of revenue amounts for contracts during revenue generation.

revenue method classification

A predefined classification for an revenue method that determines the basis for calculating revenue amounts. Assign a revenue method classification to a

revenue method. The predefined revenue method classifications are as-billed, as-incurred, amount based, percent complete, percent spent, and rate based. When you select the percent spent or percent complete revenue method classification, the percent spent or percent complete billing extension is automatically assigned to the revenue method.

revenue plan

A common set of instructions for recognizing revenue within a contract. Multiple contract lines on a contract can use the same or different revenue plans.

unbilled receivables

The amount of contract revenue recognized in advance of invoicing the customer. When the revenue amount exceeds the invoice, Oracle Fusion Project Billing calculates the unbilled receivables balance at the contract line level with the following formula: (Unbilled Receivables = Inception-to-Date Recognized Revenue - Inception-to-Date Invoiced Amount).