



**East Coast**  
**Oracle Users**  
**Conference**

**Eastern States**  
**OATUG**  
ORACLE APPLICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY USERS GROUP

 **NexInfo**  
*Accelerating Operational Excellence*

# Leveraging Oracle EPM Predictive Cash Flow for GAAP, Non-GAAP Reporting & Cash Forecasting

Prakash Malmarugan  
Manager – EPM and Analytics  
NexInfo Solutions, Inc





## Agenda

- ➔ About NexInfo
- ➔ Why Oracle EPM Cloud?
- ➔ Customer Case Study
- ➔ EPM PCF Application
- ➔ Forecasting Methods and Use Cases
- ➔ Summary and Q&A



# About NexInfo



NexInfo is a leading consulting company with extensive experience in leading software-based business transformations for small, medium and large organizations.

NexInfo Solutions uses a blend of Business Process and Software Consulting Services to help achieve Operational Excellence.

**FOUNDED: 1999 || 26th YEAR OF ORACLE EXCELLENCE || 500+ EMPLOYEES || 500+ ORACLE CUSTOMERS**

## Domain Expertise

HR and Payroll (HCM)  
Supply Chain Mgmt. (SCM)  
Product Lifecycle Mgmt. (PLM)  
Warehouse Management (WMS)  
Enterprise Performance Mgmt. (EPM)  
Financials (ERP)  
Integrated Business Planning (IBP)  
Sales Order Management (OM)  
Quality Management  
Customer Experience (CX)  
Predictive Data Analytics Security & Compliance  
System Integration & Extensions  
Validation & SQA

## Locations

### United States

Orange County, CA,  
Redmond, WA,  
Chicago, IL,  
Bridgewater, NJ  
Cary, NC

### Canada

Toronto, ON

### Europe

Dublin, Ireland

### India

Chennai,  
Bangalore,  
New Delhi

## Software Expertise



Implement



Integrate



Support

## Awards



Featured In





# About Presenter



## Prakash Malmarugan

Manager – Budgeting Planning and Analytics  
NexInfo Solutions, Inc.

I am deeply enthusiastic about harnessing cutting-edge technologies to address business challenges, drive tangible outcomes, and establish a thriving enterprise by optimizing processes.



### Core Area

Data Analytics  
Data Warehouse  
Enterprise Performance Management  
Project Management Practitioner



### Experience & Expertise

- Over 12 years of experience in Oracle Hyperion, EPM Cloud, and Analytics
- Expertise in delivering comprehensive solutions to streamline financial planning, reporting, and analysis processes
- Strong technical proficiency and deep understanding of the Oracle EPM suite
- Ability to effectively optimize performance management systems
- Drive data-driven decision-making and unlock actionable insights
- Committed to helping organizations achieve their financial goals
- Empowering teams with advanced analytics capabilities



# Oracle Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) Cloud Offering



- ✓ Financial Consolidation & Close
- ✓ Account Reconciliation
- ✓ Narrative Reporting
- ✓ Planning, Budgeting and Forecasting
- ✓ Profitability & Cost Management
- ✓ Enterprise Data Management
- ✓ Tax Reporting



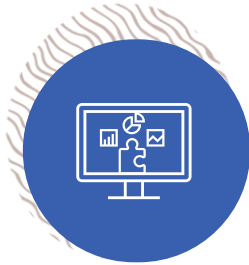
# Predictive Cash Forecasting

Oracle Cloud EPM

---



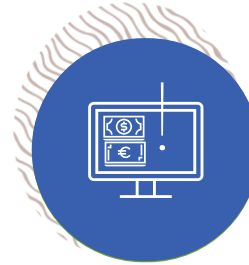
# Typical Challenges with Cash Forecasting in Spreadsheets



Disconnected  
Systems



Manual, Resource  
Intensive



Lack of Actionable  
Insight



Difficult to take  
timely action on  
issues



# Predictive Cash Forecasting

Oracle Predictive Cash Forecasting for effectively managing cash positioning and forecasting needs with effective collaboration across cash managers, controllers and treasury

- ✓ Entity/Unit level as well as Regional/HQ/Global level visibility
- ✓ Enhanced granularity – Weekly / Daily Rolling Cash Forecasting
- ✓ Prediction at Cash Flow Line Item level
- ✓ Blended Forecast Methods to pre-seed / improve forecasts
- ✓ FVA Analysis to provide visibility in to identifying opportunities for improving Forecast Accuracy
- ✓ Flexibility to use multiple levers to optimize cash utilization, for example:
  - *update customer / supplier level invoice projections with effective collaboration across functions*
  - *change of Forecast Method for collections to improve cash position*
  - *Deferring payment utilizing maximum pay term*
  - *Insights to identity over forecasting bias in Opex payments and anomalies in supplier payments*
  - *New cash collections strategies to increase inflows*
  - *Project level milestone visibility to incorporate delays*
  - *Defer external borrowing and leveraging inter unit fund transfer*
  - *Deploy excess cash in Market Securities*



# Pre-seeded Cash Line Items

- Opening Cash Balance
- Operating Cash Inflows
  - Customer Receipts
  - Project Receipts etc.
- Operating Cash Outflows
  - Supplier Payments
  - Salary Payments
  - Tax Payments etc.
- Cash from Operating Activities
- Cash from Investing Activities
- Cash from Financing Activities
- Closing Cash Balance

Entity	Currency														
Vision US	USD														
		Actual	Actual vs Forecast												
		FY24	FY24												
		W8	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16				
Opening Balance		1,615,112.0	0	1,569,544	2,323,942	1,140,228	1,869,521	(546,950)	325,997	(18,209)	553,625				
Operating Cash Inflows		1,153,684	(70,236)	1,430,830	1,140,956	1,664,022	984,575	1,239,834	1,055,909	1,179,391	980,054				
Customer Receipts		1,153,684	(70,236)												
Receivables Invoices				1,253,152											
Receivables Overdue Invoices				177,678											
Unapplied Receipts Offset															
Other Receivables Invoices															
Operating Cash Outflows		2,227,904	(104,244)	676,432											
Supplier Payments		1,210,549	(63,462)												
Payables Invoices				222,294											
Payables Overdue Invoices				5,808											
Other Payables Invoices															
Salary Fixed Component		61,540	0												
Salary Variable Component		411,652	11,165												
Annual Bonus															
Project Payment															
Operating Expenses		198,560	(38,786)	120,330											
Lease Rent Payments				328,000											
Utilities Payments		226,080	5,000												
Direct Tax Payments		119,523	(15,161)												
Indirect Tax Payments															
Cash from Operating Activities		(1,074,220)	(171,480)	754,398											
Cash from Investing Activities		(183,891)	(3,891)												
Cash from Financing Activities		1,212,543	62,543												
Closing Balance		1,569,544	(112,828)	2,323,942	1,140,228	1,869,521	(546,950)	325,997	(18,209)	553,625	617,449				

## Cash Line Items

- ✓ Pre-seeded Cash Flow structure
- ✓ Pre-seeded Line Items to support multiple cash flows
- ✓ Flexibility to add line items under each of the groups e.g. operating, financing and investing



# Customer Use Case

Oracle Cloud EPM + Oracle Footprint

---



# ESS – Oracle Cloud EPM Journey

## Digital Transformation Case Study

### About ESS Inc.

ESS Inc. manufactures low-cost, long-duration iron flow batteries for commercial and utility-scale energy storage applications requiring 4+ hours of flexible energy capacity.

### Replaced

QuickBooks

### Cloud Modules Implemented in 6 months

Oracle Cloud ERP, **EPM**, Supply Chain Implementation, Order Management, Procurement, CX

### Top Customer Challenges

1

Incorporating Oracle Cloud modules to streamline processes and ensure seamless end-to-end functionality.

2

Implementing effective training programs to empower users and reduce dependency on external assistance.

3

Lack of visibility and control in project management capabilities like project accounting, procurement tracking, and expense management processes.

4

Streamlining processes to increase efficiency and reduce manual intervention, leading to cost savings and improved productivity.

### Deployment Location: North America

**Industry:** Renewable Energy, Battery Manufacture



Streamlined business operations using standard Fusion functionality. Increased system adoption and process automation. Seamless flow of cross functional / cross departmental processes.



Increased operational efficiencies of about 20% - in the first 3 months of engagement



Improved process efficiency and reduction in time required financial closing processes by 30%.

### Top Solutions Implemented

Implementation of Financial modules like Expenses, Projects, Quality and EPM.



Enabled smart view reporting and custom reports/dashboards for finance and supply chain applications.

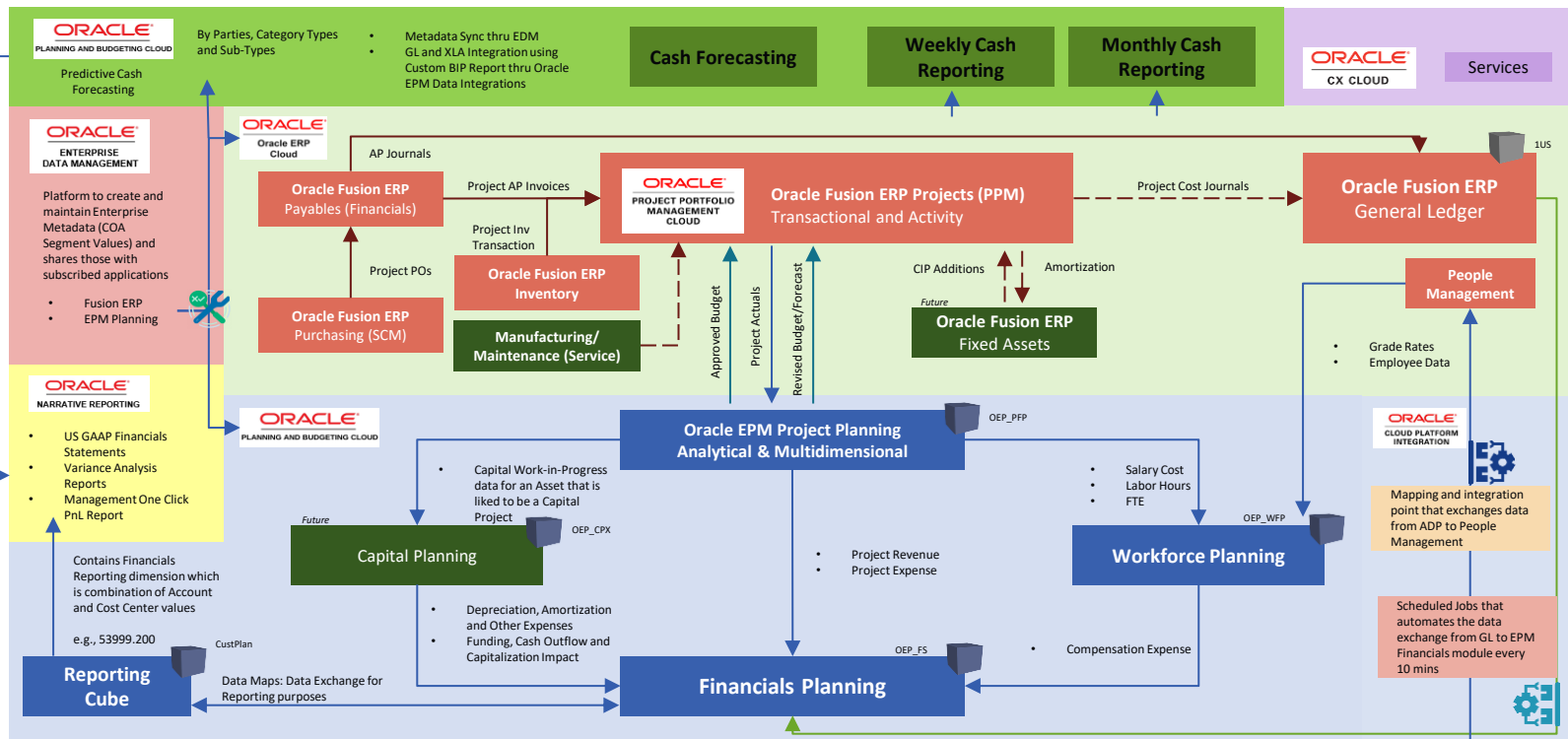


Streamlined month process with improved reporting, variance reporting and re-conciliation





# Oracle Footprint – Bird-Eye View



Human Capital Application  
Employee Data and Payroll





# Cubes and Key Dimensions

OE_P_All Category	All Category
> L1_Assets	Assets
> L1_Bank	Bank
> L2_B_Check	Check
> L2_B_Fees	Fees
> L2_B_FX	FX
> L2_B_Interest	Interest
> L2_B_Transfer	Transfer
> L2_B_Wire	Wire
> L1_Capital	Capital
> L1_Cost Accounting	Cost Accounting
> L1_Deferred Revenue	Deferred Revenue
> L1_Expense	Expense
> L1_Financing	Financing
> L2_F_ESPP	ESPP
> L2_F_Options	Options
> L2_F_RSU	RSU
> L1_Inventory	Inventory
> L1_Payroll	Payroll
> L2_P_Additional Earnings	Additional Earnings
> L2_P_Salary	Salary
> L2_P_Payroll Taxes	Payroll Taxes
> L2_P_Benefits	Benefits
> L1_Receipt Accounting	Receipt Accounting
> L2_R_Accrual	Accrual
> L2_R_Expense	Expense
> L2_R_Expense accrual	Expense accrual
> L2_R_Interorganization payable	Interorganization payables
> L2_R_Invoice price adjustment	Invoice price adjustment
> L2_R_Receiving inspection	Receiving inspection
> L2_R_Trade clearing	Trade clearing
> L1_Revenue	Revenue
> L1_Warrants	Warrants

All Type	All Type
> ST_Construction	Construction
> ST_Engineering	Engineering
> Board	Board
> ST_Facilities	Facilities
> ST_Janitorial	Janitorial
> ST_Operations	Operations
> ST_Safety	Safety
> ST_Uilities	Utilities
> ST_Waste	Waste
> ST_BOM	BOM
> ST_Capital Equipment	Capital Equipment
> ST_External Party	External Party
> ST_Freight	Freight
> ST_R&D	R&D
> ST_Rental Equipment	Rental Equipment
> ST_Services	Services
> ST_Supplies	Supplies

OE_P_All Customers	All Customers
> OE_P_Top Customers	Top Customers
> CU_United States	United States
> CU_OR	OR
> CU_CO	CO
> CU_VA	VA
> CU_CA	CA
> CU_185029	185029
> CU_003505	003505
> CU_003507	003507
> CU_003509	003509
> CU_369051	369051
> CU_369052	369052
> CU_082016	082016
> CU_094021	094021
> CU_014003	014003
> CU_023003	023003
> CU_024003	024003
> CU_033003	033003
> CU_DC	DC
> CU_OH	OH
> CU_PA	PA



OE\_P\_RCSH

Reporting - ASO



OE\_P\_DCSH

Daily Cash Forecasting - Hybrid BSO



OE\_P\_PCSH

Periodic Cash Forecasting - Hybrid BSO

OE_P_All Suppliers	All Suppliers
> OE_P_Top Suppliers	Top Suppliers
> All Other	
> Board Member - ESS Board of Directors	
> Contract Employee	
> Direct Material - Plumbing, Fabricated/Machined parts, Discretionary	
> Employee	
> Employee Reimbursements	
> Facilities	
> Freight/Logistics - Freight, logistics and 3PL	
> SU_10076	
> SU_10093	
> SU_10102	
> SU_10103	
> SU_10138	
> SU_10293	
> SU_10465	
> SU_10563	
> SU_10662	
> SU_10965	
> SU_10987	
> SU_10996	
> SU_10997	
> SU_11313	
> SU_11336	
> SU_11395	
> SU_11551	
> SU_11661	
> SU_11705	
> SU_11721	
> SU_11821	
> SU_11867	
> Indirect Material - Office/safety supplies, Lab/Capital e	
> Payroll	
> Services	

CashFlow Indirect Hierarchy
> CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, END OF PERIOD
> NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH
> Net cash used in operating activities
> A_Net Income(Shared)
> Depreciation and amortization
> Non-cash interest (income) expense
> Non-cash lease expense
> Stock compensation expense
> Inventory write-downs and losses on noncancellable purchase commitments
> Net (gain) loss on investments
> Change in fair value of warrant liabilities
> Loss on fixed asset disposal(Gain)
> Accounts receivable
> Inventory
> Prepaid expenses and other current assets
> Accounts payable
> Accrued and other current liabilities
> Accrued product warranties
> Deferred revenue
> Operating lease liabilities
> Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities
> Purchases of property and equipment
> Sales of trading securities
> Net cash provided by financing activities
> Proceeds from issuance of comm stock & comm stock warrants, net of issuance costs
> Repurchase of shares from employees for income tax withholding purposes
> Principal payments on notes payable
> Debt premium payments
> Proceeds from stock options exercised
> Proceeds from warrants exercised
> Proceeds from contributions to Employee Stock Purchase Plan
> Other
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD



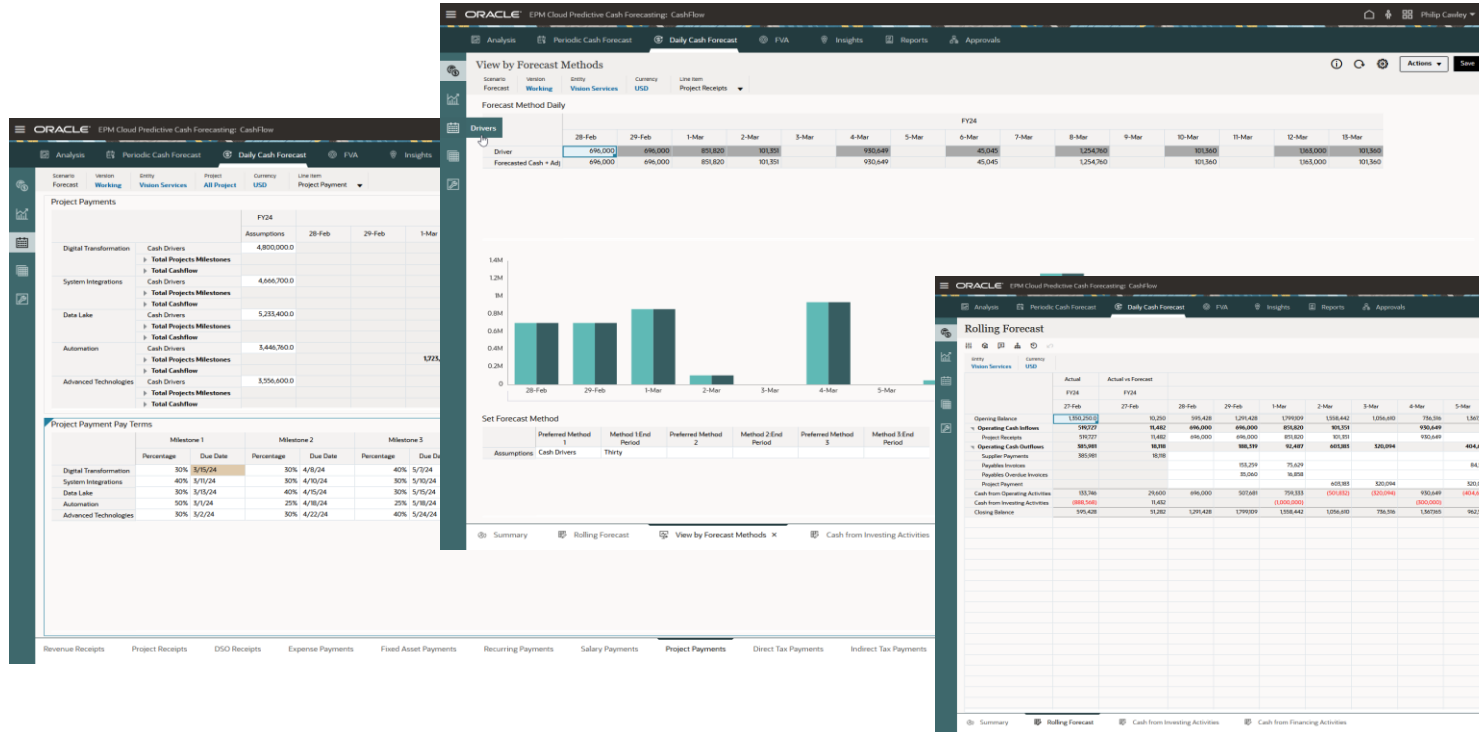
# Cubes and Key Dimensions (contd..)

Dimension	Dimension Details
Currency	Mandatory, Standard
Entity	Mandatory, Standard
Forecast Method	Mandatory, Provided
Line Item	Mandatory, Standard
Period	Mandatory, Standard
Scenario	Mandatory, Standard
Version	Mandatory, Standard
Years	Mandatory, Standard
Bank	Mandatory, Provided
Business Unit	Optional, Provided
Category	Mandatory, Provided
Custom 1/Type	Optional, User defined
Party	Optional, Provided

Enable	Description
<b>Time Granularity</b>	Daily, Periodic or both Periodic – Monthly or Weekly Daily – 2 year rolling forecast Optional - Quarters and Months in the hierarchy
<b>Driver Based Forecasting</b>	To forecast cash inflows and outflows
<b>Trend Based Forecasting</b>	Plan periodic cash using different trend-based methods
<b>Predictive Forecasting</b>	Statistical Time Series – based on historical data Machine Learning Summary – predict using provided ML models
<b>Data Sources</b>	Integration with Fusion ERP, requires Party and Business Unit dimensions



# Sample Data Forms





**eco** East Coast  
Oracle Users  
Conference

**Eastern States**  
**OATUG**  
ORACLE APPLICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY USERS GROUP

Report run date: Jun 4, 2025 6:10 PM  
Report run by: Prakash Malmarugan

Report run date: Jun 4, 2025 6:09 PM  
Report run by: Prakash Malmarugan

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

▲ Mgmt. Net loss

Net loss prior to adjustments

4 Stock compensation expense

32100.000-APIC - Stock Comp..Default CC

Depreciation and amortization

NRV Expense

► **Non-Cash COGS Adjustment**

Interest Expense (Income)

Interest income (expense)

Adjustments to reconcile net loss to

Non-cash lease expense

Change in fair value of assets

Change in fair value of warrant liabilities

Report run date: Jun 4, 2025 11:13 AM  
Report run by: System





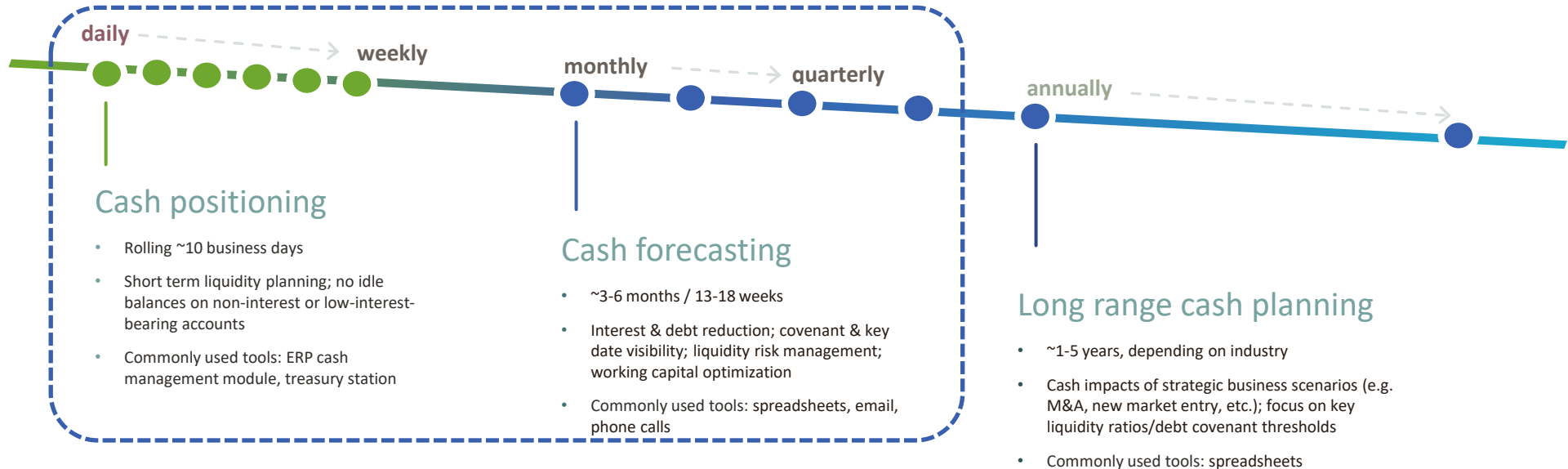
# Cash Planning and Methods

Forecast Methods

---



# Cash Planning Time Horizons



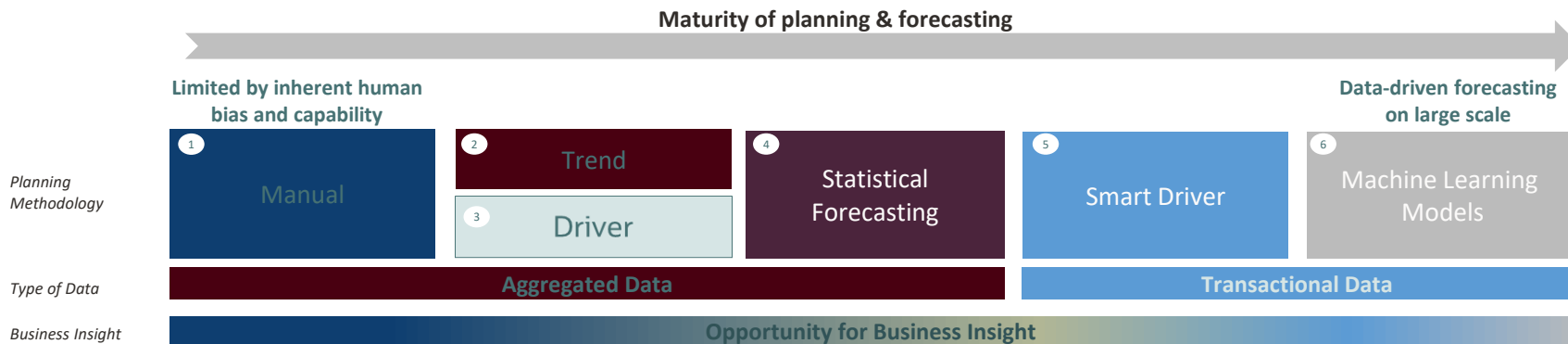


# Ensemble of Multiple Forecast Methods



East Coast  
Oracle Users  
Conference

Eastern States  
OATUG  
ORACLE APPLICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY USERS GROUP



- 1 **Manual** : Manual is entering cash flows directly when it cannot be modeled e.g. Equity Inflow, Tax Payments
- 2 **Trend** : Trend allows for driving the forecast based on historical actual or forecast data e.g. Labor payments, Lease Payments etc.
- 3 **Driver-based**: Business drivers are entered manually or loaded as operational assumptions that calculates a cash forecast (e.g. Avg DSO or Payterm for Expense), where Sales Revenue, Expense, Salary or Capital Expense cash drivers are loaded while the forecast is calculated based on the defined payterm assumptions )
- 4 **Statistical Forecasting**: Statistical trends based on aggregated account balances (e.g. predict cash based on historical patterns of bank account balances by legal entity)
- 5 **Smart Driver/Heuristic Model**: An approach to forecast problem-solving that applies general assumptions/rules to transactional data:
  - Smart Drivers (e.g. use payment scheduled due dates for accounts receivable and or payable)
  - Apply an 'average delay' by legal entity to all transactions
  - Use 'delivery date' for sales orders or purchase orders
  - Etc.
- 6 **ML Model**: Machine-generated forecast based on historical patterns or relationships in the various input variables (e.g. delay in cash receipts correlated with payment terms)



# Forecast Method

## Blend Forecast Methods



East Coast  
Oracle Users  
Conference



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

### Blend Forecast Methods:

- ✓ Different Forecast Methods for different Line Items
- ✓ Blend Forecast Methods by Line Items and Period Ranges
- ✓ What-ifs to pick the forecast method that gives best accuracy over the periods
- ✓ Forecast Methods can vary for different entities



## Driver based methods

### Cash Inflow Drivers:

1. Revenue Receipts
2. Project receipts
3. DSO receipts

### Cash Outflow Drivers:

4. Expense pay terms
5. Capital payments
6. Recurring payments
7. Salary payments
8. Project payments
9. Direct Tax payments
10. Indirect Tax payments
11. DPO payments

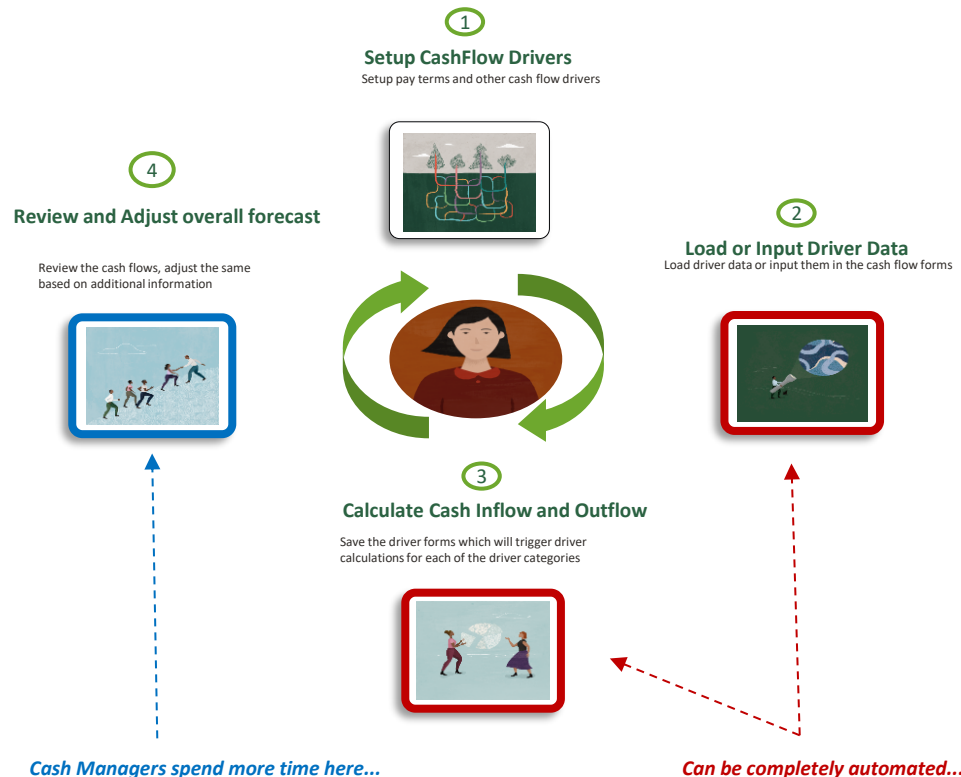
### Concepts:

- ✓ Each method is a driver category with pre-seeded calculations
- ✓ Example line items will be seeded without prefix, can be used by customers or removed
- ✓ You can add line items for each of the driver category
- ✓ Comes with the cash flow form and in most cases a supporting driver form
- ✓ Each cash inflow or outflow has a corresponding driver input and cash flow members in the forecast method dimension
- ✓ Custom dimensions relevant for drivers can be assigned in Enable features



# Driver based forecasting

- ✓ Setup cash flow drivers that best fits each of the line items
- ✓ Load driver data from other planning or source systems – automate this step
- ✓ Spend more time in reviewing and taking action, rather than data manipulation
- ✓ Choose from number of driver based forecasting methods for inflows and outflows





# 1. Revenue Receipts

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Inflow Drivers

## Use case:

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

## Example:

Revenue from Stores revenue in retail will have fixed pattern of 70% received in 3 days and 30% in 5 days

## Drivers:

Pay terms

- Due Period – payment days / week or months
- %age - % expected for each pay terms

## Driver Input:

- Product or Service Revenue or user defined line item

## Calculation Logic:

Cash inflow is calculated by applying the pay term %age on the driver input and posting the cash inflow to the period buckets based on the due date



## 2. Project Receipts

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Inflow Drivers

### Use case:

Drive cash inflow from projects revenue and pay terms

### Example:

Revenue from contracts or IT projects driven by milestones and pay terms

### Drivers:

Milestones for a Project

- Due Date
- %age Completion

Pay terms for a Project

- Due Period
- %age

### Driver Input:

- Project Revenue by Project

### Calculation Logic:

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



# 3. DSO Receipts

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Inflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash inflow considering the average Days Outstanding on the Revenue, this could be by party or at entity level.

## Example:

When pay terms are very dynamic, DSO based approach is used for cash inflow. Indirect channel revenue cash inflow could be through DSO method

## Drivers:

Average DSO

- Assumptions : average across year
- Period buckets: average for the period

## Driver Input:

- Revenue or any line item

## Calculation Logic:

Cash flow is calculated applying the average DSO for the period on the period revenue or it takes the average DSO across the year if the DSO by period does not exist



# 4. Expense Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow considering the expense and pay terms

## Example:

Certain Operational expenses cash outflow can be determined based on a regular pay term for them

## Drivers:

Pay terms

- Due Period – payment days / week or months
- %age - % expected for each pay terms

## Driver Input:

- Any Expenses e.g. Travel, Hotel, Utilities etc..

## Calculation Logic:

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



# 5. Fixed Asset Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow considering the fixed asset spends and pay terms

## Example:

Fixed assets payments are determined based on pay terms which could be set by asset class or specific other dimensions

## Drivers:

Pay terms

- Due Period – payment days / week or months
- %age - % expected for each pay terms

## Driver Input:

- Fixed Asset Spends

## Calculation Logic:

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



# 6. Recurring Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow for certain expenses that have payments on a recurring basis

## Example:

Lease rental payments occurs on a regular basis, this can be modelled as a recurring payment.

## Drivers:

Pay basis – Annual, Monthly or Weekly

Pay period – this is the starting period from when recurring payments should begin

Recurring option – this will indicate the recurring frequency i.e.. every pay cycle or every 2, 3 pay cycles

Number of occurrences – how many number of recurring payments to be posted

## Driver Input:

- Any Expense that has recurring pattern

## Calculation Logic:

Cash outflow is calculated based on the recurring schedule that is defined which is by a combination of pay basis, pay period (starting period), recurring frequency and number of occurrence. It will apply the amount defined in the assumption.



# 7. Salary Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow for salary and payroll related payments

## Example:

Salary or other related expenses that are paid out to be considered

## Drivers:

Salary basis – Annual, Monthly

Salary incidence – Drives when cash flow occurs Begin of Period, End of Period, Semi-monthly or Bi-weekly

Annual Salary Due Date – For annual payment, when is the salary due

Pay terms – if payment is in multiple payments, this is defined by %age and due periods

## Driver Input:

- Salary or related expenses

## Calculation Logic:

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

The driver input can be provided as assumption, in which case its divided by number of periods and posted to appropriate periods. Additionally driver input can be loaded into period bucket, in which case that amount would be considered.



# 8. Project Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash inflow from projects expense and pay terms

## Example:

Project expense cash outflow for material, labour or other project related costs can be modelled

## Drivers:

Milestones for a Project

- Due Date
- %age Completion

Pay terms for a Project

- Due Period
- %age

## Driver Input:

- Project Expense by Project

## Calculation Logic:

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



# 9. Direct Tax Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow for direct tax payments

## Example:

Direct Tax payments to different regulatory or Govt. agencies

## Drivers:

Tax Instalments captured for every fiscal year

- %age of instalments
- Due date

## Driver Input:

- Annual Direct tax payments

## Calculation Logic:

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



# 10. Indirect Tax Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow for indirect tax payments

## Example:

Indirect tax payments such as GST, Sales Tax etc. that are payable to regulatory agencies

## Drivers:

Tax basis – Annual, Monthly

Payment incidence – Same Period /Next Period (applicable only for periodic model)

Pay terms

- %age and due periods

Indirect Taxes Due date – mainly for annual taxes

## Driver Input:

- Indirect taxes such as GST, Sales Tax or other Annual Indirect taxes

## Calculation Logic:

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



# 11. DPO Payments

PCF Driver Based Methods : Cash Outflow Drivers

## Use case:

Drive cash outflow considering the average Days Outstanding on the Expense, this could be by supplier or at entity level.

## Example:

When pay terms are very dynamic, DPO based approach is used for cash outflow for certain payments. E.g. consumables

## Drivers:

Average DPO

- Assumptions : average across year
- Period buckets: average for the period

## Driver Input:

- Expense or any line item

## Calculation Logic:

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



# Forecast Methods

## Trend based methods



### Concepts:

- ✓ Trend Methods can be used for any Line items where the cash forecast can be determined based on historical trends.
- ✓ Trend based methods are only considered for Periodic forecast
- ✓ As you select the trend, the data seeds based on the logic of the method. You can apply an increase / decrease on top of that to determine the future forecast



# Trend based methods

## Different methods based on the data and line item...

#	Trend based method	Description	Example
1	Current Year Actual Average	Calculates the average for an account (cash line item) for the Current Fiscal Year	Bank charges
2	Current Period Actual	Last period Actuals is taken for the forecast periods	Utilities
3	Prior Year Actual	Takes the prior year actual for corresponding periods	Marketing or Service Revenue
4	Prior Year Actual Average	Calculates the average for an account for the year prior to the Current Fiscal Year. For example, if the Current Fiscal Year is FY22, the prior year is FY21.	Travel
5	Forecast Average	Calculates the average of forecast for the current fiscal year	Labour
6	Seasonalization	Applies the seasonality of last year actual for forecast periods to current year actual average in this methodology, current year actual average rate is calculated first. Thereafter, forecast is calculated as per following formula. $\text{Forecast} = \text{Prior year actual amount for the period} * \text{sum of forecast amount (as per Current Year Actual Average method) for remaining periods of current year} / \text{Sum of prior year actual data for same remaining periods.}$	Trade Spends
7	Year over Year Inc/ Dec	Applies a % increase or decrease to the prior year's value.	Rent
8	Periodic Growth	Calculates year over year change for a line item using current year and prior year as the basis to calculate the growth.	Variable Compensation



# Forecast Methods: Smart Drivers



## Concepts:

- ✓ Forecasting based on underlying connected ERP operational data – Fusion ERP AR and AP
- ✓ Combination of Due Dates, Promise Dates, Discounts and other important information that drives the cash forecast data
- ✓ Automated flow of data to derive reliable cash forecast accuracy



# Forecast Methods:

## Predictive Planning – Statistical and ML Model based



### Concepts:

- ✓ Predictive Planning can be used for any line items based on the data available for certain line items
- ✓ Predictive forecasting uses time series based algorithms to predict future forecast
- ✓ Predictive forecasting based on ML Regression and Classification Models using operational AR and AP data
- ✓ This capability is built in the application and customers can do this through the UI or using Auto Predict



# Data Integration

Pipeline and Automation

---



# Oracle Fusion GL and XLA Integration with Oracle EPM PCF

## Oracle Fusion ERP

### Custom BIP Report

Bank Transactions

Account Analysis GL and SLA

Trial Balance



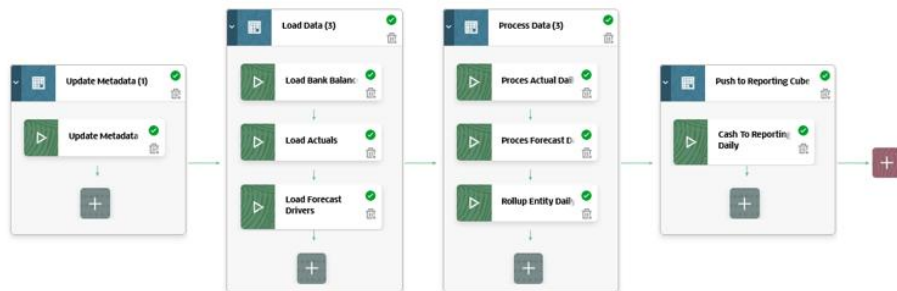
## Oracle EPM PCF

Weekly

Periodic




# Daily and Periodic Forecast Data Pipelines



DailyForecast : 17-04-2024 08:42:36, Status: SUCCESS

 no.reply@oraclecloud.com  
To

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

EPM Cloud:

Pipeline: 'DailyForecast' completed with status SUCCESS

Stage Name	Job Type	Job Name	Job ID	Status	End Time	Log File	Output File
Update Metadata	EPM Platform Job	Update Metadata	15	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:37	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Load Data	EPM Platform Job	Load Bank Balances	16	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:37	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Load Data	EPM Platform Job	Load Actuals	17	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:37	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Load Data	EPM Platform Job	Load Forecast Drivers	18	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:37	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Process Data	Business Rule	Process Actual Daily	19	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:38	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Process Data	Business Rule	Process Forecast Daily	20	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:40	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Process Data	Business Rule	Rollup Entry Daily	21	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:41	<a href="#">Download</a>	
Push to Reporting	Pain Type Map	Cash To Reporting Daily	22	SUCCESS	17-Apr-24 08:42	<a href="#">Download</a>	





# Summary

Oracle EPM PCF

---



# Summary

- ✓ Cash visibility across all entities as well as by each entity
- ✓ Enhanced granularity – Weekly / Daily Rolling Cash Forecasting
- ✓ Ease of use and Analytical – Easy navigations, Analysis dashboards and SmartView
- ✓ Prediction at Bank Account level and Cash Flow Line Item level
- ✓ Blended Forecast Methods to pre-seed / improve forecasts
- ✓ FVA Analysis to provide visibility in to identifying opportunities for improving Forecast Accuracy
- ✓ Flexibility to use multiple levers to optimize cash utilization, for example:
  - *change of Forecast Method for collections to improve cash position*
  - *Insights help identify over forecasting bias in Opex payments etc.*
  - *Plan for financing cash deficit with shortfall*



# Cash Forecasting

## Key Takeaways from user goals



### Familiarity

New system needs to account for current workflow for smooth transition



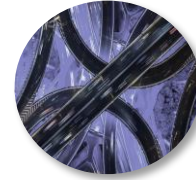
### User Input

Contextual information is a subtle yet critical component of a Cash forecast



### Priority

The experience needs to focus on 'most important' in the vast expanse of data



### Collaboration

Cash forecasts builds on information from multiple sources to serve a wide range of users



# Next Step?



## SCHEDULE YOUR DEEPER DIVE

- Complimentary 2-hour introductory course
- Expert-led guidance
- Eligible Topics:
  - Oracle EPM Product Demo
  - Reporting Tools Walkthrough
  - Integration Tools Walkthrough

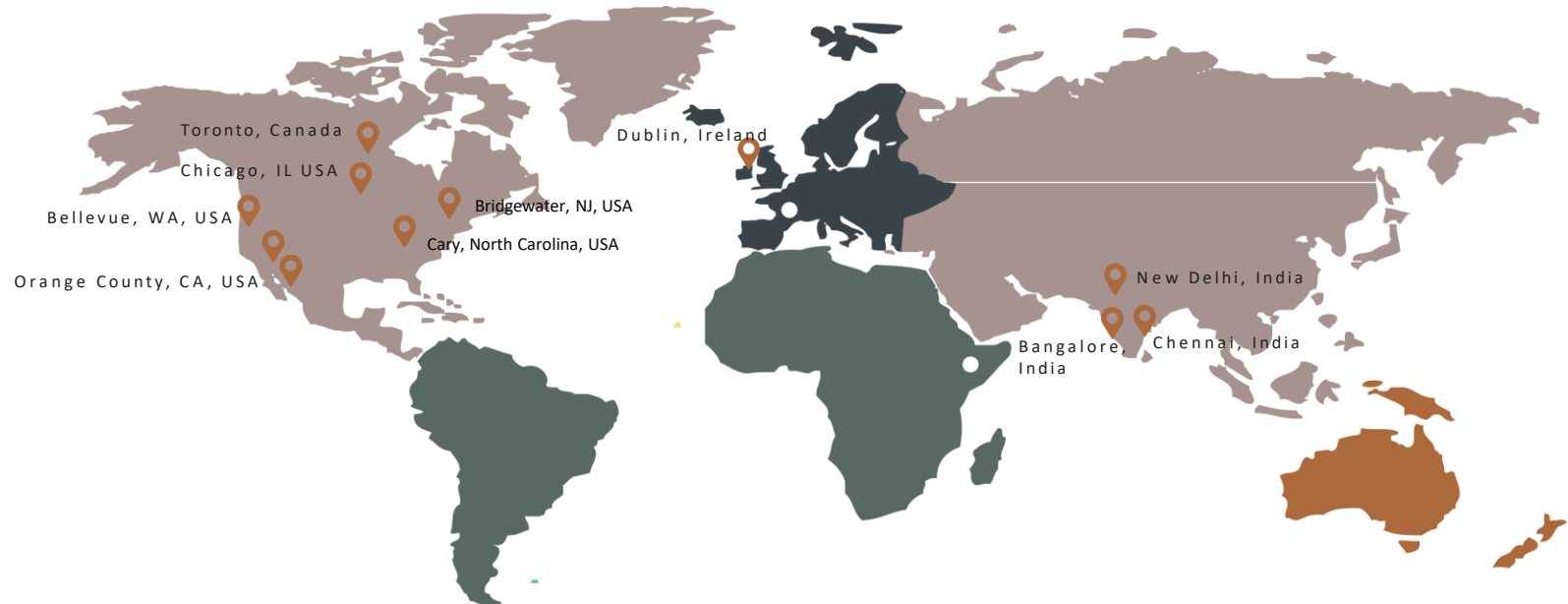
**Promotion End Date: Nov 30, 2025**

**Contact: LetsTalk@nexinfo.com**

**Offer open to the attendees only.**



# Our Global Footprint



## Headquarters

300 Spectrum Center Drive Suite 1170 Irvine,  
CA 92618.



## Email

LetsTalk@nexinfo.com



## Telephone

(714) 277-3600

## Follow Us:

