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NetSuite Corporate Card Reconciliation: Close Controls

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Executive Summary

Reconciling a corporate card in NetSuite is a two-stage process that Oracle now splits across two pages. **Match Bank Data** pairs imported issuer lines with ledger transactions, and **Reconcile Account Statement** proves the closing balance. Match Bank Data is described as the page for reviewing and matching imported bank and credit card transactions before an account statement is reconciled (docs.oracle.com), and the Reconcile Account Statement page accepts "the bank or credit card account" (docs.oracle.com). Oracle states that the original reconciliation feature has not been supported since NetSuite **2021.1** (docs.oracle.com), so the legacy Reconcile **Credit Card** Statement page should not be configured as current behavior.

The practical design question is where each issuer line is supposed to become a ledger entry. Three routes exist: a direct charge or refund record (docs.oracle.com), an expense report line coded to a corporate card (docs.oracle.com), or an **auto-create rule** that builds a charge or refund from an imported line (docs.oracle.com). Because those routes can all touch the same card account, duplicate posting is the first exception to design against. Oracle documents that two **Bank Feeds** connections to one account import the same transactions twice (docs.oracle.com), and that overlapping imports are not always detected by the system (docs.oracle.com).

Changes after reconciliation are the second design question. Oracle says an amount change on a reconciled transaction makes it **unreconciled** (docs.oracle.com), while a change of account does not (docs.oracle.com). A recode to a different general ledger account therefore keeps its reconciled status, and a sign-off procedure cannot rely on NetSuite to reopen the line.

This report supplies a controlled, **hypothetical** example in which a beginning liability of **$18,450.00** plus charges of **$42,310.75** and fees of $25.00, less credits of **$1,185.40** and payments of $18,450.00, equals an ending statement balance of **$41,150.35**. A book balance that differs by **$1,786.45** is then bridged with a cutoff item, a duplicate and a currency difference. The figures are invented for illustration and are not customer results.

Authoritative controls guidance treats reconciliations as a standard control activity: the SEC's management guidance lists reconciliations alongside **segregation** of duties and approvals (www.sec.gov). The report closes with a statement-level exception log, a sign-off checklist, and a list of facts to confirm in a sandbox before the process is adopted, including whether the issuer's connectivity is supported for the account in question.

Introduction and Background

Corporate card balances sit in an awkward place in the close. The issuer's statement is an external record, the card account in the general ledger is an internal record, and employee expense reports add a third source that may or may not describe the same purchase. A controller who signs off the balance needs to know that all three agree, or that every difference has an owner and evidence. This report examines NetSuite credit card reconciliation as the current bank and card matching and statement reconciliation pages support it, since bank reconciliation of credit card transactions uses the same two pages as bank accounts, and where the design of the account, the import route and the expense process determines whether the proof holds.

Public guidance on reconciling credit cards in NetSuite falls into two groups. Oracle's documentation explains each page and rule type. A NetSuite partner article from GYF describes reconciling bank and credit card accounts each month as an "imperative internal control" (gyf.com) and summarizes feeds and rules at overview level. Neither traces one **issuer statement** line through to the ending liability and an approved exception, which is the angle taken here.

Three terms are used consistently. The **issuer statement** is the card company's periodic record of charges, credits, fees and payments with an ending balance. The **card liability account** is the NetSuite account of type **Credit Card** that carries the amount owed. The **expense source of truth** is the decision about which system creates the ledger entry for an employee purchase: the card feed, the expense report, or a direct charge entry. A close design names one source per purchase type and treats everything else as a match target, not a second posting.

The scope is a mid-market company with one or more corporate card accounts. The subject is account and workflow design plus a repeatable month-end sign-off. It is not a comparison of card issuers or of expense management vendors, and nothing here is accounting, tax or audit advice. Readers should consult their auditors and tax advisers on requirements specific to their entity.

Publisher context is brief: the publisher is a Montréal NetSuite consultancy. NetSuite behavior is taken from Oracle's published help pages as retrieved in November 2026; those pages carry no release dates, and coverage can change with SuiteApp releases. Several behaviors cannot be confirmed from documentation alone, so a list of items to verify in a sandbox appears before the data section.

Key Changes in the Current Card Reconciliation Workflow

Five changes from the older approach matter for card accounts, and each changes what a close process must do.

Change 1: The legacy card page is retired and the workflow is split in two

Oracle's page for the original card reconciliation carries a note that the feature "is no longer supported as of **NetSuite 2021.1**" and points to a redesigned approach (docs.oracle.com). Oracle's guidance on switching accounts adds that the older pages "still work but are not supported" (docs.oracle.com). For a new implementation the consequence is simple: do not design a close around Reconcile **Credit Card** Statement. Accounts created since 2021.1 use the new pages automatically, because the system checks the relevant box for all new accounts (docs.oracle.com).

In the current design, matching comes first and reconciliation last. Oracle's overview states that NetSuite automatically submits matched or cleared transactions for reconciliation (docs.oracle.com). Importing issuer data is not mandatory in this flow, since general ledger transactions can be cleared without matching imported lines (docs.oracle.com), but a card close that relies on clearing alone loses the independent evidence of the issuer file.

Change 2: Match Bank Data adds auto-match rules, suggestions and manual groups

Match Bank Data requires the **Reconcile permission** (docs.oracle.com). It applies default rules that cannot be changed or removed (docs.oracle.com) and user-defined rules. One default rule matches on amount when the ledger date falls within a **90-day** previous-days window (docs.oracle.com), and the amount comparison requires the imported amount to equal the NetSuite amount exactly (docs.oracle.com).

NetSuite can show **up to five** suggestions per imported line (docs.oracle.com). Where the preference to accept exact matches is on, suggested matches from system and user rules are submitted automatically (docs.oracle.com). Lines the rules do not settle are matched by hand (docs.oracle.com), and a reviewer can match, create a missing ledger transaction, mark a transaction cleared or exclude an imported line (docs.oracle.com).

The control implication is that an automatic exact match is only as good as the uniqueness of the amount and date. Two same-amount candidates stop the automation, and Oracle says the user must pick the correct transaction personally (docs.oracle.com). Recurring identical subscription charges are the realistic case. A reviewer should therefore sample automatically accepted matches, not only the manual ones.

Change 3: Auto-create rules turn imported lines into ledger entries

For general ledger credit card accounts, **auto-create rules** create charges and refunds. They can be generated only from a one-to-one match of a check, deposit, **credit card charge** or **credit card refund** (docs.oracle.com). Further constraints are documented: each rule serves a single account (docs.oracle.com), the source transaction must not contain a tax code (docs.oracle.com), and generating a rule requires create-level access to the matching rules permission at a minimum (docs.oracle.com). The rule-creation box must be checked each time a new rule is wanted (docs.oracle.com). Rules read the payor or payee first and fall back to the memo (docs.oracle.com).

Oracle also documents a safety property: transactions created from **auto-create rule**s do not affect the general ledger until the user submits them on Match Bank Data (docs.oracle.com). That property makes an "investigate before create" step possible.

Change 4: Corporate card statement import routes and their limits

Card data reaches NetSuite through files, a bank connection, or a card-specific integration. File imports support BAI2, CAMT.053.001.06, CSV, OFX and QFX, and QIF is not supported (docs.oracle.com). Oracle suggests keeping imports below **10,000 transactions** (docs.oracle.com), and NetSuite does not store the uploaded statement files (docs.oracle.com), so the issuer's original file should be retained by the finance team as audit evidence.

The **Bank Feeds** SuiteApp retrieves bank data daily (docs.oracle.com), supports credit cards as an account type in the United States and Canada and payment accounts in other listed regions (docs.oracle.com), and carries Oracle's own caution that not all financial institutions can be accessed, or accessed reliably (docs.oracle.com). It imports only posted transactions, not pending ones (docs.oracle.com). Whether a specific issuer is reachable is a sandbox question, not a documentation question.

For employee card programs, Oracle's help page currently states that American Express is the only supported credit card company for automatic integration, with other providers handled through custom parser plug-ins (docs.oracle.com).

Change 5: Edits to reconciled lines have documented, uneven effects

After reconciliation the behavior depends on the kind of edit. A changed amount makes a previously reconciled transaction **unreconciled**, and a matched transaction then becomes unmatched together with the rest of its group (docs.oracle.com). A changed account does not unreconcile it. Voiding with a reversing journal entry leaves the transaction reconciled (docs.oracle.com), and the reversing entry then needs its own match. A deleted transaction is no longer visible in NetSuite (docs.oracle.com).

Corrections that need the whole statement reopened are heavier. Only the latest statement can be deleted (docs.oracle.com), and deleting a statement leaves its transactions unreconciled but still matched and submitted (docs.oracle.com). Once deleted, reconciliation reports for that period cannot be generated again (docs.oracle.com). The sign-off procedure below therefore saves the reports first.

Tracing One Statement Through NetSuite

This section follows a single **issuer statement** from feed line to ending liability. The path has five stations: the issuer line, the ledger transaction, the match, the statement reconciliation, and the approved exception.

Station 1: Decide where the ledger entry originates

Each issuer line type has an expected NetSuite transaction. A purchase becomes a **credit card charge**, which Oracle describes as entered individually and posting immediately (docs.oracle.com), or an expense report line flagged as a corporate card expense, which debits the expense account and credits the selected card account. A vendor credit or refund is recorded with the refund page rather than the charge page. A payment to the issuer is documented as a check transaction coded to the card account; when saved, NetSuite posts the payment (docs.oracle.com), and a full payment brings the card balance to zero (docs.oracle.com). Companies that pay the issuer through other transaction types should document that choice in the close policy.

Employee expense reports sit on a separate approval path. Expense reports have no accounting impact until someone with accounting authority approves them (docs.oracle.com), and approval creates a bill that is reflected on the books (docs.oracle.com). Imported corporate card expenses carry a status, and a processed status marks one that has already been added to an expense report (docs.oracle.com). Only imported expenses with the status **Ready** can be added to a new report (docs.oracle.com). These statuses are the main guard against expensing a card charge twice, but they apply to the expense-import route only. They do not see a charge created by an **auto-create rule** or typed in as a direct charge.

Table 1 below maps each issuer line type to the expected NetSuite transaction, general ledger effect, evidence and owner. The general ledger effects for charge, refund and fee lines are standard double-entry treatment supplied by the analyst, supported by Oracle's documented expense-report posting for corporate card lines.

Issuer line type	Expected NetSuite transaction	GL effect (typical)	Evidence to retain	Owner
Purchase	Credit card charge, or expense report line flagged to the card	Debit expense, credit card liability	Receipt, approved report, matched feed line	Cardholder, then AP or expense accountant
Refund or merchant credit	Credit card refund	Debit card liability, credit expense	Merchant credit slip, original charge reference	AP accountant
Card fee or finance charge	Credit card charge coded to a fee expense account, often created from an auto-create rule	Debit fee expense, credit card liability	Issuer statement line, fee schedule	Accountant, reviewed by controller
Payment to issuer	Check transaction coded to the card account	Debit card liability, credit bank	Bank confirmation, payment approval	Treasury or AP
Foreign currency purchase	Charge in the card account's currency; revaluation at period end (docs.oracle.com)	Debit expense, credit card liability, plus any currency difference	Issuer line showing converted amount and fee	Accountant
Chargeback or dispute reversal	Refund or journal, per policy	Debit card liability, credit expense or receivable	Dispute reference, issuer correspondence	AP, with controller approval
Cash advance or unrecognized line	Hold on Match Bank Data, exclude or investigate (docs.oracle.com)	None until classified	Issuer file, cardholder inquiry	Controller

The table shows that the first four line types follow documented transaction paths, while the last three depend on judgment and are where unowned differences tend to accumulate. Every row has a named owner, so an unmatched line cannot stay anonymous at close.

Station 2: Choose the account, subsidiary and currency

Oracle documents that a company credit card is added as an account of type **Credit Card** at any time (docs.oracle.com), that credit card accounts can be assigned to only **one subsidiary** (docs.oracle.com), and that bank and credit card accounts are restricted to one subsidiary in OneWorld (docs.oracle.com). A card account's currency is the currency of the subsidiary at creation (docs.oracle.com), and it cannot be changed

once transactions exist in that currency (docs.oracle.com). On the charge page, the account list in OneWorld is filtered to card accounts with the same currency as the vendor (docs.oracle.com). For employees, Oracle advises keeping the same subsidiary for the employee and the card account (docs.oracle.com).

Design guidance follows from these constraints. Create one card account per issuer account and subsidiary, name the card holder entity in the account name, and avoid a shared account that spans entities. A charge that economically belongs to another entity then requires an explicit reclassification or intercompany entry, which is an exception with an owner, not a silent miscoding. That reasoning is the analyst's inference from the one-subsidiary restriction, and it should be tested against the company's intercompany setup.

Station 3: Match imported lines and decide when to investigate

Importing a statement is optional in the flow but valuable as independent evidence. When the import file or feed is loaded, the user reviews matches on **Match Bank Data**. The default amount rule matches an imported amount against an account transaction amount exactly, which is why identical-value items need human review. A statement line with no ledger entry has three possible treatments: create the missing transaction from the line, mark a ledger transaction cleared, or exclude the imported line. Excluding is non-destructive, since excluded transactions are never deleted (docs.oracle.com), and only imported lines can be excluded (docs.oracle.com).

The investigate-versus-auto-create decision is the core of the matching control. A reasonable policy uses three tests before an auto-created charge is submitted. If any test fails, the line is held. This policy is a recommended control, not an Oracle requirement.

- **Payee test.** The payee or memo on the imported line is recognized.
- **Duplicate test.** No open expense report, imported expense or existing charge carries the same amount, date and payee.
- **Coding test.** The account and subsidiary on the proposed charge match the card holder entity.

The tests are deliberately simple so a reviewer can apply them to every created line. NetSuite's own safeguard is that created transactions do not affect the ledger until submitted.

Station 4: Reconcile the statement and prove the ending liability

On **Reconcile Account Statement**, the user selects the card account and NetSuite displays the account currency. The page allows a statement to be reconciled even if the difference is not zero (docs.oracle.com), which means the zero-difference check is a policy rule, not a system block.

The proof itself is arithmetic. The roll-forward is: beginning liability plus charges plus fees minus credits minus payments equals ending liability. That figure should equal the issuer's ending balance. The reconciliation then compares the ending ledger balance to the issuer balance and lists every reconciling item. The Reconciliation Detail report includes a line for the difference between the current reconciled balance and the statement balance (docs.oracle.com).

(Hypothetical Example) Controlled roll-forward and bridge

The figures below are invented for illustration. They are not drawn from any customer or from Oracle documentation. Assume a single USD card account, a statement cycle that closes on 31 October 2026, and an issuer statement with these totals.

Table 2 below shows the roll-forward and the bridge from the issuer's ending balance to the NetSuite book balance.

Step	Description	Amount (USD)
A	Beginning liability per issuer statement	$18,450.00
B	Add: purchases and charges in the cycle	$42,310.75
C	Add: card fees	$25.00
D	Less: credits and refunds	($1,185.40)
E	Less: payments received	($18,450.00)
F	**Ending liability per issuer (A plus B plus C, less the credits in D and the payments in E)**	**$41,150.35**
G	Add: charge dated 31 Oct in NetSuite, posted by issuer after cutoff (timing)	$1,312.60
H	Add: duplicate entry, expense report line also created as a feed charge	$486.20
I	Less: currency difference, foreign charge booked at a lower rate than the issuer applied	($12.35)
J	**NetSuite card liability balance at 31 Oct (F plus G plus H, less the difference in I)**	**$42,936.80**

The check is that J minus G minus H plus I returns to F: **$42,936.80** less **$1,312.60** less **$486.20** plus **$12.35** equals **$41,150.35**. Item G stays in NetSuite and appears on the next statement, so it is carried as an outstanding timing item with a note. Item H is an error: one of the two entries is voided or deleted, with the edit reviewed under the controls in the next section. Item I is corrected by a currency adjustment entry approved by the controller. After corrections for items H and I, the NetSuite balance of $42,462.95 differs from the issuer's ending balance of $41,150.35 only by timing item G ($1,312.60). Once G is listed as an outstanding reconciling item, the unexplained difference is zero, and the statement can be reconciled on that basis.

Station 5: Record the approved exception

An exception is any statement-versus-ledger difference that matching does not clear. Approval means a named person with authority over the account confirms the treatment and the evidence. The reconciled status in NetSuite does not record that approval, so the exception log in the next section carries it.

Exception Handling for Duplicates, Refunds, Currency, Cutoff and Coding

Duplicate card and expense entries

Duplicates arise when two routes post the same purchase. Oracle documents two relevant cases. Connecting with two **Bank Feeds** format profiles at once imports the same transactions from both and causes duplicates during reconciliation, and the system does not detect every duplicate created by overlapping imports, so the user excludes the extra imported lines. The expense-report route adds a third possibility, since an expense report is non-posting until approved. If the same purchase has also been created as a charge, approval doubles the expense and the liability. The risk of that overlap is the analyst's inference. Oracle documents the status controls but does not describe the double-count case directly.

Controls for duplicates:

- **One route per account.** Use a single import route for each card account.
- **No overlapping ranges.** Check import history before any manual load.
- **Pre-submit check.** Test amount, date and payee against open expense items before submitting any auto-created charge.
- **Source of truth.** Name the system that creates the entry for each purchase type.

Refunds and partial refunds

A refund is a separate transaction type, and a refund line on the **issuer statement** should match a **credit card refund**, not a negative charge. Timing varies. A card network notice states that a US issuer must post a credit to a credit card account within **three days** of the settlement date (usa.review.visa.com). That notice is dated April 2020 and describes network practice for a specific situation, so current rules should be checked. Issuer help pages describe transactions that "usually post within **72 hours**, but sometimes it can take up to 5 days" (www.capitalone.com) and refund credits appearing on the statement within one or two billing cycles (www.chase.com). A refund may therefore post in a later statement than the charge, and a partial refund will not equal the original charge amount. The exact-amount default rule will not pair them, so partial refunds are manual matches with the original charge referenced in the memo.

Foreign currency

Currency differences appear in three ways. First, the card account has a fixed currency, and Oracle's Bank Feeds FAQ states that the general ledger currency must equal the connected account's currency or the import fails (docs.oracle.com). Second, the issuer converts foreign purchases at its own rate and may add a fee, and one issuer notes that a refund on an international purchase may still carry a foreign transaction fee (www.chase.com). Third, period-end revaluation applies exchange rates as of the last day of the accounting period, and Oracle advises making currency revaluation part of the month-end close (docs.oracle.com) and locking the period before generating revaluations (docs.oracle.com).

Two details matter for card accounts. If the card account's currency equals the subsidiary's base currency, foreign-currency transactions on it are treated as base currency and revaluations are not generated for that balance (docs.oracle.com). Also, income statement accounts cannot be revalued (docs.oracle.com), so any

difference between the issuer's converted amount and the booked amount stays in expense unless adjusted. Accounting standards frame the rate used at initial recognition: under US GAAP a transaction is recorded at the rate at which it could be settled on the transaction date (kpmg.com), and under IAS 21 at the exchange rate on the date it occurs (www.iasplus.com). Small conversion differences need a stated tolerance and an approver.

Statement cutoff and timing

Issuer cycles rarely match calendar months. One NetSuite add-on vendor notes that credit card statements rarely close on the last day of the month (www.netgain.tech), and a federal regulation for consumer credit (Regulation Z, which covers consumer rather than commercial card products, so a company's own issuer agreement governs its cycle and posting terms) requires statements to show the closing date of the billing cycle and the balance outstanding on that date (www.consumerfinance.gov). One consumer-card help page explains that a pending transaction reduces available credit but is not yet in the account balance (www.capitalone.com), and Bank Feeds imports only posted transactions. The consequence is a cutoff schedule: ledger items dated inside the month that the issuer posts after the statement date. These are legitimate timing items, listed on the bridge and cleared by the next statement.

Where the issuer cycle ends mid-month, the sign-off covers the statement, and a separate month-end accrual or analytic should cover the days between the statement date and the period end. Oracle's period close pages note that tasks are listed in the order they should be completed (docs.oracle.com), and that closing a period prevents posting to the ledger for any date in it (docs.oracle.com). In OneWorld, periods can be locked or unlocked per subsidiary (docs.oracle.com), so the card subsidiary's lock status should be a checklist item.

Charges posted to the wrong subsidiary or account

Oracle's card account rules reduce the chance of a wrong-subsidiary posting, since an account has only **one subsidiary** and the account list filters by currency. A wrong general ledger expense account is a different risk. Because changing the account on a reconciled transaction does not unreconcile it, a recode can happen silently after sign-off. A period-end review of changes to transactions on reconciled card accounts, using a saved search or report designed for the company's release, is the compensating control. This control is the analyst's recommendation, and the available fields should be confirmed in the sandbox.

Changes to previously reconciled lines

The documented effects are listed above in Change 5. The practical rules are: amount edits reopen the line and its group, voids with a reversing entry keep the original reconciled and create a new line to match, and full statement reopening is limited to the latest statement. When a correction is needed for an older closed statement, the usual safe path is a correcting entry in the current period with a note referencing the original statement, rather than deleting later statements. The decision belongs to the controller and the auditor relationship, and the sandbox should confirm how the chosen path behaves.

Table 3 below is a blank exception log for a statement. It is a template, not a record of any real event.

Ref	Statement date	Issuer line (date, payee, amount)	Category	NetSuite transaction ID	Root cause	Proposed treatment	Evidence attached	Owner	Approver and date	Cleared on statement
1			Duplicate / Refund / Currency / Cutoff / Wrong account / Edited after reconciliation							
2										
3										

The log does three jobs. It forces each difference to carry a category, which makes recurring patterns visible across months. It separates the preparer from the approver, in line with the **segregation**-of-duties principle that COSO describes as typically built into control activities (www.coso.org). It also records evidence references, so the reviewer reaches the support without searching.

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

Roles and permissions

Oracle ties the matching and reconciliation pages to specific permissions. The **Reconcile permission** governs access to **Match Bank Data** and **Reconcile Account Statement** (docs.oracle.com), the import permission governs the file upload and import history pages (docs.oracle.com), and a separate permission governs the Reconciliation Rules page (docs.oracle.com). Separating these gives a workable **segregation**: one role imports, one matches and reconciles, and a different role approves rule creation and signs off. Oracle's page on enabling the new pages also states that a role needs the Reconcile permission (docs.oracle.com). COSO describes control activities as actions established through policies and procedures that help carry out management's directives (www.coso.org), which supports assigning sign-off to a person independent of card administration.

A repeatable month-end sequence

The following list is the sign-off procedure. It is the analyst's synthesis of the documented behaviors above.

- **Confirm cutoff.** Record the statement end date and the issuer's ending balance from the original file, and retain the file because NetSuite does not store it.
- **Import once.** Use **one route per account** and check the import history for overlapping ranges.
- **Run matching.** Review suggestions, sample automatically accepted exact matches, and resolve two-candidate cases by hand.
- **Hold before creating.** Apply the three-test policy to every auto-created charge.
- **Clear the expense queue.** Confirm that no imported card expense remains in a ready status for a purchase already posted.
- **Revalue and lock.** For foreign currency cards, run revaluation after locking the period.

- **Reconcile.** Select the account, enter the statement end date and ending balance, and clear differences, with any non-zero difference approved in writing.
- **Save evidence.** Print the reconciliation reports before moving to another account (docs.oracle.com), since deleted statements lose report access.
- **Complete the exception log.** Every open item has an owner, evidence and an approver.
- **Sign off.** An independent reviewer confirms the roll-forward, the bridge and the exception log.

Sign-off checklist

- Issuer ending balance agrees to the roll-forward (beginning plus charges plus fees minus credits minus payments).
- NetSuite card liability balance agrees to the issuer balance after listed reconciling items.
- No duplicate between feed, expense and direct charge entries remains unexplained.
- Refunds and credits on the statement each match a refund transaction or a logged exception.
- Foreign currency items are within the stated tolerance or approved.
- Cutoff items are listed with expected clearing statement.
- Edits to previously reconciled lines since the last sign-off have been reviewed.
- Reconciliation reports are saved with the statement file.
- Preparer and approver are different people, and the approval date is recorded.

Reports available as evidence

Oracle lists the **Reconciliation Summary**, Reconciliation Details and **Reconciliation History** reports for reconciled statements (docs.oracle.com). The History report tracks history for audits (docs.oracle.com) but displays only reconciled items (docs.oracle.com), while items cleared but not yet reconciled appear on the Summary report (docs.oracle.com). A reviewer who needs open items should use the Summary or Detail report.

Facts to confirm with a NetSuite practitioner before adoption

Documentation does not settle every point. Confirm in a sandbox or with the account's administrator:

- **Issuer coverage.** Whether the issuer's card is reachable through **Bank Feeds**, where Oracle says the integration is mainly designed for small and medium-sized companies (docs.oracle.com) and limited to listed countries (docs.oracle.com). Oracle also notes that the Yodlee format profile remains available only in versions installed before **February 4, 2026** (docs.oracle.com).
- **OneWorld behavior.** How the card account's subsidiary and currency interact with imports and with intercompany reclassification.
- **Expense import interaction.** Whether employee expense imports and feed charges can both post for one purchase in the company's configuration.
- **Auto-create permissions.** Who holds create-level rule access and what duplicate checks the company applies.
- **Reopened lines.** How edits and voids appear in the review tabs after reconciliation.
- **Report names and navigation.** Menu paths and report names in the company's release, since Oracle's pages carry no release dates beyond version notes.

Data Analysis and Evidence

Quantitative evidence on NetSuite card reconciliation specifically is thin. No public benchmark of match rates, error rates or time saved for NetSuite card matching was found, and none is asserted here. The available numbers come from three kinds of source: Oracle's documented limits, public statistics on card use, and close-cycle benchmarks.

Oracle's documented limits shape design. Imports should stay under **10,000 transactions** (docs.oracle.com), a manual **Bank Feeds** import can be started only once per **60 minutes** (docs.oracle.com), a rule suggestion list holds **up to five** candidates (docs.oracle.com), and the date-based amount rule uses a **90-day** window (docs.oracle.com). These are constraints of the platform, not performance results.

On card prevalence, the Federal Reserve's payments study reports that cards were used most frequently, accounting for **over three quarters** of payments by number (www.federalreserve.gov). The same study reports credit card payments of **67.1 billion** in 2024, up 16.2 billion from 2021 (www.federalreserve.gov). These figures cover consumers, businesses and governments together, so they indicate scale, not business card volume.

On payment practice, the Association for Financial Professionals (AFP) reported that its Payments Cost Benchmarking Survey received **347 responses** from treasury professionals (www.financialprofessionals.org). Cost awareness in that survey was "slightly less for credit card (77 percent)" transactions than for other payment types (www.financialprofessionals.org). The survey fieldwork was in September 2021, so the figures are dated, and they measure awareness of costs, not card use.

On close duration, a monthly close benchmark from the American Productivity and Quality Center (APQC) was reported by CFO.com for 2,300 organizations (www.cfo.com). The median was **6.4 calendar days** (www.cfo.com), and the top quartile closed in **4.8 days** or less (www.cfo.com). The report dates from March 2018. Card reconciliation is one input to the close and the benchmark does not isolate it.

Retention and substantiation figures also bear on the exception log. The IRS states that documentary evidence is generally required to support expenses (www.irs.gov), that an expense other than lodging under **$75** is exempt from that requirement within the publication's travel, gift and car scope (www.irs.gov), and that evidence is ordinarily adequate if it shows the amount, date, place and essential character of the expense (www.irs.gov). The IRS also states that a statement from a financial institution may prove payment (www.irs.gov), but that proof of payment by itself does not establish an entitlement to a deduction (www.irs.gov). Default record retention is three years in the cases where longer-period situations do not apply (www.irs.gov). These tax rules govern deductibility, so the company's tax adviser should set the retention period.

Implications and Future Directions

Three implications follow. First, the account design decision carries most of the control weight. One card account per issuer account and subsidiary, with a named source of truth per purchase type, removes the structural causes of duplicates before any matching rule runs. Second, the documented asymmetry in edits

means detective controls, such as a review of changes after sign-off, matter as much as preventive ones. Third, the zero-difference requirement is a policy choice, since the page allows reconciliation with a non-zero difference, so the close policy must say who may approve a residual and in what amount.

One vendor describes the native tools as designed primarily for bank accounts (www.netgain.tech) and sells its card reconciliation as a paid add-on (www.netgain.tech), and another says that multiple entities and foreign currencies are where standard matching reaches its ceiling (www.zoneandco.com). These are vendor statements about their own products, not independent measurements. Companies with many entities, heavy foreign currency or high volumes can judge whether the native pages meet their needs by running a sandbox trace of one statement. Partner commentary agrees that native rules can auto-match and create transactions during reconciliation (gyf.com).

Platform scope will keep changing. Oracle states that the Yodlee format profile remains available only in **Bank Feeds** versions installed before **February 4, 2026**, a reminder that connectivity options change. The help pages reviewed carry no release dates beyond version notes, so the statements above reflect what Oracle's pages said when retrieved in November 2026. Teams should re-verify navigation and permission names at each release rather than rely on a screenshot-based procedure. A NetSuite administrator, internal or external, can run that verification and maintain the exception log template.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

How do I reconcile a credit card in NetSuite?

Import or load the card's statement data, match lines on **Match Bank Data**, then open **Reconcile Account Statement**, select the card account (docs.oracle.com), enter the statement end date and ending balance, and review the difference. Oracle states that matched or cleared transactions are submitted for reconciliation automatically (docs.oracle.com).

How do I import a corporate card statement?

Use a file import (BAI2, CAMT.053, CSV, OFX or QFX, but not QIF) (docs.oracle.com), a **Bank Feeds** connection where the institution is supported (docs.oracle.com), or a corporate card expense import for employee expenses (docs.oracle.com).

Do I need a credit card clearing account?

Not according to the pages reviewed. Oracle documents a card account of type **Credit Card** (docs.oracle.com) and does not require a clearing account. If one is used, it should reach zero or be explained at sign-off.

Conclusion

Closing a corporate card in NetSuite is a matter of design before it is a matter of clicking. The current workflow splits matching from reconciliation and retires the older card page, which Oracle says has been unsupported since **2021.1** (docs.oracle.com). The account is single-subsidiary and fixed-currency, the ledger entry can originate from three routes, and the reconciled status does not capture every kind of later edit. A close that

names one source of truth per purchase type, holds unfamiliar lines before creating transactions, saves the reports before sign-off, and records every exception with an owner and approver has a defensible proof. The roll-forward from beginning liability to ending liability, bridged to the book balance, gives the controller a concise statement of why the number is right. The items listed for practitioner confirmation remain open until tested in the company's own release.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

1. https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/saas/netsuite/ns-online-help/article_32131451402.html
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