

PeopleSoft®

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation 8.11 PeopleBook

November 2004

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation 8.11 PeopleBook
SKU E1_FMS8.11ASV-B 1104

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About This PeopleBook Preface

PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft applications.

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application prerequisites.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common elements in PeopleBooks.

Note. PeopleBooks document only page elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If a page element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line. Elements that are common to all PeopleSoft applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use PeopleSoft applications.

You might also want to complete at least one PeopleSoft introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft menus, and pages, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your PeopleSoft applications most effectively.

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft applications. For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook. Most PeopleSoft product lines have a version of the application fundamentals PeopleBook. The preface of each PeopleBook identifies the application fundamentals PeopleBooks that are associated with that PeopleBook.

The application fundamentals PeopleBook consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across one or more product lines. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals PeopleBooks. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM. PeopleSoft makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed PeopleSoft documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The PeopleBooks Press website is a joint venture between PeopleSoft and MMA Partners, the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplesoftpress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

| Resource | Navigation |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Application maintenance information | Updates + Fixes |
| Business process diagrams | Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps |
| Interactive Services Repository | Interactive Services Repository |
| Hardware and software requirements | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Hardware and Software Requirements |
| Installation guides | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Installation Guides and Notes |
| Integration information | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation and Software, Pre-built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications |
| Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (EnterpriseOne only) | Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Supported Platforms |
| PeopleBook documentation updates | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates |
| PeopleSoft support policy | Support, Support Policy |
| Prerelease notes | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Prerelease Notes |
| Product release roadmap | Support, Roadmaps + Schedules |
| Release notes | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes |
| Release value proposition | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition |
| Statement of direction | Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction |

| Resource | Navigation |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Troubleshooting information | Support, Troubleshooting |
| Upgrade documentation | Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts |

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

| Typographical Convention or Visual Cue | Description |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bold | Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call. |
| <i>Italics</i> | Indicates field values, emphasis, and PeopleSoft or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> . |
| KEY+KEY | Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key. |
| Monospace font | Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example. |
| “ ” (quotation marks) | Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings. |

| Typographical Convention or Visual Cue | Description |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ... (ellipses) | Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax. |
| { } (curly braces) | Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (). |
| [] (square brackets) | Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax. |
| & (ampersand) | When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables. |

Visual Cues

PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!*, the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

PeopleBooks provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See*. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager PeopleSoft, Inc. 4460 Hacienda Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588

Or send email comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant id, participant number, and so on.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| As If Currency Code | Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code allows you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered. |
| Batch Number | Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002). |
| Batch Date | Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date. |
| Batch Status | Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank</i> : Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A</i> : The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but it has not yet been posted. <i>D</i> : The batch posted successfully. <i>E</i> : The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P</i> : The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to E. <i>U</i> : The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open. |
| Branch/Plant | Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit. |
| Business Unit | Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant. |
| Category Code | Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization. |
| Company | Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. |
| Currency Code | Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table. |
| Document Company | Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company. |

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation Preface

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft products.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Common elements used in this PeopleBook.

PeopleSoft Products

This PeopleBook refers to the following PeopleSoft product:

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne FMS 8.11 Application Fundamentals*

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook

Common Elements in this PeopleBook

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FIFO | Enter a hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| LIFO | Enter a hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| Valuation Method | <p>Enter a two-character abbreviation for the methods that the system uses to determine the value of the company's stock for reporting and financial purposes.</p> <p>Examples include <i>FI</i> (FIFO), <i>F2</i> (FIFO Detail by Branch), and <i>LI</i> (LIFO).</p> <p>When you run the Stock Valuation Extraction program, the system updates the Stock Valuation Detail tables for the assigned valuation methods.</p> |

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation

This chapter provides an overview of advanced stock valuation, and discusses:

- Advanced Stock Valuation overview.
- Advanced Stock Valuation business processes.
- Advanced Stock Valuation integrations.
- Advanced Stock Valuation implementation.

Advanced Stock Valuation Overview

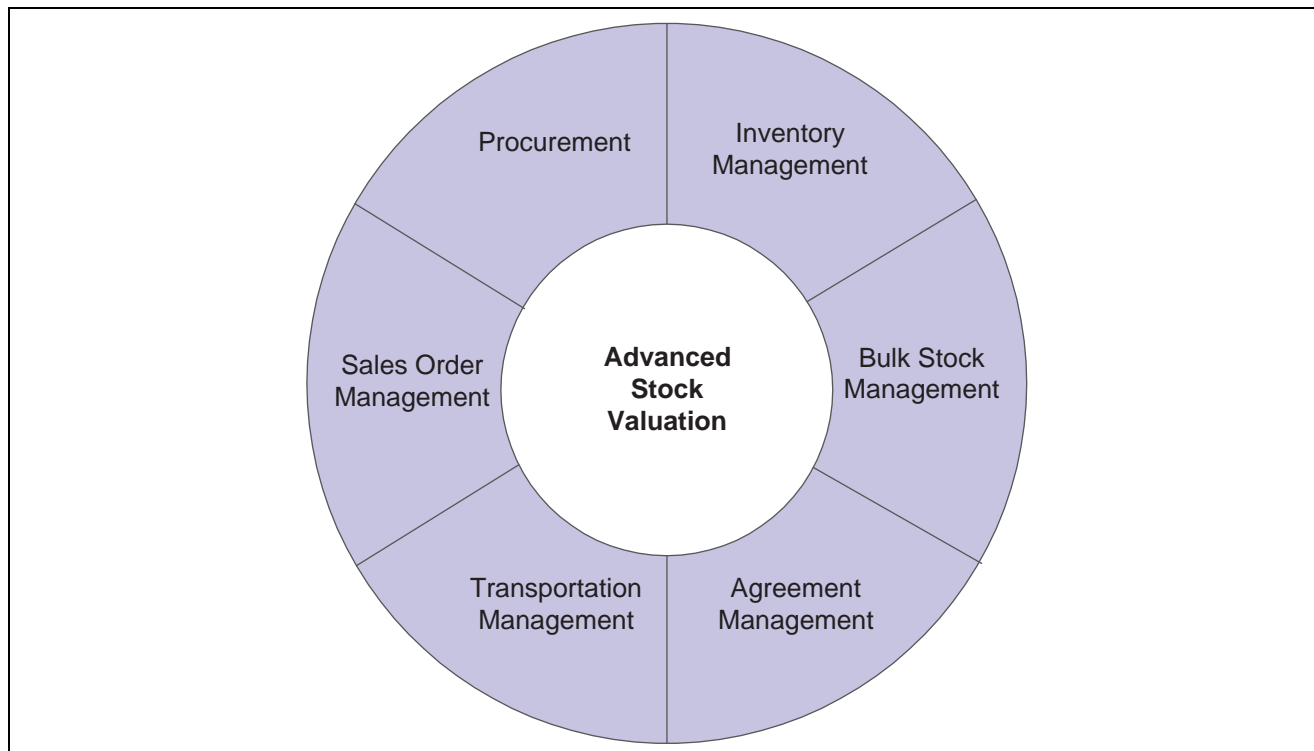
You use the Stock Valuation system to determine the current value of a company's stock. Stock is also referred to as inventory. Stock value is based on the total cost of the stock owned by a company at a specific time. The value of stock can vary, depending on the different methods used to calculate the total cost and the method used to value the stock.

You can value stock by using one of the following methods:

- Replacement cost
- Average weighted cost
- FIFO (First In, First Out)
- LIFO (Last In, First Out)

Advanced Stock Valuation Integrations

The Advanced Stock Valuation system integrates with these EnterpriseOne systems:



Systems that integrate with Advanced Stock Valuation

The Advanced Stock Valuation system works with other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems to ensure that all information is fully integrated into the general ledger. We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this PeopleBook. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

Advanced Stock Valuation Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Advanced Stock Valuation.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About these PeopleBooks* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Implementation Steps

This table lists the implementation steps for Advanced Stock Valuation.

| Step | Reference |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Set up global user defined codes. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94: Foundation PeopleBook</i> |
| 2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up an Organization"</i> |

| Step | Reference |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Set up next numbers. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94: Foundation PeopleBook</i> |
| 4. Set up accounts, and the chart of accounts. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up Accounts"</i> |
| 5. Set up the General Accounting constants. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up the General Accounting System"</i> |
| 6. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing"</i> • <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up Exchange Rates"</i> |
| 7. Set up ledger type rules. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting"</i> |
| 8. Enter address book records. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Address Book 8.11 PeopleBook, "Entering Address Book Records"</i> |
| 9. Set up inventory information such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution AAIs, and document types. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System"</i> |
| 10. Set up shop floor calendars. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up Shop Floor Management"</i> |
| 11. Set up order activity rules. | <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management 8.11 PeopleBook, "Setting Up the System for Sales Order Management"</i> |
| 12. Activating Stock Valuation | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Activating Stock Valuation, page 30</u> |
| 13. Activating Dual Currency | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Activating Dual Currency, page 31</u> |
| 14. Setting Up User-Defined Codes | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Setting Up User-Defined Codes, page 32</u> |
| 15. Specifying the Stock Valuation Processing Mode | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Specifying the Stock Valuation Processing Mode, page 33</u> |
| 16. Defining Valuation Methods | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Defining Valuation Methods, page 34</u> |
| 17. Working with Pools and Items | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Working with Pools and Items, page 39</u> |
| 18. Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation | <u>Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation, page 45</u> |

CHAPTER 2

Understanding the Stock Valuation System

This chapter provides an overview of the Stock Valuation System and discusses how to:

- Understand system integration
- Understand system flow
- Understand business considerations
- Understand tables and descriptions

Description of the Stock Valuation System

You use the Stock Valuation system to determine the current value of a company's stock. Stock is also referred to as inventory. Stock value is based on the total cost of the stock owned by a company at a specific time. The value of stock can vary, depending on the different methods used to calculate the total cost and the method used to value the stock.

You can value stock by using one of these methods:

- Replacement cost.
- Average weighted cost.
- FIFO (First In, First Out).
- LIFO (Last In, First Out).

System Integration

The Stock Valuation system integrates with these systems:

| System | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Procurement | This system retrieves item costs based on the purchasing costing method that is defined for each item. When you receive a voucher for the item, the system updates the general ledger. |
| Inventory Management | This system stores item information that all of the other systems can use. |

| System | Description |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bulk Stock Management | This system controls the storage, measurement, and movement of dynamic bulk inventory. This system lets you complete transactions that move bulk inventory. In addition, it accurately calculates product gains and losses for each bulk stock transaction. |
| Sales Order Management | This system retrieves item prices and costs from the Inventory Management system for sales orders. The system updates the general ledger and creates accounts receivable entries to record inventory, cost of goods sold, revenue, and tax transactions for use in cash receipts processing. |
| Agreement Management | This system enables you to manage contracts with business partners. You can accurately accommodate loans, borrows, and exchanges, and ensure that the stock involved is valued correctly. |
| Transportation Management | This system confirms the release of stock from the inventory and records the amount of stock in transit, thereby accurately reflecting the actual stock to be valued at the end of a period. |

The systems that integrate with stock valuation store all inventory activity in a central table known as the *Cardex*, or the Item Ledger File table (F4111). The Cardex is the central repository of all inventory and cost movements. Programs from other systems that handle inventory create records in this table whenever inventory and cost are affected. The Stock Valuation system uses inventory information from the Cardex to ensure that the correct inventory is valued.

System Flow

Stock Valuation uses the Cardex (F4111) as the base for its processing. The system extracts the inventory activities from the Cardex by document number, type, and item. Based on the valuation methods, the system then determines the various balances and updates the valuation files. When you post the valuation, the system updates the general ledger and the Valuation Period Table (F39061).

This process flow summarizes the tasks performed by the system:

| Task | Description |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Item Ledger File table (F4111) | The system retrieves records by specific document number, document type, and item for a given date range. |
| Item Pool Valuation Master table (F3904) | The system retrieves the item or pool valuation method and unit of measure. |
| Valuation Method Master table (F3905) | The system retrieves attributes of the valuation method. |
| Valuation Period Table (F39061) | The system retrieves the closing balance and other necessary information from the prior period's record. |

| Task | Description |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Period Build report (R39120) | This batch application performs these functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates the Historical Valuation Period Detail Table (F390619) with current information. • Builds layers in detail or summary, based on the valuation method, in the Valuation Layers Table (F39062). • Accumulates totals by document type to the Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064). • Writes and updates current information to the Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063). |
| Company GL Update Method Master table (F39042) | The system retrieves the valuation method that is used to update the Account Ledger table (F0911). |
| From Valuation Layers Table (F39062) | The system updates layer information and combines layers at year-end. |
| General Ledger Post Report (R09801) | You run this batch application to update the general ledger from journal entries. |
| Stock Valuation GL Update report (R39130) | This batch application performs these functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates the general ledger based on the valuation method that you defined. • Updates the Valuation Period Table (F39061), as posted. |

Business Considerations

This section discusses:

- General considerations
- Identification of inventory
- Stock valuation methods
- Dual currency

General Considerations

The PeopleSoft system integrations provide the flexibility needed to accommodate the many stock valuation methods throughout the distribution industries. Additional features support unique considerations of energy and chemical businesses and the demands placed on companies that must meet the requirements of many national and local regulatory agencies.

Stock valuation is a vital component of all distribution and manufacturing industries. It provides the information that you need for reporting purposes and to evaluate profit margins.

You calculate stock value on a periodic schedule - generally monthly, quarterly, and yearly. Business and government requirements determine when a company completes the reporting for these reasons:

- Measure and manage stock levels and related cash flow.
- Comply with the accounting standards that require companies to provide a true and fair value of the company's financial performance, and capital used.

Stock valuation reporting is necessary for corporate, management, and statutory purposes. Corporate reporting analyzes the value of the company's stock and the cost of the stock that was sold (cost of goods sold). Management reporting verifies that the company's storage and handling methods comply with the laws enforced by various governmental organizations.

Identification of Inventory

To value the stock, you must be able to identify the items in the inventory. Possession of legal title of inventory is a fundamental criterion for determining whether items should be reflected in the inventory of a seller or a buyer. However, possession of title does not necessarily coincide with actual physical possession of the goods. For example, title to goods that are in the possession of a common carrier and in transit from the seller to the buyer should remain in the inventory of the seller until delivered. The integration of the various systems ensures that you can identify the entire inventory.

Many companies consolidate items into groups of similar items for stock valuation purposes. This process is called *pooling* or *product consolidation*. When you pool items, you can apply a single purchase price and associated costs to all items in that pool.

Whether each item is valued separately or as a pool varies from industry to industry. The Stock Valuation system enables you to value by individual items, pools, or both.

Many companies maintain contracts with other companies to store bulk product. Therefore, bulk stock might be commingled and belong to more than one owner. The Stock Valuation system enables you to exclude commingled stock from the valuation.

Identification of Costs

You generally post inventory at an amount that reflects the price paid plus all costs incurred to bring the items to the location and to make them salable.

In some distribution industries, especially energy and chemical businesses, the actual purchase cost from a supplier might not be known at the time that the items are received into the inventory or only become known after you issue a voucher for payment.

The PeopleSoft system enables you to update, or recost, these open receipts and paid vouchers, which ensures that the value of the stock is represented by the actual cost.

Stock Valuation Methods

Determining which method is used to assign inventory costs to the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) account in the income statement is a major management decision. Inventory items that are in a company's possession and available for sale throughout a period must acquire a period-end status of either Sold or On hand. If the items have been sold, you must reflect the costs assigned to those goods on the period's income statement. If the items remain unsold, you must be able to determine which portion of the cost of goods available for sale is to be assigned to the income statement, and which portion is to be assigned to the balance sheet.

Inventory items physically move out of the business when they are sold. Similarly the costs assigned to those items must move from the balance sheet to the income statement, where they are no longer reflected as an available resource, but as an operating expense for that period.

The Stock Valuation system provides these valuation methods for all items in the inventory:

- First In/First Out (FIFO).
- Last In/First Out (LIFO).
- Weighted Average Cost.
- Replacement/Current Cost.

In this documentation, we refer to these methods as stock valuation methods to differentiate between the cost of an item and its current value. *Cost* refers to the cost of an item so that you can determine its selling value. *Valuation* determines the value of any item that is currently in the inventory for reporting and financial purposes.

Dual Currency

Businesses operating in an inflationary market need to be able to maintain a set of books in two currencies: the local currency and a stable currency, commonly U.S. dollars. The Stock Valuation system enables a business to value inventory based on a valuation method, such as LIFO, FIFO, and replacement or current cost. With the Dual Currency feature, a business can use a second ledger type to adjust its inventory in both the domestic and the stable currency.

Tables and Descriptions

This list identifies the primary stock valuation tables and their contents:

| Table | Description |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Item Pool Valuation Master table (F3904) | Contains information for all these valuation methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item number or pool. • Valuation method. • User identification and update information. |
| Valuation Category Master table (F39041) | Contains information for all these valuation methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit of measure • GL class |
| Company GL Update Method Master table (F39042) | Contains information for all these valuation methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GL update method • Default branch/plant |
| Valuation Method Master table (F3905) | Contains information for all valuation methods that you define for the company. |
| Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908) | Maintains the replacement cost of the items and pools. |
| GL Adjustment Table (F3910) | Displays the adjustments made to the GL table. |

| Table | Description |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Valuation Period Table (F39061) | Contains all of these stock valuation methods for the period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening quantities and amounts. • Period incoming quantities and amounts. • Period outgoing quantities and amounts. • Closing quantities and amounts. • Inventory and COGS adjustment. • LIFO adjustment and adjustment cost. • General ledger classification. • Posted and closed information. • User identification and update information. |
| Valuation Layers Table (F39062) | Contains all of the information for the historical layers for all stock valuation methods that you define for the company, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt information. • Current quantity, amount, and allocations. • Last allocation amount, quantity, and date. • User identification and update information. |
| Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063) | Contains the valuation information for those methods that you defined to include not-in-stock inventory, in-transit inventory, or loan and borrow accommodations. |
| Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064) | Contains the cost information summarized by document type. |

See Also

Chapter 4, “Setting Up the Stock Valuation System,” Form Used to Define Valuation Methods, page 36

CHAPTER 3

Running Stock Valuation Processing

This chapter provides overviews of stock valuation processing and dual currency, and discusses how to:

- Work with the Period Build program.
- Review valuation results.
- Update the general ledger.

Understanding Stock Valuation Processing

The central function of stock valuation is to establish the cost of the ending inventory based on the period's activity and the prior periods' layers. The accuracy of this value relies on information from other systems.

The systems that integrate with Stock Valuation store all inventory activity in a central table, the Item Ledger File table (F4111), which is also known as the Cardex. The Stock Valuation enables you to:

- Extract the period's activity from this table.
- Build historical layers based on the activity.
- Store the information in a transaction table.

Stock valuation provides vital information for reporting and profitability and helps the organization ensure that all stock is valued with the correct costs. Stock Valuation provides you with opportunities to review and analyze the results of the extraction before you update the general ledger. You can review and approve the valuation before you actually post it. With dual currency, you can value stock based on a stable currency in addition to the domestic currency.

Understanding Dual Currency

This section discusses:

- Use of dual currency
- Dual currency accounts

Use of Dual Currency

Businesses operating in an inflationary market need to be able to maintain a set of books in two currencies: the local currency and a stable currency, commonly U.S. dollars. The Stock Valuation system enables a business to value inventory based on a valuation method, such as LIFO or FIFO. With dual currency in Inventory, a second ledger type (XA) enables a business to adjust its inventory in both the domestic currency and the stable currency.

Dual currency in Stock Valuation works with multicurrency accounting, which enables you to do business in multiple currencies and follow the reporting and accounting requirements of the corresponding countries. You must set up multicurrency in order to use dual currency in Stock Valuation.

Note. Itemizing at the conversion rate results in a different total than if you add up all of the transactions and then multiply by the conversion rate.

Dual Currency Accounts

The system maintains dual currency for valuation layers by creating an additional ledger for the stable currency, using the current exchange rate to calculate the amount. The system writes a record for each currency in the Stock Valuation tables. For example, when data is extracted from the Cardex, two records are written: one containing the domestic currency amounts, and one containing the stable currency amounts.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook, “Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing,” Multicurrency Processing Overview

[Chapter 3, “Running Stock Valuation Processing,” Understanding Dual Currency, page 11](#)

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, verify that the programs that integrate with Stock Valuation are installed and set up.

Working with the Period Build Program

This section provides an overview of the Period Build program, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Run the Stock Valuation Period Build program.
- Set processing options for Stock Valuation Period Build.
- Run the Clear and Restart Period Build program.
- Set processing options for Clear and Restart Period Build.

Understanding the Period Build Program

You can run the stock valuation process as many times as you like during each accounting period. During processing, the system builds the valuation for all assigned methods for each item and pool. When the build is complete, you can print reports to verify the completeness and accuracy of the company's stock value before you post it for the period. You can also review the valuation built for all auxiliary valuation methods that you have assigned to each item and pool.

You use the Period Build program (R39120) to build the Stock Valuation period activity tables for calculating the value of stock. Most users of the Stock Valuation system use two versions of the Period Build program to accomplish separate results. You can use a different version to rerun the program if you discover inaccurate information or omissions in the first version of the program that you run. If the system encounters any errors, it sends a message to the message center or includes a message on a report.

For dual currency, the program creates additional records for the stable currency for every layer of the domestic currency. If dual currency is active and the Cardex transaction is a reversal, the Period Build program uses the transaction date of the reversal to calculate the exchange rate.

This table describes the two versions of Period Build program:

| Program Version | Description |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stock Valuation Period Build | This version selects any records for the current period that were not previously processed. Use this version to extract all records since the end of the previous period and post them to the general ledger. If you approve of the data, this is the only version that you need to run. |
| Clear and Restart Period Build | This version clears the stock valuation tables for the period and reprocesses the entire period. Use the Clear and Restart Period Build (R39120) program to correct errors, such as omitted documents or incorrect entries. |

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Verify that each item or pool has an assigned valuation method.

See [Chapter 4, "Setting Up the Stock Valuation System," Assigning Valuation Methods, page 43](#).

- Verify that two versions of the Period Build program are set up

See *Creating a Batch Version in the Foundation Guide*

During period build, if an accumulation for the year exists, the program starts at the beginning of the year and allocates the accumulated quantity forward throughout the layer. If a depletion for the year exists, the program starts at the end of the layer previous to the current year and subtracts the depleted amount backward throughout the layer.

The program uses the allocations to calculate the adjustment amounts for LIFO accumulation/depletion.

Running the Stock Valuation Period Build Program

To run the Period Build program, select Stock Valuation Updates (G3930), Stock Valuation Period Build.

The Period Build program (R39120) extracts the transactions by document type for specific date ranges to build the valuation tables.

Use this version to extract all records since the end of the previous period and post them to the general ledger. If you approve of the data, this is the only version that you need to run.

You can set the Processing Mode field in the Stock Valuation Constants to either Period or Annual. The mode you choose determines how often the Period Build program processes records.

Period Processing Mode

When you set the Processing Mode to Period, you run the Period Build program for each period within a year. The Period Build program extracts the transactions by document type to build the valuation tables. You specify the As Of date. The system creates a stock valuation record for each period of the year.

If you approve of the data, this is the only version that you need to run for a period.

Annual Processing Mode

When you set the Processing Mode to Annual, you run the Period Build program once for the entire year, up to the As Of date. The system creates only one stock valuation record for the year.

When processing in annual mode, set the processing option for Clear and Restart to *On*. When set to *On*, the application reprocesses all transactions for the current year. If you do not set this processing option to *On*, the system displays an error.

Reprocessing all transactions from the beginning of the year calculates the average unit cost and creates a new layer.

Note. Processing LIFO calculations in annual mode affects performance because every run must select all transactions belonging to the processed year. Depending on the number of transactions in the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W), this batch process requires a considerable amount of time to reselect all stock transactions for the current year in order to recalculate the average unit cost.

Setting Processing Options for Stock Valuation Period Build (R39120)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Select Tab

These processing options indicate the date and type of transactions that the system uses to process the period build.

- 1. Enter the 'As Of' Date to Execute** Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to select data when it runs the period build. The system processes the records within the period, the date of which is less than or equal to the date that you enter.
- 2. Clear and Restart** Use this processing option to specify whether the system chooses all transactions that were not previously processed, or clears all previously

processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the as of date.
Values are:

Blank

The system chooses all transactions not previously processed.

/

Clear and restart. The system clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the as of date.

Note. When the Processing Mode constant is set to Annual, the system automatically sets this processing option to clear and restart.

Running the Clear and Restart Period Build Program

This version completely clears the valuation table and runs the entire extraction again. The system does not clear any previous valuations that have been posted to the general ledger.

To run the Clear and Restart Period Build program, select Stock Valuation Updates (G3930), Clear and Restart Period Build.

Setting Processing Options for Clear and Restart Period Build (R39120)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Select Tab

These processing options indicate the date and type of transactions that the system uses to process the period build.

- 1. Enter the 'As Of' Date to Execute** Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to select data when it runs the period build. The system processes the records within the period, the date of which is less than or equal to the date that you enter.
- 2. Clear and Restart** Use this processing option to specify whether the system chooses all transactions that were not previously processed, or clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the as of date.
Values are:
Blank
The system chooses all transactions not previously processed.
/

Clear and restart. The system clears all previously processed transactions before choosing all transactions up to the as of date.

Note. When the Processing Mode constant is set to Annual, the system automatically sets this processing option to clear and restart.

Reviewing Valuation Results

This section provides overviews of valuation information review and layers and discusses how to:

- Work with stock valuation.
- Review item or pool quantities.
- Review historical layers.
- Review methods.
- Review by document type.
- Review general ledger adjustments.
- Review unit cost inquiry.

Understanding Valuation Information Review

After you run any version of the Period Build program (R39120), you can use several forms to review the valuation information. You can use these forms to research any problems with the build before you run another version or accept the results of the valuation. You can review different aspects of the valuation continuously throughout the period until you post the valuation for the next period.

With most of these review options, you can review item or pool information by a specific valuation method. When it displays valuation information, the system uses one of the methods that is assigned to an item in the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance program (P3904).

Note. When you define a valuation method to include in-transit inventory or loan and borrow accommodations, the system includes these amounts in the valuation. You can use the Work With Additional Quantities form to review this information on separate detail lines from the Valuation Period Review (P39061) and Work With Stock Valuation (P39060) programs.

See Also

[Chapter 4, “Setting Up the Stock Valuation System,” Assigning Valuation Methods, page 43](#)

[Chapter 4, “Setting Up the Stock Valuation System,” Defining Valuation Methods, page 34](#)

Understanding Layers

Layers are receipts of product that you enter into the system. You can review the historical layers for the ending inventory. You can choose between domestic and dual currency modes.

You can identify and review the layers in one of two formats. The system displays the information in either detail or summary format, depending on how you define the valuation method, as follows:

- If you define the valuation method to use detail mode, each receipt is a layer.

- If you define the valuation method to use summary mode, each period is a layer. At year-end, the layers for prior years are combined into one layer.

Forms Used to Review Valuation Results

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Work With Stock Valuation | W39060A | Daily Operations (G3910), Stock Valuation Review | Review a summary of the valuation for any item or pool. Review a specific valuation method. Choose between domestic and dual currency modes. |
| Work With Valuation Period Review | W39061A | Daily Operations (G3910), Valuation Period Review | Review the opening, incoming, outgoing, and period-ending values of any item or pool for a specific valuation method. |
| Work With Valuation Layers | W39062A | Daily Operations (G3910), Valuation Layers Review | Review the historical layers for the ending inventory. |
| Work With Valuation Method Comparison | W39200B | Daily Operations (G3910), Valuation Method Comparison | Compare the valuation differences between two different methods. |
| Work With Document Summary Review | W39064A | Daily Operations (G3910), Document Summary Review | Review a summary of transactions by document type to resolve problems that might have been caused by missing or inaccurate document type information. |
| Work with GL Adjustment Inquiry (work with general ledger adjustment inquiry) | W3910A | Daily Operations (G3910), General Ledger Adjustment Inquiry | View stock valuation adjustments to the general ledger with the General Ledger Adjustment Inquiry program (P3910). |
| Work With Unit Cost Period Inquiry | W39210A | Daily Operations (G3910), Unit Cost Inquiry | Review the average cost for current and prior periods, based on valuation method. |

Working with Stock Valuation

Access the Work With Stock Valuation form.

Work With Stock Valuation form

Company

Use this code to identify a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.

Note. You can use company *00000* for default values such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use company *00000* for transaction entries.

Valuation Method

Use this two-character abbreviation for the methods that the system uses to determine the value of the company's stock for reporting and financial purposes.

Examples include *FI* (FIFO), *F2* (FIFO Detail by Branch), and *LI* (LIFO).

When you run the Stock Valuation Extraction program, the system updates the Stock Valuation Detail tables for the assigned valuation methods.

Item Number

A number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

Item Pool

A user defined code (41/05) that indicates a group of items that are evaluated using the same set of valuation methods. You assign the item pool to the item and then set up valuation methods for the pool using the Pool Valuation Method Maintenance program.

Business Unit

An alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Current Period / Year

A number (from 1 to 14) that identifies the current accounting period. The system uses this number to generate error messages, such as PBCO (Posted Before Cut Off) and PACO (Posted After Cut Off).

Reviewing Item or Pool Quantities

Access the Work With Valuation Period Review form.

Valuation Period Review - Work With Valuation Period Review

Find Close Form Tools

Company Business Unit
 Valuation Method Period/Year /
 Item Number
 Item Pool Unit of Measure
 G/L Valuation Method Posted/Closed
 Dual Currency Currency Code

Records 1 - 9 [Customize Grid](#)

| Description | Quantity | Unit Cost | Amount |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Opening Inventory | | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Period Activity | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Incoming Transactions | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Outgoing Transactions | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Closing Inventory | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Cost of Goods Sold | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Cost of Goods Sold Adjustment | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Inventory Adjustment | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> LIFO Adjustment | | | |

Work With Valuation Period Review form

To review item or pool quantities: :

1. Complete these fields:

- Company
- Valuation Method
- Period/Year

2. Complete one of these fields:

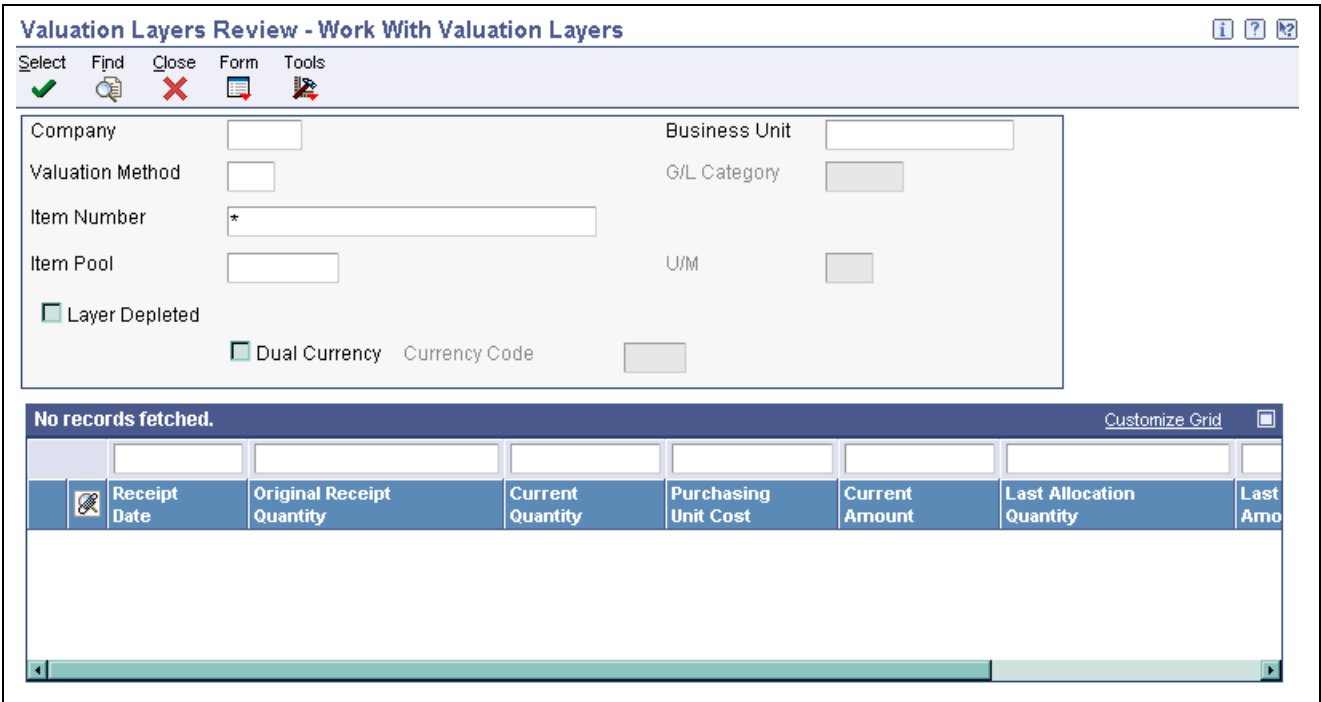
- Item Number
- Item Pool

While reviewing item or pool quantities, you can access the Work With Additional Quantities form to review stock status, accommodations, and in-transit quantities.

- If the valuation method is allocated within all branch/plants, complete the Business Unit field and click Find.

Reviewing Historical Layers

Access the Work With Valuation Layers form.



Valuation Layers Review - Work With Valuation Layers

Select Find Close Form Tools

Company [] Business Unit []

Valuation Method [] G/L Category []

Item Number * []

Item Pool [] U/M []

Layer Depleted

Dual Currency Currency Code []

No records fetched. Customize Grid

| | Receipt Date | Original Receipt Quantity | Current Quantity | Purchasing Unit Cost | Current Amount | Last Allocation Quantity | Last Amount |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| No records fetched. | | | | | | | |

Work With Valuation Layers form

Layer Depleted Designates that the layer does not have any quantity left to allocate. The layer is fully depleted and will be deleted at the end of the year.

See Also

[Chapter 4, “Setting Up the Stock Valuation System,” Defining Valuation Methods, page 34](#)

[Chapter 5, “Understanding Valuation Calculations,” page 49](#)

Reviewing Methods

Field Descriptions

Valuation Method Use this two-character abbreviation for the methods that the system uses to determine the value of the company’s stock for reporting and financial purposes.

Examples include *FI* (FIFO), *F2* (FIFO Detail by Branch), and *LI* (LIFO).

When you run the Stock Valuation Extraction program, the system updates the Stock Valuation Detail tables for the assigned valuation methods.

Reviewing by Document Type

Access the Work With Document Summary Review form.

Document Summary Review - Work With Document Summary Review

Find Close Row Tools

Company Business Unit *

Item Number Period / Year /

Item Pool * Transaction Type

Dual Currency Currency Code

No records fetched. [Customize Grid](#)

| Business Unit | Do Ty | Item Pool | Item Number | Current Quantity | UM | Current Amount |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----|----------------|
| | | | | | | |

Work With Document Summary Review form

Transaction Type

A value that specifies if the transaction type is incoming, outgoing, or both.

Values are:

*

Select all transactions.

1

Select only incoming transactions.

2

Select only outgoing transactions.

3

Select only transaction types that are both incoming and outgoing.

Reviewing General Ledger Adjustments

Access the Work with G/L Adjustment Inquiry form.

Work with G/L Adjustment Inquiry

Select Find Close Row Tools

Company [] Adjustment Type *

Item Number [] G/L Date *

Item Pool * [] Valuation Method *

Dual Currency Currency Code []

No records fetched. Customize Grid

| Item Number | Item Pool | Account Number | Amount | Business Unit | Account ID | G/L Date |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------|------------|----------|
| No records fetched. | | | | | | |

Work with G/L Adjustment Inquiry form

GL Date

A date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction will be posted. You define financial periods for a date pattern code that you assign to the company record. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number, as well as to perform date validations.

Adjustment Type

Type of Adjustment which will be written to General Ledger. Values are:

1

Accumulated/Depleted Adjustment Offset

2

Cost of Goods Sold

3

LIFO Accumulated/Depleted Adjustment

4

Inventory

Reviewing Unit Cost Inquiry

Access the Work With Unit Cost Period Inquiry form.

Work With Unit Cost Period Inquiry form

To review unit cost inquiry:

1. On Work With Unit Cost Period Inquiry, complete the Company field.
2. Complete one of these optional fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Item Pool
 - Business Unit

Setting Processing Options for Unit Cost Inquiry (P39210)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Unit Cost Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Cost for Closing Inventory Use this processing option to display average unit costs.

Values are:

Blank

Displays the average unit cost for incoming transactions.

I

Displays the average unit cost for closing inventory.

Updating the General Ledger

This section provides an overview of the Stock Valuation GL Update program and discusses how to:

- Run the Stock Valuation GL Update program.
- Set processing options for the Stock Valuation GL Update program.

Understanding the Stock Valuation GL Update Program

You run the Stock Valuation GL Update program (R39130) after you review the data from the Stock Valuation Period Build program. The R39130 program updates the general ledger for the valuation method that is defined as the general ledger update method. The program updates the general ledger based on the valuation method that you set up in the Stock Valuation Constants record for the Company.

Note. If the Processing Mode in the Stock Valuation Constants is set to Period, you can run the Stock Valuation GL Update program in proof mode at any time. You will normally run the program in final mode only at the end of each period.

If the Processing Mode in the Stock Valuation Constants is set to Annual, you can run the Stock Valuation GL Update program in proof mode at any time to print the valuation report. When you set the processing option to final mode, the system selects data for processing only when the run date is at the end of the fiscal year.

The Period Build program calculates the amounts to be updated. The Stock Valuation GL Update program performs the update after you have reviewed the data. Additionally, records for the next period are built for the Valuation Period Table (F39061) and Period Additional Quantities Table (F39063). These records contain the opening balance for the next period. For dual currency, the program writes a record to the general ledger for the stable currency.

You can run proof and final versions of the Stock Valuation GL Update program. When you run the proof version, the system does not update the general ledger. After you review the proof version, you run the final version to update the general ledger.

Before you update the general ledger, you can review and approve batches produced by the system. After you approve the general ledger updates, you can post them to the account ledger. Posting completes the valuation process and posts the actual stock value for the period end.

Note. The Stock Valuation GL Update program writes accumulations and depletions to separate accounts. If the offset amount for the LIFO accumulation or depletion amount is positive, the program writes a journal entry to the Asset for LIFO AAI. If the offset is negative, the update writes a journal entry to the Liability for LIFO AAI.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Processing Journal Entries,” Posting Journal Entries

Running the Stock Valuation GL Update Program

To run the Stock Valuation GL Update program, select Stock Valuation GL Update from the Stock Valuation Updates menu.

Setting Processing Options for the Stock Valuation GL Update Program (R39130)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Default Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Update/Proof Mode | Use this processing option to specify whether to run the report in proof or update mode. Values are: Blank Proof mode. Updates do not occur. <i>I</i> Update mode. The system creates journal entries and sets the update flag on the period detail file. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Process Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. GL Date | Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to run the report. Values are: Blank Use the current date to run the report. <i>I</i> Use the GL date to run the report. |
| 2. Document Type | Use this processing option to specify the document type (UDC 00/DT) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses document type JE. |

- 3. Domestic Ledger Type** Use this processing option to define the domestic ledger type (UDC 09/LT) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the AA ledger type.
- 4. Dual Currency Ledger Type** Use this processing option to specify the ledger type (UDC 09/LT) that the system uses for dual currency when dual currency is activated. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XA ledger type for dual currency.
- 5. Summarize Entries** Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates detailed or summarized entries by account. Values are:
Blank
Create detailed entries.
1
Summarize entries by account.
- 6. Version ID** Use this processing option to specify the version of the GL journal entry program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 7. Roll Up FIFO Layers** Use this processing option to specify whether the system rolls up the remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing. For LIFO valuations, the system always rolls up all layers at the end of the year into a single layer for the opening balance for the next year. If you want the FIFO valuations to roll up into one layer, enter *1* in this option. Otherwise, the system does not roll up the FIFO valuations into one layer. Values are:
Blank
Do not roll up remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing.
1
Roll up remaining FIFO layers for year-end processing.
- 8. Do Not Create GL Entries** Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates GL entries when the batch is run in update mode. Values are:
Blank
Create GL entries
1
Do not create GL entries

Setup Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- 1. By Pass Date Edit** Use this processing option to specify whether the system bypasses date editing. Typically, you bypass date editing only during the initial set up of data (for example, when you load the previous year's data into a live environment). Values are:

Blank
Use date editing.

l
Bypass date editing.

CHAPTER 4

Setting Up the Stock Valuation System

Before you can use the Stock Valuation system, you must complete certain tasks to define information that the system uses during processing. You can customize much of this information to meet the business needs of the company.

This chapter provides an overview of setup requirements for the stock valuation system and discusses how to:

- Activate stock valuation.
- Activate dual currency.
- Set up user-defined codes.
- Specify the stock valuation processing mode.
- Define valuation methods.
- Work with pools and items.
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for advanced stock valuation.
- Extract stock valuation records.
- Purge stock valuation records.

Understanding Setup Requirements for the Stock Valuation System

This table describes the various parts of the system that you must set up:

| System Component | Description |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| User defined codes | User defined codes define customized codes, such as document types and pools, that are appropriate for the business needs. |
| Valuation methods | Valuation methods define the attributes for all of the valuation methods that you want to use to value the stock. |
| Pools and items | Pools identify all of the items associated with an item pool and assign the valuation methods that you use for each item and pool. |

| System Component | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Company selection | You must set up the companies to use when you extract the valuation by company. |
| Automatic accounting instructions | Automatic accounting instructions define the rules for the chart of accounts and establish how the system creates automatic entries. |

Activating Stock Valuation

Before you can use Stock Valuation with other systems, you must activate the Stock Valuation system using the Activate Stock Valuation program (P99410).

This section discusses how to activate the Stock Valuation system.

Form Used to Activate Stock Valuation

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne System Control - Revisions | W99410B | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Activate Stock Valuation On the Work With PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne System Control form, select the row containing the data item SY39, and click Select. | Activate the Stock Valuation system. |

Activating the Stock Valuation System

Access the EnterpriseOne System Control - Revisions form.

EnterpriseOne System Control - Revisions form

Click the Yes option, and then click OK.

Activating Dual Currency

This section provides an overview of currency requirements, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to activate the dual currency feature.

Understanding Currency Requirements

As part of working with different currencies, you need to be able to convert foreign currencies to domestic currencies, revalue currencies, and restate the amount into one common currency rate. For dual currency to work in the Stock Valuation system, you need to verify or set the correct currency code.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, verify that multicurrency is set up.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing,” Setting Up Multicurrency Constants.

Forms Used to Activate Dual Currency

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Work with Ledger Types | W0025FQ | General Accounting System Setup (G0941), Ledger Type Master Setup | Work with ledger types. |
| Ledger Type Rules Setup | W0025FR | Select a ledger type on the Work with Ledger Types form and click Select. | Set up rules for a ledger type. |

Activating the Dual Currency Feature

Access the Work with Ledger Types form.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ledger Type | Description | Units Ledger | Retained Earnings | Required to Balance | Intercompany Settlements | R | B |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | AA | General Ledger | AU | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AC | Consolidations Ledger | | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AD | "As If" Restatement Ledger | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AU | General Ledger Units | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AZ | Cash Basis | ZU | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B2 | Revised Budget 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B3 | Budget Ledger Amount - 3rd | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BA | Budget Amount | BU | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BF | Budget Forecast | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BU | Budget Ledger Units | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Work with Ledger Types form

You use the Ledger Type Rules Setup form to enter the denominated currency code in this procedure.

To activate dual currency:

1. On the Work with Ledger Types form, select the record for the *XA* ledger type.
2. Verify the correct code for the Currency Code field.
3. To change the currency code for *XA*, click Select.
4. On the Ledger Type Rules Setup form, complete the Denominated Currency Code field and click OK.

Setting Up User-Defined Codes

This section provides an overview of user-defined codes (UDCs) and discusses how to set up UDCs.

Understanding UDCs

You can define most standard information in user defined codes (UDCs). Generally, you define these codes for the business purposes. Many of these codes are set up by the PeopleSoft system and are included when you install the system. When a UDC is referred to as hard-coded, you should not change it. Programming has been defined to work with hard-coded UDCs. If you change the UDC, the programming will not work correctly.

Each system has its own UDC types. Stock Valuation is system 39. It also integrates with other systems, such as the Inventory Management system. UDCs are referenced by the system number and type. Therefore, 39/OD indicates that OD (Outgoing Doc Types) is a UDC type for the Stock Valuation system.

This table lists the UDCs associated with stock valuation:

| User Defined Code | Description |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Valuation Type (39/VA) | These UDCs include valuation types such as LIFO, FIFO, Weighted Average Cost, and Replacement/Current Cost. |
| Allocation by Branch or Company (39/WT) | These UDCs include options for defining valuation methods by either branch or company. |
| Item Category Code 05 (41/05) | These codes include all pool codes that you use to group items for valuation purposes. |

Document Types

You can classify document types as incoming, outgoing, or both. Document types classified as both indicate that this type of document can represent a transaction that is either bringing stock into inventory or taking stock out of inventory. Bulk stock movements that use from and to transactions are examples of transactions that use a document type of both.

See *Setting Up UDCs, UDC Types, and Category Codes in the Foundation Guide*

Specifying the Stock Valuation Processing Mode

This section provides an overview of the stock valuation processing mode and discusses how to set the processing mode.

Understanding the Stock Valuation Processing Mode

You can set the Processing Mode field in the Stock Valuation Constants to either Period or Annual. The mode you choose determines how often the stock valuation records are processed.

When you set the processing mode to Period, the system processes stock valuation records for each accounting period as determined by the company setup and by the number of periods within a year. You then run the Stock Valuation GL Update program (R39130) at the end of each period to update the stock valuation, including posting to GL accounts. The system also clears the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W) and creates the initial stock valuation record for the next period. Period mode creates a stock valuation record in the Valuation Period Table (F39061) for each period within a year.

When you set the processing mode to Annual, the Period Build program (R39120) extracts stock transactions for the entire year. You then run the Stock Valuation GL Update program (R39130) only at the end of the final period of the company's fiscal year to update the stock valuation, including posting to GL accounts.

Form Used to Specify the Stock Valuation Processing Mode

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Stock Valuation Constants Revision | W39042B | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Stock Valuation Constants Select a company or enter a company number and click Select on the Work with Stock Valuation Constants form. | Set the stock valuation processing mode. |

Setting the Processing Mode

Access the Stock Valuation Constants Revision form.

Stock Valuation Constants Revision form

To set the Stock Valuation Processing Mode::

1. On the Stock Valuation Constants Revision form, select Period or Annual for the processing mode.
2. Click OK.

Defining Valuation Methods

This section provides an overview of valuation methods and discusses how to create valuation method definitions.

Understanding Valuation Methods

You must define the name and attributes for the primary valuation method and each of the auxiliary methods. You need to consider all of the company's valuation requirements before you can use Stock Valuation. These definitions tell the system how to value the stock, what to include in the valuation, and how to display and report the results.

These descriptions provide an overview of the stock valuation methods available with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems:

| Valuation Method | Description |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| First In/First Out (FIFO) | This method assumes that the first inventory items purchased or manufactured are the first items sold. With FIFO, the cost of the most recently acquired items are the costs associated with the ending balance. |
| Last In/First Out (LIFO) | <p>This method assumes that the last inventory items purchased or manufactured are the first items sold. The system assigns the most recent inventory costs to the current period's cost of goods sold, leaving the oldest costs in the balance sheet account.</p> <p>LIFO accounting requires an understanding of inventory layers and inventory liquidation. If you receive or increase inventory from one period end to the next, a new LIFO layer is created in the system. If you have a net decrease in inventory from one period end to the next, no new layer is added to the system. However, if you have a net decrease in inventory and no new layer is added, the prior period's layer is liquidated or reduced by the amount of the decrease.</p> |
| Weighted Average Cost | This method calculates the inventory on a weighted average of all the purchases. |
| Replacement/Current Cost | This method reflects the current value of inventory for a given period. In effect, it is the cost of replacing the inventory for a specific period. You can specify the cost that will be used during the valuation, instead of using a calculated cost. |

It is not unusual for a company to need more than one method for valuating stock. For example, local governments might require a different method for financial reporting than the method that you use within the company. Tax authorities might require a different method than that used for profitability reports within a company.

With the Stock Valuation system, you can choose one primary method of stock valuation per company to update the general ledger for standardized accounting and reporting. You can also assign auxiliary methods to use for comparison or other reporting purposes.

By choosing one of the four valuation methods in the Valuation Method Master program (P3905), you can customize both the unit cost and the negative inventory.

See Also

[Chapter 5, "Understanding Valuation Calculations," page 49](#)

Form Used to Define Valuation Methods

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Valuation Method Master Revisions | W3905A | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Valuation Method Maintenance Click Add. | Define valuation methods and make revisions. |

Creating Valuation Method Definitions

Access the Valuation Method Master Revisions form.

The screenshot shows the 'Valuation Method Maintenance - Valuation Method Master Revisions' form. At the top, there is a title bar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. Below the title bar, there are two input fields: 'Valuation Method' and 'Description'. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Valuation Type:** A group box containing radio buttons for 'FIFO' (selected), 'LIFO', 'Weighted Average', and 'Replacement Cost'. Below this group box is a checkbox for 'LIFO Adjustment'.
- Allocation by:** A group box containing radio buttons for 'Company' (selected) and 'Branch'.
- Layer by Period:** A group box containing radio buttons for 'Detail' (selected) and 'Summary'.
- At the bottom right, there are two checkboxes: 'Include In-transit' and 'Include Accommodations'.
- At the bottom left, there are two input fields: 'Neg. Inventory Bus. Function' with the value 'N3900070' and 'Unit Cost Business Function'.

Valuation Method Master Revisions form

Valuation Method

Use this two-character abbreviation for the methods that the system uses to determine the value of the company's stock for reporting and financial purposes. Examples include:

- *FI*
(FIFO)
- *F2*
(FIFO Detail by Branch)
- *LI*
(LIFO)

When you run the Stock Valuation Extraction program, the system updates the Stock Valuation Detail tables for the assigned valuation methods.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Neg. Inventory Bus. Function | A business function that retrieves a replacement unit cost when the Stock Valuation closing quantity is negative. A custom user defined BSFN or the Stock Valuation BSFN can also be used. |
| FIFO | A hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| LIFO | A hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| Weighted Average | A hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| Replacement Cost | A hard-coded user defined code (system 39/type VA) indicating the type of process that the valuation method should use in stock valuation. Identify if the method is a LIFO, FIFO, or Weighted Average Cost valuation type. |
| LIFO Adjustment | <p>Use this adjustment to remove the effect of any accumulation or depletion at the end of a reporting period. Do not apply the LIFO adjustment for the closing period of a fiscal year. Record the adjustment against the income statement and balance sheet accounts.</p> <p>The system uses this formula to determine the LIFO adjustment:</p> $(\text{average cost of the accumulation or depletion} - \text{current period's average cost}) * \text{accumulation or depletion}$ <p>If this valuation method is a LIFO method type and set up as a company-wide method, you might want the system to calculate a LIFO adjustment. Values are:</p> <p><i>Y</i> or <i>1</i></p> <p>Include the LIFO adjustment calculation. This is a company-wide LIFO valuation method, and the default.</p> <p><i>N</i> or <i>0</i></p> <p>Do not include the LIFO adjustment. This LIFO method is either layered within a branch/plant or is not company-wide.</p> |
| Company | <p>Use this processing option to identify how the system allocates the historical layers built by the valuation method. Values are:</p> <p><i>1</i></p> <p>Within company. The system creates one record per company, item or pool, valuation method, and period.</p> <p><i>2</i></p> <p>Within branch. The period detail contains one record per branch, item or pool, valuation method, and period.</p> <p>At the end of the year, the system rolls all detail layers and period summary layers into one layer for LIFO.</p> |
| Branch | <p>Use this processing option to identify how the system allocates the historical layers built by the valuation method. Values are:</p> |

I

Within company. The system creates one record per company, item or pool, valuation method, and period.

2

Within branch. The period detail contains one record per branch, item or pool, valuation method, and period.

At the end of the year, the system rolls all detail layers and period summary layers into one layer for LIFO.

Detail

A code that indicates whether the layers are created in detail or summary mode. Valid codes are:

D

Detail mode, which creates one layer per transaction

S

Summary mode, which creates one layer per branch or company, depending on whether you specified branch or company in the Allocation by Branch/Company field.

If you select S, the system's processing time depends on the size of the Item Location table (F41021).

At the end of the year, the system rolls all detail layers and period summary layers into one layer.

Summary

A code that indicates whether the layers are created in detail or summary mode. Valid codes are:

D

Detail mode, which creates one layer per transaction

S

Summary mode, which creates one layer per branch or company, depending on whether you specified branch or company in the Allocation by Branch/Company field.

If you select S, the system's processing time depends on the size of the Item Location table (F41021).

At the end of the year, the system rolls all detail layers and period summary layers into one layer.

Include In-transit

This field indicates whether the system should include in-transit stock in the valuation.

Values are:

Y

Yes, include stock that is currently in transit to a customer in the calculation of stock value.

N

No, do not include stock that is in transit in the calculation of stock value.

For EnterpriseOne, a check mark indicates that the system should include in-transit stock in the valuation.

Working with Pools and Items

This section provides overviews of stock valuation at the item or pool level and valuation methods, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Assign pools
- Assign valuation methods
- Assign unit cost

Understanding Stock Valuation at the Item or Pool Level

The Stock Valuation system can compute the value of stock at the item level or the pool level. If you want to value stock at the item level, the system calculates the cost and value of each item. To value stock at the pool level, group items of similar products and relatively similar purchase prices, using these guidelines:

- If you define the pool's valuation method to use a summary layer, the system applies a single purchase price to all items in the pool for a period.
- If you define the pool's valuation method to provide detailed layers, the system uses each purchase as a layer to determine the pool's value.

You can value part of the stock at the item level and part of the stock in pools. The primary method of valuation (the method that the system uses to update the general ledger) must be the same for all items and pools within a company.

You assign pools only for items that you want to value at the pool level. If you want to value an item only at the individual item level, do not assign a pool to that item. If you are assigning pool codes to items, you must enter the pool code at the branch/plant level for each item that you want to include in a pool.

Setup Considerations

Kit items are priced at the master item (kit) level, but costs are set up at the component level. The system maintains inventory for each component item of the kit, not the master kit number. Therefore, the master kit item has no stock valuation.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, "Using Kits"

Understanding Valuation Methods

You must assign a valuation method to each item and pool that you want to value. The system uses this information to calculate the value of the stock. If you want to update the general ledger, you must assign only one method as the general ledger update for all items and pools. The valuation method that you use to update the general ledger is often called the primary method.

You can assign any number of auxiliary methods. The system uses the auxiliary methods to track the value of stock for comparison or reporting purposes, but does not post the auxiliary results to the general ledger.

When you use the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance (P3904) program to add an item or pool, the system verifies that it does not yet exist in this table. The system does not allow you to make duplicate entries for the same item or pool.

If you are using dual currency, you can specify for each valuation method within a company and item/pool whether to enable dual currency.

See Also

Chapter 3, “Running Stock Valuation Processing,” Understanding Dual Currency, page 11

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up user defined codes for pools.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing,” Setting Up Multicurrency Constants.

- Set up an item during item setup.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Entering Item Inventory Information,” Entering Item Master Information.

- Define the valuation methods.

Forms Used to Work with Pools and Items

| Form Name | Form ID | Navigation | Usage |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Work With Item Master Browse | W4101E | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Item Master Class Codes | Select a row for the assignment of default pools. |
| Category Codes | W03013D | On the Work With Item Master Browse page, select Category Codes from the Row menu. | Verify or change the item pool code. |
| Work With Item Branch | W41026E | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Branch Plant Class Codes | Assign branch/plant pools for existing items. |
| Item Pool Valuation Maintenance | W3904A | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Item Pool Valuation Maintenance. Click Add on the Work With Item Pool Valuation Maintenance form. | Assign valuation methods. |
| Work With Item Pool Cost | W3908A | Stock Valuation Setup (G3940), Item Pool Cost Maintenance | Enter values for a stable currency, and access the Item Pool Cost Maintenance form. |
| Item Pool Cost Maintenance | W3908B | Complete the Company field on the Work With Item Pool Cost form and click Add. | Assign unit cost. |

Assigning Pools

This section discusses how to assign default pools for new items and branch/plant pools for existing items.

Assigning Default Pools for New Items

Access the Work With Item Master Browse form.

Work With Item Master Browse form

When you first set up a new item, you must assign a pool code if you want that item included in a pool for stock valuation purposes. The system automatically enters the pool code that you enter on the Category Codes form in the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) onto the Category Codes form in the Branch Plant Class Codes program (P41026).

To assign default pools for new items:

1. On the Work With Item Master Browse form, complete the Item Number field and click Find.
2. Select the row for which you want to assign default pools, and then select Category Codes from the Row menu.
3. On Category Codes, verify or change the Item Pool Code field so that it is part of a pool.

The item pool code (table 41/P0) represents an item property type or classification, such as commodity type, planning family, or so forth. The system uses this code to sort and process like items. This field is one of six classification categories available primarily for purchasing purposes.

Assigning Branch/Plant Pools for Existing Items

Access the Work With Item Branch form.

| | Branch/Plant | Item Number | Description | Description 2 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | 210 | Mountain Bike, Red | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | BAAMED | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | 081004 | TVA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | | Bike Rack - Trunk Mount | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 10 | 210 | Mountain Bike, Red | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | | Touring Bike, Red | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | 420000 | Tire Pump | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 | 1001 | Bike Rack - Trunk Mount | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 | 210 | Mountain Bike, Red | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 | 230 | Youth Sport Bike | |

Work With Item Branch form

If you are assigning pool codes to items that you set up previously, you must enter the pool code at the branch/plant level for each item that you want to include in a pool.

Note. The Stock Valuation system uses only the information designated at the branch/plant level. You do not need to change the information in the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) if you previously set up this item.

To assign branch/plant pools for existing items:

1. On the Work With Item Branch form, complete the Item Number field and click Find.

2. Select the row for which you want to assign branch/plant pools, and then select Category Codes from the Row menu.
3. On the Category Codes form, verify that the information imported from the Item Master Class Codes program (P4101) correct.

Assigning Valuation Methods

Access the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance form.

Item Pool Valuation Maintenance - Work With Item Pool Valuation Maintenance

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

Company *

Item Number *

No records fetched. Customize Grid

| Item Pool | Item Number | Description | UM | G/L Cat | Active |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----|---------|--------|
| | | | | | |

Item Pool Valuation Maintenance form

To assign valuation methods:

1. On the Item Pool Valuation Maintenance form, complete one of these fields:
 - Item Number
 - Item Pool
2. Complete these fields:
 - Company
 - U/M
 - GL Category
 - Business Unit
3. To specify the valuation method that you want the system to use to update the general ledger, complete the GL Update VM field.
4. On a separate line for each, enter the primary and all of the auxiliary valuation methods that you want to use for this number or pool in the Valuation Method field.
5. If you use dual currency, complete the Dual Curr field.
6. Click OK.

Assigning Unit Cost

Access the Work With Item Pool Cost form.

Item Pool Cost Maintenance - Work With Item Pool Cost

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

Company *Financial Distribution Company*

Item Number

Item Pool

Dual Currency Currency Code *U.S. Dollar*

No records fetched. [Customize Grid](#)

| Item Number | Item Pool | Description | Unit Cost | Thru Date |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | |

Work With Item Pool Cost form

Instead of using a calculated cost, you can specify a cost for each item and pool that you want to value stock using the replacement/current cost method. The system uses this information to calculate the value of the stock.

You can maintain the replacement cost of the items and pools, as well as the specified effective dates. If multicurrency is active for the company, you can choose to store the values in domestic or dual currency.

Here is the Item Pool Cost Maintenance form, which you use in steps 4 and 5 of this procedure:

PeopleSoft

Item Pool Cost Maintenance - Item Pool Cost Maintenance

OK Cancel Tools

Company *Financial Distribution Company*

Item Number

Item Pool

Currency Code *U.S. Dollar*

Records 1 - 1 [Customize Grid](#)

| Unit Cost | Effective Thru Date |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Item Pool Cost Maintenance form

To assign unit cost:

1. On the Work With Item Pool Cost form, complete the Company field.
2. To enter values for a stable currency, click the Dual Currency option.
3. Click Add.
4. On Item Pool Cost Maintenance, complete one of these optional fields:
 - Item Number
 - Item Pool
5. Complete the Unit Cost field and the Effective Thru Date field in the detail area, and click OK.

The unit cost is the amount per unit, derived by dividing the total cost by the unit quantity. The value in the Effective Thru Date field is the date on which the item, transaction, or table becomes inactive, or through which you want transactions to appear. This field is used generically throughout the system. It could be a lease effective date, a price or cost effective date, a currency effective date, a tax rate effective date, or whatever is appropriate.

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Advanced Stock Valuation

This section provides an overview of AAI setup and discusses how to set up AAIs.

Understanding AAI Setup

Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) tell the system how to create general ledger entries for programs that generate automatic journal entries. AAIs are the user-defined link between program functions, the chart of accounts, and financial reporting. AAIs direct transactions to the appropriate general ledger accounts.

The system already has AAIs in place. You need to ensure that these AAIs are appropriate for the business needs. You can revise existing AAIs and set up additional AAIs as needed to accommodate growth and change in the business functions and financial reporting. Follow the same set up steps to create a new AAI or to revise an existing AAI.

Setting Up AAIs

For logistics systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, transaction, document type, and general ledger class that you will use. Each AAI identifies a specific general ledger account consisting of a business unit, an object, and a subsidiary. When the system processes a transaction, it creates accounting entries.

When setting up each AAI item, verify that a default value exists for company 00000. For each company requiring specific instructions, verify that there is a business unit or object account.

You can attach explanatory messages to any AAI. Select the memo function and enter the message. When you attach a message, a See Memo message appears next to the AAI.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up the General Accounting System,” Setting Up AAIs for General Accounting.

Extracting Stock Valuation Records

Select Stock Valuation Updates (G3930), Stock Valuation Extraction to access the Available Versions form.

Work With Batch Versions - Available Versions

Select Find Add Copy Delete Close Row Form Tools

Batch Application: R39600 Stock Valuation Extraction

Read Only Report (Y/N):

Records 1 - 1 Customize Grid

| Version | Version Title | Web Only | User | Last Modified | Security |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> XJDE0001 | Processing Options for Stock Valuation Extraction | | DM5567807 | 09/29/04 | 0 |

Available Versions form

Use the Stock Valuation Extraction program (R39600) to retrieve data from these tables:

- Item Ledger File (F4111).
- Agreements Transaction Ledger (F38111).
- Load In-transit Ledger (F49631).

With the data from the previously-listed tables, the Stock Valuation Extraction program updates these tables:

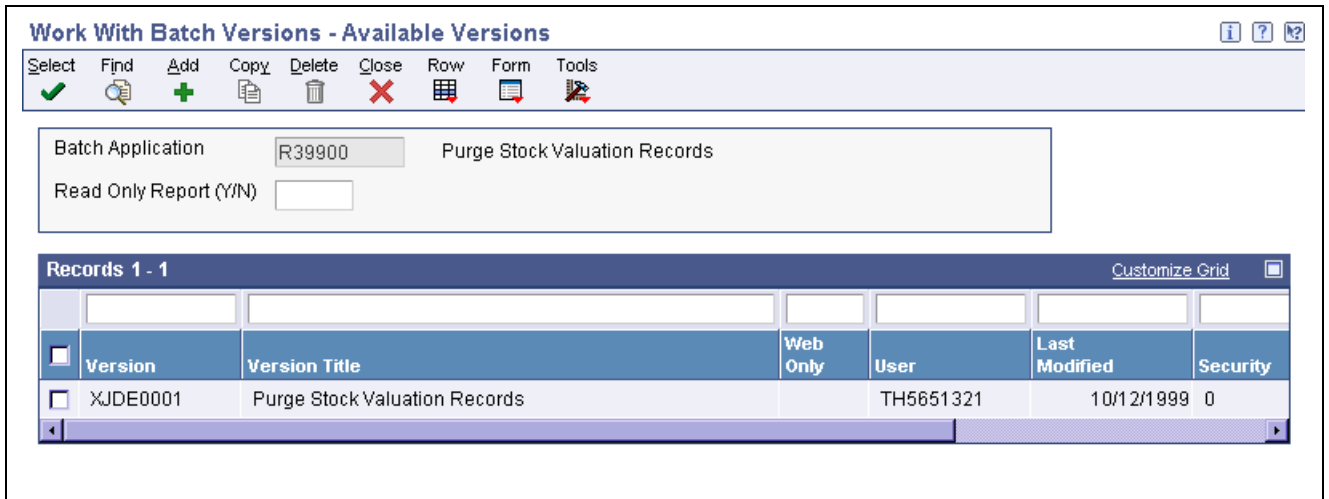
- Period Detail Work File (F39120W).
- Additional Quantity Work File (F39121W).

You can also use this program to automatically update the Stock Valuation tables, rather than turning on the stock valuation triggers.

Before you begin using the Advanced Stock Valuation system, you must run Stock Valuation Extraction program to gather information from the item transaction tables.

Purging Stock Valuation Records

Select Valuation File Purge from the Stock Valuation Updates menu (G3930) to access the Available Versions form.



Purge Stock Valuation Records Available Versions form.

After Stock Valuation is complete for the selected periods, run the Valuation File Purge program (R39900) to delete last year’s records from these tables:

- Valuation Period Table (F39061).
- Period Additional Quantity Table (F39063).
- Valuation Document Summary Table (F39064).

You can run this purge in final or proof mode. You can also print a report and write the purged data to historical files.

CHAPTER 5

Understanding Valuation Calculations

This chapter provides an overview of valuation calculations, and discusses how to:

- Use first-in/first-out (FIFO) and last-in/first-out (LIFO) calculations.
- Use weighted average cost calculations.

Use of FIFO and LIFO Calculations

The Stock Valuation system uses FIFO and LIFO calculations to determine stock valuations. The value of the inventory is based on the activity that occurred on a year-to-date basis instead of a rolling inventory balance that is carried forward. To facilitate this type of processing, when the system applies the calculation method for each period, it reverses the entries for the prior period, which makes the new entries the current year-to-date values. This reversal occurs for all periods except for the last period of the year.

The reversals for every period also keep the opening inventory constant until the end of the year. Thus, because the prior period's entries are reversed, the opening inventory is always the same regardless of what transpired in the prior period.

The system stores the total purchase quantity, amount, and average price for each period of the year. The stored information enables the system to allocate the closing inventory, starting with the current period and allocating to prior periods.

You might not always know the price of an item when you receive it. Because a quantity without a price can cause a large fluctuation in the average price, you can enter and use an override price for each period.

The information that follows includes examples of FIFO and LIFO calculations.

FIFO Calculations

The FIFO costing method assumes that the first inventory items purchased are the first ones sold. This method results in an ending inventory balance based on the costs associated with the most recent purchases. The allocated ending inventory and value become the opening inventory for the next period.

Suppose that you apply the FIFO costing method to four receipts that include five items each. This table illustrates the price that you paid for the items on each receipt:

| Receipt Number | Amount |
|----------------|----------|
| Receipt 1 | 1.00 USD |

| Receipt Number | Amount |
|----------------|----------|
| Receipt 2 | 1.50 USD |
| Receipt 3 | 2.00 USD |
| Receipt 4 | 2.50 USD |

The total value of the inventory is 35.00 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 35.00$$

Suppose that you are using the FIFO costing method and you sell five items for 1.00 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 30.00 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 30.00$$

Next, suppose that you sell another five items for 1.50 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 22.50 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 22.50$$

LIFO Calculations

The LIFO costing method assumes that the last inventory items purchased are the first ones sold. This costing method determines the stock value and cost of goods sold based on the sale of the newest stock first. That is, the inventory that has been in stock the shortest amount of time is sold first. This method results in an ending inventory balance based on the costs associated with the oldest inventory. This method also requires that the system record historical costs for all years with stock remaining for that year.

Because the purpose of the LIFO method is to reflect the inventory value accumulation or depletion at the end of the year, you must adjust the entries that you log at the end of each period to remove the effect of any accumulation or depletion. This adjustment is called a *LIFO adjustment*. You must do a LIFO adjustment for all periods except the last period of the year. The system records the LIFO adjustment against the income statement and balance sheet accounts.

Suppose that you apply the LIFO costing method to four receipts that include five items each. This table illustrates the price that you paid for the items on each receipt:

| Receipt Number | Amount |
|----------------|----------|
| Receipt 1 | 1.00 USD |
| Receipt 2 | 1.50 USD |
| Receipt 3 | 2.00 USD |
| Receipt 4 | 2.50 USD |

The total value of the inventory is 35.00 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) + (2.5 \times 5) = 35.00$$

Suppose that you are using the LIFO costing method and you sell five items for 2.50 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 22.50 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) + (2 \times 5) = 22.50$$

Next, suppose that you sell another five items for 2.00 USD each. In this case, the total value of the inventory is 12.50 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(1 \times 5) + (1.5 \times 5) = 12.50$$

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Stock Valuation system lets you calculate LIFO on a periodic or annual basis. Period LIFO considers stock increments and decrements individually by period; annual LIFO considers overall increments and decrements that occurred over the course of the year.

You specify in the Stock Valuation Constants whether to run the valuation process in annual or period mode. Because you specify the valuation process by company in the Constants, if you specify the annual LIFO method for a company, you must run all methods for the company (such as FIFO or Weighted Average) in annual mode.

The annual LIFO method values stock as follows:

| Time Period | Stock Valuation Used |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| First year | Stock is evaluated using the average total unit cost method for all purchases completed in the period considered. |
| Subsequent years | One of these methods applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the number of units of stock has increased from the ending number of units for the previous year, the additional stock is a new layer and is added to the previous layers. The value of this layer is determined by calculating the weighted average between the purchase prices for the stock over the period considered. • If the number of units of stock has decreased from the ending number of units for the previous year, the decrement is deducted from the layers added in previous years, beginning with the most recent year. |

Processing LIFO calculations in annual mode can significantly affect performance since every execution selects all transactions belonging to the processed year. Depending on the number of transactions in the Inventory Ledger File table (F4111) and, consequently, the number of transactions in the Period Detail Work File table (F39120W), the batch process that calculates LIFO values requires time to re-select all current year inventory transactions and recalculate the average unit cost.

You must install the systems to use the LIFO stock valuation method.

Example of the Annual LIFO Method of Stock Valuation

When using a LIFO method of stock rotation, you ship the most recently received stock before shipping stock received at an earlier time. This method might result in having stock in inventory that was purchased in previous years. This table displays the remaining stock for two previous years plus the purchase and sales transactions for the current year (1998):

| Transaction | Year | Quantity | Average Cost | Value |
|---------------|------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Stock (layer) | 1996 | 100 | 10 | 1000 |
| Stock (layer) | 1997 | 200 | 12 | 2400 |
| Purchases | 1998 | 300 | 15 | 4500 |
| Sales | 1998 | (250) | - | - |

During 1998, stock increased by 50 units (300 units purchased minus 250 units sold). This increase forms a new layer valued at the average cost for purchases during 1998 (15). This table displays the total value of all stock on 12/31/1998:

| Transaction | Year | Quantity | Average Cost | Value |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Stock (layer) | 1996 | 100 | 10 | 1000 |
| Stock (layer) | 1997 | 200 | 12 | 2400 |
| Stock (layer) | 1998 | 50 | 15 | 750 |
| LIFO stock value on 12/31/1998 | - | 350 | - | 4150 |

If in 1999 the stock decreases by 100 units, the total stock available on 12/31/1999 will be 250 units. Fifty of the 100-unit decrease is deducted from the 50 units in the 1998 layer, and 50 units are deducted from the 1997 layer. This table displays the stock and value on 12/31/1999:

| Transaction | Year | Quantity | Average Cost | Value |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Stock (layer) | 1996 | 100 | 10 | 1000 |
| Stock (layer) | 1997 | 150 | 12 | 1800 |
| LIFO stock value on 12/31/1999 | - | 250 | - | 2800 |

Weighted Average Cost Calculations

The weighted average cost method calculates the inventory value based on a cost that is a weighted average of the purchases for a given period.

This section discusses:

- Average cost in Inventory Management.
- Average cost in Stock Valuation.

Average Cost in Inventory Management

In Inventory Management, sales order costs depend on the current average cost, not the period average cost. The timing of a purchase also significantly affects the cost of the inventory. This example illustrates the effect of the purchase price on the cost of inventory:

You have two receipts that contain this information:

| Receipt Date | Quantity | Price Per Item | Total Price |
|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| 1/1/05 | 100 | 1.00 USD | 100.00 USD |
| 1/15/05 | 100 | 2.00 USD | 200.00 USD |

The average cost per item is 1.50 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$(100 + 200)/200 = 1.50 \text{ USD}$$

On 1/15/05, you sell 50 items for 1.50 each, for a total sales price of 75.00 USD. The average cost per piece is 1.50 USD, which you can calculate using this equation:

$$225/150 = 1.50$$

If you had made the sale before you received the second receipt, then the cost that appears on the sales order would have been different, and the entire value of the stock would have also been different.

Average Cost in Stock Valuation

When you use the average cost method in Stock Valuation, timing is not an issue. The system first calculates the average cost for all incoming receipts, without considering when the outgoing transaction occurred. Incoming transactions are the true value of the stock; they indicate what you paid for the items.

To calculate the true cost of goods sold, the system calculates all incoming transactions and bases the outgoing values on that amount.

CHAPTER 6

Running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Stock Valuation Reports

This chapter provides an overview of running stock valuation reports, and discusses how to:

- Review the Unit Cost Period report.
- Review the Stock Valuation Summary report.
- Review the Stock Valuation Detail report.
- Print the Annual Layered Fiscal report.
- Review the General Ledger Update Summary report.

Reviewing the Unit Cost Period Report

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Unit Cost Period report.
- Set processing options for the Unit Cost Period report (R39540).

Running the Unit Cost Period Report

Select Stock Valuation Reports (G3920), Unit Cost Period Report.

After you run the Period Build program (R39120), you can generate a report to verify the accuracy and completeness of the valuation. The Unit Cost Period Report program (R39540) provides the average cost of each item or pool for selected periods, based on valuation method. You can specify in a processing option whether to display domestic or dual currency.

Setting Processing Options for the Unit Cost Period Report (R39540)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Enter the Fiscal Period | Use this processing option to enter the Fiscal Period to display on the report. Values are: Blank Displays the current fiscal period for the company. |
| 2. Enter the Fiscal Year | Use this processing option to enter the Fiscal Year of the first period to display on the report. Values are: Blank Displays the current fiscal year for the company. |
| 3. Cost for Closing Inventory | Use this processing option to display average unit costs for the closing period on the report. Values are: Blank Displays the average unit cost for incoming transactions. <i>/</i> Displays the average unit cost for closing inventory. |
| 4. Dual Currency Amounts | Use this processing option to omit or include the dual currency amounts on the report. Values are: Blank Omits the dual currency amounts from the report. <i>/</i> Includes the dual currency amounts on the report. |

Reviewing the Stock Valuation Summary Report

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Stock Valuation Summary report.
- Set processing options for the Stock Valuation Summary report (R39500).

Select Stock Valuation Reports (G3920), Stock Valuation Summary Report.

Use the Stock Valuation Summary Report (R39500) to display a summary of stock valuation information by valuation method for each item and pool.

Setting Processing Options for the Stock Valuation Summary Report (R39500)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Dual Currency Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dual Currency Amount | Use this processing option to omit or include the dual currency amounts on the report. |
| | Values are: |
| | Blank |
| | Omits the dual currency amounts on the report. |
| | <i>I</i> |
| | Includes the dual currency amounts on the report. |

Reviewing the Stock Valuation Detail Report

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Stock Valuation Detail report.
- Set processing options for the Stock Valuation Detail report (R39400).

Running the Stock Valuation Detail Report

Select Stock Valuation Detail Report from the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920).

Use this report to display FIFO, LIFO, weighted average cost, or replacement cost valuation methods in detail by item and pool.

For each item and pool, this report displays the openings, incomings, outgoings, and closings for the year to date or for the current period. This report also displays the GL Update methods.

Setting Processing Options for the Stock Valuation Detail Report (R39400)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Print Report Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. GL Update valuation method | <p>Use this processing option to print the report using valuation methods.</p> <p>Values are:</p> <p>Blank</p> <p>Prints the report using all valuation methods.</p> <p><i>I</i></p> <p>Prints the report using the GL update valuation method for each item pool.</p> |
| 2. Period incoming and outgoing for LIFO | <p>Use this processing option to omit or include the period incoming and outgoing quantities along with the amount on the LIFO report.</p> <p>Values are:</p> <p>Blank</p> <p>Omits the period incoming and outgoing quantities along with the amount from the report.</p> <p><i>I</i></p> <p>Prints the period incoming and outgoing quantities on the report along with the year to date quantities and amounts for LIFO valuation methods.</p> |
| 3. Dual currency amounts | <p>Use this processing option to omit or include dual currency amounts on the report.</p> <p>Values are:</p> <p>Blank</p> <p>Omits the dual currency amounts on the report.</p> <p><i>I</i></p> <p>Includes the dual currency amounts on the report.</p> |

Printing the Annual Layered Fiscal Report

This section provides an overview of the Annual Layered Fiscal report and discusses how to:

- Run the Annual Layered Fiscal report.
- Set processing options for the Annual Layered Fiscal report (R39220).

Understanding the Annual Layered Fiscal Report

This report uses the average unit cost unless you set the processing option to override the average unit cost with a substitute cost. Before you override the average unit cost, you must complete these fields in the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908):

- Enter the substitute cost in the Unit Cost field.
- Enter the last day of the fiscal year in the Effective Thru Date field.

The R39220 program also uses data from the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table when you use the Replacement Cost method to determine stock value. If you override the average unit cost with a substitute cost, you cannot use the Replacement Cost method.

You can run the Annual Layered Fiscal report as often as necessary to calculate the stock value you use for forecasting.

The Annual Layered Fiscal report contains this information:

- Valuation method.
- Currency code.
- Company.
- Item or item pool number, and description.
- By year for each business unit: quantity, average purchasing unit cost, and monetary amount.
- Total quantity and monetary amount for each business unit.
- Total quantity and monetary amount for the company.

Running the Annual Layered Fiscal Report

Select Annual Layered Fiscal Report from the Stock Valuation Reports menu (G3920).

Setting Processing Options for the Annual Layered Fiscal Report (R39220)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process Tab

These processing options specify the date and the cost method that the system uses for processing stock valuation records.

1. GL Date Use this processing option to specify the GL date that the system uses as the closing date. The GL date must equal the Thru Date from the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908) to ensure that the system uses normal costs when processing the current year. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date.

2. Normal Cost Use this processing option to override the average unit cost with the normal cost when processing the report.

Values are:

Blank

Average unit cost

I

Normal cost

You must set up the normal cost in the Item Pool Valuation Cost Master table (F3908) with the thru date equal to the end date of the fiscal year. The GL date from the GL Date processing option must equal the thru date in the F3908 table in order for the system to use the normal cost when processing the current year.

Reviewing the General Ledger Update Summary Report

This section discusses how to:

- Run the General Ledger Update Summary report.
- Set processing options for the General Ledger Update Summary report (R39510).

Running the General Ledger Update Summary Report

Select Stock Valuation Reports (G3920), General Ledger Update Summary Report.

Use this report to display a summary of the stock valuation information that will be updated to the general ledger.

Setting Processing Options for the General Ledger Update Summary Report (R39510)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

GL Update Sum Tab

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dual Currency Amount | Use this processing option to omit or include dual currency amounts on the report. Values are: |
| | Blank |
| | Omit the dual currency amounts from the report. |
| | <i>I</i> |
| | Include the dual currency amounts on the report. |

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| activity | A scheduling entity in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar. |
| activity rule | The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow. |
| add mode | A condition of a form that enables users to input data. |
| Advanced Planning Agent (APAg) | A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML. |
| application server | A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients. |
| as if processing | A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction. |
| alternate currency | <p>A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.</p> <p>In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.</p> |
| as of processing | A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date. |
| back-to-back process | A process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Workflow Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process. |
| batch processing | <p>A process of transferring records from a third-party system to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.</p> <p>In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than EnterpriseOne to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.</p> |
| batch server | A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications. |
| batch-of-one immediate | <p>A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.</p> <p>See also direct connect and store-and-forward.</p> |
| business function | A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability. |
| business function event rule | See named event rule (NER). |
| business view | A means for selecting specific columns from one or more PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data. |
| central objects merge | A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release. |
| central server | A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server. |
| charts | Tables of information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software. |
| connector | Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors. |
| contra/clearing account | A general ledger account in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting. |
| Control Table Workbench | An application that, during the installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables. |
| control tables merge | A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release. |
| cost assignment | The process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects. |
| cost component | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead). |
| cross segment edit | A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced. |
| currency restatement | The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting. |
| database server | A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers. |
| Data Source Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion. |

| | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| date pattern | A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting. |
| denominated-in currency | The company currency in which financial reports are based. |
| deployment server | A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations. |
| detail information | Information that relates to individual lines in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines). |
| direct connect | A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward. |
| Do Not Translate (DNT) | A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions. |
| dual pricing | The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies. |
| edit code | A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information. |
| edit mode | A condition of a form that enables users to change data. |
| edit rule | A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules. |
| Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) | An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems. |
| embedded event rule | An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule. |
| Employee Work Center | A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. |
| enterprise server | A server that contains the database and the logic for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World. |
| EnterpriseOne object | A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. |
| EnterpriseOne process | A software process that enables PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy. |
| Environment Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion. |
| escalation monitor | A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time. |

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| event rule | A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field. |
| facility | An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a <i>business unit</i> . |
| fast path | A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands. |
| file server | A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network user request files and make changes to these files. |
| final mode | The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records. |
| FTP server | A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol. |
| header information | Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows. |
| interface table | See Z tables. |
| integration server | A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems. |
| integrity test | A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies. |
| interoperability model | A method for third-party systems to connect to or access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. |
| in-your-face-error | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form. |
| IServer service | Developed by PeopleSoft, this internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client. |
| jargon | An alternative data dictionary item description that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or People World displays based on the product code of the current object. |
| Java application server | A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence. |
| JDBNET | A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data. |
| JDEBASE Database Middleware | A PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access. |
| JDECallObject | An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions. |
| jde.ini | A PeopleSoft file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers. |
| JDEIPC | Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes. |

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| jde.log | The main diagnostic log file of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. |
| JDENET | PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supported platforms. |
| Location Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source. |
| logic server | A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and World software runs. |
| MailMerge Workbench | An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment. |
| master business function (MBF) | An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases. |
| master table | See published table. |
| matching document | A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher. |
| media storage object | Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx. |
| message center | A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. |
| messaging adapter | An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues. |
| messaging server | A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions. |
| named event rule (NER) | Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work. |
| <i>nota fiscal</i> | In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations. |
| <i>nota fiscal factura</i> | In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> . |

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| Object Configuration Manager (OCM) | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user. |
| Object Librarian | A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another. |
| Object Librarian merge | A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release. |
| Open Data Access (ODA) | An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation. |
| Output Stream Access (OSA) | An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing. |
| package | EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snap shot of the central objects on the deployment server. |
| package build | A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.” |
| package location | The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored. |
| Package Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion. |
| PeopleSoft Database | See JDEBASE Database Middleware. |
| planning family | A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate. |
| preference profile | The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. |
| print server | The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself. |
| pristine environment | A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify. |

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| processing option | A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on. |
| production environment | A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software. |
| production-grade file server | A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services. |
| program temporary fix (PTF) | A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks. |
| project | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench. |
| promotion path | <p>The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):</p> <p>11>21>26>28>38>01</p> <p>In this path, <i>11</i> equals new project pending review, <i>21</i> equals programming, <i>26</i> equals QA test/review, <i>28</i> equals QA test/review complete, <i>38</i> equals in production, <i>01</i> equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.</p> |
| proxy server | A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service. |
| published table | Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise. |
| publisher | The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise. |
| pull replication | One of the PeopleSoft methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table. |
| QBE | An abbreviation for query by example. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data. |
| real-time event | A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur. |
| refresh | A function used to modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1. |
| replication server | A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines. |
| quote order | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order. |

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| | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order. |
| selection | Found on PeopleSoft menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter. |
| Server Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion. |
| spot rate | An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies. |
| Specification merge | A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release. |
| specification | A complete description of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications. |
| Specification Table Merge Workbench | An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables. |
| store-and-forward | The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions. |
| subscriber table | Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table. |
| supplemental data | <p>Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.</p> <p>For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.</p> |
| table access management (TAM) | The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions. |
| Table Conversion Workbench | An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables. |
| table conversion | An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables. |
| table event rules | Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level. |
| terminal server | A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer. |

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| three-tier processing | The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. |
| three-way voucher match | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers. |
| transaction processing (TP) monitor | A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens. |
| transaction set | An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments. |
| trigger | One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs. |
| triggering event | A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions. |
| two-way voucher match | In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information. |
| User Overrides merge | Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table. |
| variance | <p>In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.</p> <p>In EnterpriseOne Project Costing and EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.</p> |
| Version List merge | The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data. |
| visual assist | Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control. |
| vocabulary override | An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or World form or report. |
| wchar_t | An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets. |
| web application server | A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions. |
| web server | A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet. |
| Windows terminal server | A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device. |

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| work day calendar | In EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar. |
| workflow | The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules. |
| workgroup server | A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing. |
| XAPI events | A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response. |
| XML CallObject | An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions. |
| XML Dispatch | An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne for responses. |
| XML List | An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database information in chunks. |
| XML Service | An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system. |
| XML Transaction | An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality. |
| XML Transaction Service (XTS) | Transforms an XML document that is not in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format. |
| Z event | A service that uses interface table functionality to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur. |
| Z table | A working table where non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Interface tables also can be used to retrieve PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data. Interface tables are also known as interface tables. |
| Z transaction | Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database. |

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