

UNANET AE: INTRODUCTION TO FINANCE

PARTICIPANT GUIDE

Last Revised September 2024

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ABOUT THIS PARTICIPANT GUIDE

This document serves as a supplement to the training courses offered through Unanet University at <u>unanetuniversity.com</u>. Participants should record notes and actions for reference when working within their own Unanet system.

Symbols used in this guide











Student Training Site

A Unanet training system has been specifically created to support this course.

Unanet University Contact Information

Send questions to <u>VirtualUU@unanet.com</u> for information about courses, course schedules, enrollments, and certifications. This is a mailbox that is monitored daily.

Support Portal

Use Unanet's Support Portal <u>support.unanet.com</u> to access product reference articles and FAQs. To obtain a Support Portal ID, send an email to <u>support@unanet.com</u> with the subject "Support Portal ID request".

The following conditions must be met to be granted a support account:

- The "from" address must match the domain of your company
- It must NOT be a generic email account (e.g., gmail.com)

COURSE INTRODUCTION

In this course, you will be introduced to the financials functionality available in Unanet AE. As you gain an understanding of the product fundamentals, you will identify opportunities to increase the accuracy and efficiency of your financial management processes.

Recommended roles: Administrator, Project Manager, Accounting, HR, AP, AR

Learning Objectives

In this course, **Unanet AE: Introduction to Finance** participants will:

- Recall the purpose of Accounting Periods.
- · Recall the purpose of the Chart of Accounts.
- Review the use of Organizational Units.
- Provide an overview of the financial processes in Unanet AE.
- Identify the types of information that Unanet AE reports can provide to monitor finances.

LESSON 1: Accounting Periods

Learning Objective

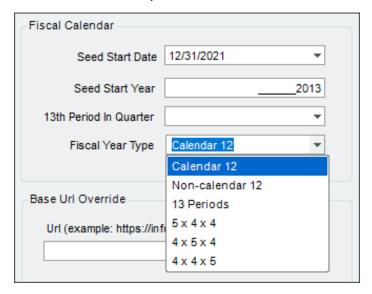
Recall the purpose of Accounting Periods.

Introduction

Accounting Periods (G/L Periods) are used on all transactions entered or posted via automated processes in Unanet. The periods relate to the start and end dates for each financial period and financial year. Accounting Periods need to be established before non-labor transactions can be entered into the system.

Accounting Periods and their Setup

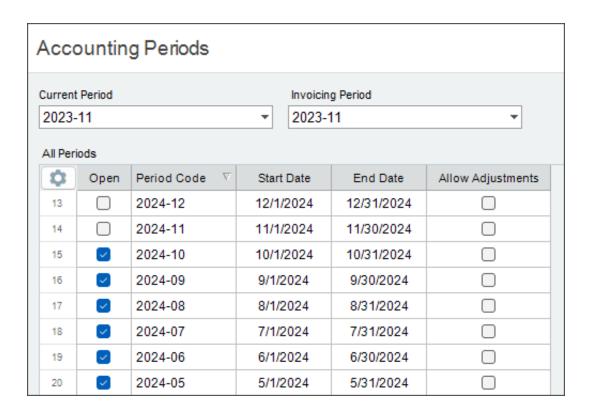
Fiscal Calendar settings are established in Global Settings. This is where you will determine how the periods will be created.



Note: Global Settings for Fiscal Calendar are set once and cannot be changed once transactions are posted to any period; however, Accounting Period start, and end dates can be changed manually in the Accounting Periods applet.

Once the settings are established in Global Settings, Accounting Periods can be created. If Data Migration is used, the Accounting Periods are established based on the oldest date of the transactions and legacy system accounting periods.

Navigate to the **General Accounting > Accounting Periods** applet to determine what periods are currently open, the current period, and the invoicing period.



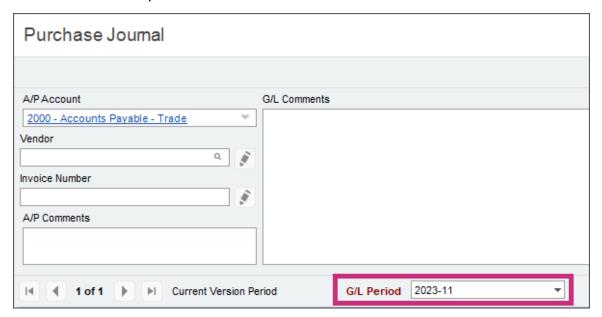
The Current Period determines what is the Default G/L Period when entering transactions through one of the following journals: Purchase Journal, Disbursement Journal, Sales Journal, Receipt Journal, and General Journal. These periods can only be assigned to open periods.

Open and closed periods are determined by the check box in the Open column. Once the check is removed from the Accounting Period, that period is closed. Adjustments can be made to a closed period if the Allow Adjustments option is selected. Users with the proper special permission can post transactions to that closed period.

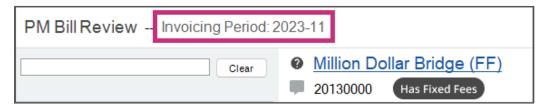
Year-end closing and posting to the Retained Earnings account is located via **Utilities > Custom Reports > Close Multiple Accounting Years**. The year end close can be run multiple times if there are transactions posted after the initial process – such as year-end financial audit adjustments.

Current Period and Invoicing Period Examples

The Purchase Journal defaults to the current period. Users can select any G/L Period that is marked as open.



The Invoicing Period is used by the invoicing process to define the period currently being processed. The Invoicing Period needs to be an open period as determined by the checkmark in the Open box next to Period Code.



LESSON 2: Chart of Accounts

Learning Objectives

Recall the purpose of the Chart of Accounts.

Introduction

Before Unanet AE can be fully utilized as an ERP system, the General Ledger (G/L) codes need to be reviewed, configured, and added, if necessary. The Chart of Accounts (COA) is a central concept to running Unanet AE. In addition to general accounting principles, G/L accounts have a direct impact on project financials. The COA is a list of all G/L accounts.

A unique number (alpha/numeric) is used for each account for easy identification within financial reports. Typical G/L codes consist of assets, liabilities, capital, income, and expenses. Within Unanet AE, the COA represents more than just a base account for the General Ledger. Accounting and Project Management integration are included to provide complete processing and reporting capabilities within the system. The COA is located via **General Accounting > Chart of Accounts**.

Unanet A/E COA Basics

The Chart of Accounts in Unanet AE follows a best practice demo setup approach using the following numbering:

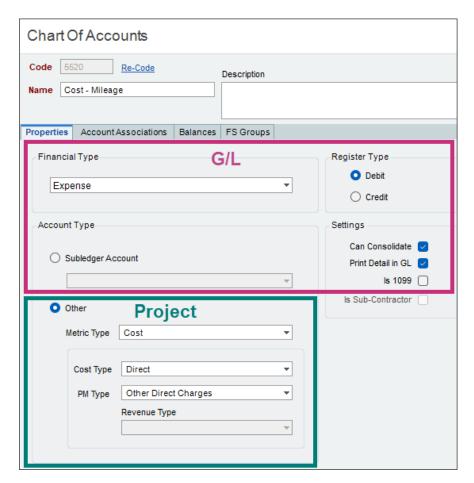
Series	Account	Example
1000	Assets	Bank Account
2000	Liabilities	Accounts Payable
3000	Capital	Retained Earnings
4000	Revenue	Billed and Unbilled Revenue - Labor, OCC, ICC
5000	Direct Expenses	Direct OCC, ICC
6000	Labor Indirect Expenses	Payroll costs such as Health Insurance
7000	Indirect Expenses	Marketing Meals, Entertainment
8000	Other Expenses	Tax Expenses
9000	Unanet A/E accounts to support processing	Void Checks or Error Accounts

This breakdown is only one matrix of what accounts can be used and will vary from company to company. When data from another system is brought into Unanet AE, the original accounts are kept and will need to be reviewed for relevance and to see if any accounts need to be mapped differently in the Unanet AE system. If a data migration is performed from another system, there will be accounts used specifically with Unanet AE that will appear in the G/L. These codes will have a distinct number and may end with DT (for data transfer).

Understanding the COA Account Metrics (Project Accounting)

Along with the usual numbering of the COA, Unanet AE allows for categorizing Project Management accounts by attaching metrics and Project Management Types (PM Types) to the account codes. The Metric profile will determine how the cost/revenue will be applied to the project.

Example: Mileage



From a project perspective, the mileage expense will be applied to the direct cost of the project. This will impact project cost to date, unbilled amounts and remaining contracts and budget dollars.

From an accounting perspective, the enterprise will simply realize the cost.

Metric Types

The metrics that can be configured for specified accounts are:

- Cost: The labor costs that are posted to the general ledger are done at a project level and not an employee level, making this an exception for metrics.
 Note: Generally, the labor costs come from Timesheets, but since there are multiple variations that can be used to generate costs: pay, job cost, and bill rates, this metric is used to detail the account code in Project Management reporting.
- Billed Revenue: Earned revenue that has been billed.
- Unbilled Revenue: Earned revenue that has not yet been billed.
- Retainage: Monies held back during invoicing until project completion.
- Retainer: Monies received prior to invoicing.
- Bad Debt: Revenue write-offs.
- Late Charge: Charges billed for any unpaid client invoicing.

PM Types

PM Types define the Project Management type for Cost, Billed Revenue, Unbilled Revenue and Work In Progress (WIP) metric types. The first four metrics listed (Cost, Billed Revenue, Unbilled Revenue and WIP) can be subdivided into four PM types.

- Labor: Employee and Sub-Contractor time. Sub-Contractors are defined as non-W2 employees who enter time into the Unanet A/E system and are billed out like employees.
- Out-of-Contract Consultants (OCC): Consultants whose invoices are passed directly to the client.
- In-Contract Consultants (ICC): Consultants whose invoices are imbedded into the contract to a client and not billed out separately.
- Other Direct Charges (ODC): These are all other charges that are billed to a
 project, such as travel expenses, processing fees, etc. Note: Whether the
 charges are labeled as direct or indirect, they will have the PM Type of Other
 Direct Charges.

Revenue Types

Revenue Types are only available when the metric type is Billed Revenue. The Revenue Type splits revenue between its cost component and the marked-up component. Revenue Type is needed to calculate Billed-to-Date at some value, other than the marked-up amount, and compare to a capped figure in a Not-to-Exceed type invoice.

- Non-Labor Revenue: Direct and Markup If there isn't a breakout of the Markup, then use Direct; otherwise there needs to be a separate account for Direct and Markup.
- Labor Revenue: Direct, DPE + Overhead, Profit, and Fixed Fee.
 - o **Direct:** Default for Labor
 - DPE + Overhead: Direct Personnel Expense + OH set in Bill Rate Calculation
 - o **Profit:** Profit portion of Billable Rate Calculation
 - Fixed Fee: Used for Fixed Fee Revenue so that Percent Complete can be calculated.
- Out-of-Contract Consultants (OCC): Consultants whose invoices are passed directly to the client.
- In-Contract Consultants (ICC): Consultants whose invoices are imbedded into the contract to a client and not billed out separately.
- Other Direct Charges (ODC): These are all other charges that are billed to a
 project, such as travel expenses, processing fees, etc. Note: Whether the
 charges are labeled as direct or indirect, they will have the PM Type of Other
 Direct Charges.

Combining Accounts and Metrics (Properties Tab)

Account numbers will vary, but as best practice, examples of accounts and how metrics are applied are shown in the following table.

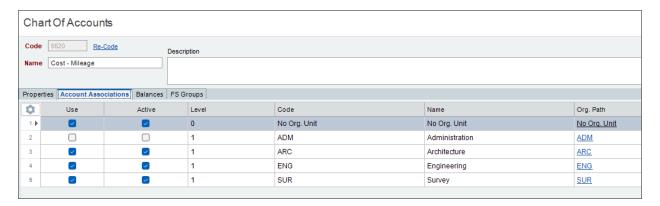
Code	Name	Financial Type	Subledger	Metric	РМ Туре
1000	Checking – Operating	Asset	Bank		
1010	Checking – Payroll	Asset	Bank		
1100	Accounts Receivable - Trade	Asset	Accounts Receivable		
2000	Accounts Payable – Trade	Liability	Accounts Payable		

2010	Employee Reimbursable – Payable	Liability	Employee Reimbursable		
4000	Billed Hourly Revenue	Income		Billed Revenue	Labor
4100	Billed Consulting Revenue (OCC)	Income		Billed Revenue	Out-of- Contract Consultants
4200	Billed Reimbursable Revenue	Income		Billed Revenue	Other Direct Charges
4300	Billed In-Contract Consulting Revenue	Income		Billed Revenue	In-Contract Consultants
4410	Billed Late Fee	Income		Late Fee	
4420	Billed Admin Fee	Income		Other Revenue	
4440	Unbilled Revenue	Income		Unbilled Revenue Labor	
5000	Direct Labor Expense	Expense		Cost	Labor
5050	Direct Contract Labor (Sub-Contractor treated as Employee)	Expense		Cost	Labor
5200	Cost – Consulting (OCC)	Expense		Cost	Out-of- Contract Consultants
5300	Cost – In-Contract Consulting (ICC)	Expense		Cost	In-Contract Consultants
5520	Cost – Mileage	Expense		Cost	Other Direct Charges
6000	Indirect Labor – Administration	Expense		Cost	Labor
7030	Office Supplies	Expense		Cost	Other Direct Charges
7420	Bad Debt Expense	Expense	Bad Debt		

Note: There will be other Metric types and Account Types revealed when other system options are selected during implementation such as Fixed Assets, Multi-Company, and Multi-Currency. The setup of those accounts is reviewed with the Application Consultant when implementing those features.

Organizational Unit Considerations (Account Associations Tab)

Unanet AE allows for an additional level of G/L reporting if using Organizations. The Chart of Accounts can be leveraged more deeply by using the Account Associations tab. This will allow an account to be tagged as allowable to all or just specific Organizational Units. The account can be set up with any or all levels of the Organizational Unit.



LESSON 3: Organizational Units

Learning Objectives

Review the use of Organizational Units.

Introduction

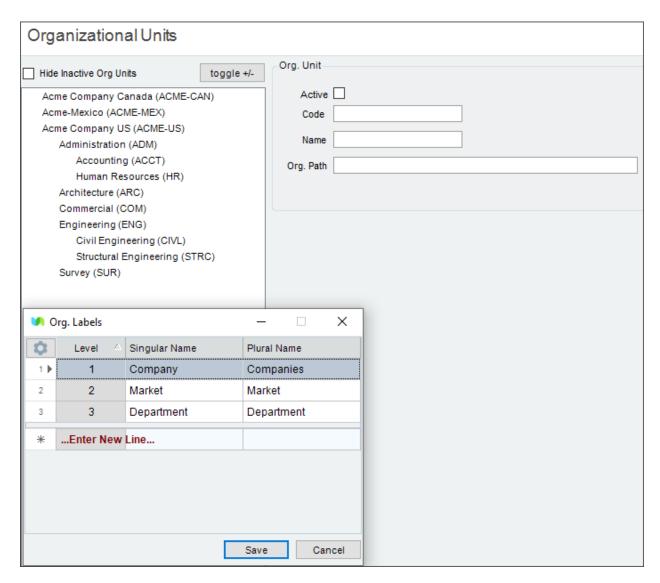
Unanet AE uses a Parent/Child system to represent the levels of hierarchy within an organization. They are referred to as Organizational Units (aka Profit Centers) and are defined in **General Accounting > Organizational Units**. Organizational Units are classified by Org Labels and can represent entities such as: Office, Department, Division, etc.

Key Concepts

- Org Units allow for both profit center reporting and the segmentation of accounting.
- Unanet AE supports unlimited levels of Org Units.
- Org Units are established in a tree structure, and each level of the tree is assigned a name. Each element on the tree (called a Node) is given a code. The code must be unique with respect to its parent. Codes are separated by a single character (a delimiter) as specified in Global Settings, for example NY-AR.
- Top nodes do not have a parent and must be unique with respect to all other toplevel nodes.
- In a Multi-Company scenario, the top level must act as a company. Employees are assigned to the lowest level.
- Project ownership and sharing can be assigned at any level, but that level must be established database wide.
- Revenue and Expense can be marked to follow the owner of the project, the employees assigned to a cost center, or a combination of both.
- Org Units are integrated with the Chart of Accounts for Cost/Profit Center reporting.
- Org Units are exposed in project management reporting to group project metrics (e.g., cost and revenue) by organizational unit within a project.

Organizational Units Applet

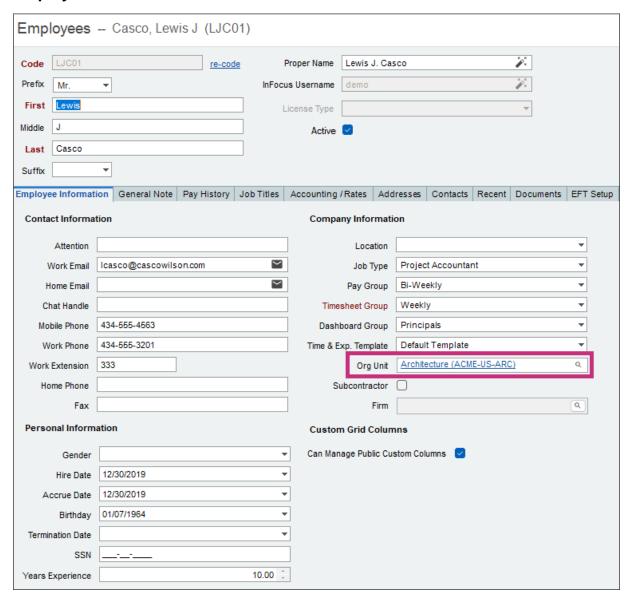
Access the Organizational Units applet via **General Accounting > Organizational Units** to set up new top-level units before adding the child-level units. The child-level unit is added under the selected Org Unit.



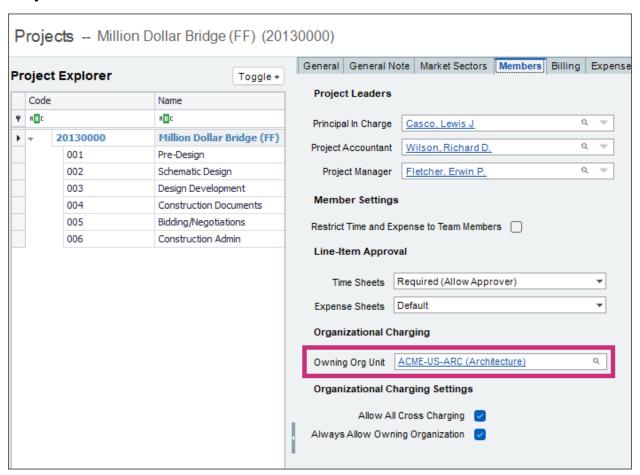
Organizational Units are added to the Employees, Projects, G/L Accounts (as shown above), and Labor Codes (if used).

The setup of the organizational units in each of these places, along with additional settings on the project, will determine which organizational units will be used and shown in General Ledger and Project reporting.

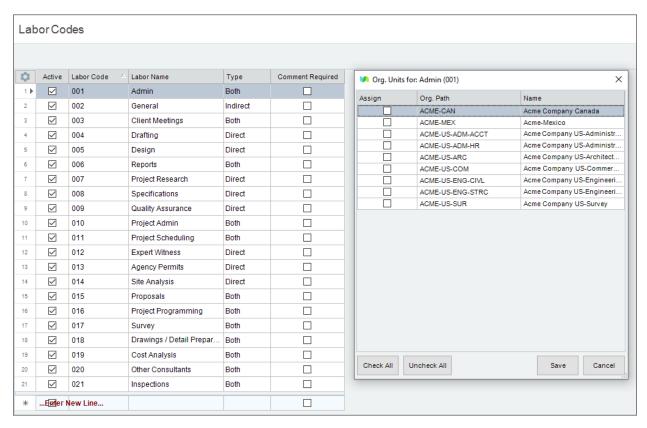
Employee Record



Project Record

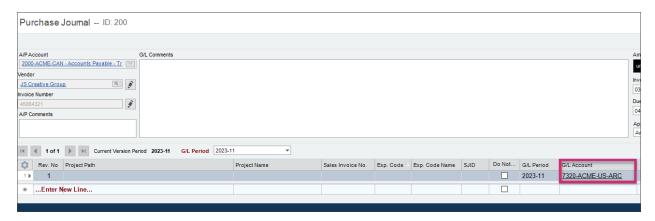


Labor Codes



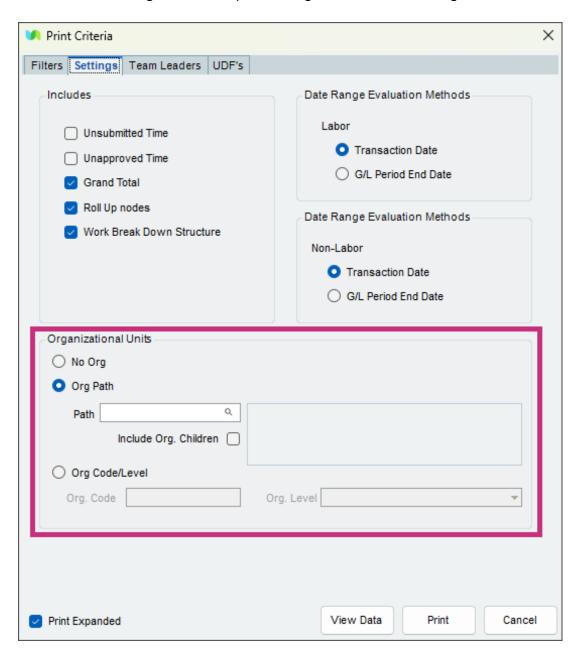
The Organizational Unit is shown in the G/L Account in transactions such as the Purchase Journal below.

Purchase Journal - G/L Account

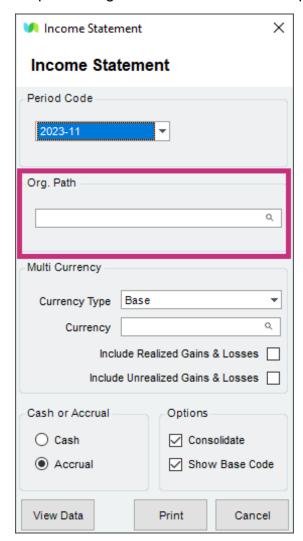


Reporting with Organizational Units

Selection criteria in PM Reports allows for reporting on a specific Org Path including the children of that Org Path or a specific Org Code across all Org Paths.



A specific Org Unit can run Financial Reports.



LESSON 4: Financial Processes and Reports

Learning Objectives

- Provide an overview of the financial processes in Unanet AE.
- Identify the types of information that Unanet AE reports can provide to monitor finances.

Introduction

The General Journal holds both accounting adjustments and special transactions such as Labor Distributions, Revenue Recognition, and End of Year (EOY) closings.

Unanet AE delivers basic Balance Sheet, Income Statement, and Trial Balance reports. Use the Financial Statement Designer applet along with Microsoft Visual Studio to add custom formatting to reports.

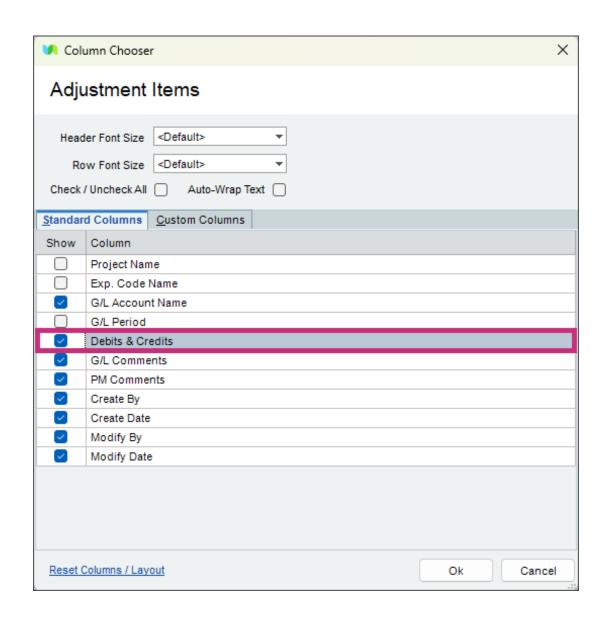
Key Concepts

While transactions that affect Project Management figures can be made, these transactions cannot be part of Invoicing, Accounts Receivable, or Accounts Payable reporting. Project-related transactions can, however, appear in Project Management reports.

The General Journal is the only journal where there is no header control account or amount. Instead, the sum of all line items must zero out. Unlike other journals, no assumption is made about debits and credits.

The Column Chooser is where you can select the columns to show in the General Journal. The Debits & Credits option determines whether Debits/Credits are used for entry and display, or the amounts entered and shown are positive values (debits) or negative values (credits).

Note: When Debits & Credits is selected, the Amount column is replaced with a separate Credit column and Debit column.







Field Descriptions

Series	Account
Transaction ID	The unique identification number of this transaction. This displays in the header next to General Journal.
Transaction Date	The Transaction Date is relevant only for Project Management reports, otherwise it is informational.
Cash Accrual Type	The three choices are Cash, Accrual, or Both.
G/L Comments	Comments will appear in the General Ledger report. The comments will be shown on the control side. If no G/L comment is entered on the line item, it will also print.
Closing Entry	When selected, this entry is considered a closing entry. Closing Entries can be excluded on financial statements, if desired. (This is usually done on P&L).
Ignore In Rev. Rec.	When selected, revenue recognition does not include this transaction in calculations.
Rev. Rec. Entry	When selected, this entry was posted by revenue recognition. Revenue Recognition can delete any entries for the current period when run. This flag identifies the entry as a candidate for deletion. This is a read-only field.
Labor Dist. Entry	When selected, this entry was posted by labor distribution. Deleting or voiding this transaction will cause all timesheets that were associated with it to an unposted state. This is a read-only flag. Click the link next to the checkbox to see a breakdown to the employee level of the automated posting.
G/L Period	General Ledger period for this transaction or revision to effect. Defaults to current period and only open periods are allowed.

Financial Statements:

In **General Accounting > Reports** Unanet AE provides Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Trial Balance reports as well as Drill-Down reports for these statements.

If more complex reports are required or specific formatting is needed, use **Utilities > Financial Statement Dsg**. This applet is used to determine the row and column data on the report. The report is formatted using Microsoft Visual Studio 2005. A link to this software can be provided. Once the reports are created, they are accessed via **General Accounting > Financial Statements**.

See Examples of Financial Statements provided:

Balance Sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet - Casco & Wilson, IncKG Demo (Acci	rual)
For period ending Saturday, September 30, 2023	
Assets	
1005 Checking - Operating	\$2,029,402.90
1010 Checking - Payroll	\$32,539.98
1100 Accounts Receivable - Trade	\$396,439.30
1200 Work In Progress - Labor	(\$976,737.50)
1210 Work In Progress - ODC	(\$13,460.00)
1220 Work In Progress - Consulting	(\$160,491.10)
Total Assets	\$1,307,693.58
Liabilities	
2000 Accounts Payable - Trade	\$42,561.00
2010 Employee Expenses Payable	\$156.80
2150 Line of Credit	\$150,000.00
2300 Federal Tax Withholding	\$12,765.98
2310 State Tax Withholding	\$322.32
2330 Medicare Withholding - Employer	\$809.28
2335 Medicare Withholding - Employee	\$809.28
2340 FICA Withholding - Employer	\$3,272.39
2345 FICA Withholding - Employee	\$3,272.38
2350 FUTA Withholding	\$279.92
2360 SUTA Withholding	\$249.60
Total Liabilities	\$214,498.95
Capital	
Current Year Profit(Loss)	\$293,942.79
3500 Retained Earnings	\$799,251.84
Total Capital	\$1,093,194.63
Total Liability + Capital	\$1,307,693.58
4/18/2024 2:10:42 PM	1 of 1

Income Statement

Consolidated Profit and Loss - Casco & Wilson, Inc.-KG Demo (Accrual)

Acme Company US

For period ending Thursday, November 30, 2023

	Current	Year to Dat
ncome		
4000 Acme Company US-Architecture Billed Labor Cost	\$0.00	\$2,578.3
4000 Acme Company US-Engineering Billed Labor Cost	\$0.00	\$112.0
4001 Acme Company US-Engineering Billed Fixed Fee Revenue	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
4010 Acme Company US-Architecture Unbilled Fee Revenue	\$32,421.68	\$21,821.6
4010 Acme Company US-Engineering Unbilled Fee Revenue	(\$20,512.00)	(\$73,412.00
4100 Acme Company US-Engineering Billed Consulting Revenue	\$0.00	\$8,470.00
4110 Acme Company US-Engineering Unbilled Consulting Revenue	(\$551.10)	(\$8,470.00
4200 Acme Company US-Engineering Billed Reimbursable Revenue	\$0.00	\$1,439.40
4210 Acme Company US-Engineering Unbilled Reimbursable Revenue	(\$2,700.00)	(\$1,439.40
otal Income	\$8,658.58	\$26,100.0
xpense		
5000 Acme Company US-Architecture Direct Labor Expense	\$0.00	\$42.0
5000 Acme Company US-Engineering Direct Labor Expense	\$0.00	\$11,266.6
5100 Acme Company US-Engineering Subcontractor Direct Labor	\$0.00	\$1,920.0
5200 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Consulting	\$500.00	\$1,000.0
5300 Acme Company US-Architecture Cost - Contract Consulting	\$50.00	\$50.0
5505 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Prints & Drawings	\$1,762.62	\$4,462.6
5520 Acme Company US-Architecture Cost - Mileage	\$67.80	\$67.8
5520 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Mileage	\$224.00	\$227.5
5525 Acme Company US-Architecture Cost - Lodging	\$900.00	\$900.0
5525 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Lodging	\$509.62	\$509.6
5535 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Parking/Tolls	\$5.50	\$5.5
5540 Acme Company US-Architecture Cost - Miscellaneous	\$210.00	\$210.0
5540 Acme Company US-Engineering Cost - Miscellaneous	\$773.93	\$773.9
7180 Acme Company US-Engineering Other Travel	\$250.00	\$250.0
7320 Acme Company US-Architecture Consulting Services	\$100.00	\$100.0
7990 Acme Company US-Architecture Other Indirect Expense	(\$210.00)	(\$210.00
7990 Acme Company US-Engineering Other Indirect Expense	(\$320.00)	(\$320.00
otal Expense	\$4,823.47	\$21,255.6
rofit (Loss)	\$3.835.11	\$4.844.3

Trial Balance

Trial Balance - Casco & Wilson, Inc.-KG Demo - Accrual

From period 2023-01 to 2023-11				
	Beginning	Current	Current	Ending
Account	Balance	Debits	Credits	Balance
1005 Checking - Operating	2,029,402.90	18,000.00	1,675.00	2,045,727.90
1010 Checking - Payroll	32,539.98			32,539.98
1100 Accounts Receivable - Trade	396,439.30	114,109.40	32,700.00	477,848.70
1120 Retainers - Contra. Asset		17,500.00	17,500.00	
1200 Work in Progress - Labor	-976,737.50	230,862.50	231,462.50	(977,337.50)
1200-ACME-US-ARC Work In Progress - Labor		38,021.68	16,200.00	21,821.68
1200-ACME-US-ENG Work in Progress - Labor		24,888.00	97,700.00	(72,812.00)
1210 Work in Progress - ODC	-13,460.00	4,193.00	4,193.00	(13,460.00)
1210-ACME-US-ENG Work In Progress - ODC		5,400.00	6,839.40	(1,439.40)
1220 Work in Progress - Consulting	-160,491.10	37,070.00	37,070.00	(160,491.10)
1220-ACME-US-ENG Work In Progress - Consulting		551.10	9,021.10	(8,470.00)
1310 Deposits		5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
2000 Accounts Payable - Trade	-42,561.00	855.00	9,200.00	(50,906.00)
2000-ACME-CAN Accounts Payable - Trade			100.00	(100.00)
2000-ACME-US Accounts Payable - Trade		1,650.00	6,025.00	(4,375.00)
2010 Employee Expenses Payable	-156.80	500.00	1,733.85	(1,390.65)
2150 Une of Credit	-150,000.00			(150,000.00)
2300 Federal Tax Withholding	-12,765.98			(12,765.98)
2310 State Tax Withholding	-322.32			(322.32)
2330 Medicare Withholding - Employer	-809.28			(809.28)
2335 Medicare Withholding - Employee	-809.28			(809.28)
2340 FICA Withholding - Employer	-3,272.39			(3,272.39)
2345 FICA Withholding - Employee	-3,272.38			(3,272.38)
2350 FUTA Withholding	-279.92			(279.92)
2360 SUTA Withholding	-249.60			(249.60)
3500 Retained Earnings	-799,251.84			(799,251.84)
4000 Billed Labor Cost	-30,000.00			(30,000.00)
4000-ACME-US-ARC Billed Labor Cost			2,578.32	(2,578.32)
4000-ACME-US-ENG Billed Labor Cost	-2,818.42		112.00	(2,930.42)
·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable represents the amount of money owed by a company to its creditors (vendors). It is critical to understand the process flow of Accounts Payable document types; Purchase Journals, A/P Approvals, and A/P Payments.



A/P Entry through Check Writing:

To record and manage AP transactions in the system, the Administrator must configure the following functional areas:

- Accounts Payable > Vendors
- General Accounting > Chart of Accounts for banking and EFT information

Use Accounts Payable > A/P Reports to view outstanding balances.

Employee Reimbursables

The Employee Reimbursable process records the expenses incurred by employees on behalf of the company for reimbursement to the employee and/or recording of company credit card expenses. These expenses can be passed to clients through the Invoicing process.



Global Settings to Consider

Expense Sheet requirements are defined via **Administration > Global Settings > Time & Expense**.

- It is a best practice to select Require Expense Codes in Expense Sheets. The
 expenses will hit the default account established when posting the expenses into
 the E/R Journal.
- It is also here where you define the approval process. Select whether the Expense Sheet will be approved prior to going to accounting or will it be auto approved upon submittal.
- You can also require comments as a default for specific project types, or if a rejection reason is required. When selected globally, it is required for all newly created projects.

Billing Process

The Billing Process (Automated Invoicing) represents the procedures involved in collecting information needed to create and issue invoices to customers. Client invoice formats can be downloaded from the Marketplace to meet invoicing needs. It is critical to understand the Billing process flow to help maintain cash flow and ensure the goods or services provided are paid for by the Client in a timely manner. The Billing Process begins with the individual transactions entered through Timesheets, Expense Sheets, Unit Billing, Purchase Journals, and Disbursement Journals. With exception of the timesheets which are always posted to the lowest level of the Project WBS, these transactions are entered at the level Project WBS structure as defined in Charge Level of the project setup.

After transactions have gone through the approval process, they are reviewed and approved by the Project Manager or Principle in Charge through PM Bill Review.



Project Billing Setup

Before an invoice can be created to send to a client, the Billing tab for the Project needs to be setup up with the following information:

- Billing Terms
- Remit-To Address
- Bill-To Address
- Main Invoice Design

Bill Review

After timesheet and expense sheet transactions are created and approved, and the purchase journal and units are posted, they are available in the PM Bill Review and PA Bill Review applets. Review in these applets allows users (through permissions and Job Types) to review transactions for accuracy, make changes to transactions (as allowed) and write-off transactions in preparation for billing.

The initial Bill Review is done by the Project Manager via **Project Management > PM Bill Review**. Once the PM has reviewed, updated (as allowed), and added notes to the project transactions, the PM can preview the invoice and mark as PM Reviewed.

Once the PM has reviewed the Project, the Project Accountant can review the transactions in **Accounts Receivable > PA Bill Review**. They can make changes requested by the PM and preview the invoice through Automated Invoicing.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable represents the amount of money owed to a company from client invoices. It is critical to understand the process flow of Accounts Receivable document types (customer payments).



Managing Customer Payments

To record and manage AR transactions in the system, the Administrator must configure the following functional areas:

- Accounts Receivable > Clients
- General Accounting > Chart of Accounts for banking and EFT information

Deposit Management

Within the Accounts Receivable functionality is the Receipt Journal which can be used to record all payments received by the company. Receipts can be deposited together to tie them to the deposit amount that will appear on your company's bank statement.

Resources

If you are interested in learning more about the topics in this course, use the links below to access additional courses.

Unanet AE: Introduction to Accounting

In this course, you will get an introduction to Unanet AE Accounting from Accounting Periods and applets to running Accounting reports.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/133/unanet-ae-introduction-to-accounting-eln

Unanet AE: Using Accounts Payable

In this course, you will learn about the Accounts Payable process from making payments to running reports.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/116/unanet-ae-using-accounts-payable-eln

Unanet AE: Managing Employee Reimbursables

In this course, you will learn the key concepts for managing employee reimbursable payments.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/107/unanet-ae-managing-employee-reimbursables-eln

Unanet AE: Using Billing and Accounts Receivable

In this course, you will learn about the components of the billing process and Accounts Receivable including tools for automating.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/117/unanet-ae-using-billing-and-accounts-receivable-eln

Unanet AE: Using Milestone Billing

In this course, you will learn about the benefits of milestone billing, how to enable it in your system, set it up effectively, and use invoicing for monitoring.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/301/unanet-ae-using-milestone-billing-eln

Unanet AE: Entering and Submitting Time Sheets

In this course, you will review how to enter and submit a time sheet using web, desktop, and mobile applications.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/129/unanet-ae-entering-and-submitting-time-sheets-eln

Unanet AE: Entering and Submitting Expense Sheets

In this course, you will review how to enter and submit an expense sheet using web, desktop, and mobile applications.

https://unanet.docebosaas.com/learn/courses/130/unanet-ae-entering-and-submitting-expense-sheets-eln