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PeopleSoft EPM 9.1: Global Consolidations

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PeopleSoft EPM 9.1: Global Consolidations
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Preface

Understanding the PeopleSoft Online Help and PeopleBooks

The PeopleSoft Online Help is a website that enables you to view all help content for PeopleSoft Applications and PeopleTools. The help provides standard navigation and full-text searching, as well as context-sensitive online help for PeopleSoft users.

PeopleSoft Hosted Documentation

You access the PeopleSoft Online Help on Oracle's PeopleSoft Hosted Documentation website, which enables you to access the full help website and context-sensitive help directly from an Oracle hosted server. The hosted documentation is updated on a regular schedule, ensuring that you have access to the most current documentation. This reduces the need to view separate documentation posts for application maintenance on My Oracle Support, because that documentation is now incorporated into the hosted website content. The Hosted Documentation website is available in English only.

Locally Installed Help

If your organization has firewall restrictions that prevent you from using the Hosted Documentation website, you can install the PeopleSoft Online Help locally. If you install the help locally, you have more control over which documents users can access and you can include links to your organization's custom documentation on help pages.

In addition, if you locally install the PeopleSoft Online Help, you can use any search engine for full-text searching. Your installation documentation includes instructions about how to set up Oracle Secure Enterprise Search for full-text searching.

See *PeopleTools 8.53 Installation* for your database platform, "Installing PeopleSoft Online Help." If you do not use Secure Enterprise Search, see the documentation for your chosen search engine.

Note: Before users can access the search engine on a locally installed help website, you must enable the Search portlet and link. Click the Help link on any page in the PeopleSoft Online Help for instructions.

Downloadable PeopleBook PDF Files

You can access downloadable PDF versions of the help content in the traditional PeopleBook format. The content in the PeopleBook PDFs is the same as the content in the PeopleSoft Online Help, but it has a different structure and it does not include the interactive navigation features that are available in the online help.

Common Help Documentation

Common help documentation contains information that applies to multiple applications. The two main types of common help are:

- Application Fundamentals

- Using PeopleSoft Applications

Most product lines provide a set of application fundamentals help topics that discuss essential information about the setup and design of your system. This information applies to many or all applications in the PeopleSoft product line. 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 help. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

In addition, the *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Applications User's Guide* introduces you to the various elements of the PeopleSoft Pure Internet Architecture. It also explains how to use the navigational hierarchy, components, and pages to perform basic functions as you navigate through the system. While your application or implementation may differ, the topics in this user's guide provide general information about using PeopleSoft Applications.

Field and Control Definitions

PeopleSoft documentation includes definitions for most fields and controls that appear on application pages. These definitions describe how to use a field or control, where populated values come from, the effects of selecting certain values, and so on. If a field or control is not defined, then it either requires no additional explanation or is documented in a common elements section earlier in the documentation. For example, the Date field rarely requires additional explanation and may not be defined in the documentation for some pages.

Typographical Conventions

The following table describes the typographical conventions that are used in the online help.

Typographical Convention	***Description***
Bold	Highlights 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.
Italics	Highlights 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. Italics also highlight references to words or letters, as in the following example: Enter the letter *O*.
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`	Highlights a PeopleCode program or other code example.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.

Typographical Convention	*Description*
{ } (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.
⇒	This continuation character has been inserted at the end of a line of code that has been wrapped at the page margin. The code should be viewed or entered as a single, continuous line of code without the continuation character.

ISO Country and Currency Codes

PeopleSoft Online Help topics use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country and currency codes to identify country-specific information and monetary amounts.

ISO country codes may appear as country identifiers, and ISO currency codes may appear as currency identifiers in your PeopleSoft documentation. Reference to an ISO country code in your documentation does not imply that your application includes every ISO country code. The following example is a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee."

The PeopleSoft Currency Code table (CURRENCY_CD_TBL) contains sample currency code data. The Currency Code table is based on ISO Standard 4217, "Codes for the representation of currencies," and also relies on ISO country codes in the Country table (COUNTRY_TBL). The navigation to the pages where you maintain currency code and country information depends on which PeopleSoft applications you are using. To access the pages for maintaining the Currency Code and Country tables, consult the online help for your applications for more information.

Region and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific 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 region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in the PeopleSoft Online Help:

- 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 the PeopleSoft Online Help:

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

Access to Oracle Support

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

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Using and Managing the PeopleSoft Online Help

Click the Help link in the universal navigation header of any page in the PeopleSoft Online Help to see information on the following topics:

- What's new in the PeopleSoft Online Help.
- PeopleSoft Online Help acessibility.
- Accessing, navigating, and searching the PeopleSoft Online Help.
- Managing a locally installed PeopleSoft Online Help website.

Contact Us

Send us your suggestions Please include release numbers for the PeopleTools and applications that you are using.

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Chapter 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft Global Consolidations

Global Consolidations Overview

Corporations today rarely consist of a single corporate entity. The larger the organization, the more likely that it contains multiple entities. A large multinational corporation may have hundreds of subsidiaries in dozens of jurisdictions. In addition, large organizations frequently invest in other entities, including joint ventures and partnerships. The goal of consolidated financial statements is to present the results of operations and financial positions of multiple entities as if they conducted business as a single entity. Combining the individual account balances of a number of related legal entities provides a more realistic financial picture of the total economic entity.

Some of the complex issues faced when consolidating are:

- The subsidiary business units use a variety of general ledger packages on multiple platforms:
    - The general ledgers often use different charts of accounts, different base currencies, or different accounting calendars.
    - The general ledgers do not have information at the same level of detail.
    - Information is moved multiple times to arrive at needed reports.
    - Combining the ledgers into a single system that can be used to generate consolidated information is very difficult.
- The cost to centralize the information necessary for consolidations is high:
    - In many cases, a large amount of the work is manual or on spreadsheets.
    - It takes too long to complete consolidations.
    - It can be difficult or time-consuming to deliver reports.
- The reports required by management must present results in a multidimensional fashion.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations enables you to perform consolidations on subsidiary ledgers from multiple sources by the dimension or ChartField of your choice—such as business unit, department, product, or operating unit—within the PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management framework. It presents the results of operations and financial positions of multiple entities as if they had conducted business as a single entity and enables you to tie together heterogeneous financial and accounting systems into one well organized, controlled, and intuitive consolidated reporting system. It automates the processes of matching and eliminating intercompany transactions, accounting for non-controlling interest, and equitizing subsidiary income.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations meets the business requirements for both management and statutory reporting systems, and is flexible enough to accommodate both industry-specific and geography-specific reporting requirements.

Because PeopleSoft Global Consolidations is built within the framework of the PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management database, it provides a centralized single source of information, enables scalability, and utilizes delivered data maps to load ledger data. You can view the status of each phase of consolidation processing, interactively navigate to the source ledger data, analyze trends, and inquire on ledger balances. Your business units can continue to use their current accounting systems, as you are able to bring in the data, map it to a consolidation ledger, then process eliminations and equitizations based on the business rules that you establish.

Because you can base consolidations on any ChartField or dimension, you can define multiple consolidation scenarios, depending on your specific reporting needs. For example, the way in which you report to the Internal Revenue Service or your stockholders may be different from the way in which you report to various management groups. PeopleSoft Global Consolidations enables you to generate consolidated statements for any combination of business units so that their financial statements appear as if business had been conducted as one entity.

Deferred Processing

Several pages in the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations applications operate in deferred processing mode. Most fields on these pages are not updated or validated until you save the page or refresh it by clicking a button, link, or tab. This delayed processing has various implications for the field values on the page. For example, if a field contains a default value, any value that you enter before the system updates the page overrides the default. Another implication is that the system updates quantity balances or totals only when you save or otherwise refresh the page.

Common Elements Used in PeopleSoft Global Consolidations

This section lists common elements used in PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

SetID	Provides the ID code for a tableset. A tableset is a group of tables (records) necessary to define your company's structure and processing options.
Effective Date	Establishes the date on which the row in the table becomes effective. It determines when you can view and change the information. Pages and batch processes that use the information use the current row.
Status	Indicates whether a row in a table is active or inactive. You cannot select inactive rows on pages or use them for running batch processes.
Description	Allows free-form text of up to 30 characters that describes what you are defining.
Run Control ID	Identifies specific run control settings for a process or report.

Report ID	Identifies the report.
Program Name	Provides the PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management program name for which you are running the report or process.
When	Specifies the frequency with which you want to run a process. You can select *Once, Always,* or *Don't.*
Last Run On	Indicates the date on which the report or process was last run.
As Of Date	Indicates the last date for which the report or process includes data.
Scenario ID	Provides an identifier for a specific scenario.
Model ID	Provides an identifier for a model. A model uniquely identifies the types of data that you want to include in a scenario. For example, you might want to review revenue by region—a broad scope. If you use Oracle's PeopleSoft Activity-Based Management, you might want to review only those activities that relate to a certain product line for certain types of resources —a narrow scope.
Fiscal Year	Specifies the fiscal year for your scenario or process run.
Period and Accounting Period	Specifies the accounting period for the object or process.
Job ID	Specifies an instance of an engine.

Global Consolidations Integrations

Because PeopleSoft Global Consolidations exists within the Enterprise Performance Management product family, its data is available for use by any PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management application, including, but not limited to:

- PeopleSoft Funds Transfer Pricing.
- PeopleSoft Risk Weighted Capital.
- PeopleSoft Scorecard.
- PeopleSoft Planning and Budgeting.
- PeopleSoft Activity-Based Management.

If you are using PeopleSoft General Ledger, you can drill down to the source data in the General Ledger application, then use the General Ledger inquiry tools to drill down further. You can also publish selected journals that result from consolidation processing, which enables you to provide the data to applications that subscribe to it.

Related Links

Publishing Journals

Global Consolidations Implementation

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to generate a list of setup tasks for your organization based on the features that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding documentation.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations also provides component interfaces to help you load data from your existing systems into PeopleSoft Global Consolidations tables. Use the Excel to Component Interface utility with the component interfaces to populate the tables.

This table lists all of the components that have setup component interfaces:

Component	*Component Interface*	*References*
Elimination Entity (GC_ELIM_TBL)	GC_ELIM_TBL_CI	See Defining Elimination Entities.
Ledger Preparation Rule (GC_MAP_SET_TBL)	GC_MAP_SET_TBL_CI	See Defining Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups.
Ownership Rule (GC_OWN_RULE)	GC_OWN_RULE_CI	See Defining Ownership Rules.

Other Sources of Information

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

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Setup Manager* and *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Component Interfaces*

Chapter 2

Understanding PeopleSoft Global Consolidations

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Overview

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations enables you to consolidate data from multiple sources, including PeopleSoft General Ledger, other general ledger products, and external flat files. Because PeopleSoft Performance Warehouse serves as the repository for all of the data that the system consolidates, you can load data from multiple sources that have different structures. Global Consolidations provides the tools with which you define the data and its structure, ultimately merging it into a consolidation ledger that shares a common accounting structure, common accounting calendar, and common currency. You can base your consolidations on business units or any other dimension. How you consolidate depends on your specific reporting needs.

During consolidation processing, Global Consolidation eliminates the effect of intercompany transactions among consolidated entities, and equitizes current period earnings of subsidiaries. The system generates eliminating journal entries to an elimination entity that is designed specifically to support consolidated reporting. The types of transactions that the system eliminates are:

- Intercompany transactions.
- Non-controlling interest obligations.
- Investments in subsidiaries.

You can also use Global Consolidations to track and report flow information for cash flow reporting and financial statement disclosures, both from the source ledgers and consolidation journal entries. Global Consolidations also enables you to harmonize your consolidated data so that it can be stated using multiple generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Note: Throughout this documentation, the terms ChartField and dimension are used interchangeably. ChartFields refer to a segment within a chart of accounts, while a dimension provides a broader way to categorize data.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Components

This section describes:

- The consolidation model.
- The common consolidation business unit.
- Elimination entities and the consolidation tree.

- Mapping rules and ledger preparation.
- Ledger preparation manager.
- Consolidation rules.
- Consolidation manager.

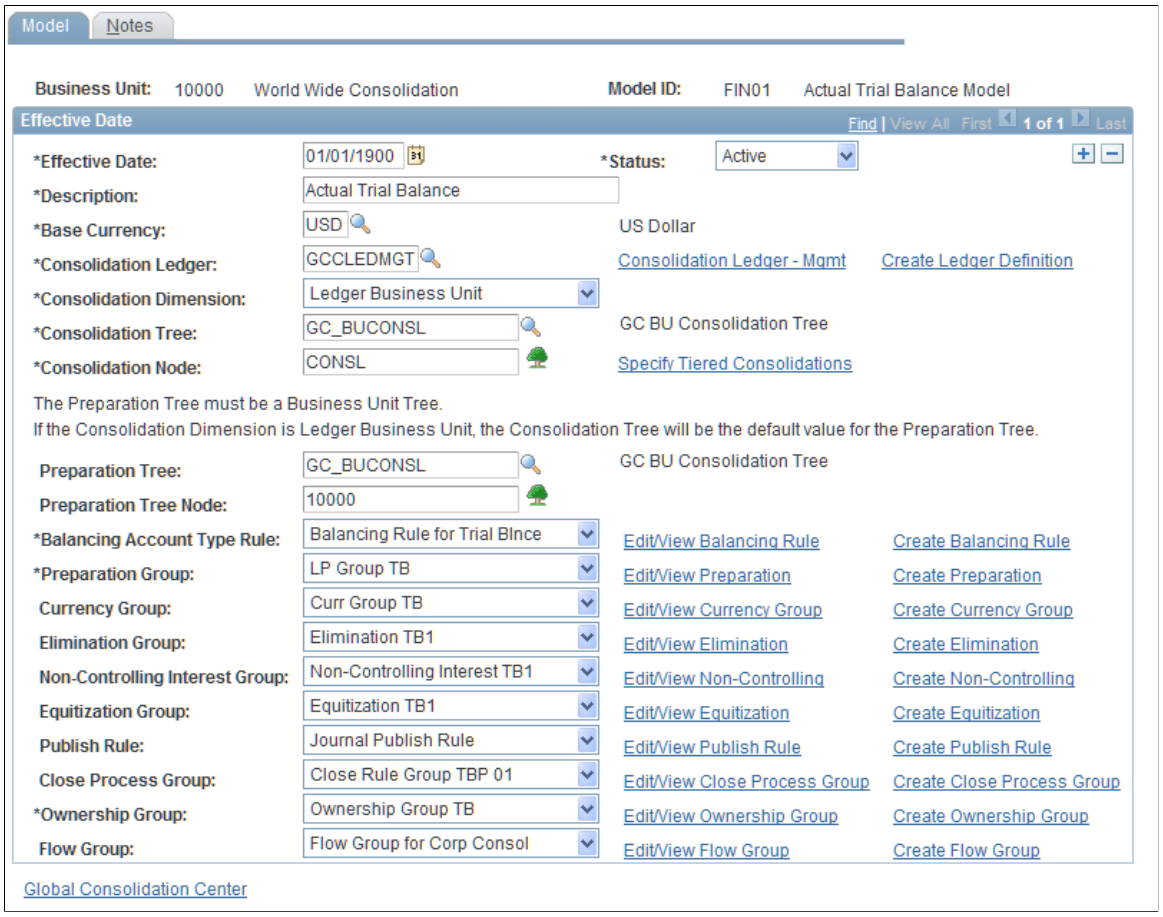
The Consolidation Model

A consolidation model describes all of the components and rules used for a particular consolidation. It associates the mapping rules and business rules used for processing consolidations with the consolidation tree, the consolidation ledger, and the consolidation dimension. The Consolidation Model page contains links that enable you to review, modify, or create the supporting rules and objects that are used in a consolidation. When defining the parameters for your consolidation, you can use the Consolidation Model page as the main way to access all of the pages that are used to define a consolidation.

This screenshot shows how to enter parameters for the consolidation model:

Image: Entering parameters on the Consolidation Model - Model page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Entering parameters on the Consolidation Model - Model page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Each consolidation model is associated with a scenario ID. When establishing scenarios for use with consolidations, select the Consolidated check box on the Scenario Definition page. You can define multiple scenarios to process multiple consolidations that use different business rules, such as different

base currencies, different consolidation trees, or different consolidation rules. When you run the consolidation processes, the system derives the correct consolidation model based on the input parameters of the common consolidation business unit and scenario.

See Understanding Models and Scenarios.

The Common Consolidation Business Unit

When processing consolidations, you run the process for a specific business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period. For consolidations, this business unit *must* be the "common consolidation business unit." This represents the highest level business unit to which your data is consolidated. It doesn't necessarily represent an actual business unit in your organization; it can be a "logical" business unit. You associate this business unit with the consolidation ledger, which stores the activity related to a consolidation. This business unit is the basis for your consolidation reports, processing, and inquiries.

To establish a common consolidation business unit, use the Warehouse Business Unit page, and set the business unit type to consolidated. You must associate the common consolidation business unit with the scenario IDs which you associate the consolidation model.

Related Links

Defining Business Units

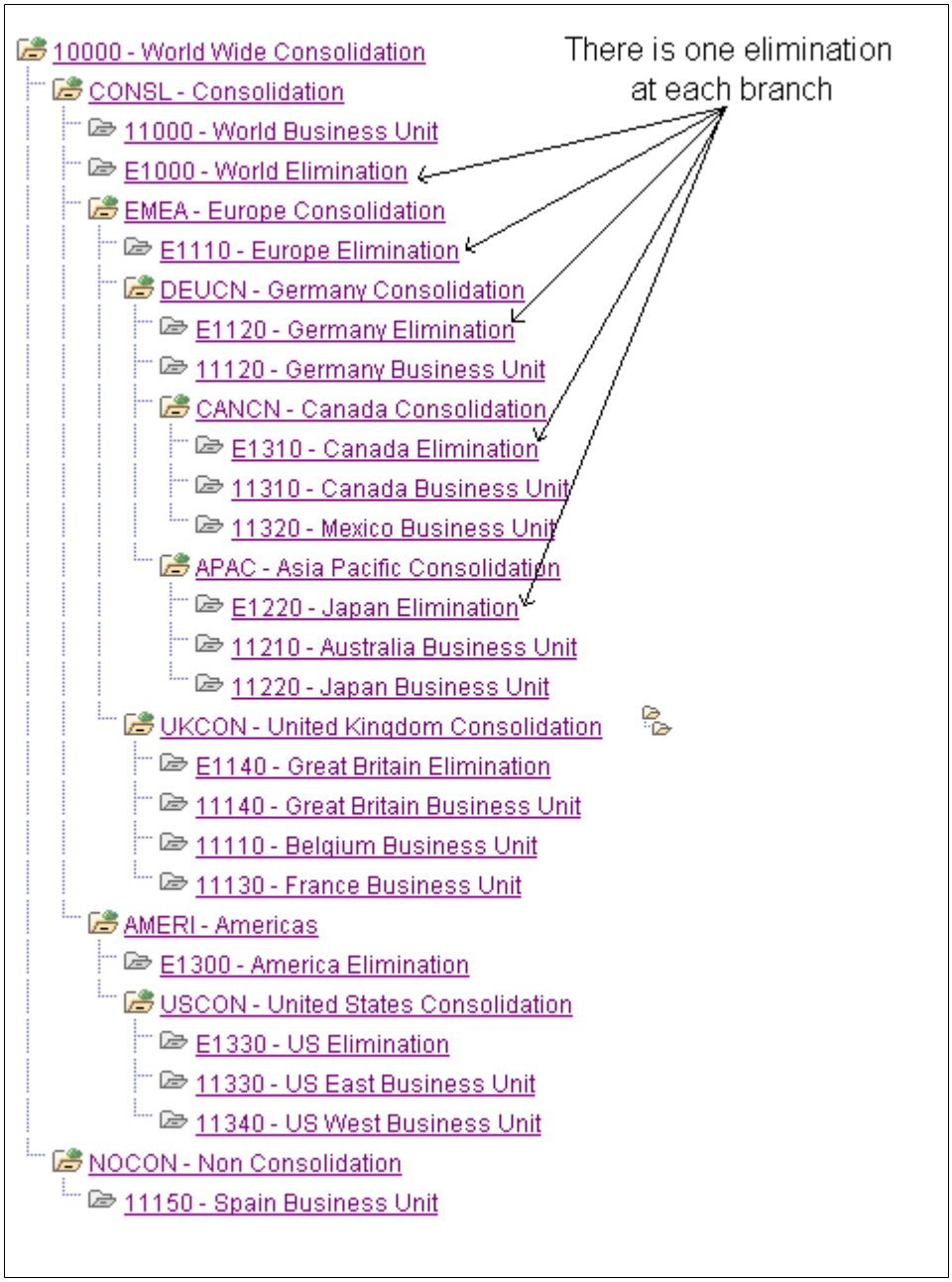
Elimination Entities and the Consolidation Tree

The hierarchical reporting relationships among the entities in a consolidation are defined in a node-oriented consolidation tree. Each branch of the tree must contain a single elimination entity. The journals

that result from consolidation processing at each branch (eliminations for minority interest, intercompany transactions, or equitization) are booked to these elimination entities.

Image: Elimination entities

For example, World Wide Consolidation is composed of multiple business units, with consolidation occurring at several levels before ultimately consolidating to World Wide Consolidation, which is the common consolidation business unit. For financial reporting requirements, a tree that defines the legal entity relationships among these business units was created, which is the consolidation tree. Note that each branch contains an elimination entity:



If your consolidation is by business unit, the elimination entity must be a defined warehouse business unit. If your consolidation is by another dimension, such as department, then the dimension values (for example, the Dept IDs) must be defined. In either case, the elimination entity must be identified by using

the Elimination Entity page. When you consolidate by a dimension other than business unit, you still need to create a business unit tree, because the ledger preparation process requires it.

Related Links

Defining Elimination Entities

Mapping Rules and Ledger Preparation

Before you process consolidations, you must move the individual subsidiary business unit ledger data into a consolidation ledger table. For this to occur, you must establish a common structure among the various ledgers by defining mapping rules for calendars, currency, and accounts (ChartFields). These rules are used to transform the subsidiaries' data into a common calendar, currency, and chart of accounts and define what the data in the individual ledgers represents with respect to the consolidation ledger.

For example, your consolidation ledger uses an accounting calendar that includes 12 periods and begins on January 1. The ledgers from your various subsidiary business units may not follow this same calendar. The calendar mapping rule defines how data is mapped from the subsidiary calendars to the consolidation ledger's accounting calendar so that the subsidiary data moves to the appropriate period of the consolidation ledger.

After you define the mapping rules, you run the Ledger Preparation process, which moves the various subsidiary ledger data into the consolidation ledger, transforming it according to the associated mapping rules. The consolidation ledger is used as input for consolidation processing. If your subsidiary ledgers are already in the same format as the consolidation ledger, then you can indicate in your mapping rules that no mapping is required.

See Loading Data Using Extract, Transform and Load (ETL) Jobs.

Ledger Preparation Manager

The Ledger Preparation Manager page conveys the status of each phase of ledger preparation processing. This interactive page enables you to quickly visualize the status of preparing your subsidiary ledger data and view details for any phase; you can configure this page to best suit your implementation.

The ledger preparation manager has two views, one for the Preparation phase (up to and including loading the consolidation ledger) which is tracked by source business unit and source ledger, and another view for enrichment (activities on consolidation ledger after ledger preparation is run, but before consolidation is processed) which is tracked only by source business unit and not source ledger.

See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages.

Consolidation Rules

When you define a consolidation model, you associate several rules that are used when consolidation processes are run. You define the following rules:

- Define ownership rules to establish ownership percentages.
- Define elimination rules to eliminate intercompany transactions.

- Define equitization rules to eliminate investments in subsidiaries and subsidiary equity and generate equitization entries.
- Define non-controlling interest rules to generate eliminations due to non-controlling interest.
- Define balancing account type rules to balance the consolidation ledger.
- Define close processing rules to perform period-end or year-end close processing.
- Define flow templates to generate and process flows.
- Define publishing rules to publish journals back to the source ledger.

See Consolidation Rule Types.

Consolidation Manager

The Consolidation Manager page conveys the status of each phase of consolidation processing. This interactive page enables you to quickly visualize the status of processing consolidations and view details for any phase. You can configure this page to best suit your implementation.

See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Phases

This section discusses:

- Global Consolidations Phases Overview.
- Load data.
- Standardize and transform data.
- Process consolidations.
- Report and analyze consolidation results.

Global Consolidations Phases Overview

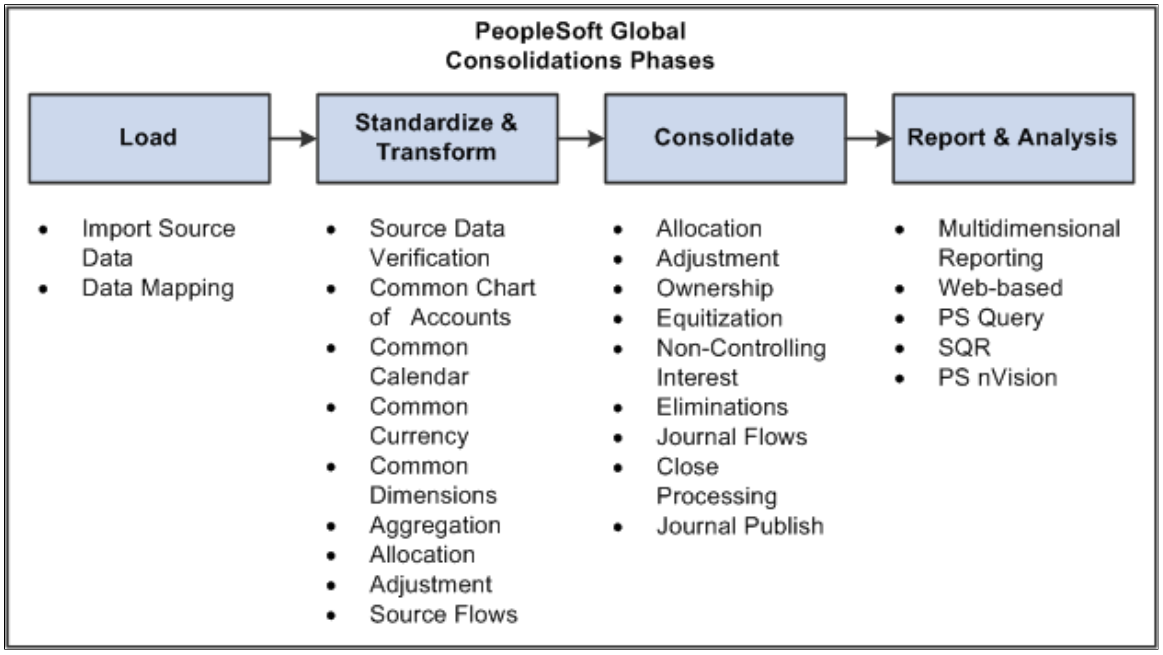
You complete these phases while using Global Consolidations:

1. Load your subsidiary ledger data.
2. Standardize and transform the subsidiary ledger data to the common consolidation ledger structure, and load it into the consolidation ledger.
3. Process consolidations.

4. Review and analyze the consolidated results; generate reports.

Image: PeopleSoft Global Consolidations phases of consolidation

This diagram illustrates the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations phases of consolidation and the activities performed during each phase:



Loading Data

First, you load your subsidiary data into PeopleSoft Performance Warehouse by using the extract, transform, and load (ETL) tools, the source data (flat file) load utility, or the online manual ledger data entry component.

Standardizing and Transforming Data

During this phase, you run the ledger preparation process, which transforms your data to the common consolidation structure and moves the data into the consolidation ledger. Also, you can run the currency translation process to update prior balances to the current exchange rate. Optionally, you can enter journals or run allocations to adjust the source balances before running the consolidation processes. You also have the option of entering flow amounts to track account movement for source balances.

Processing Consolidations

The main Global Consolidation processes are *eliminations* and *equitizations*.

- The elimination process eliminates balances attributed to intercompany transactions from the consolidation ledger by using elimination rules to determine the accounts to process.
- The equitization process recognizes a parent's equity in the earnings of a qualifying subsidiary and generates the associated elimination entries.

The output of running these processes are journals that are posted to the consolidation ledger, either as the last step during processing, or later by running the PeopleSoft Performance Warehouse Ledger Post engine.

Any journals created during the consolidation phase will adjust account balances on your consolidation ledger. You can track the account movement using journal flows for the amounts resulting from these posted journals. You can also publish journals back to your source general ledger. This applies to journals that were manually entered, generated through allocations, or generated by the consolidation processes. Finally, you can run the close process which closes and rolls forward account balances either to the next period or the next fiscal year depending on your consolidation ledger type.

Reporting and Analyzing Consolidation Results

In this phase, which takes place after consolidation is complete, you use the available analysis and reporting tools to review and analyze your results. There are many online pages that enable you to view the results, as well as the Consolidation Manager and Ledger Preparation Manager pages, which show you the progress of various stages of processing. In addition, PeopleSoft delivers several report definitions for Structured Query Report (SQR) and PS n/Vision.

Related Links

Understanding the Analysis and Monitoring Tools
Generating Consolidation Reports

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Processes

This section discusses these consolidation processes:

- Ledger preparation.
- Currency translation adjustment.
- Source flow update.
- Eliminations.
- Equitizations.
- Journal flow update.
- Journal publish.
- Closing.

Ledger Preparation

After your source ledger data resides in the PeopleSoft EPM database tables, you need to prepare the data before you can use it as input for any consolidation processes. Because the subsidiary ledgers may use different accounting calendars, account structures, and store amounts in different base currencies, they must be transformed to a common structure prior to consolidations. Data that has been transformed to this common structure resides in the consolidation ledger.

To prepare the subsidiary ledger data for the consolidation ledger, you define a series of mapping rules, add them to ledger preparation rules, and then run the ledger preparation process. After the ledger preparation processes are completed, the source ledger data is converted to the common structure, based on your mapping rules, and moved into the consolidation ledger. The data in the consolidation ledger is subsequently used as input for consolidation processes.

If your source subsidiary ledger data is in the same format as the consolidation ledger, when you define its ledger preparation rule, you can indicate that no preparation is required.

Related Links

Understanding Data Preparation

Currency Translation Adjustment

Currency adjustment processing generates beginning balances for the current period, using prior period data that already resides in the consolidation ledger. Because the currency adjustment engine processes prior period source ledger activity, the currency adjustment is run after the ledger preparation process and is tracked through the ledger enrichment manager.

Source Flow Update

Oracle's PeopleSoft Global Consolidations flows feature provides the ability to capture the change in account balances for a specified period. By considering the different type of flows (or activities) affecting the net balance of an account, you can reconcile account variation using account activities that traditional ledger mapping of accounts is unable to capture.

Data flows for consolidations are used to track and reconcile gross variation. Gross variation is the difference between the opening and closing balances of an account, which can be caused by many activities. For example, the gross variation of fixed asset accounts could be distinguished by additions, disposals, asset impairment, currency translation, and reclassification. Reporting the data flow for specific accounts is often required as part of regulatory reporting.

Source flows are amounts associated with the source data after it goes through the ledger preparation process and can be tracked by both manual and system flow codes. Source flows are entered in the local book currency and translated at both the closing and cash flow rates.

During the ledger preparation phase, you input, review, and correct amounts for manual flow codes on the Source Flow Input page as needed, and then run the source flow update engine.

Elimination

Elimination processing uses the elimination and non-controlling interest rules that you establish to eliminate amounts due to intercompany transactions, eliminate parent investment and subsidiary equity amounts, and generate a non-controlling interest offset.

Any out of balance amounts are booked to the elimination entity attached to common node between the two entities with interunit transactions. You can view these entries on the trial balance inquiry and drill down to the consolidation log which provides details about which rule generated the entry. You can also run the match report or inquiry which compares all interunit activity and how it is eliminated.

Equitization

Equitization processing uses the ownership and equitization rules that you establish to equitize the current period earnings of subsidiaries, and books the earnings to the parent. It also generates non-controlling interest adjustments against the subsidiary's change in equity. Running this process is optional; whether you choose to use it depends on your organization's reporting requirements.

When producing consolidated financial statements, you eliminate equitization entries and create non-controlling interest entries related to the equity generated by the subsidiary during the period. These are both options with the equitization process. If specified, the equitization process creates the elimination entries that "back out" the equitization entries and sends them to the proper elimination entity as indicated in the consolidation tree. It also calculates the non-controlling interest expense and liability for the subsidiary's equity for the period.

Journal Flow Update

Journal flows are amounts associated with journal entries or batches posted for the consolidation fiscal year and period, and can be tracked with both manual and system flow codes. Journal flows amounts are entered in the consolidation currency.

The *Journal Flow Update* process updates both system-generated and manually input flow data associated with journal entries for the consolidation fiscal year and period.

Journal Publish

The journal publish feature enables you to send journals that are generated in Global Consolidations back to source systems that subscribe to these messages. Journals are published as XML messages.

You set up data mapper rules that define which ChartFields the system publishes. Data mapper rules can also provide additional information not available in the in the journal data. For example, you can use data mapper rules to specify the values for the LEDGER_ID and AFFILIATE fields. Data Mapper also works in conjunction with ledger preparation. You can "reverse map" the changes done during the ledger preparation process.

Closing

The close process uses closing and roll forward rules to close and roll forward account balances either to the next period or the next fiscal year depending on your consolidation ledger type. Trial balance-based consolidations use year-end processing, and financial statement-based consolidations use period-end processing. After the close process has run, you can review the results on the Ledger Inquiry page.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Data Flow

These diagrams illustrate the flow of data through PeopleSoft Global Consolidations:

Image: PeopleSoft Global Consolidations data flow (1 of 3)

This diagram illustrates the first part of the flow of data through PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

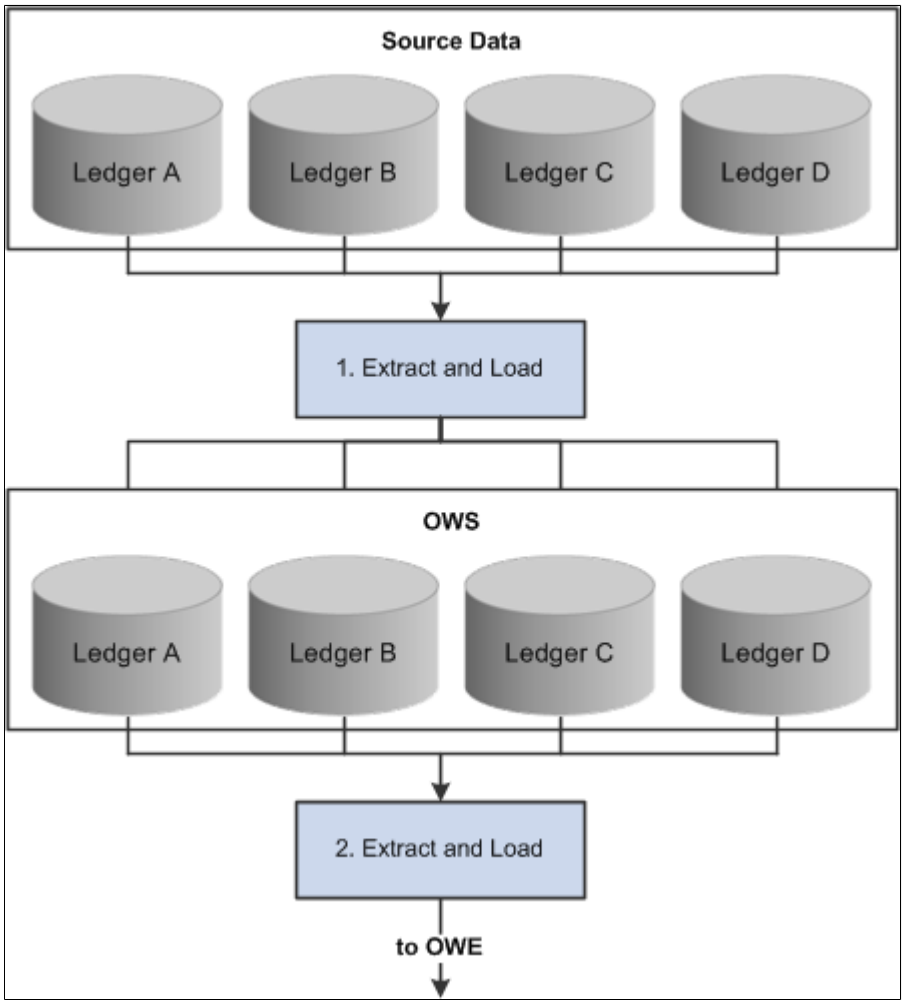


Image: PeopleSoft Global Consolidations data flow (2 of 3)

This diagram illustrates the second part of the flow of data through PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

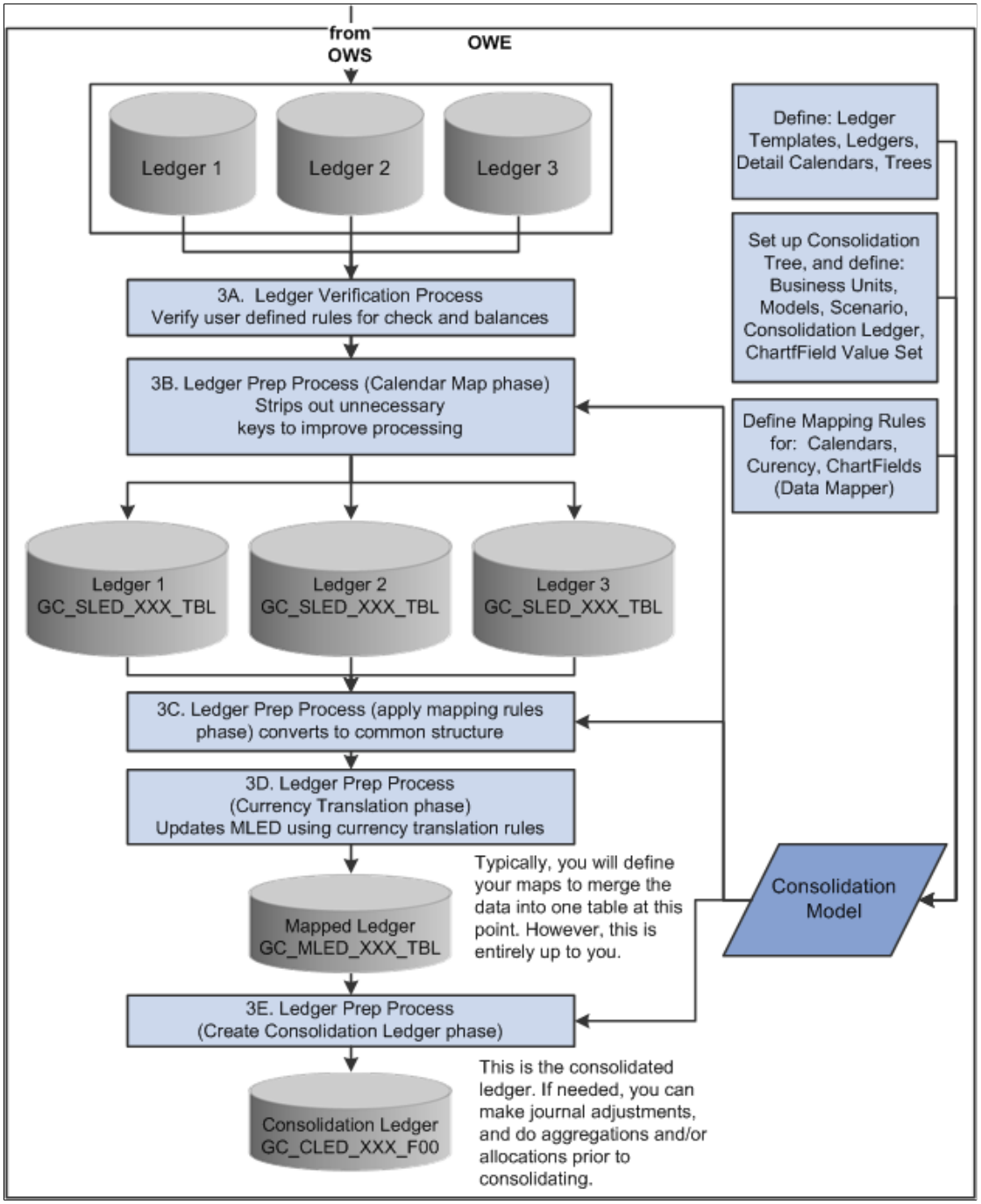
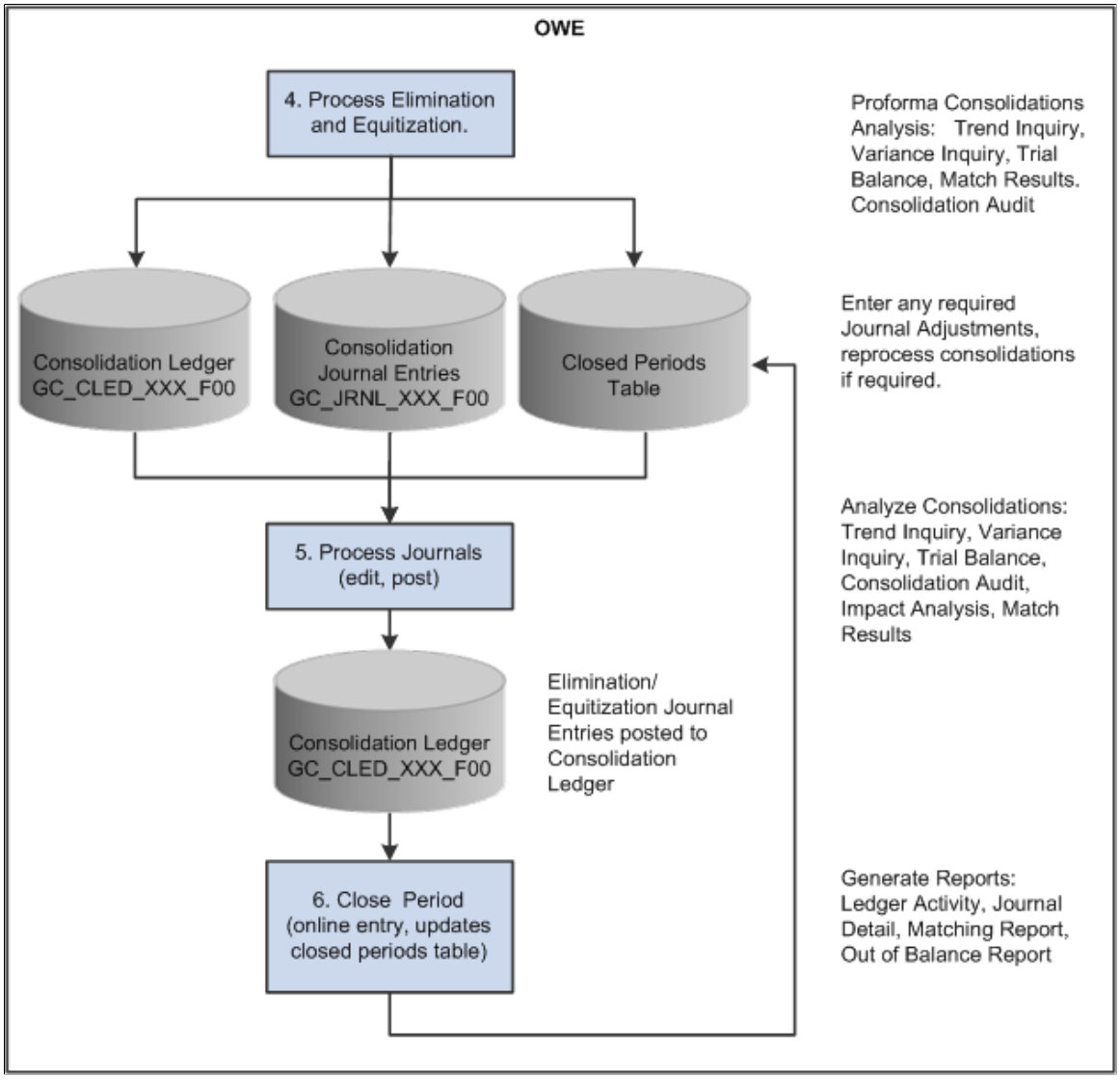


Image: PeopleSoft Global Consolidations data flow (3 of 3)

This diagram illustrates the third part of the flow of data through PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.



PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Security

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations uses the security defined within PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management to control access to data. To enable row-level security, use the General Options page.

Related Links

Understanding System-Wide Security and Processing Options

Chapter 3

Loading Ledger Data and Establishing Required Record Objects

Understanding the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Architecture

This section discusses:

- PeopleSoft EPM Warehouse components.
- Ledger record objects.
- Metadata.
- Ledger data loading steps.

Note: The information in these topics assume that you are familiar with PeopleSoft Application Designer and PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management (EPM) Warehouse metadata.

PeopleSoft EPM Warehouse Components

One of the first procedures that you need to complete when implementing Global Consolidations is loading the supporting subsidiary ledger data that is to be consolidated into PeopleSoft EPM. The main components of the PeopleSoft EPM warehouse architecture are:

- Operational Warehouse Staging (OWS).

  The OWS area mirrors the data in your transactional system; it is used for staging data.

- Operational Warehouse Enriched (OWE).

  The OWE area stores the data that is used within the various PeopleSoft analytic applications, including Global Consolidations.

- Multidimensional Warehouse (MDW).

  MDW tables are subject-oriented sets of denormalized tables that are used for multidimensional analysis and in certified reporting solutions to produce reports.

Loading Data into the Warehouse Tables

You can use Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) jobs to load source subsidiary ledger data into the operational warehouse (OW). The data is first loaded to the OWS tables, and then to the OWE tables. For detailed information about the PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management architecture and use of these tools, please refer to the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion.*

You can also import subsidiary ledger data from spreadsheets to the OWE Spreadsheet/Manual Entry Ledger table (GC_LEDMANL_F00). This table also stores data that is manually entered through the Manual Ledger Data Entry component. These methods of data import load data directly from an external ledger system and directly into the OWE.

Ledger Record Objects

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations is delivered with the ledger record objects that you will need for consolidation processing. You can also use PeopleSoft Application Designer to create or modify these ledger record objects, as long as they contain the minimum set of fields that Global Consolidations requires. This table defines those record objects and how they are used.

Ledger Record	***Description***
Spreadsheet/Manual Entry Ledger	This record contains the subsidiary ledger data that you import from a spreadsheet or enter manually into the OWE.
Subsidiary Source Ledger	This record contains the subsidiary ledger data that you ETL into the OWS, then move into the OWE using another set of ETL jobs. There can be multiple subsidiary source ledgers per consolidation ledger.
Source Staging Ledger (SLED)	This record is a copy of your subsidiary source ledger record, with several additional fields that are required by Global Consolidations. Any online pages that navigate to the source data use this ledger record object. You will typically have one source staging ledger record for each source subsidiary ledger that you plan to process through Ledger Preparation. The source staging ledger is used as the source for Data Mapper rules, which map ChartField values to the consolidation ledger.
Mapped Ledger (MLED)	This record stores the ledger data after the ledger preparation process maps the subsidiary ledger data to the common consolidation structure. You will typically have one mapped ledger record for each consolidation ledger record. The mapped ledger is used as the target for Data Mapper rules.
Consolidation Ledger (CLED)	This record stores the ledger data at the completion of ledger preparation processing. The system uses this record as input into the various consolidation processes. You will typically have one consolidation ledger record for each different ledger structure that you plan to consolidate. A single consolidation ledger can be shared between multiple consolidation models, because the consolidation ledger record includes the scenario field as a key.

See Global Consolidations Phases Overview.

Metadata

Anytime you add or revise a record for use with Global Consolidations, you *must* create or update its associated metadata. You create the records by using PeopleSoft Application Designer, then define the

EPM metadata by using several PeopleSoft EPM pages. You use record metadata to define any new records that you create. If you make changes to a record, such as adding a field, you must change its data map to reflect the changes that you made in PeopleSoft Application Designer. You must also recompile its associated record metadata, table map, data map, filters, constraints, and data mapper rules.

Note: When you define record metadata for any records that will be used for Global Consolidations, you must set the Owner/Source field to *Global Consolidation.*

See "Setting Up Record Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Loading Ledger Data into the Operational Warehouse Staging (OWS) Tables

This section discusses how to load subsidiary ledger data into the OWS tables.

Use ETL processing to load source ledgers into the OWS layer of PeopleSoft EPM. You may use the delivered ledger record objects, or you can create your own.

The ledger amounts that you load can use either the period activity balance format or the year-to-date (YTD) balance format, depending on your consolidation ledger format.

Note: When you define each ledger, you specify by account type which amounts are YTD.

See Understanding Ledgers.

For source ledgers that are in the PeopleSoft General Ledger format, you can use the ETL maps that are delivered with the product to load data.

For source ledgers in other formats, you must either create your own maps or modify the existing maps. In many cases you can use the delivered target maps and modify them to conform to your specific record structure. However, you need to establish specific source maps.

Source system ID is a key field in the OWS tables. This enables you to load data from multiple sources into the same OWS tables. It is not necessary to create a physical table in the OWS for each source.

Loading Ledger Data into the Operational Warehouse Enriched (OWE) Tables

There are many methods for loading subsidiary ledger data into the OWE tables.

This section provides an overview of loading ledger data into the OWE tables and discusses how to:

- Load data using ETL jobs.
- Import source files.
- Manually edit and enter ledger data.

- Use the Excel-to-CI spreadsheet upload utility.

After the source subsidiary ledger data has been loaded into the OWE tables, the data can be used for ledger preparation processing, which applies mapping rules to convert each set of ledger data to the consolidation ledger structure.

Pages Used to Enter Spreadsheet and Manual Ledger Data

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Define Source File	GC_SRCFILE_DFN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Source File	Define the source file type, file layout, and target table that the source file import component uses for loading source ledger data from a spreadsheet.
Source Data Load	GC_RUN_FILE_IMP	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Acquire Data, Source Data Load	The run control page for the source file import application engine. You specify the source file definition and attach the file to import.
Define Ledger View-View Definition	GC_LEDVIEW_DFN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Ledger View, View Definition	Define ledger views by business units for the manual ledger data entry process.
Define Ledger View-Chartfield Options	GC_LEDVIEW_OPT	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Ledger View, Chartfield Options	This preference page enables you to customize the data entry grid on the Manual Ledger Entries page to display only those fields that you want to update, and specify default values for specific ChartFields.
Define Ledger View-Amount Options	GC_LEDVIEW_AMT	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Ledger View, Amount Options	Enables you to display the sum total for the posted base currency amount and posted transaction amount on the Manual Ledger Entries page.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Search for Manual Ledger Entries	GC_LEDMANL_SRCH	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Acquire Data, Manual Ledger Data Entry, Search for Manual Ledger Entries	Enables you to filter the ledger entries by Ledger Business Unit, Ledger ID, Fiscal Year, and Accounting Period. The Ledger ID determines what ledger scenario combination should be used for the ledger entries. You can specify a ledger view definition to use with the ledger entries. If you do not specify a ledger view, the system displays all of the ChartFields, amount fields, and currency on the Manual Ledger Entries grid based on the manual entries (GCLEDMANL) Ledger Template settings. Without a defined ledger view, there are no default values for the ChartFields, and no summed monetary amounts.
Manual Ledger Entries	GC_LEDMANL_ENTRY	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Acquire Data, Manual Ledger Data Entry, Manual Ledger Entries	Use to enter ledger data manually or to update ledger data that has been either entered manually or uploaded from a spreadsheet.

Loading Data Using Extract, Transform and Load (ETL) Jobs

Use ETL jobs to move the data from the OWS layer to the PeopleSoft EPM OWE tables. When the OWS tables are moved into the OWE, separate ledger tables that contain unique keys and share the same structure can be brought into one physical table. To accomplish this, you need to create multiple ETL jobs that contain each OWS source table and the same OWE target table. This reduces the number of physical ledger tables that you need to maintain, as well as the amount of metadata that you need to define.

For example, if you have four database instances of PeopleSoft General Ledger from your subsidiaries, two of which have their own modified ChartFields, and two that are in standard PeopleSoft format, then you would need to use separate tables for those that have modified ChartFields. As long as the two standard PeopleSoft General Ledger format ledgers do not contain the same data for key fields, such as business unit, they can be combined into one physical table at this stage.

In addition, you can aggregate and enhance the data as needed. This reduces the level of detail carried into the OWE tables, improving processing time for ledger preparation and consolidations. For example, you can combine the balances of several related accounts receivable accounts into one combined account. If you don't need to carry through the level of detail in your source data, the ETL process enables you to reduce the total number of records that are brought into the OWE.

Each source ledger *must* include these fields:

- BUSINESS_UNIT

- LEDGER or SCENARIO

  Note: The ledger must be included for non-EPM ledgers. For EPM ledgers, the ledger is specified in the scenario definition.

- FISCAL_YEAR
- ACCOUNTING_PERIOD

In addition, PeopleSoft requires that all ledgers conform to these rules for currency mapping:

- For trial balance format ledgers, there should not be an equity account that stores YTD retained earnings. If there is, it should be filtered out during ledger preparation.

  Instead, the system derives YTD retained earnings on the balance sheet from the total of the revenue and expense accounts.

- Debits and credits should be stored as +/-, respectively.
- The source ledger row that contains the posted amount for the source ledger's base currency must have the currency code set to the same value as the base currency.
- Period 0 (beginning balances) must be supplied in the source ledgers for trial balance format source ledgers.

  When you run ledger preparation for the common consolidation business unit for accounting period 1, period 0 (beginning balances) are also prepared and loaded into the consolidation ledger. The currency conversion and balancing of period 1 is done separately from period 0. For other accounting periods, only that specific accounting period is processed.

  Note: If you are using Global Consolidations close processing to close or roll forward source balances, do one of the following: Do not send period zero (beginning balances) to the OWE, or, send period zero balances to the OWE, then define a view or constraint to exclude source period zero from ledger preparation processing.

Related Links

Understanding Close Process Rules

Importing Source Files

Ledger data that is stored in spreadsheets can be imported into the OWE for consolidation processing. PeopleTools supports reading and writing to files that have a format based on a *File Layout* definition that you create with PeopleSoft Application Designer. To facilitate this approach, you need to convert spreadsheets into a *CSV* (comma separated variable) file format. An application engine program loads the CSV spreadsheets based on the associated File Layout definition.

To facilitate the file upload process, a system administrator needs to set up the URL for the file server. The URL for the Global Consolidations source file upload is located in the GC_FTP_URL. Use the PeopleTools URL Maintenance page to modify the delivered URL address according to your file server setup.

Here are the steps for importing a source ledger data file.

1. Use, modify, or create file layout definitions.

   Global Consolidations delivers file layout definitions for you to use. Use PeopleSoft Application Designer to view the existing definitions. This is a one time step.

2. Define the source file and layout to use.

   The Define Source File page enables you to specify a file layout to use with a source file. From this page, you can also generate a sample spreadsheet that can be used as a template. This is a one time step.

3. Enter your ledger data into a spreadsheet and save it using a CSV file format.

4. Run the Source File Import process.

   The source file import process uploads the ledger data CSV file and logs any data loading errors to the engine message log.

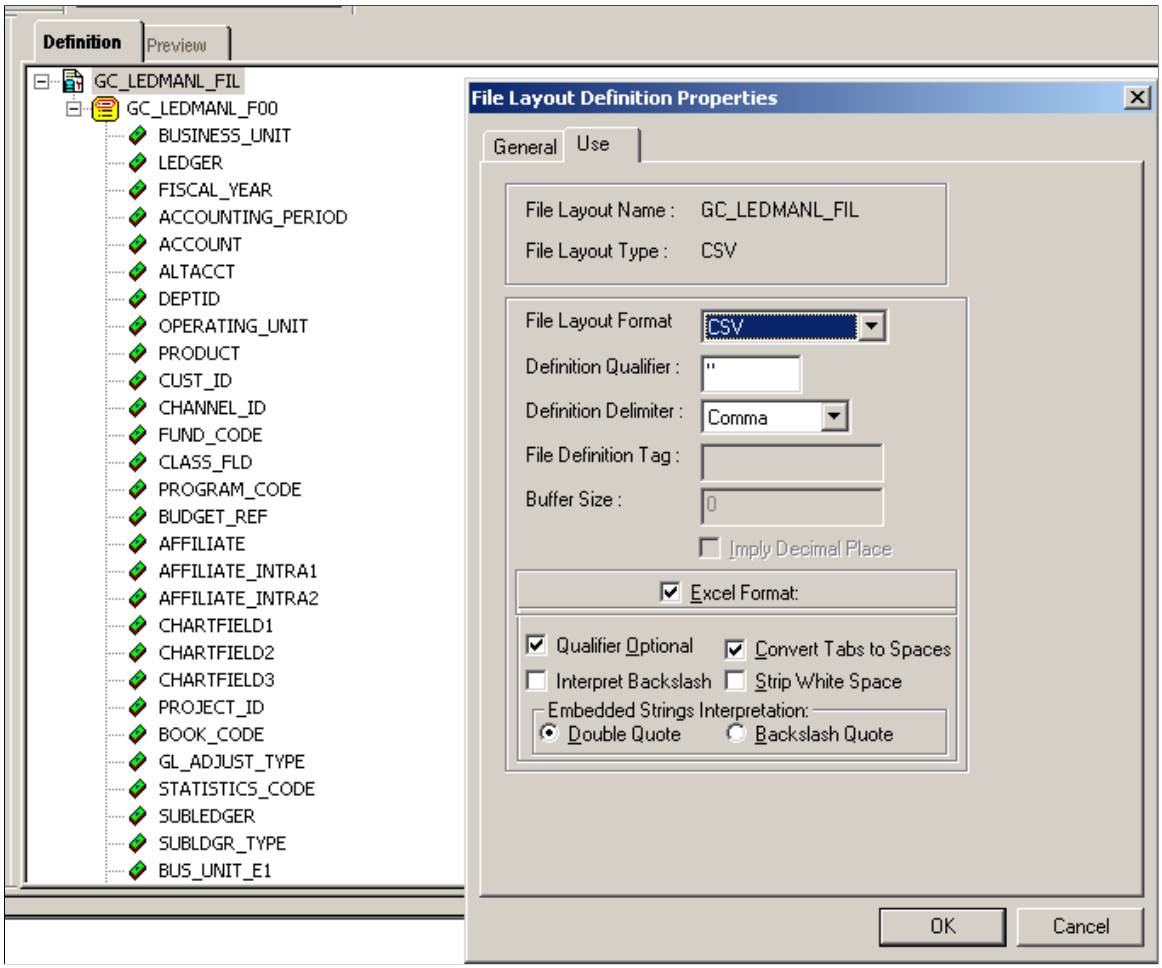
Each source must specify a file layout definition and the target table name which in turn is tied to the record metadata to use for this source file. The target metadata includes a record that must be one of the record segments used by the file layout. The record metadata includes the specification of a temporary record that the application engine uses when loading the source file.

See "Setting Up Record Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Note: The file that you select on the Source Data Load page needs to conform to the file layout (defined with PeopleSoft Application Designer) for a specified source. For example, if the files you are loading do not conform to the file layout definition, all of the business units are invalid and no source data is loaded. If necessary, use PeopleSoft Application Designer to create or modify an existing file layout definition that conforms to your source files or modify your source files to conform to the file layout definition. You can confirm the file layout definition by opening a File Layout definition in PeopleSoft Application Designer. Use the File Layout name specified on the Define Source File page to open the file layout definition currently associated with your source file definition.

Image: GC_LEDMANL_FIL File Layout DefinitionFile Layout Definition example

Here is an example of the delivered sample file layout for the ledger upload process in PeopleSoft Application Designer:



The properties explain the file type and layout that your source files need to posses to load successfully. For example, the GC_LEDMANL_FIL file layout maps to the target GC_LEDMANL_F00 record. It uses a CSV file with a comma delimiter in an Excel format. The definition page shows you the columns and column order defined for the file layout.

Manually Editing and Entering Ledger Data

After you upload spreadsheet data using the Source File Import process, you can use the Manual Ledger Data Entry component to manually edit the source data in your ledger. Alternatively, you can enter ledger data manually with the Manual Ledger Data Entry component. You can optionally create a ledger view to

specify which fields to show and the default values that display on the Manual Ledger Entries page for a business unit.

Define Source File Page

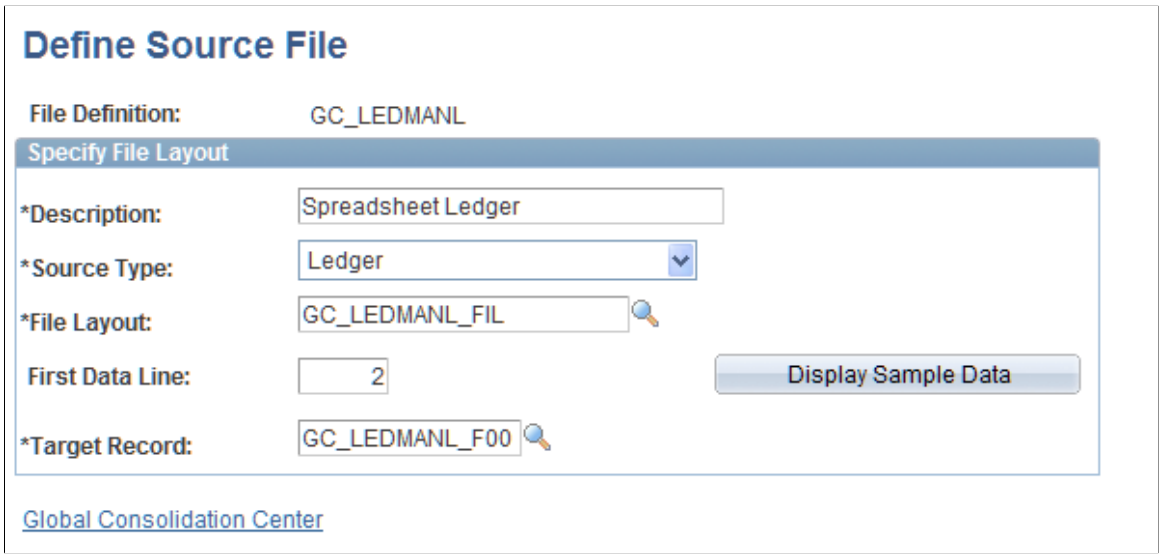
Use the Define Source File page (GC_SRCFILE_DFN) to define the source file type, file layout, and target table that the source file import component uses for loading source ledger data from a spreadsheet.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Source File

Image: Define Source File page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Define Source File page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



SourceType

Enables you to specify a file layout for use with a source. Each source has a source type. Your choices for source types include *Ledger, Flow,* and *Dimension.* The system does not validate if the source file is actually a specific source type.

File Layout

Select the associated file layout for your source file.

The delivered file layout for spreadsheet and manual entry ledger data entry is *GC_LEDMANL_FIL File.*

The delivered file layout for Flow Input entry is *GC_FLIN_MGT_FIL.*

The delivered file layout for GL Account Table or dimension entry is *GL_ACCOUNT.*

The spreadsheet column definition is based on the source file layout definition. You can modify or create your own file layout definition with PeopleSoft Application Designer.

First Data Line Enter a row number to specify the first row available for loading data. The default value is *2*.

Target Record Select the target OWE table for loading your source files. This selection determines the record metadata such as the temporary record that the source file import application engine uses.

Display Sample Data Click to launch a page displaying a sample layout for the input data. The first line of the sample report displays the column headers. A column prefixed with * designates a required field. The second line of the sample report displays the layout of the data to its maximum length. For the char type, the field displays an *A* to its maximum length. For numeric fields, the field displays *N* according to its format such as (NNN.NN). For date fields, it displays a sample date in *mm/dd/yyyy* format. For datetime, it displays a sample with PeopleSoft datetime

Source Data Load Page

Use the Source Data Load page (GC_RUN_FILE_IMP) to the run control page for the source file import application engine.

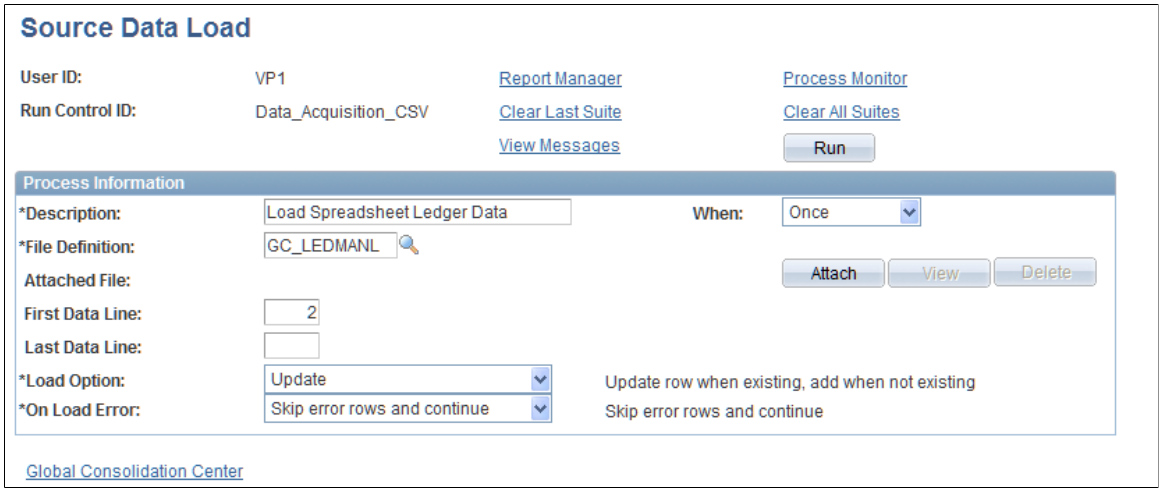
You specify the source file definition and attach the file to import.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Acquire Data, Source Data Load

Image: Source Data Load page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Source Data Load page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



File Definition Select the source file definition that you are loading

Attach Click to browse and select a source data file to upload.

First Data Line This is an optional field. You can enter a number to designate the first row of data you want to load from your source data file.

If you do not specify a first data line, the system will read from the first line of the spreadsheet.The default value is from the Source File Definition.

Note: If you do not want to upload an entire spreadsheet, you can optionally specify a range of data to load. If you do not specify a first data line, the system starts the import from the first line of the spreadsheet. If you do not specify a last data line, it imports data until the last line of the spreadsheet.

Last Data Line

This is an optional field. You can enter a number to designate the last row of data you want to load from your source data file. If you do not specify a last data line, it imports data until the last line of the spreadsheet.

Load Option

Select the load option you want to use.

You can specify what should happen if an entry already exists. Your choices of load options are *Update* or *Overwrite.* The behavior of the load options varies depending on the type of source file. For example, if it is a ledger source file type, the *Overwrite* load option replaces the data in the output with the new uploaded data for the same business unit, fiscal year, and accounting period. If it is a flow source file type, the *Overwrite* load option replaces the data of the output record with the new loaded data for the same business unit, scenario, fiscal year, accounting period, and ledger business unit. If it is a dimension source file type, the *Overwrite* load option replaces the data of the output record with the new uploaded data for the same SetID. The *Update* load option updates the target according to its key values. For example, it updates any existing rows and inserts a new row when the row does not exist.

On Load Error

Select either *Abort run without loading data* or *Skip error rows and continue.* The abort option aborts the run without loading any data. The skip option skips rows with error and continues loading source data into the target table.

Any data loading errors are logged to the engine message log. The system catches the following types of errors: field length error, data type error (e.g. use char in numeric field, invalid date format etc), required field missing data error, duplicate row error. For fatal database error, the system reports "fatal db error", prints error from db, and then abends.

Define Ledger View-View Definition Page

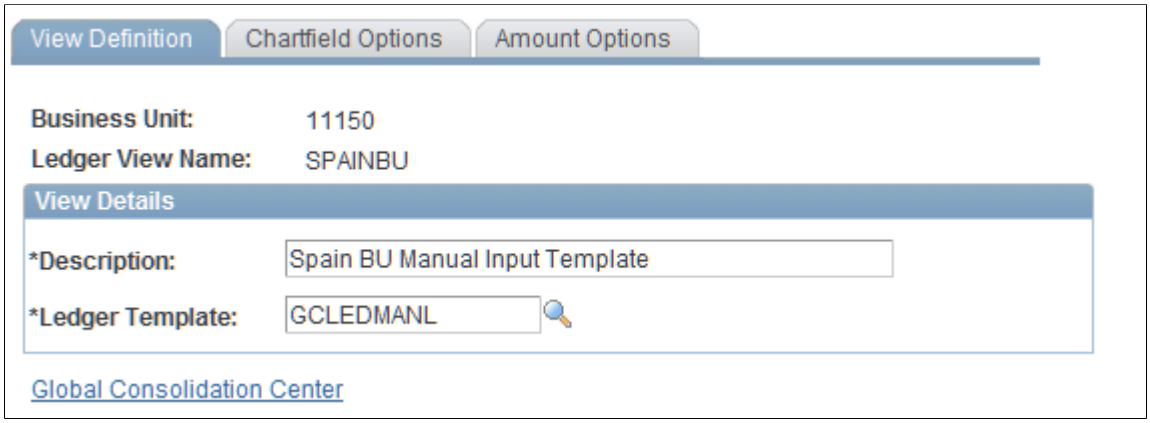
Use the Define Ledger View-View Definition page (GC_LEDVIEW_DFN) to define ledger views by business units for the manual ledger data entry process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Data Acquisition Parameters, Define Ledger View, View Definition

Image: Define Ledger View - View Definition page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Define Ledger View - View Definition page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



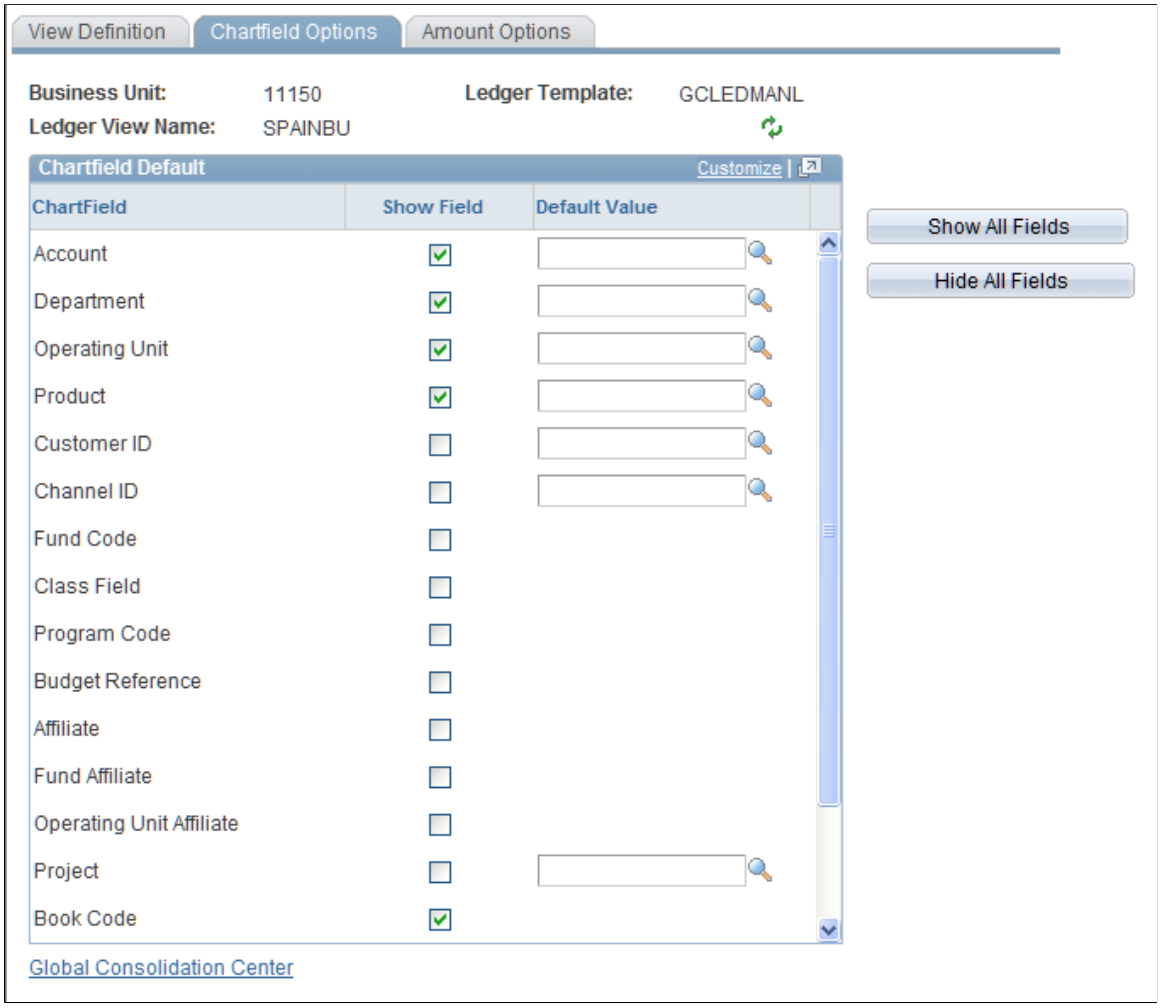
In the View Details section, specify the Ledger Template to use.

Select the ChartField Options tab to access the Define Ledger View - Chartfield Options page.

Specify which ChartFields you want to view and their default values.

Image: Define Ledger View - Chartfield Options page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Define Ledger View - Chartfield Options page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Click to reload the ChartFields. Enables you to repopulate the ChartFields based on the ledger template and metadata definition page.

Unless you make modifications to your manual ledger template and record metadata, there is no need to repopulate the ChartFields values.

Show All Fields

Click to select all of the Show Field check boxes for each ChartField.

This determines which ChartField values appear on the Manual Ledger Entries page.

Hide All Fields

Click to deselect all of the Show Field check boxes for each ChartField.

This determines which ChartField values appear on the Manual Ledger Entries page.

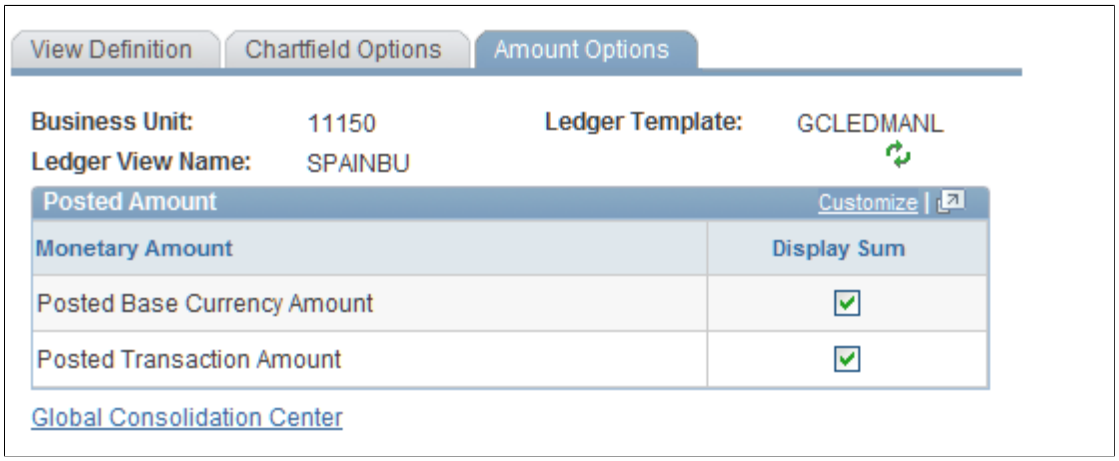
Default Value Enter a default value for the associated ChartField.

For example, you may always make the same manual data entries for a specific currency, department, or other ChartField. Rather than entering those values each time you enter ledger data on the Manual Ledger Entries page, you can enter a default value, which then contains the default value for that ChartField.

Select the Amount Options tab to access the Define Ledger View-Amounts Options page.

Image: Define Ledger View - Amount Options page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Define Ledger View - Amount Options page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You have the option of displaying the sum total for *Posted Base Currency Amount* and *Posted Transaction Amount* on the Manual Ledger Entries page.

Search for Manual Ledger Entries Page

Use the Search for Manual Ledger Entries page (GC_LEDMANL_SRCH) to enables you to filter the ledger entries by Ledger Business Unit, Ledger ID, Fiscal Year, and Accounting Period.

The Ledger ID determines what ledger scenario combination should be used for the ledger entries. You can specify a ledger view definition to use with the ledger entries. If you do not specify a ledger view, the system displays all of the ChartFields, amount fields, and currency on the Manual Ledger Entries grid based on the manual entries (GCLEDMANL) Ledger Template settings. Without a defined ledger view, there are no default values for the ChartFields, and no summed monetary amounts.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Acquire Data, Manual Ledger Data Entry, Search for Manual Ledger Entries

Image: Search for Manual Ledger Entries page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Search for Manual Ledger Entries page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.

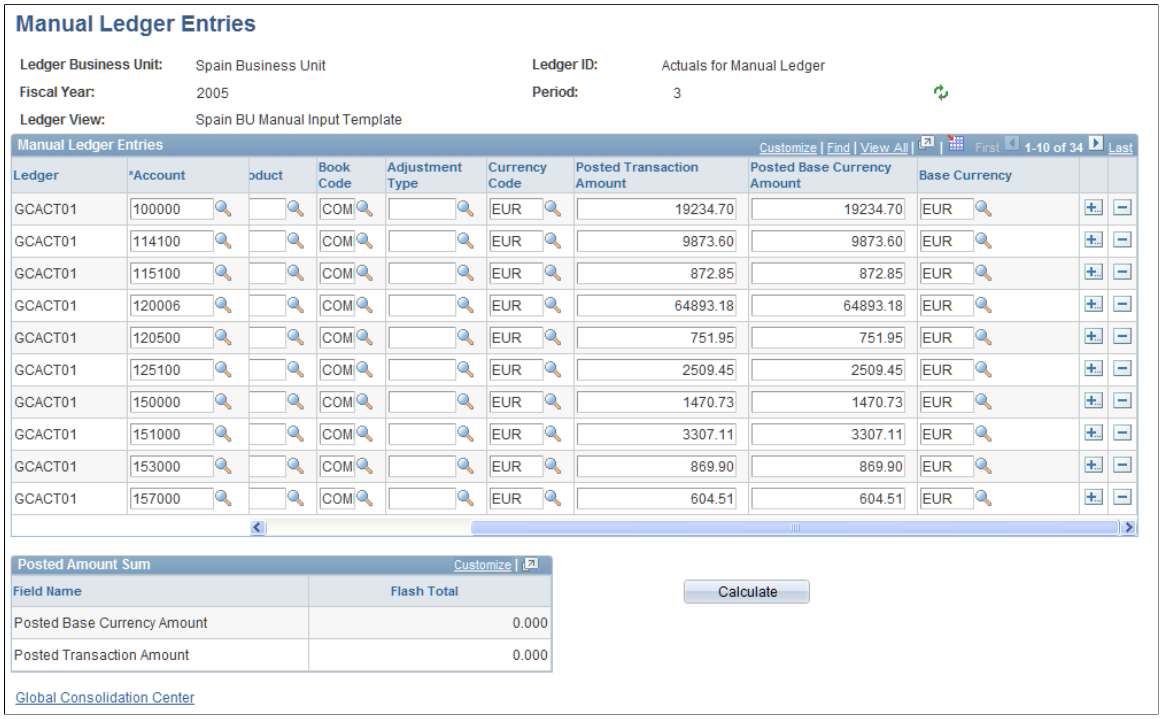
Enter the Ledger Business Unit, Ledger ID, Fiscal Year, and Accounting Period for which you want to enter or edit data. Optionally, you can select a Ledger View Name that you previously created to filter the ChartFields and display default values for the Ledger Business Unit that you specified.

You can save a set of defined field values to a named preference, which you can use to access the Manual Ledger Entries page. Click the Save Preference button after defining the field values, and enter a Preference ID and Description. To load a previously saved preference, click the Get Preference button, and select the preference. If a preference is currently active, its name appears in the Preference field.

Click OK to access the Manual Ledger Entries page.

Image: Manual Ledger Entries page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Manual Ledger Entries page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



On the Manual Ledger Entries page, you can edit the data entered through importing a CSV file, or enter new data for a business unit. To edit previously entered data, type over it. To add new data, insert one or more rows to enter your ledger entries. The ChartFields and any default values associated with them are set up with the Ledger View component. You can click the Calculate button to calculate the sum for posted amounts.

Using the ExcelToCI Spreadsheet Upload Facility

PeopleTools delivers an Excel-To-CI (Excel to component interface) utility that is available in the PeopleTools installation directory. The utility provides an Excel Template with Visual Basic code that enables you to input and update data in a PeopleSoft application database. The utility enables you to build a template (based on a component interface definition), input the data, and then upload the data to a PeopleSoft application database.

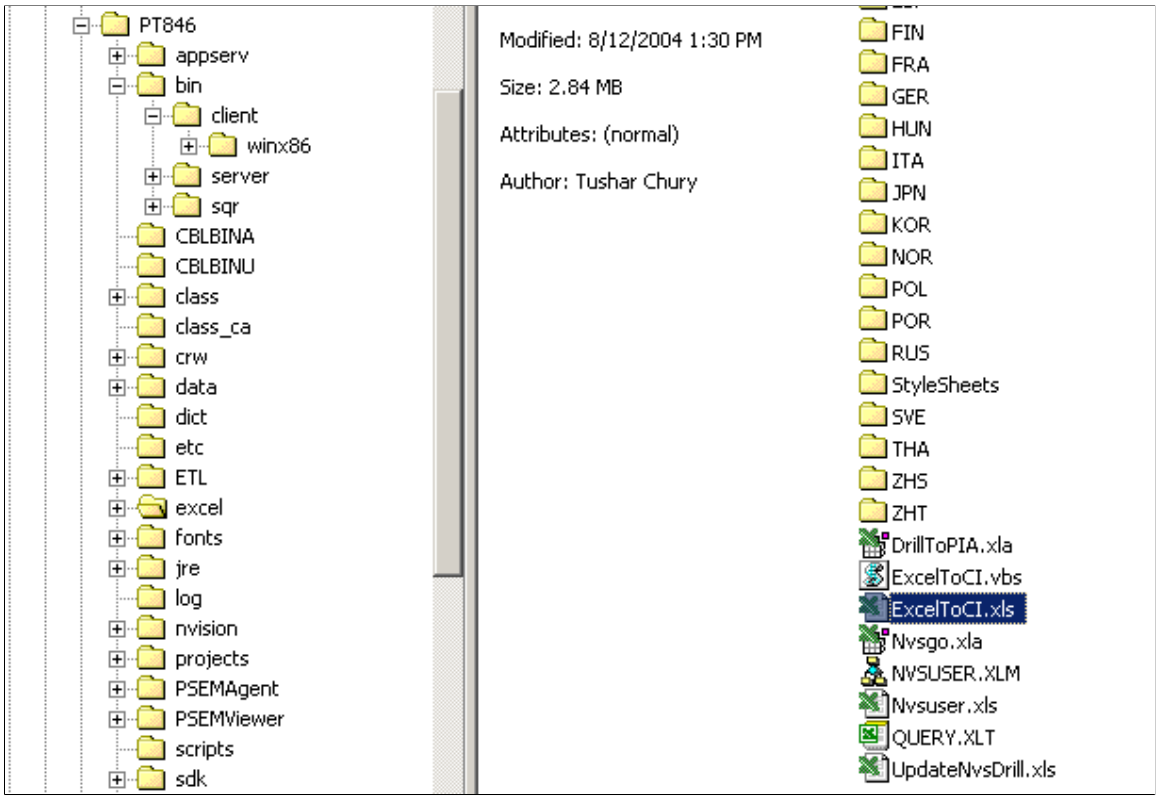
To provide an additional solution for ledger data spreadsheet uploads, Global Consolidations has included the (GC_LEDMANL_F00) component interface.

Note: It is a good practice to make a copy and rename the delivered ExceltoCI.xls file from your PeopleTools Excel installation directory into a separate directory so that any changes you make to this file do not get overwritten by a PeopleTools upgrade.

Here is an example of where you can find the ExceltoCI.xls file on a client loaded with the PeopleTools application.

Image: ExcelToCI directory example

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the ExcelToCI directory example. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Component Interfaces*

Access My Oracle Support to review the "Global Consolidations Implementation Guide red paper."

Establishing Required Record Objects

This section discusses:

- Required ledger record objects.
- ChartField subrecords.
- Ledger record object modifications.
- Sample data records.

PeopleSoft delivers all the record objects that are required for PeopleSoft Global Consolidations. You can use the objects as delivered, or you can use PeopleSoft Application Designer to create or modify the record objects that are required by Global Consolidations. These objects include ledger record objects, ChartField subrecord objects, journal record objects, and other objects required for Global Consolidation functionality. In most cases you can "clone" the delivered system data record by loading it, making any

required changes, then using the File, Save As menu in Application Designer to save it as a new object. You must rebuild any changed records, and define the metadata for them.

Required Ledger Record Objects

Create these ledger record objects *and* their associated work and temp tables:

Consolidation Ledger (CLED) Create a consolidation ledger record for each different ledger structure that you plan to consolidate. This does not mean that you have to create a separate consolidation ledger for each consolidation model. Because the consolidation ledger record includes the scenario field as a key, multiple consolidation models *with the same ledger structure* can share a single consolidation ledger. You should clone the delivered consolidation ledger record.

Mapped Ledger (MLED) Create one mapped ledger record for *each* consolidation ledger record (CLED). You should clone the delivered mapped ledger record.

Source Staging Ledgers (SLED) Create one source staging ledger record for *each* source subsidiary ledger in the operational warehouse that will be consolidated. These records should be created by cloning the associated warehouse source subsidiary ledger, and appending several subrecords. See the table at the end of these related topics for the specific list. The source staging ledger is used as the source for Data Mapper rules, which map ChartField values to the consolidation ledger.

ChartField Subrecords

Several of the record objects include a subrecord for ChartFields. You need to modify the ChartField subrecords only if your organization's ChartFields differ from those that PeopleSoft delivers.

The PeopleSoft Global Consolidations subrecord objects that store user-defined ChartFields are:

GC_CLED_UC1_SBR Key ChartField subrecord.

GC_CLED_UC1NSBR Non-key ChartField subrecord used by the TSE table for journal lines. This is a copy of the GC_CLED_UC1_SBR subrecord, but differs in that all fields have been changed to non-key fields. (The key attribute is cleared for all the fields.)

PF_SP_UC_SBR ChartField subrecord used specifically by the Manual Journal component; it is a superset of ChartFields from all ledgers that use journal entry. You must modify this subrecord directly.

GC_MNL_UC1_KSBR User-defined ChartField manual ledger.

GC_MNL_UC1_SBR Non-key ChartField subrecord used by the ledger TSE table. This is a copy of the GC_MNL_UC1_KSBR subrecord, but differs in that all fields have been changed to non-key fields.

Image: Delivered ChartField subrecord

This example shows the delivered GC_CLED_UC1_SBR ChartField subrecord:

Record Fields | Record Type

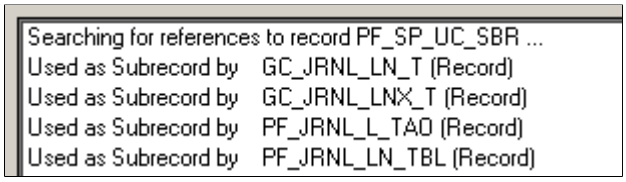
Num	Field Name	Type	Len	Format	Short Name	Long Name
1	OPERATING_UNIT	Char	8	Upper	Operating Unit	Operating Unit
2	DEPTID	Char	10	Upper	DeptID	Department
3	PRODUCT_ID	Char	18	Upper	Product ID	Product ID
4	CUST_ID	Char	15	Upper	Customer	Customer ID
5	CHANNEL_ID	Char	6	Upper	Channel	Channel ID
6	PROJECT_ID	Char	15	Upper	Project	Project
7	FUND_CODE	Char	5	Upper	Fund	Fund Code
8	BOOK_CODE	Char	4	Upper	Book Code	Book Code
9	ALTACCT	Char	10	Upper	Alt Acct	Alternate Account
10	LINE_OF_BUS_ID	Char	10	Upper	Line of BusUnit	Line of Business Unit ID
11	LOCATION	Char	10	Upper	Location	Location Code
12	CHARTFIELD1	Char	10	Upper	Chartfield 1	Chartfield 1
13	CHARTFIELD2	Char	10	Upper	ChartField 2	Chartfield 2
14	CHARTFIELD3	Char	10	Upper	Chartfield 3	Chartfield 3
15	BUS_UNIT_E1	Char	12	Upper	BUS_UNIT_E1	BUS_UNIT_E1
16	SUBLEDGER	Char	8	Upper	SUBLEDGER	SUBLEDGER
17	SUBLDGR_TYPE	Char	1	Upper	SUBLDGR_TYPE	SUBLDGR_TYPE
18	SUBSIDIARY	Char	8	Upper	SUBSIDIARY	SUBSIDIARY
19	STATISTICS_CODE	Char	3	Upper	Stat	Statistics Code

To modify PF_SP_UC_SBR, open the record in PeopleSoft Application Designer, make your changes, and save the record directly. You *must* save it to the same name.

Note: You cannot build subrecords on a database so you must find all of the definition references for the subrecord and rebuild the records using your modified subrecord.

Image: PF_SP_UC_SBR Definition Reference Search Result

Here is an example of a definition reference search result for PF_SP_UC_SBR using Application Designer.



Use one of these methods to modify the GC_CLED_UC1_SBR and GC_CLED_UC1NSBR subrecords:

- If *all* of your consolidation ledger records have the same structure (that is, they use the same ChartFields), it is recommended that you modify the subrecord directly (do not clone it, use the original record, make your changes, and save), then rebuild each record that includes it.
- If you plan to perform multiple consolidations, and the associated consolidation ledgers use ChartFields that differ, then you need more than one version of the ChartField subrecord—one for each unique structure.

In that case, it is recommended that you clone the subrecord for each version that you need, make the required modifications to the ChartFields, then replace the delivered ChartField subrecord in the associated ledger record objects with your cloned version, and rebuild each record.

Note: The Ledger Activity report (GC7002.SQR) and Journal Detail report (GC7000.SQR) require the Statistics Code field. If you modify the subrecord directly or clone the subrecord, please verify that the Statistics Code field is available.

The record objects that use the GC_CLED_UC1_SBR ChartField subrecord are:

- Change Log (GC_DIFF_MGT_TBL).
- Change Log Temp (GC_DIFF_MGT_T).
- Close Input Log (GC_CIN_MGT_TBL).
- Close Input Log Temp (GC_CIN_MGT_T).
- Close Input Log Work (GC_CIN_MG2_T).
- Close Output Log (GC_COUT_MGT_TBL).
- Close Output Log Temp (GC_COUT_MGT_T).
- Consolidation Ledger (GC_CLED_MGT_F00).
- Consolidation Ledger Temp (GC_CLED_MGT_T).
- A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 (GC_CLDMGTMP_T).
- A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 (GC_MTCH_MGT_T).
- Consolidation Ledger temporary Work (GC_CLED_MG1_T).

  A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 used in PF_POST engine while posting the journals into ledger. This temp record contains SEQ_NUM as additional key.

- Consolidation Ledger temporary Work (GC_CLED_MG2_T).

  A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 used in PF_POST engine while posting the journals into ledger.

- Consolidation Ledger temporary Work (GC_CLED_MG3_T).

  A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 used in PF_POST engine while posting the journals into ledger.

- Consolidation Ledger temporary Work (GC_CLED_MG4_T).

  A temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_F00 used in PF_POST engine while posting the journals into ledger.

- Consolidation Ledger View for PSn/Vision (GC_CLED_MGT_VW).
- Consolidation Ledger Views for reconciliation (GC_CLED_MGT_VW2).

The view of the Global Consolidations ledger for management reporting. It's chart of account structure is based on the PeopleSoft General Ledger.

- Consolidation Ledger Views temporary work record (GC_CLED_MGT_V).

  The temporary work table for GC_CLED_MGT_VW2.

- Edit and Post Variables Records for the Consolidation Ledger:
  - GC_CLED_MG1_T
  - GC_CLED_MG2_T
  - GC_CLED_MG3_T
  - GC_CLED_MG4_T

- Input Log (GC_ILOG_MGT_TBL).
- Input Log Temp (GC_ILOG_MGT_T).
- Input Log Work (GC_ILOG_MG2_T).
- Input Log Work2 (GC_ILOG_MG3_T).
- Output Log (GC_OLOG_MGT_TBL).
- Output Log Temp (GC_OLOG_MGT_T).
- Journal (GC_JRNL_MGT_F00).
- Journal Temp (GC_JRNL_MGT_T).
- Journal - Errors (GC_JRNL_MGT_E00).
- Translation Adjustment Log (GC_FX_MGT_TBL).
- Translation Adjustment Log Temp (GC_FX_MGT_T).
- User-Defined ChartField Subrec (GC_CLED_UC1_SBR)
- Transaction set edit view (TSE_GCJ1_FLD_VW).

  Transaction Set Edit Work record for PF Summary process.

The record objects that use the GC_CLED_UC1NSBR ChartField subrecord are:

- Mapped Ledger (GC_MLED_MGT_TBL).
- Mapped Ledger Temp Record (GC_MLED_MGT_T).
- Mapped Ledger Work Record (GC_MLED_WRK_T)

  The work table used in the currency conversion program. It is a staging table for the currency conversion process.

- Mapped Ledger Work Record (GC_MLED_MG2_T).

  The temporary work table for GC_MLED_MGT_TBL used for the GC_PREP_CURR engine while creating Currency Translation Adjustment.

- Transaction set edit table for journal lines (TSE_GCJ1_FLD).

- GC Accounting Entry (GC_ACCT_ENTRY).

  Global Consolidations Specific Accounting Entry table for Journal Generator is used to send accounting entries to the general ledger or any other system from Global Consolidations.

- Preview DataMap target table (PF_MAP_PRV_TGT).

The record objects that use the PF_SP_UC_SBR ChartField subrecord are:

- Journal Line table (PF_JRNL_LN_TBL).

  Used for Journal Line Entries within EPM.

- Journal Line temporary table (GC_JRNL_LN_T).

- Journal Line temporary table Recurring Journal (GC_JRNL_LNX_T)

  Consolidations Journal Line temporary table for Recurring Journal engine results.

- Journal Line temporary table for OWS (PF_JRNL_L_TAO).

The record objects that use the GC_MNL_UC1_KSBR ChartField subrecord are:

- GC_LEDMANL_F00
- GC_LEDMANL_T
- GC_SLED_MANL
- GC_SLEDMANL_T

The GC_TSE_MANL_FLD uses the GC_MNL_UC1_SBR ChartField subrecord.

Ledger Record Object Modifications

This table lists the record objects used by a single consolidation ledger that you might need to create or modify, and describes what modifications you may need to make. It also lists the naming convention recommended for these records. In your environment, XXX, XX, or X should be replaced with a naming convention that you devise to describe your specific records. For example, you could replace XXX with MGT to signify management consolidation records, and BUD to signify budgeting consolidation records.

Note: Remember, you must also define the record metadata, tablemaps, and datamaps for these records.

See "Understanding Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

The following table lists the required ledger related record objects and modifications for customizations:

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Spreadsheet/Manual Entry Ledger	This record contains the subsidiary ledger data that you import or enter manually into the OWE. The spreadsheet/ manual ledger record contains all of the current source ledger definition columns that (LEDGER_ F00) contains with additional dimensions such as CUST_ID, CHANNEL_ID. You can define your own manual entry record definition as long as it contains the minimum set of the fields that Global Consolidations requires.	GC_LEDMANL_F00	Modify existing F00 and save or rename after customizing: GC_ LEDMXXX_F00.	Create a temp record and ledger template for a new ledger.
Manual Ledger Temp Record	A copy or clone of the Manual Ledger Record.	GC_LEDMANL_T	GC_LEDMXXX_T	Change all key fields to non-key fields.
Source Staging Ledger Record	A copy or clone of the Subsidiary Source Ledger record, to which additional fields are added for PeopleSoft Global Consolidations usage to enable navigating to the source. In Global Consolidations, when you use any online pages that navigate to the source, the system uses this ledger record object. You will have multiple source staging ledger records for each consolidation ledger record.	GC_SLED_PGL_TBL, which is based on LEDGER_F00 GC_SLEDMANL_ TBL which is based on GC_LEDMANL_F00 GC_SLED_PF_TBL, which is based on PF_ LEDGER_F00.	GC_SLED_XXX_TBL	Must append these subrecords to this record: • GC_SLED_KEY _SBR: Must be added as the *first* field. • GC_SLED_FLD _SBR: Must be added as the *last* field.
Source Staging Ledger Temp Record	Must be a clone of its associated GC_SLED_ XXX_TBL (including the GC_SLED_KEY_ SBR and GC_SLED_ FLD_SBR subrecords). Each subsidiary source ledger record needs this corresponding temp record.	GC_SLED_PGL_T GC_SLEDMANL_T GC_SLED_PF_T	GC_SLED_XXX_T	Change all key fields to non-key fields.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
ChartField Subrecord	Stores the consolidation ledger ChartField keys.	GC_CLED_UC1_SBR	GC_CLED_UCX_SBR	Modify when your ChartFields are different from those delivered.
Non-key ChartField Subrecord for the Journal Lines TSE Table	Contains the ChartFields used by the TSE journal lines table.	GC_CLED_UC1NSBR	GC_CLED_ UC1XNSBR	Modify when your ChartFields are different from those delivered. To create it, clone your version of the non-key ChartField subrecord object GC_ CLED_UCNXSBR.
ChartField Subrecord for manual journal entries	Contains the ChartFields used when entering manual journals.	PF_SP_UC_SBR	None, you must use the delivered object.	Modify the delivered object to include additional ChartFields if needed.
Mapped Ledger Record	Stores the ledger data after the Global Consolidation Ledger Preparation process maps the subsidiary ledger data to the common consolidation structure.	GC_MLED_MGT_ TBL	GC_MLED_XXX_ TBL	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_ CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_ UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Mapped Ledger Temp Record	Required work record. Must be a clone of its associated GC_MLED_XXX_TBL.	GC_MLED_MGT_T GC_MLED_MG2_T	GC_MLED_XXX_T GC_MLED_XX2_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Mapped Ledger Work Record	This is a required work record used during processing.	GC_MLED_WRK_T	GC_MLED_WXX_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild this table.

Record Object	Description	Delivered Record Object	Recommended Naming Convention	Comments
Consolidation Ledger Record	Stores the ledger data at the completion of the Global Consolidation Ledger Preparation process.	GC_CLED_MGT_F00	GC_CLED_XXX_F00	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Consolidation Ledger View Record for PSn/Vision	A view of the consolidation ledger used for PSn/Vision.	GC_CLED_MGT_VW	GC_CLED_XXX_VW	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Consolidation Ledger View Records	Views of the consolidation ledger used for reconciliation across scenarios. Two different view records are used.	GC_CLED_MGT_V GC_CLED_MGT_ VW2	GC_CLED_XXX_V GC_CLED_XXX_ VW2	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_ UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_ SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Edit and Post Variable Records for Consolidation Ledger	Required objects for consolidation processing. Four different variable records are used.	GC_CLED_MG1_T GC_CLED_MG2_T GC_CLED_MG3_T GC_CLED_MG4_T	GC_CLED_XX1_T GC_CLED_XX2_T GC_CLED_XX3_T GC_CLED_XX4_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_ UC1_SBR with your subrecord in each of these records, and rebuild each table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_ SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	Description	Delivered Record Object	Recommended Naming Convention	Comments
Input Log (ILOG) Record	Keeps track of the lines of the ledger that are used as input for a particular consolidation run. Used in conjunction with the OLOG to navigate to source staging ledger data, to generate a consolidation audit, and for online inquiries.	GC_ILOG_MGT_TBL	GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table. that uses this subrecord.
Input Log Temp Record	Required temp table. Must be a clone of its associated GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL.	GC_ILOG_MGT_T	GC_ILOG_XXX_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: Clone your GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL object to create this record object. Then within CLED_TMP_SBR only, change all key fields to non-key fields.
Input Log Work Record	Required work table. Must be a clone of its associated GC_ILOG_XXX_T.	GC_ILOG_MG2_T	GC_ILOG_XX2_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: Clone your GC_ILOG_XXX_T object to create this record object.
Input Log Work2 Record	Required work table. Must be a clone of its associated GC_ILOG_XXX_T.	GC_ILOG_MG3_T	GC_ILOG_XX3_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: Clone your GC_ILOG_XXX_T object to create this record object.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Output Log (OLOG) Record	Stores the output for a particular consolidation run. Used in conjunction with the ILOG to navigate to source staging ledger data, to generate a consolidation audit, and for online inquiries.	GC_OLOG_MGT_ TBL	GC_OLOG_XXX_ TBL	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_ CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_ UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Output Log Temp Record	Required temp table. Must be a clone of its associated GC_OLOG_ XXX_TBL.	GC_OLOG_MGT_T	GC_OLOG_XXX_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: Clone your GC_OLOG _XXX_TBL object to create this record object. Then within CLED_TMP_SBR only, change all key fields to non-key fields.
Change Log Record	Stores differences between consolidation processing runs. Used for analyzing consolidations.	GC_DIFF_MGT_TBL	GC_DIFF_XXX_TBL	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_ UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_ SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	Description	Delivered Record Object	Recommended Naming Convention	Comments
Change Log Temp Record	Required temp table. Used for analyzing differences between consolidation processing runs.	GC_DIFF_MGT_T	GC_DIFF_XXX_T	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_ UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_ SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Journal Record	Stores journal lines that result from consolidation processing.	GC_JRNL_MGT_F00	GC_JRNL_XXX_F00	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_ UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_ SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Journal Temp Record	Required temp table.	GC_JRNL_MGT_T	GC_JRNL_XXX_T	Clone your GC_JRNL _XXX_F00 object to create this record object. Then within CLED_TMP_SBR only, change all key fields to non-key fields.
Journal - Errors Record	Required error table. Used in the record metadata definition for the journal fact table GC_JRNL_XXX_F00.	GC_JRNL_MGT_E00	GC_JRNL_XXX_E00	Clone your GC_JRNL_ XXX_F00 to create this record object.

Record Object	Description	Delivered Record Object	Recommended Naming Convention	Comments
Transaction Set Edit Table for journal lines	Required TSE table. Used in the record metadata definition for the journal fact table GC_JRNL_XXX_F00.	TSE_GCJ1_FLD	TSE_GCJX_FLD When you clone this record, it is recommended that you replace X with your own naming convention. You specify the name of this TSE table when you define the record metadata for the journal table.	Clone TSE_GCJ1_FLD to create this record object. Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields. This record uses the GC_CLED_UC1NSBR non-key ChartField subrecord. If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system non-key ChartField subrecord object (GC_CLED_UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.
Transaction Set Edit View Record	Used for journal lines.	TSE_GCJ1_FLD_VW	TSE_GCJX_FLD_VW When you clone this record, it is recommended that you replace X with your own naming convention. When you define the record metadata for the GC_JRNL_XXX_F00, you specify the TSE table name.	Clone TSE_GCJ1_VW to create this record object. Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields. This record uses the GC_CLED_UC1_SBR ChartField subrecord. If you created a new modified ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_CLED_UC1_SBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_UC1_SBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Transaction Set Edit Manual Ledger Field Log record	Used for tracking ChartField validation errors that occur during the ledger verification process.	GC_TSE_MANL_FLD	GC_TSE_XXXX_FLD When you clone this record, it is recommended that you replace X with your own naming convention. The manual ledger TSE record is specified on the Ledger Template.	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields. This record uses the following subrecords: • TSE_FLD • GC_TSE_KSBR • GC_MNL_CF_ KSBR • GC_MNL_UC1_ KSBR If you created new modified ChartField subrecord objects, replace the above subrecords with your subrecords, and rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecords above, then you must rebuild the base table that uses these subrecords.
Matching Report Temp Record	Used when creating a matching report.	GC_MTCH_MGT_T	None, you must use the delivered object.	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields: If you created a new modified non-key ChartField subrecord object, replace GC_ CLED_UC1NSBR with your subrecord, and rebuild the table. If you modified the delivered system ChartField subrecord (GC_CLED_ UC1NSBR), then you must rebuild the base table that uses this subrecord.

Record Object	*Description*	*Delivered Record Object*	*Recommended Naming Convention*	*Comments*
Manual Journal Record	Stores manual journal lines.	PF_JRNL_LN_TBL	None, you must use the delivered object.	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields. This record uses the PF_SP_UC_SBR ChartField subrecord. Update PF_SP_ UC_SBR with your ChartFields, then rebuild this record.
Manual Journal - Errors Record	Required error table.	PF_JRNL_L_TAO	None, you must use the delivered object.	Must modify if you have nonstandard ChartFields. This record uses the PF_SP_UC_SBR ChartField subrecord. Update PF_SP_ UC_SBR with your ChartFields, then rebuild this record. Cloned from the base table, (PF_JRNL_ LN_TBL), with keys changed to non-key values.

Warning! It is vital that you rebuild any records that you modify directly or indirectly (through subrecord changes), and define or update the record metadata, tablemaps, and datamaps for these records.

Note: If you alter the ChartFields, and plan to use the delivered multidimensional warehouse tables for the PeopleSoft Financials Warehouse that use the consolidation ledger, you need to update and recompile the associated metadata, and use the delivered ETL jobs to update the associated multidimensional warehouse tables.

Chapter 4

Defining Your Organizational Structure

Understanding Organizational Structure Requirements

Before you can define consolidation rules and establish consolidation models, you must define the supporting data that describes your organizational structure, including:

General options	These include installation options, country and state information, accounting calendars, timespans, currency-related tables, user defaults, units of measurement, market rates, and so on.
Business units	These include all hierarchical entities on the consolidation tree.
Elimination entities	Entities used to book intercompany eliminations.
Account types, accounts, and account nodes	These include the accounts, their account types (categories such as Asset, Liability and so on), and the account nodes to be used on account rollup trees.
Ledger templates and ledgers	The ledger used for consolidation.
Models and scenarios	Models and scenarios by which to group and process consolidation data.
Trees	These include trees to establish the account rollup and consolidation entity hierarchy.

These topics here are covered in detail in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* The information covered in these topics provides supplemental details that are specific to Global Consolidations.

Setting Up General Options

There are several supporting objects that you must establish within PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management that are used by Global Consolidations. These include installation options, country and state information, accounting calendars, timespans, currency-related tables, user defaults, units of measurement, market rates, and so on. Refer to *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* for details.

See . "Understanding PeopleSoft EPM Business Rule Setups *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*", "Understanding EPM Security and Setups *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*", "Understanding EPM Implementation *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Defining Business Units

This section provides an overview of business units and discusses how to establish business units for Global Consolidations.

Page Used to Define Business Units

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Warehouse Business Unit	BUS_UNIT_TBL_PF1	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Warehouse Business Units	Establish warehouse business units and specify their base currency and type.

Understanding Business Units

Business units in Global Consolidations can be legal entities, a portion of a legal entity, or a collection point for consolidation-specific entries. Several categories of business units are used in Global Consolidations. It is important to understand how they differ and the terms used to refer to them.

Warehouse Business Unit

Represents a strategic view of an organization that is used for reporting and analysis by PeopleSoft EPM. Because ledger records are associated with a business unit, each set of ledger data that you load into PeopleSoft EPM must be associated with a warehouse business unit. *Each* of your subsidiary business units must be defined as a warehouse business unit.

Common Consolidation Business Unit

A warehouse business unit that is associated with a consolidation ledger. This is the highest level business unit, to which all subsidiary amounts are consolidated. To designate that a business unit is a common consolidation business unit, on the Warehouse Business Unit page, in the Business Unit Type group box, select the Consolidated check box.

The system uses this business unit to determine the SetID, which is the key in defining the common calendar and common chart of accounts for the consolidation model. This is the business unit that you specify when entering the parameters for running the consolidation engines. Even though consolidations can be performed on any dimension, or ChartField, a common consolidation business unit is always required.

You must define a warehouse business unit for each subsidiary, affiliate, and consolidation tree node. You will also need to establish warehouse business units to hold elimination results for each node on the consolidation tree.

See Defining Elimination Entities.

Warehouse Business Unit Page

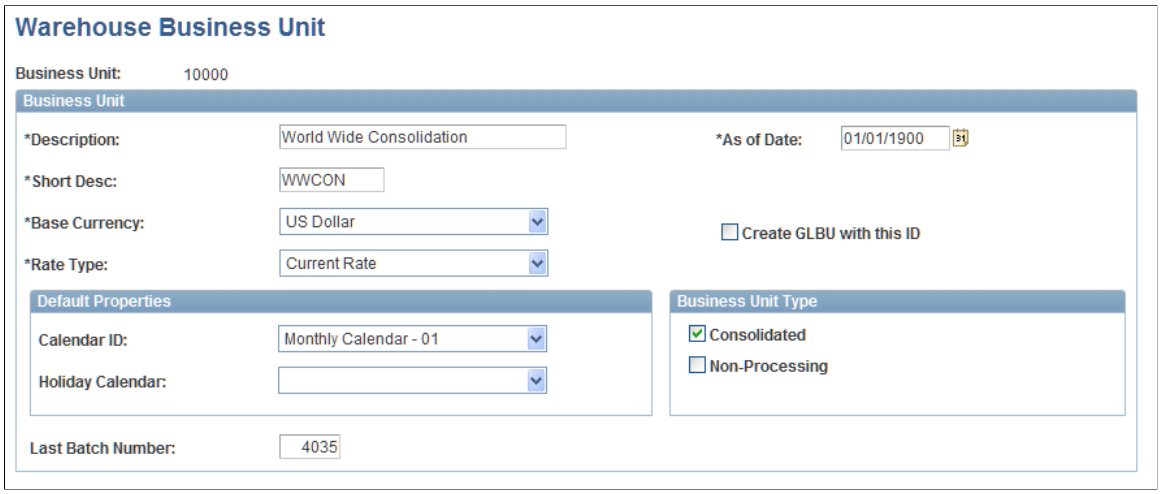
Use the Warehouse Business Unit page (BUS_UNIT_TBL_PF1) to establish warehouse business units and specify their base currency and type.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Warehouse Business Units

Image: Warehouse Business Unit page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Warehouse Business Unit page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page is described in detail in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals Documentaion.* The Business Unit Type group box is particularly important to PeopleSoft Global Consolidations, and includes these options:

Consolidated Select to indicate a business unit to which you are associating a consolidation ledger. For example, when you are defining a common consolidation business unit, you would select this check box. Typically you would *not* select this check box for subsidiary business units.

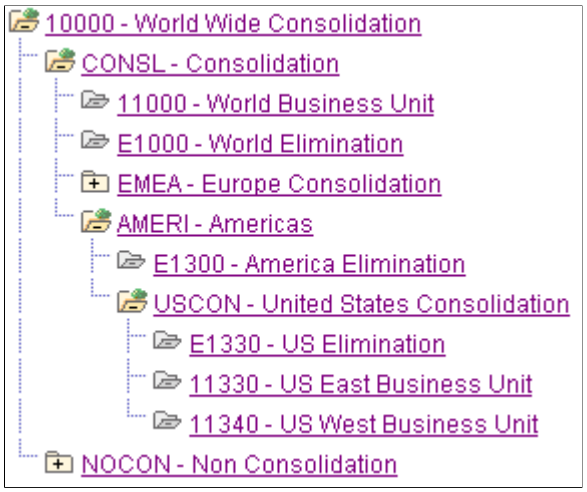
Non-Processing Select to disable this business unit from running processes; as a result, the business unit does not appear as a valid business unit in the drop-down list boxes on run control pages. When consolidating by business unit, you may select this check box for business units on your consolidation tree that are used as summarization nodes or as elimination business units, as long as you do not intend to use those business units for additional processing. Selecting this check box in Add mode disables the Create BU button.

In general, elimination entities for ledger business units should be marked as non-processing to ensure that elimination entities are not selected when the system populates the ledger preparation rule with business units to be processed.

This example shows a simple consolidation tree and how business units are hierarchically arranged on the tree:

Image: Sample business unit consolidation tree

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Sample business unit consolidation tree. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



In the example, AMERI and USCON are summarization nodes, so they should be set up as non-processing business units. Business units E1000, E1300, and E1330 are elimination business units, and they should also be set up as non-processing business units. The root node, business unit 10000 in this example, is the common consolidation business unit.

Note: It is not a requirement for the common consolidation business unit to be the root node on the consolidation tree.

Related Links

"Establishing Warehouse Business Units Manually *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Guidelines for Consolidation Trees

Defining Elimination Entities

This section provides an overview of elimination entities and discusses how to establish elimination entities.

Page Used to Define Elimination Entities

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Elimination Entity	GC_ELIM_TBL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Elimination Entity	Establish elimination entities by identifying the entities to which elimination journal entries that result from consolidation processing are booked.

Understanding Elimination Entities

Elimination entities are used to book the journal entries that result from consolidation processing. These entities are part of your consolidation tree; there must be a single elimination entity for each branch or parent node on the tree. The elimination entity doesn't necessarily represent an actual object within your organization, rather it is a logical object that the system uses to book elimination journals. The objects that you use as elimination entities must be previously defined.

For example, if you are consolidating by business unit, you would need to establish a warehouse business unit for each elimination business unit (by using the Warehouse Business Unit page). Likewise, if consolidating by department, each elimination department would need to be established (by using the EPM Foundation OW-E Department Dimension Maintenance page).

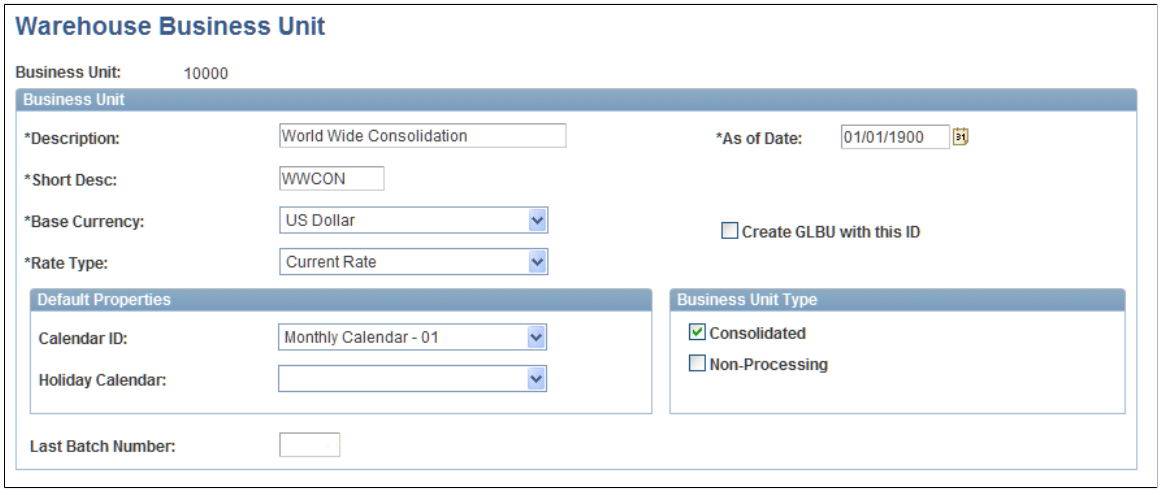
Defining Warehouse Business Units as Elimination Entities

When you define a warehouse business unit that is solely used an elimination entity, select the Non-Processing option in the Business Unit Type section.

This is an example of a warehouse business unit that will be defined as an elimination entity:

Image: Warehouse Business Unit page for an elimination entity

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Warehouse Business Unit page for an elimination entity. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Note that the Business Unit Type is *Non-Processing*.

Elimination Entity Page

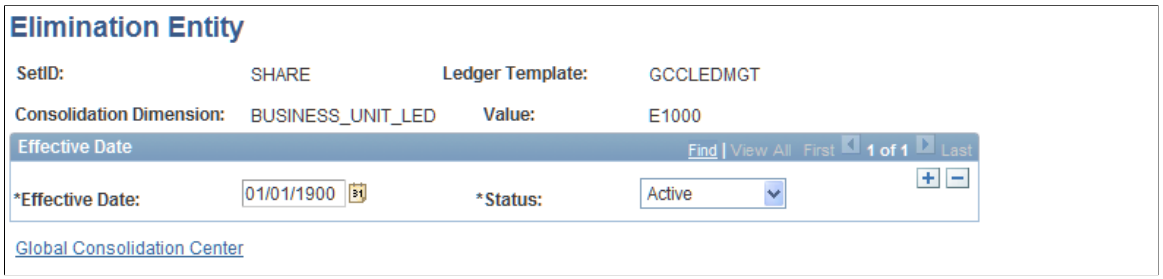
Use the Elimination Entity page (GC_ELIM_TBL) to establish elimination entities by identifying the entities to which elimination journal entries that result from consolidation processing are booked.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Elimination Entity

Image: Elimination Entity page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Entity page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To access the page, specify the SetID, consolidation dimension, ledger template, and value. The value is equivalent to the name of the elimination entity, and represents its value within the consolidation dimension.

Specify the effective date and status.

Defining Account Types, Accounts, and Account Nodes

This section provides an overview of account types, accounts, and account nodes and discusses how to:

- Define account types.
- Define accounts.
- Define account nodes.

Pages Used to Define Account Types and Accounts

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Account Types	ACCT_TYPE	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Account Types	Define account types to assign to each account. Account types typically designate balance sheet or income statement accounts.
Accounts	ACCOUNT_TBL1	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Accounts	Define accounts.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Account Nodes	PF_ACCT_NODE_DFN	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Account Nodes	Define the account nodes that you use to assign accounts to an account tree.

Understanding Account Types, Accounts, and Account Nodes

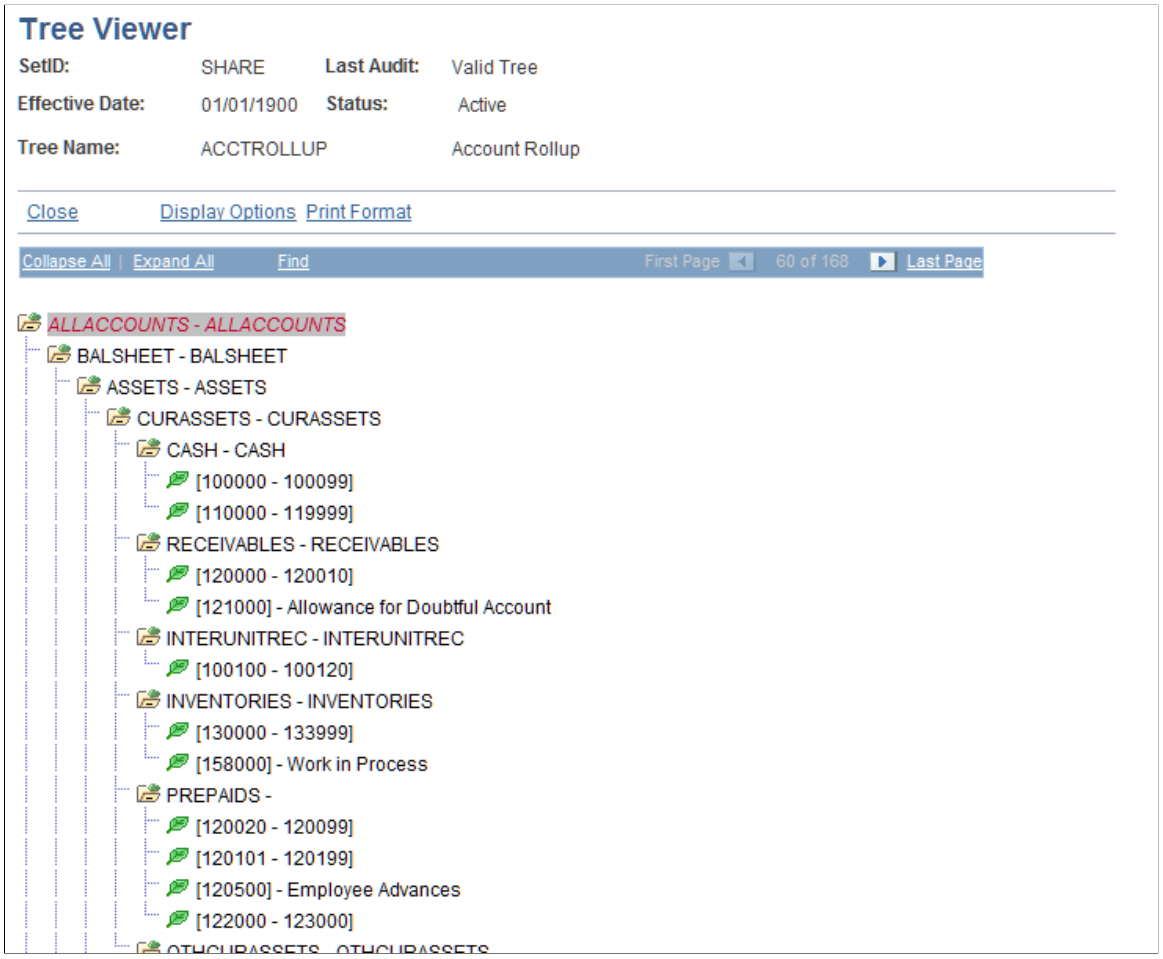
Accounts categorize monetary values stored in ledgers and classify the nature of a transaction. Typically you can load subsidiary ledger accounts by using the extract, transform, and load (ETL) tool within PeopleSoft EPM, but you may need to create the accounts used by your consolidation ledger.

Account types categorize accounts that normally appear on a balance sheet versus those that appear on an income statement, and also specify whether or not accounts are balance forward accounts. You need to define your organization's account types and assign the balance forward flag appropriately. When you define a new account, you associate it with an account type.

Account nodes are used with account trees to associate detailed accounts with the tree. In this example, the account nodes CASH, RECEIVABLES, INTERUNITREC, and INVENTORIES are all assigned ranges of detailed accounts.

Image: Account Rollup Tree showing account nodes and their associated accounts

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Account Rollup Tree showing account nodes and their associated accounts. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Related Links

"Establishing Warehouse Business Units Manually *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"
"Setting Up Account Information *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Account Types Page

Use the Account Types page (ACCT_TYPE) to define account types to assign to each account.

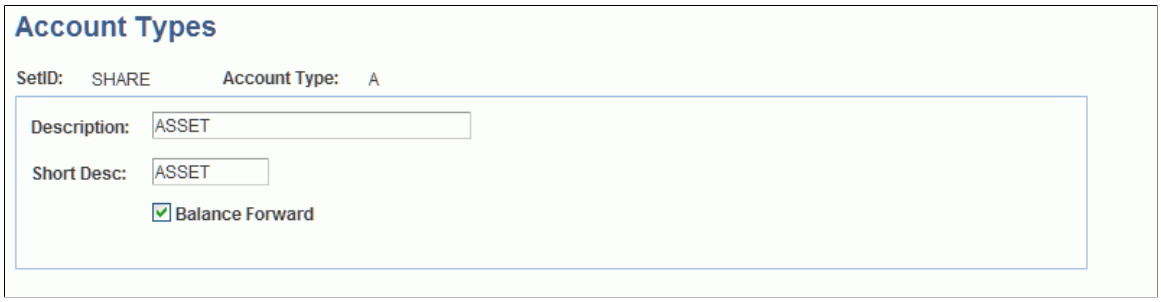
Account types typically designate balance sheet or income statement accounts.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Account Types

Image: Account Types page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Account Types page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Balance Forward

The Balance Forward check box, in combination with the Consolidation Ledger Format Option, controls how the account data is stored and processed.

- Select the Balance Forward check box to store and/or process the data for that account type as an end-of-period balance.
- Clear the Balance Forward check box to store and/or process the data for the account type as a period-activity amount.

  For financial statement ledgers, you typically you define asset, liability, and equity accounts as balance forward accounts, but not revenue or expense amounts.

  For trial balance ledgers, amounts are always stored as period activity. The balance forward flag is used in inquiries which use the Period Balance/Period Activity option.

When you define accounts by using the Accounts page, the accounts adopt the balance forward attribute of the account type that you assign to them.

Accounts Page

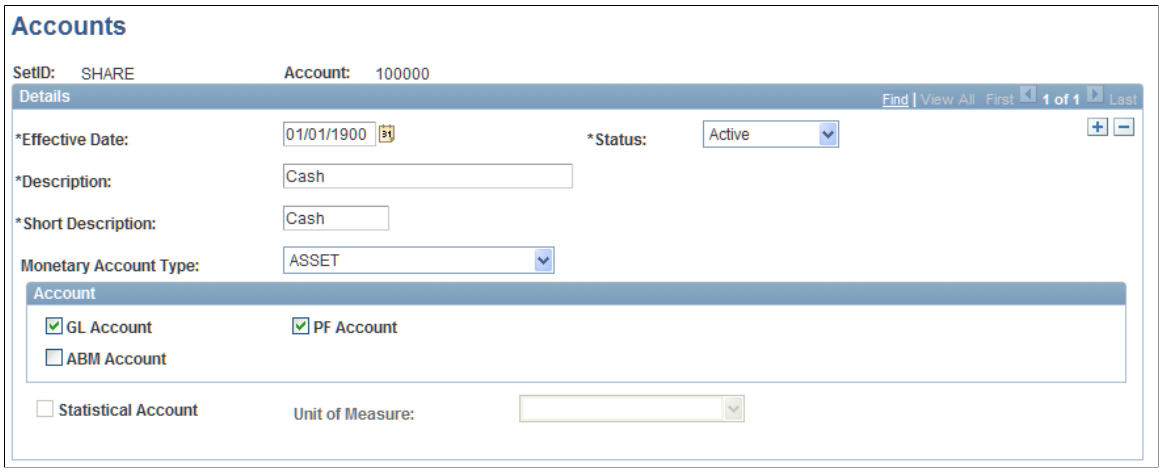
Use the Accounts page (ACCOUNT_TBL1) to define accounts.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Accounts

Image: Accounts page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Accounts page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Monetary Account Type Select the account type associated with this account.

Within the Account region, indicate which application this account is associated with.

GL Account Select for your Global Consolidation accounts. This indicates that the account is a transaction-based account.

The remaining fields on this page do not apply to PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

Account Nodes Page

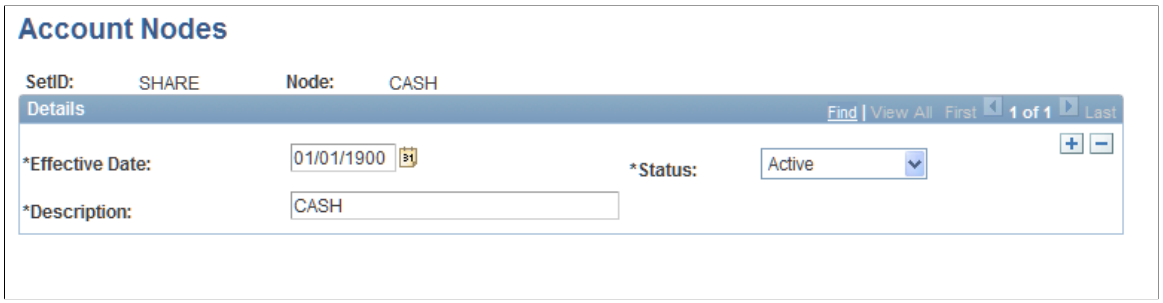
Use the Account Nodes page (PF_ACCT_NODE_DFN) to define the account nodes that you use to assign accounts to an account tree.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Account Nodes

Image: Account Nodes page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Account Nodes page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



On the Account Nodes page, define account nodes which you will later associate with trees and assign accounts to. The Account Nodes page displays an Effective Date, Status, and Description for each node.

Defining Ledger Templates

This section provides an overview of ledger templates and discusses how to:

- Define consolidation ledger templates.
- Define source subsidiary ledger templates.
- Define spreadsheet/manual entry ledger templates.

Pages Used to Define Ledger Templates

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Template	LEDGER_TEMPLATE1	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template	Define the database records used for a ledger template.
Ledger Template - ChartFields	LEDGER_TMPLT_CF	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, ChartFields	Define the database records used for ChartFields for this ledger template. This page is used only by certain ledger types. It is *not* used if the EPM Ledger Type (PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management ledger type) field is set to *Consolidation Source Ledger.*
Ledger Template - Edit and Post Variables	LEDGER_TMPLT_EDPST	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, Edit and Post Variables	Define the database records used for edit and post variables. This page is *not* used if the EPM Ledger Type field is set to *Consolidation Source Ledger.*

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables	GC_LEDGER_TEMPLATE	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, Consolidation Variables	Define the database records used for consolidation-specific objects. This page is available only for ledger templates used in consolidations, such as consolidation ledgers and consolidation source ledgers. Select the Used in Consolidations check box on the Ledger Template page, or set the EPM Ledger Type field to *Consolidation Source Ledger* or *Consolidation Ledger,* to access this page.

Related Links

"Defining Performance Ledger Templates *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Understanding Ledger Templates

A ledger template is similar to metadata; it describes the physical structure of ledger record objects, and designates which database records a ledger uses. In addition, for consolidation ledgers, it defines the ledger format and consolidation processing method.

Ledgers for which you need to establish ledger templates are:

- Consolidation ledgers.

  Contain the consolidated ledger data. The source subsidiary ledger data is moved into the consolidation ledger during the ledger preparation process. The data in the consolidation ledger is updated when you run the consolidation processes.

- Source subsidiary ledgers.

  Contain subsidiary data prior to consolidations. The ledger preparation process converts the subsidiary ledger data to the common consolidation ledger structure, then moves the data into the consolidation ledger. Each subsidiary ledger with a unique structure must have its own separate ledger template. Source subsidiary ledgers can be standard general ledgers, budgeting ledgers, performance ledgers, etc.

- Spreadsheet/manual entry ledgers.

  Contain subsidiary data prior to consolidations that is entered using the spreadsheet upload or manual entry page. This data is also source subsidiary ledger data, but is managed separately from data that is automatically loaded.

Consolidation Ledger Formats

On the consolidation ledger template, you specify whether the consolidation ledger uses a financial statement format or a trial balance format.

Consolidation ledgers using the financial statement format store and process ledger data in this manner:

- Balance sheet account types, including balance sheet memo items, are end-of-period balances, and no period activity amounts are calculated. The Balance Forward check box on the Account Type page should be selected for balance sheet account types.
- Income statement, other change in capital, and income statement memo account types are period activity amounts. The Balance Forward check box on the Account Type page should not be selected for income statement account types.
- The balance sheet is fully balanced (all changes in equity, such as net income, are closed to the balance sheet each period).
- All changes to equity on the balance sheet are included in the income statement or statement of change in shareholders equity.

  That is, last period equity plus this period change in equity equals this period equity.

Consolidation ledgers using the trial balance format store and process ledger data in this manner:

- All account types are stored as period-activity amounts.

  (End-of-period balances for balance sheet account types can be calculated for inquiry and reporting purposes.)
- The entire set of accounts (all account types except memo items) are used in balancing monetary amounts; the balancing account type rule specifies which accounts must balance.
- The Balance Forward check box on the Account Type page determines how data is displayed on inquiry pages when the Amount Type of End of Period/Period Activity is selected:
  - If the Balance Forward check box is selected, the data for that account type is displayed as an end of period balance.
  - If the Balance Forward check box is not selected, the data for that account type is displayed as a period activity amount.

Processing Options for Consolidation Ledgers

For trial balance format ledgers, you specify whether to run the consolidation processes using year-to-date (YTD) data or data for a single period.

- If the processing method is set to use YTD data, all periods less than or equal to the period specified in the run control are processed for the specified fiscal year.

  A reversal batch is also created for the next period with the amounts reversed, so that when you process that next period, duplicate data is not created (because you will be running for all periods up to and including that period, each time that you run). When posting the journals for the run, you *must* make sure that the reversal batch is also posted. With this method, if you plan to run the engines by

using the proforma option, which includes journals that have not been posted, the journals created in prior periods are included.

- If the processing method is set to use period data, only the specified period is processed.

  This method is more efficient, but includes only ledger data for the period specified in the run control. With this method, if you plan to run the engines by using the proforma option, which includes journals that have not been posted, the journals created in prior periods are not included.

For financial statement format ledgers, the system uses the end-of-period balance for balance forward accounts, and the period activity amounts for non-balance forward accounts.

Note: After you establish the processing method and ledger format, don't change them.

Related Links

"Defining Performance Ledger Templates *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Ledger Template Page

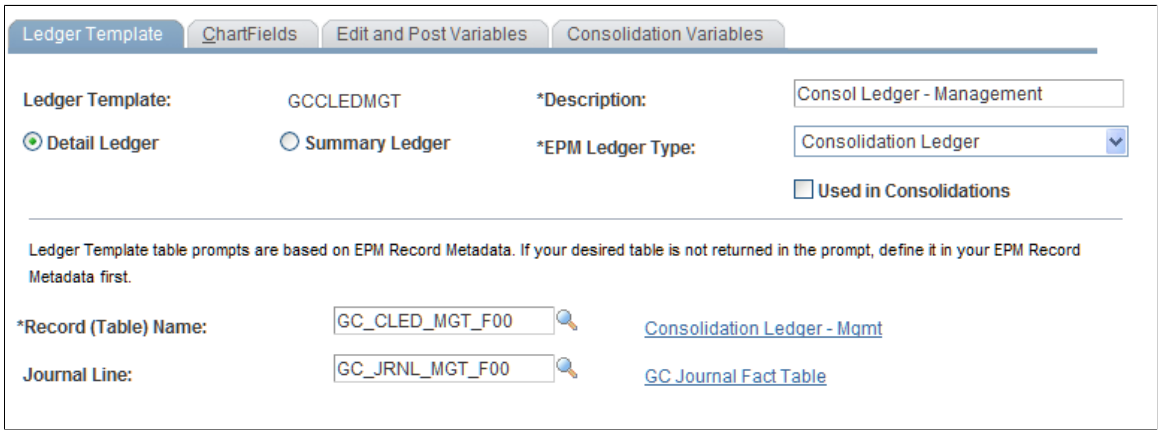
Use the Ledger Template page (LEDGER_TEMPLATE1) to define the database records used for a ledger template.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template

Image: Ledger Template page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Note: General instructions for defining ledger templates appear in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* The following information applies specifically to ledger templates created for use with Global Consolidations.

To define a ledger template for a consolidation ledger (CLED):

1. Use the Ledger Template page, specifying the ledger template ID.

2. Select the Detail Ledger option.

   Consolidation ledgers must be detail ledgers.

3. Select *Consolidation Ledger* in the EPM Ledger Type field.

4. Select the Used in Consolidations check box, if applicable.

   This is optional for a *consolidation* ledger. Select Used in Consolidations only if this consolidation ledger will be used as input to another consolidation.

5. Select the ledger record (table) name.

   This is the database record that you create for the consolidation ledger (GC_CLED_MGT_F00 or a clone based on this record).

6. Select the journal line record.

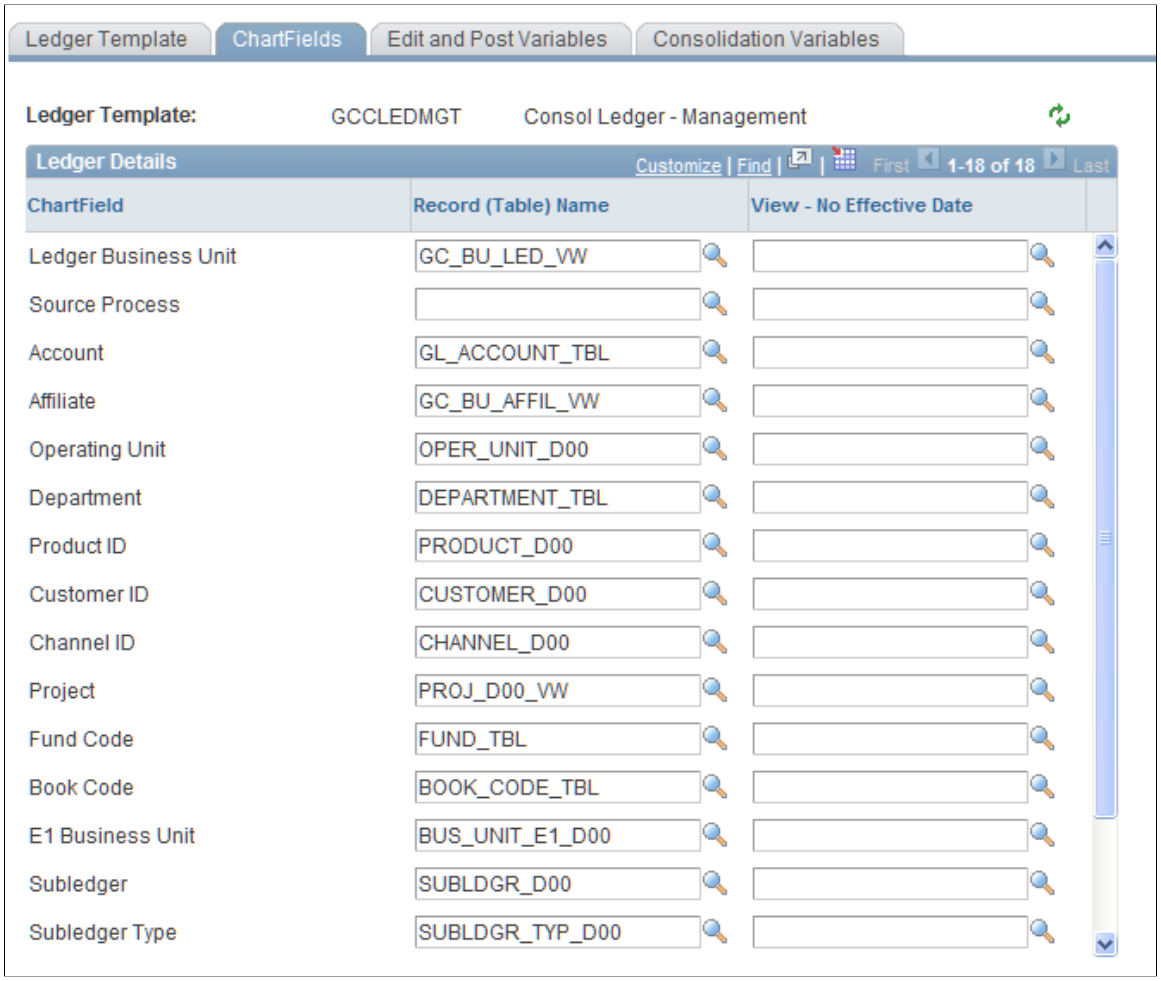
   This is the database record that you create for the journal table (GC_JRNL_MGT_F00 or a clone based on this record).

Completing the Ledger Template - ChartFields Page

Select the ChartFields tab to access the Ledger Template - ChartFields page and enter values for the location of tables for the ChartFields.

Image: Ledger Template - ChartFields page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - ChartFields page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.

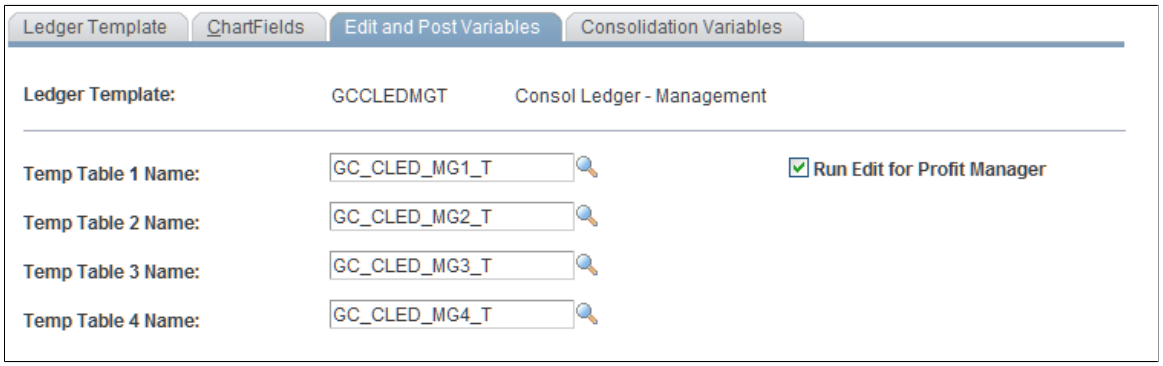


Completing the Ledger Template - Edit and Post Variables Page

Select the Edit and Post Variables tab to access the Ledger Template - Edit and Post Variables page.

Image: Ledger Template - Edit and Post Variables page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - Edit and Post Variables page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



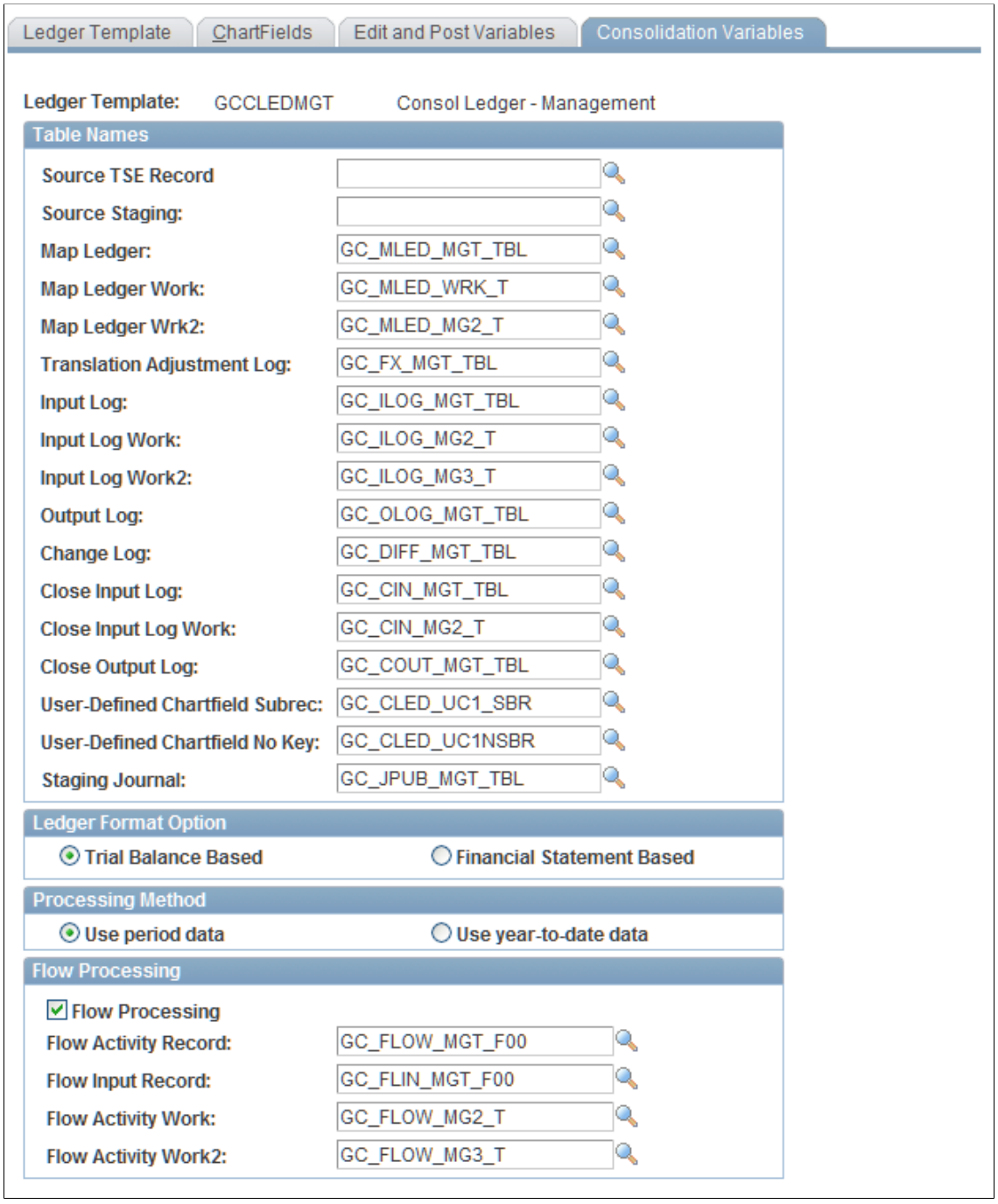
The database records are GC_CLED_MG1_T, GC_CLED_MG2_T, GC_CLED_MG3_T, and GC_CLED_MG4_T, for temp tables 1–4, respectively or cloned versions of these temp tables if your consolidation ledger structure was modified.

Completing the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables Page

Select the Consolidation Variables tab to access the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page, and select the database record that you defined for each of these objects.

Image: Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Source Staging and Source TSE Record tables are not used by a consolidation ledger (CLED) and should be left blank; the remaining fields are required.

The Staging Journal variable is required when publishing consolidation journal data back to a ledger in PeopleSoft General Ledger. The value in this field should be the name of the journal publish table. The default value is GC_JPUB_MGT_TBL.

1. Select the ledger format option and the processing method.

   Financial-statement-based ledger formats must use the Use period data processing method.

2. Select flow processing if you want to use data flows for consolidations.

   After selecting the flow processing option, enter the Flow Activity Record, Flow Input Record, Flow Activity Work, and Flow Activity Work2 data base records that you defined for each of these objects.

   The Flow Activity Record value is *GC_FLOW_MGT_F00.*

   The Flow Input Record value is *GC_FLIN_MGT_F00.*

   The Flow Activity Work value is *GC_FLOW_MG2_T.*

   The Flow Activity Work2 value is *GC_FLOW_MG3_T.*

Related Links

Establishing Required Record Objects
Understanding Ledger Templates
Understanding Journal Publishing

Defining Source Subsidiary Ledger Templates

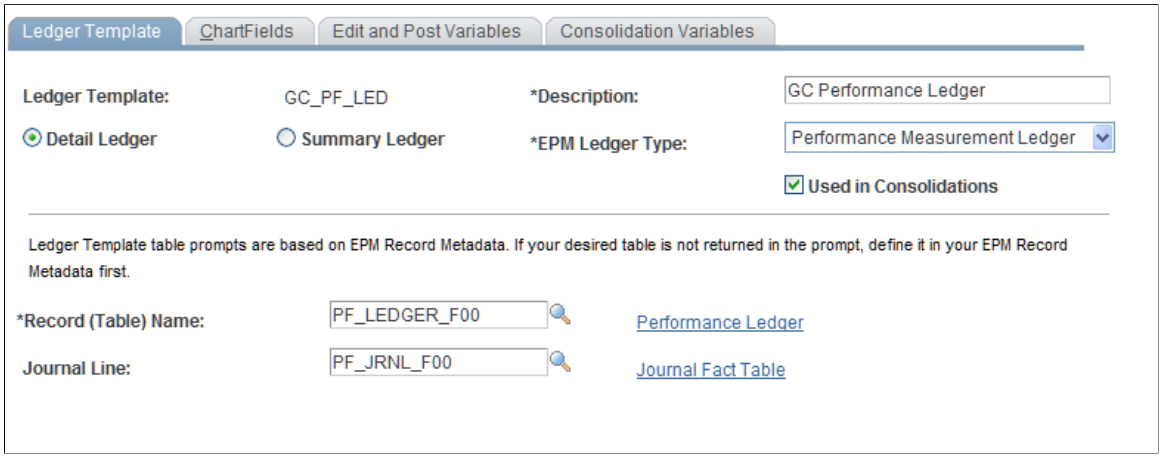
You also must define ledger templates for all subsidiary ledgers used as source data for consolidations. This information is used by the ledger preparation engine to locate the source data during processing.

Note: General instructions for defining ledger templates appear in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* The following information applies specifically to ledger templates created for use with PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

This illustrates the Ledger Template page for a subsidiary ledger:

Image: Ledger Template page for a source subsidiary ledger

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template page for a source subsidiary ledger. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To define a source subsidiary ledger template:

1. Complete the Ledger Template page:

   a. Select the EPM ledger type.

      Select *Consolidation Source Ledger* for non-PeopleSoft source ledgers. The other ledger types listed are PeopleSoft ledgers; select the appropriate type if your source ledger is from another PeopleSoft application.

   b. Select the Detail option.

      Consolidation source ledgers must be detail ledgers.

   c. Select the Used in Consolidations check box.

   d. Specify the ledger record.

      This should be the database record that contains the source ledger data such as PS_LEDGER.

2. Use the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (GC_LEDGER_TEMPLATE) to define the database records used for consolidation-specific objects.

   This page is available only for ledger templates used in consolidations, such as consolidation ledgers and consolidation source ledgers. Select the Used in Consolidations check box on the Ledger Template page, or set the EPM Ledger Type field to Consolidation Source Ledger or Consolidation Ledger, to access this page.

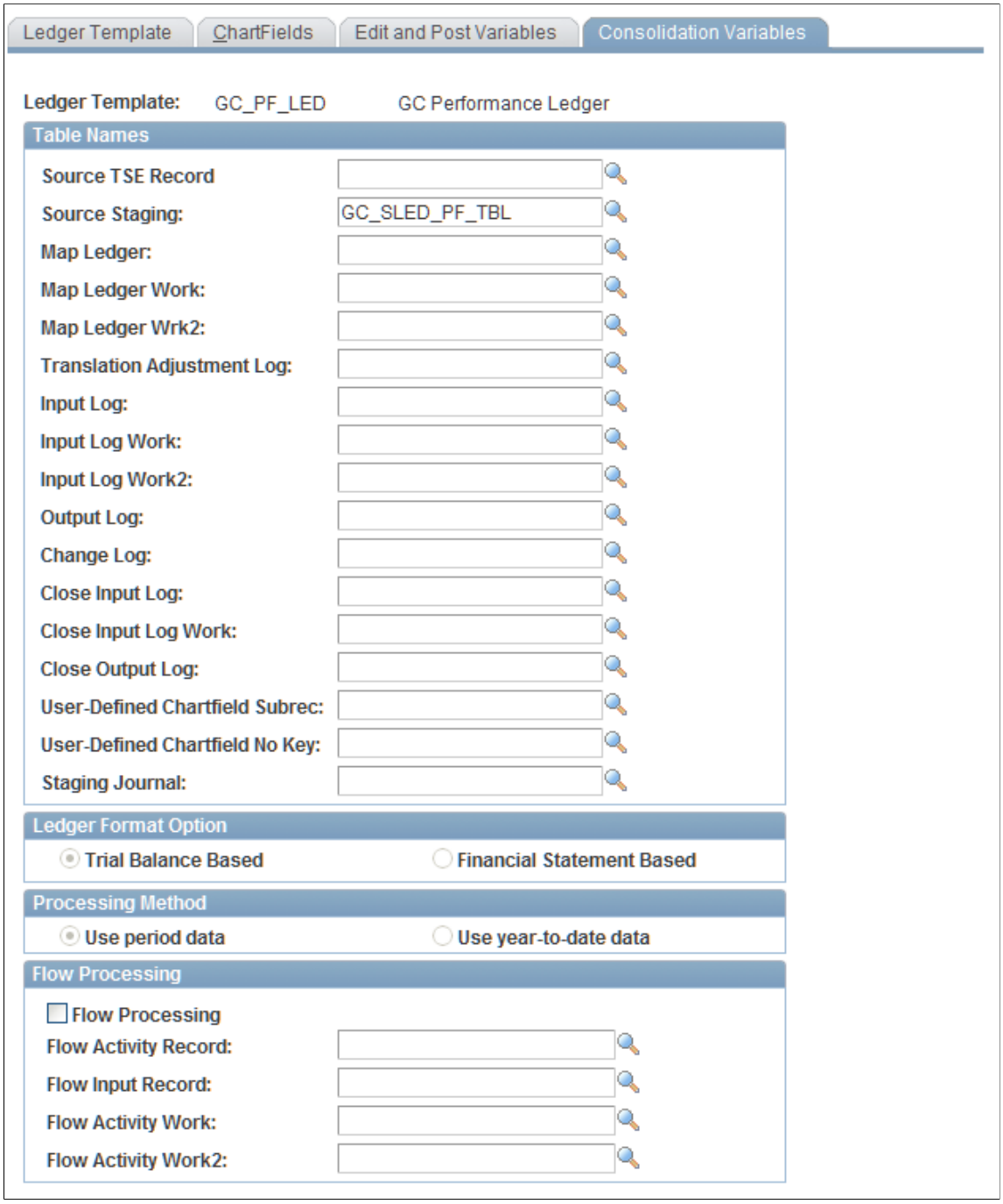
   Navigation

   EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, Consolidation Variables

The remaining fields on the page do *not* apply to source subsidiary ledger templates.

Image: Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page for a subsidiary ledger

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page for a subsidiary ledger . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Defining Spreadsheet/Manual Entry Ledger Templates

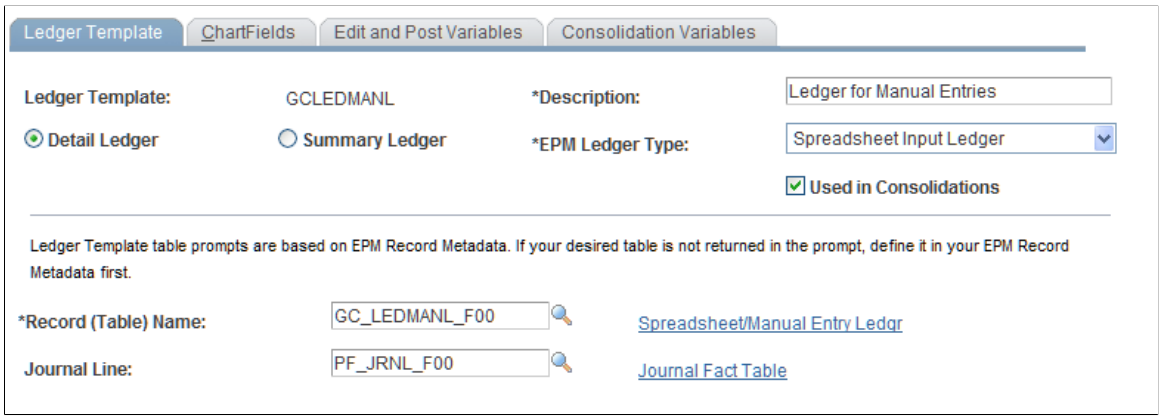
You also must define ledger templates for all spreadsheet/manual entry ledgers used as source data for consolidations. This information is used by the ledger preparation engine to locate the source data during processing. To define a spreadsheet/manual entry ledger template:

Note: General instructions for defining ledger templates appear in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* The following information applies specifically to ledger templates created for use with PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

This illustrates the Ledger Template page for manual entry ledgers:

Image: Ledger Template page for manual journal entry

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template page for manual journal entry. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



1. Complete the Ledger Template page:

   a. Select the EPM ledger type.

      Select *Spreadsheet Input Ledger* for spreadsheet/manual entry ledgers.

   b. Select the Detail option.

      Consolidation source ledgers must be detail ledgers.

   c. Select the Used in Consolidations check box.

   d. Select the ledger record.

      This should be the database record that contains the spreadsheet/manual entry ledger data.

      In this case the record is GC_LEDMANL_F00.

   e. Select the Journal Line record.

      In this case the record is PF_JRNL_F00.

2. Complete the Ledger Template - ChartFields page.

Use the Ledger Template - ChartFields page (LEDGER_TMPLT_CF) to define the database records used for ChartFields for this ledger template.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, ChartFields

3. Use the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page, and specify the database record used for the source staging ledger and source TSE record.

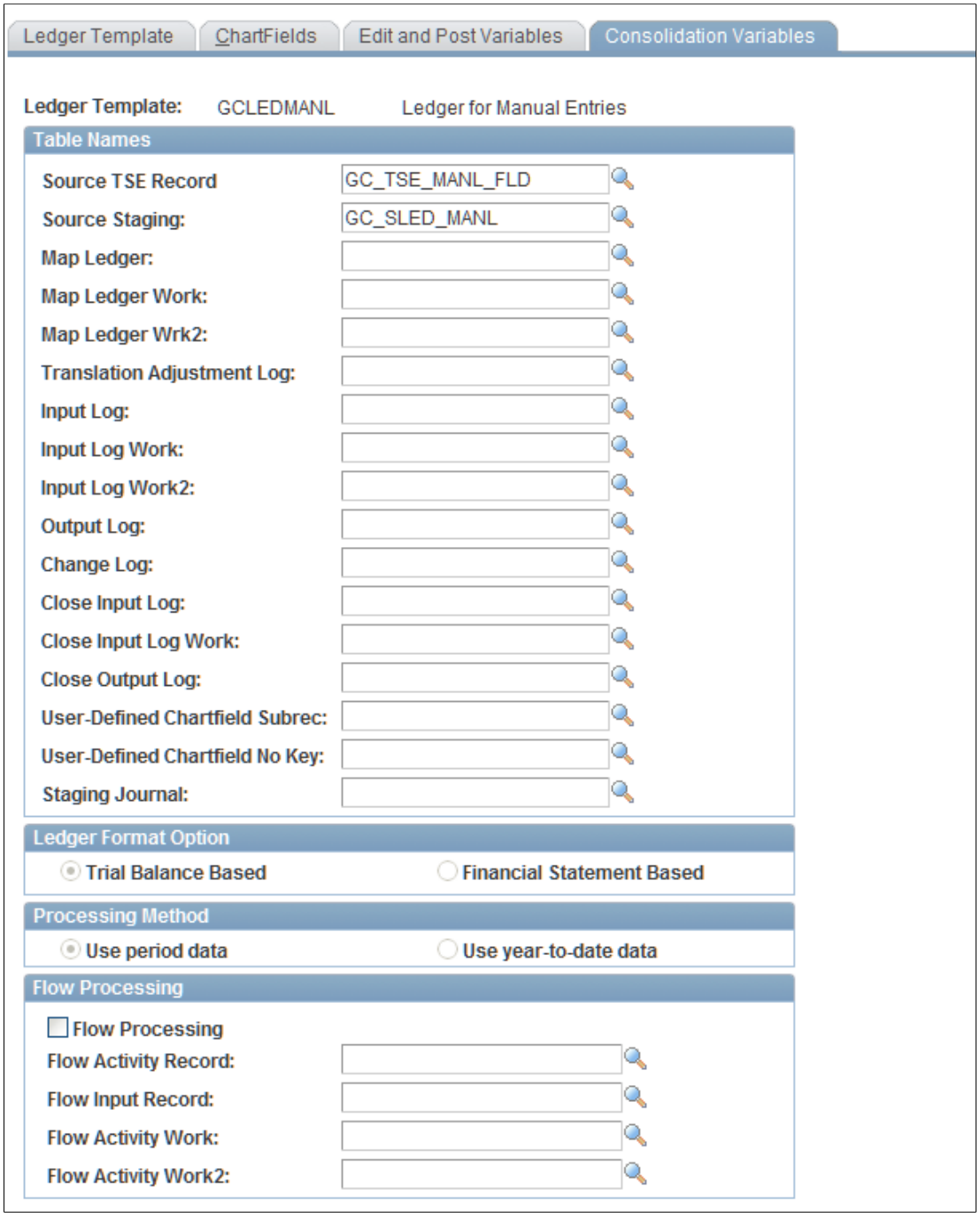
   The database record used for the source staging ledger is GC_SLED_MANL.

   The database record used for the source TSE record is GC_TSE_MANL_FLD.

The remaining fields on the page do *not* apply to spreadsheet/manual entry ledger templates.

Image: Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page for manual entry ledgers

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page for manual entry ledgers. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Consolidation Ledger Type Summary

This table summarizes the most commonly used consolidation ledger types, consolidation variables, and whether they are used in consolidations:

Ledger Use	*Ledger Type*	*Select Used in Consolidation Check Box?*	*Consolidation Variables SRC_ TSE and SRC_STG Required?*	*Consolidation Variable Other Required?*
Consolidation Ledger	Consolidation Ledger	Optional	Optional	Yes
Source Subsidiary — Consolidation Source	Consolidation Source	N/A	Yes	N/A
Source Subsidiary— Standard GL and other sources	Standard General Ledger Others	Yes	Yes	N/A
Source Subsidiary – Spreadsheet/Manual	Spreadsheet Input	Yes	Yes	N/A

Establishing Ledgers

This section provides an overview of ledgers and discusses how to define consolidation ledgers or consolidation source ledgers.

Pages Used to Establish Ledgers

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Detail Ledger - Definition	LEDGER_DETAIL1	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Detail Ledger, Definition	Create a detail ledger and associate it with its ledger template.
Detail Ledger - Consolidations	GC_LED_DEFN_TBL	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Detail Ledger, Consolidations	Indicate if the ledger should be a balanced ledger, if any account type balances are in YTD format, and establish contact information for the different phases of consolidations.

Understanding Ledgers

After you have defined ledger templates for your consolidation ledger, spreadsheet/manual entry ledgers, and consolidation source ledgers, you create the ledgers with which to associate them. These ledgers are always detail ledgers. When establishing a ledger, you indicate whether it must balance. For trial balance format ledgers, you also need to specify the format in which the data is received, by account type.

The rules that apply to the relationship between the source subsidiary ledgers and the consolidation ledger are:

- If your consolidation ledger is in the financial statement format, then source data maps to balance forward account types must contain period end balances, and source subsidiary ledger data that maps to non-balance forward account types must contain period activity.
- If your consolidation ledger is in the trial balance format, the source subsidiary ledger data can be either period end balances (also referred to as YTD balances) or period activity; indicate on the ledger definition for each source subsidiary which account types are received as YTD amounts.

  During ledger preparation processing, the YTD amounts are converted to current period activity. If none of the account types are received as YTD, then the system assumes that the source subsidiary ledger balances are for period activity.
- Period 0 is required for trial balance format ledgers.

Account balances are stored in the consolidation ledger as debit (positive) or credit (negative) values. You must load the source ledger into the warehouse with the account balances as debit or credit amounts.

Detail Ledger - Definition Page

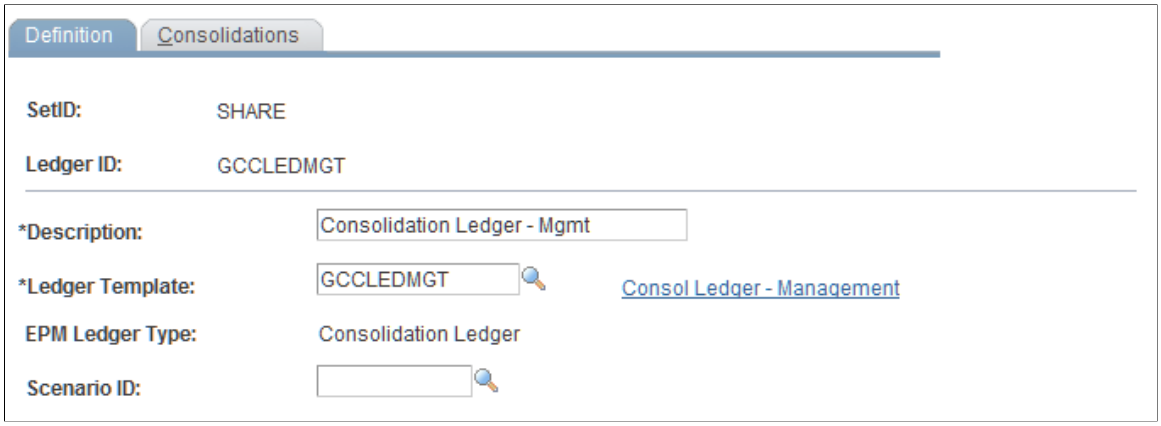
Use the Detail Ledger - Definition page (LEDGER_DETAIL1) to create a detail ledger and associate it with its ledger template.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Detail Ledger, Definition

Image: Detail Ledger - Definition page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Detail Ledger - Definition page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Enter the description, and select the ledger template used by this ledger.

Optionally, complete the remaining fields on this page, which vary depending on the EPM ledger type of the associated ledger template (specified on the Ledger Template page):

Ledger Enter the name of the detail ledger. This field acts as a filter, and associates only the subset of data from the database ledger record defined by the specified ledger to this ledger. This field is available when the EPM ledger type is a non-EPM source

ledger, such as *Standard General Ledger,* or when the EPM ledger type is set to *Consolidation Source.*

Budgeting Scenario Indicate to which budgeting scenario this ledger is associated. (Applies only when the EPM ledger type is set to one of the budget ledger types.) This field acts as a filter, and associates only the subset of data from the database ledger record defined by the specified budgeting scenario to this ledger.

Scenario ID Specify a scenario for this ledger. The scenario acts as a filter, and associates only the subset of data from the database ledger record defined by the scenario to this ledger. This option applies only to these EPM ledger types: consolidation ledger, performance management ledger, and planning ledger. If the EPM ledger type is *Consolidation Ledger,* you typically leave the Scenario ID blank. For consolidation source ledgers based on an EPM ledger (the EPM ledger type is *Performance Management* or *Planning Ledger* and the Used in Consolidations field is selected), enter a scenario ID to use the data defined by that scenario as input for consolidations.

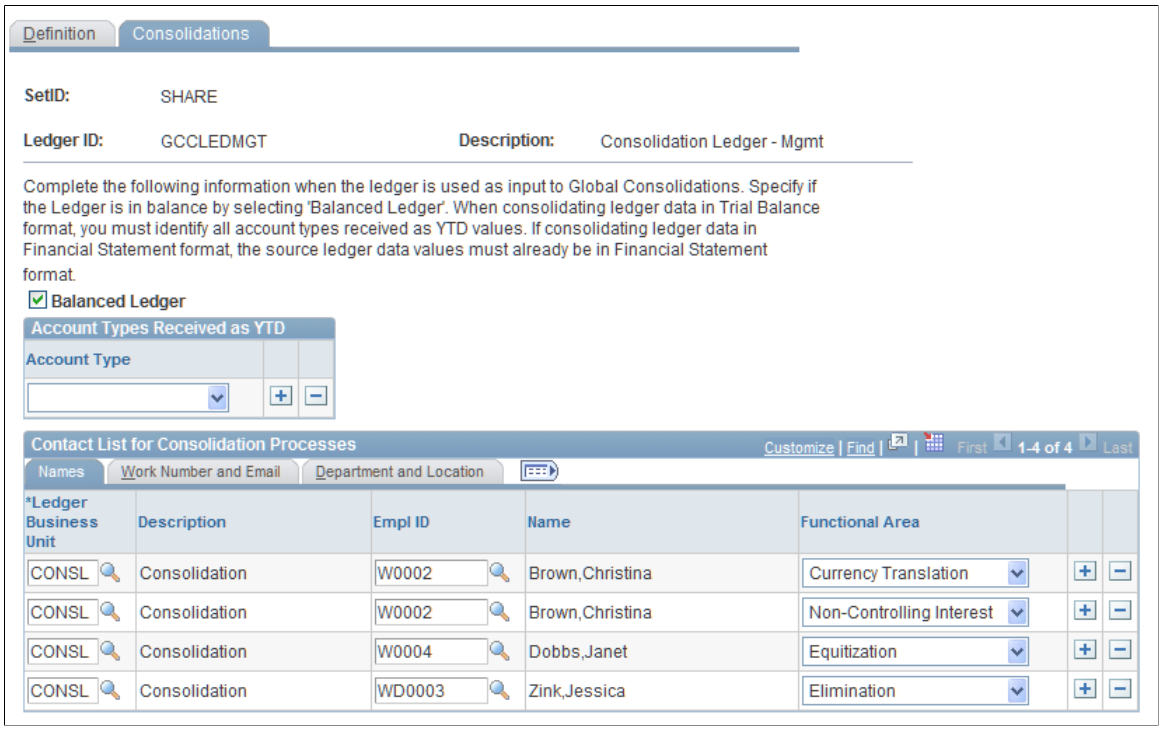
Use the Detail Ledger - Consolidations page (GC_LED_DEFN_TBL) to indicate if the ledger should be a balanced ledger, if any account type balances are in YTD format, and establish contact information for the different phases of consolidations.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Detail Ledger, Consolidations

Image: Detail Ledger - Consolidations page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Detail Ledger - Consolidations page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Balanced Ledger Select if you require that accounting entries balance for this ledger. If this check box is not selected, the system permits unbalanced accounting entries.

Account Type If any of the balances for the various account types in the ledger are received as YTD amounts, select the account type in the Account Types Received as YTD grid, adding rows as needed.

In the Contact List for Consolidation Processes region specify who to contact for information about the different phases of consolidations, by ledger business unit.

For each row, indicate the Ledger Business unit, the Employee ID of the contact person, and the Functional Area for which the contact person is responsible. Select the Work Number and Email tab, then enter the contact person's Work Phone number and Email Address. Select the Department and Location tab and enter the Department, Location, and any Comments.

Note: You associate a consolidation ledger with a common consolidation business unit when you establish a consolidation model.

Related Links

Establishing Consolidation Models

Defining Models and Scenarios

This section provides an overview of models and scenarios and discusses how to set up models and scenarios.

Pages Used to Define Models and Scenarios

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Model Definition	PF_MODEL_TBL1	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Models	Establish a model.
Scenario Definition	PF_SCENARIO_DFN1	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Scenarios	Establish a scenario.
WBU Scenario Definition (warehouse business unit scenario definition)	PF_BU_SCENARIO_DFN	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, WBU Scenario Definition	Associate a scenario with a business unit, and establish journal approval options.

Understanding Models and Scenarios

Models and scenarios group together related rules that are used as a unit of work when processing. A model is a categorization within which you group related data. Models are associated with a scenario. A scenario represents a related set of data to treat as a distinct group—such as budget, actual, or forecast—to process together.

Related Links

"Understanding Models and Scenarios *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Setting Up Models and Scenarios

To set up models and scenarios:

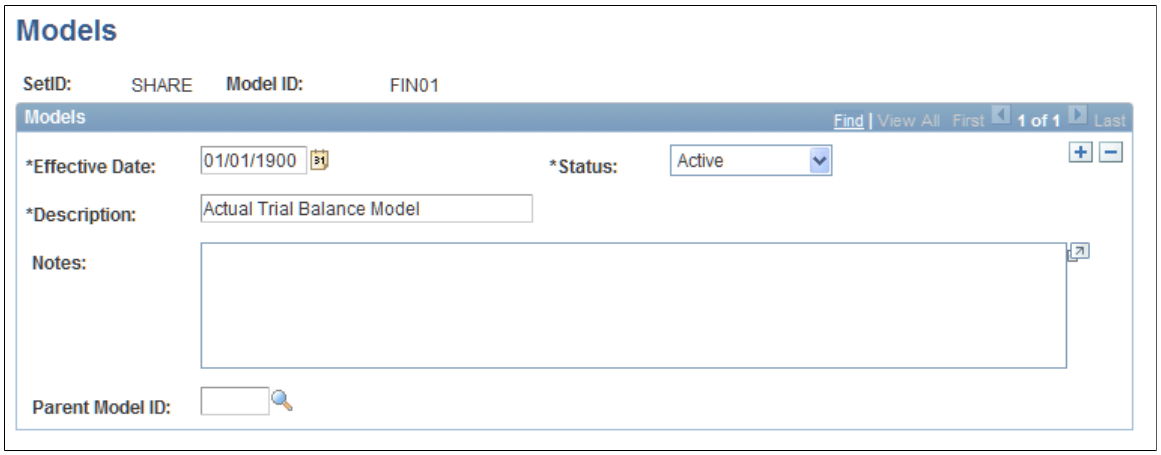
Use the Model Definition page (PF_MODEL_TBL1) to establish a model.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Models

Image: Models page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Models page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You must create a model definition before you can further define the model as a consolidation model.

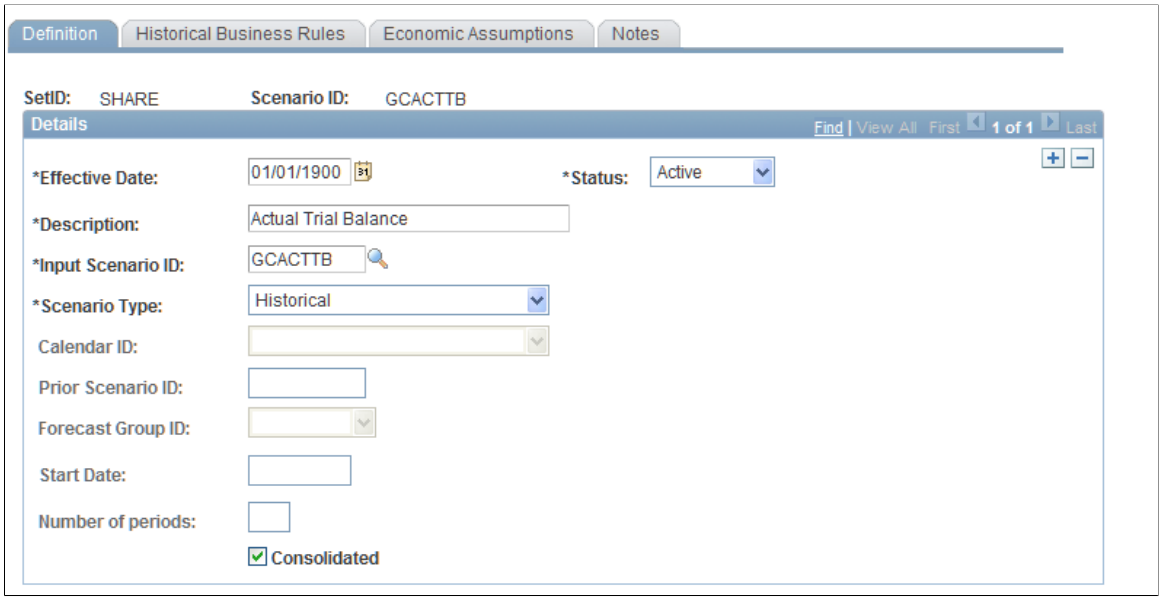
Use the Scenario Definition page (PF_SCENARIO_DFN1) to establish a scenario.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Scenarios

Image: Scenario - Definition page

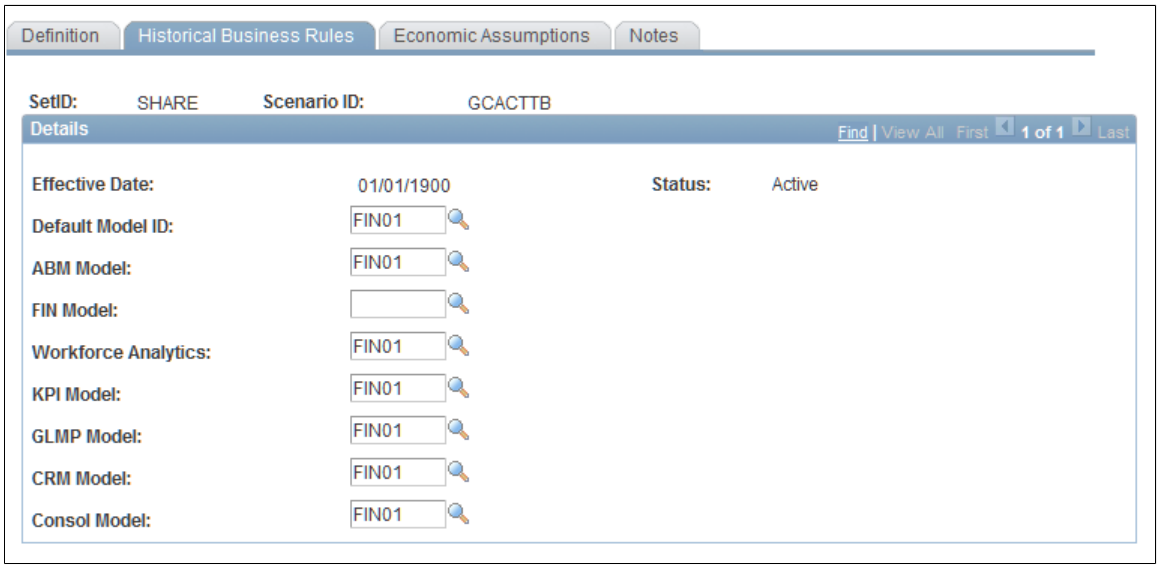
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Scenario - Definition page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



When creating the scenario for use with consolidations, select the Consolidated check box, and then on the Scenario - Historical Business Rules page, select the consolidation model in the Consol Model field.

Image: Scenario - Historical Business Rules page showing FIN01 selected as the Consolidation Model

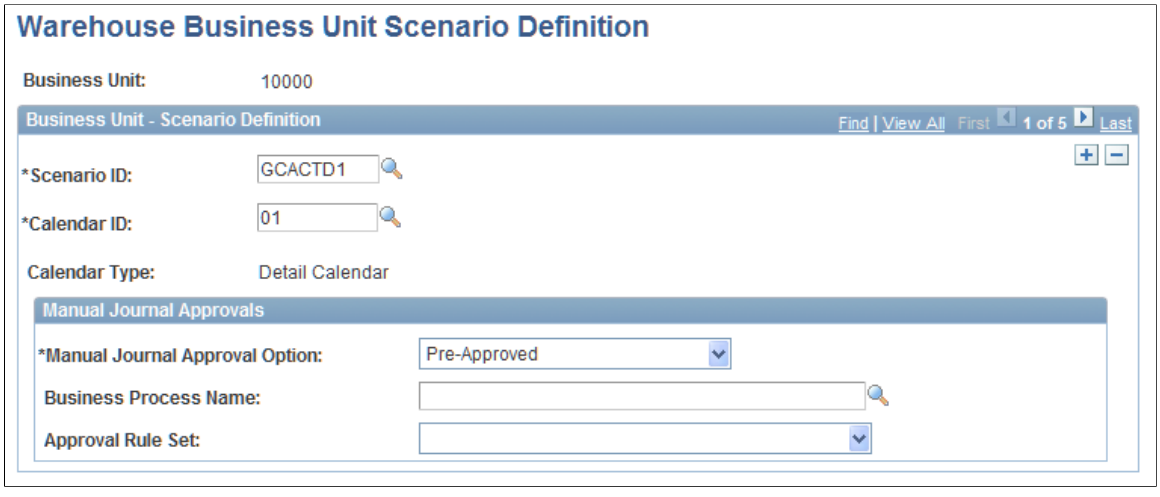
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Scenario - Historical Business Rules page showing FIN01 selected as the Consolidation Model. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Associate a scenario with the common consolidation business unit by using the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page (EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, WBU Scenario Definition).

Image: Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Note: You do not need to associate any other business units used in the consolidation with the scenario.

Creating Trees

This section provides an overview of how trees are used in Global Consolidations and discusses how to create trees.

Pages Used to Create Trees

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Tree Manager	PSTREEDEFN	Tree Manager, Tree Manager	Create trees.
Tree Metadata	PF_METATREE_TBL1	EPM Foundation, Business Framework, Tree Metadata, Tree Metadata	Establish metadata for the tree that is used when running processes and using inquiry pages.

Understanding Trees

Trees are used in Global Consolidations to describe your consolidation structure, for reporting, and for defining ChartField value sets. For detailed information about creating trees, see the PeopleTools Tree Manager documentation.

See *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Tree Manager*

Guidelines for Consolidation Trees

You create consolidation trees to depict the hierarchical relationship of the entities within a consolidation. You must define a different consolidation tree for each unique dimension by which you consolidate. For example, to create two consolidation models—one that consolidates by business unit and one that consolidates by department—you would need a separate tree for each. You assign one consolidation tree per consolidation model. When you process consolidations, you specify which node of the tree (and its descendents) to consolidate. Consolidation trees are node-oriented trees.

Each branch or parent node in your consolidation tree must include one, and only one, elimination entity. Journal entries created during consolidation processing are booked to the elimination entity. This is a "logical" object that must be defined within the dimension table of the consolidation dimension. For example, if your consolidation dimension is department, then you need to create a "logical" elimination department at each node of the consolidation tree. If you are consolidating by business unit, you need to create a business unit definition for the elimination entity. Typically the root node of a business unit consolidation tree is the common consolidation business unit, but that is not a requirement.

When processing eliminations, equitization, and non-controlling interest, the system uses the tree structure to determine where to book the resulting journal entries. Elimination and non-controlling interest book the entries for each entity in the consolidation tree at the corresponding elimination node. Equitization records the reversing entries in the elimination node; the equitization entries are booked to the parent. In cases where transactions occur between business units (or other consolidation dimension) located at different levels of the tree, the application engines use the lowest common elimination entity between parent and subsidiary to book the entries.

Establishing Other Trees

Besides the consolidation tree, there are other trees that you need to define. For example, you use an account tree when establishing ChartField value sets to specify a group of particular accounts. You must create a business unit tree for the consolidation model even when you are consolidating by a dimension other than business unit. In addition, trees are used for some inquiry pages as reporting trees, and control the level at which information is grouped. Trees used as inquiry page reporting trees must be defined with the Use of Levels field set to *strictly enforced.*

Defining Tree Metadata

You must establish metadata for each tree that you define. Within the PeopleSoft Performance Warehouse framework, the metadata is used when running processes and using inquiry pages. Refer to the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion* for information about setting up metadata.

See "Setting Up and Flattening Tree Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Establishing Trees

For detailed information about creating trees, see the PeopleSoft Tree Manager documentation in *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Tree Manager.*

Establishing Tree Metadata

For detailed information about establishing tree metadata, see *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion.*

See "Setting Up and Flattening Tree Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Chapter 5

Establishing Consolidation Options and Supporting Objects

Defining System-Wide Security and Processing Options

This section provides an overview of system-wide security and processing options and discusses how to establish system-wide security and processing options.

Note: Consult a database administrator or a similar information technology professional within your organization when establishing these options.

Page Used to Define System-Wide Security and Processing Options

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
General Options	GC_INSTALLATION	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, General Options	Establish on which fields to enforce row-level security, if you want to enforce row-level security for report processing, whether to implement book code functionality, whether to compare consolidation runs during processing, and enter load balancing options.

Related Links

"Understanding EPM Security and Setups *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Understanding System-Wide Security and Processing Options

On the Global Consolidations General Options page, you can establish system-wide options for:

- Comparing consolidation runs.
- Enabling book code functionality.
- Row-level security options.
- Load balancing for the Ledger Preparation process.

Comparing Consolidation Runs

If you enable comparing consolidation runs, you will be able to compare the current results when processing either the Elimination or Equitization engines with the results from the last time the engine was run for that specific business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period.

Enabling Book Code Functionality

Enabling book code functionality provides a way for you to segregate harmonization adjustments for local, statutory, reporting, and other needs.

Row Level Security Options

On the General Options page, you can establish row-level security for specific ledger business units, scenarios, operating units, accounts, book codes, and departments. If enabled, a user's access to specific data is controlled by the row-level security that you establish for that field. This security applies to these objects:

- Inquiry pages.
- Structured Query Report (SQR) reports.
- Manual Journal page.
- Matching Tag page.

For example, if you enable row-level security by business unit, users can only view data on the inquiry pages for the ledger business units that you permit them to access. Row-level security is set up within PeopleSoft EPM, but you must enable it within PeopleSoft Global Consolidations in order to use it. It is recommended that you select no more than two fields on which to enforce row-level security, or system performance may degrade.

You can also specify that the row-level security you set up to limit access also be extended to Global Consolidations SQR reports.

Note: You can also use PeopleTools security to limit access to menus or pages.

Load Balancing Options

To optimize performance during ledger preparation processing, the system performs load balancing to control the number of ledger business units that are processed concurrently using the Spawn (PF_SPAWN) application engine.PF_SPAWN. Load balancing is based on the total number of ledger business units, the number of record suites that are assigned, the size of your temporary tables, and the maximum number of load cycles.

The formula used to determine how many concurrent ledger business units are processed is:

(total number of ledger business units) ÷ ((record suites assigned) – 1)

Note: You subtract one from the record suites assigned because one of the assigned record suites is always used as the controlling record suite; this reduces the number of available records suites by one.

There are two fields on the General Options page in which you can specify factors that impact load balancing: Minimum Number of Ledger Business Units and Maximum Number of Load Cycles. If

the processing run contains only a few ledger business units, there is no real benefit gained by using PF_SPAWN and processing concurrently. Therefore, if the result of the concurrent ledger business units calculation is less than the minimum number of ledger business units, the system processes everything in sequence. However, when the result of the concurrent ledger business units calculation is greater than the minimum number of ledger business units, the resulting amount is the number that the system processes concurrently, with the size of the chunk equal to that number divided by the maximum number of load cycles.

For example, suppose that you have 2,000 ledger business units to process, and 10 record suites allocated to ledger preparation. The *Minimum Number of Ledger Business Units = 20.* The *Maximum Number of Load Cycles = 5* . Applying the formula to determine the number of concurrent ledger business units processed, calculates to *2000 ÷ (10 – 1) = 222.22* , or 223 when rounded up to the nearest whole number. Because 223 is greater than 20 (the minimum number of ledger business units to process), concurrent processing occurs. The system includes 223/5 (the maximum number of load cycles), or, when rounded, 45 ledger business units within each chunk.

By default the system performs general load balancing when you set both the minimum number of ledger business units and the maximum number of load cycles to one. This means that the system balances across the available record suites.

See "Understanding Jobstreams *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Concurrent Processing Options

The equitization process uses concurrent processing, therefore, it is possible that multiple child processes could attempt to insert into the same table during the merge phase and cause the process to abend. The concurrent processing options enable you to set delay times to prevent this from happening. The Process Wait Time option sets the maximum time a child process waits to merge data to the permanent records before it times out. The Process wait time option sets the time a child process will wait before repeating a merge attempt. If these fields are left blank or set to zero, the logic is not invoked during equitization processing.

Note: These options apply only to the equitization process.

General Options Page

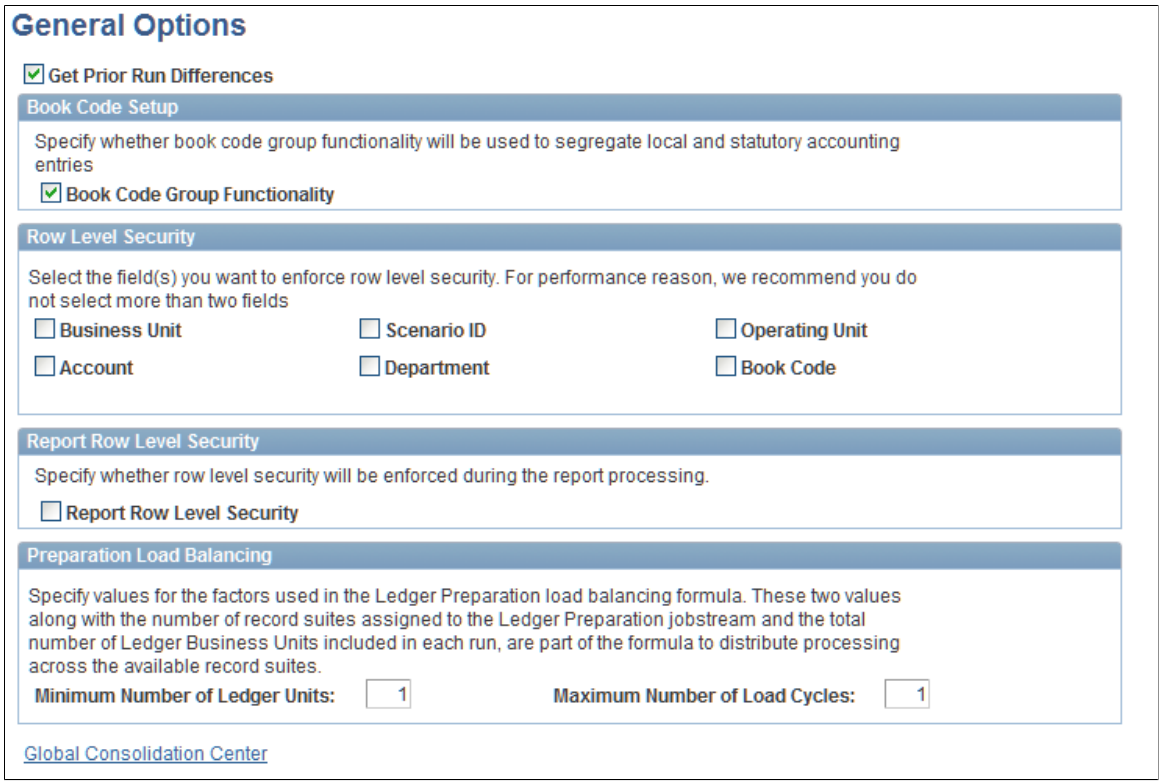
Use the General Options page (GC_INSTALLATION) to establish on which fields to enforce row-level security, if you want to enforce row-level security for report processing, whether to implement book code functionality, whether to compare consolidation runs during processing, and enter load balancing options.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, General Options

Image: General Options page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the General Options page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Get Prior Run Differences — Select this option to compare consolidation runs during processing. If this option is selected, the Get Prior Run Differences check box is available on the Eliminations and Equitizations run control pages.

Book Code Group Functionality — Select this option to activate the book code dimension for capturing multi-GAAP reporting functionality. This allows you to capture and segregate data for statutory consolidation or regulatory consolidation reporting.

Row Level Security — Within this region, select the fields on which to enforce row-level security. It is recommended that you select two fields at most; performance degrades if you select more than two. Row-level security it set up within PeopleSoft EPM, but you must also enable it on the General Options page to activate it in Global Consolidations. When viewing consolidation inquiry pages, you are limited to viewing only those rows to which you have access, based on the defined row level security set up in PeopleSoft EPM, for the fields that you specify. The Business Unit check box is used to control security to specific ledger business units, not the consolidation ledger business unit.

Note: If the Ledger Record and Ledger Template do not contain all of the fields listed for row level security enforcement, then the system ignores the Row-Level Security setting for those fields.

Report Row Level Security Select this option if you want to enforce row level security during Global Consolidations SQR report processing.

This allows processing of selected dimensions based on the row level security setup. For example, the user ID that you use to sign in to the system may prevent you from processing reports for specific business units or accounts if Report Row Level Security is selected

Preparation Load Balancing Enter the minimum number of ledger business units that you want to process concurrently, and the maximum number of load cycles.

Establishing Book Code Functionality

Book code functionality is an optional feature that is implemented at the Global Consolidations system level. This section discusses:

- Understanding book codes.
- Enabling book code functionality.
- Enabling row-level security by book code.

Understanding Book Codes

In Global Consolidations, you use the book code dimension to identify source data and specific types of adjustments, for example harmonization adjustments. You combine book codes into book code groups and use the book code groups to segregate source ledger amounts from harmonization and other types of adjustments in reports and inquiries.

Harmonization adjustments are journal entries and allocations that adjust the consolidation balances for consolidation reporting under the requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS), United States-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US-GAAP), or other statutory requirements. Using book codes and book code groups enables you to maintain multiple accounting methods for separate local and consolidation reporting books within a single scenario.

If you enable book code functionality, the trial balance and other inquiry selection pages display a book code group option so that you can use a book code group as one of your inquiry criterion. When book code functionality is enabled, the trial balance inquiry contains columns for both the primary and secondary book codes within the book code group.

For example, after enabling book codes, you could establish these three book codes:

- COMN (common) used for source data.

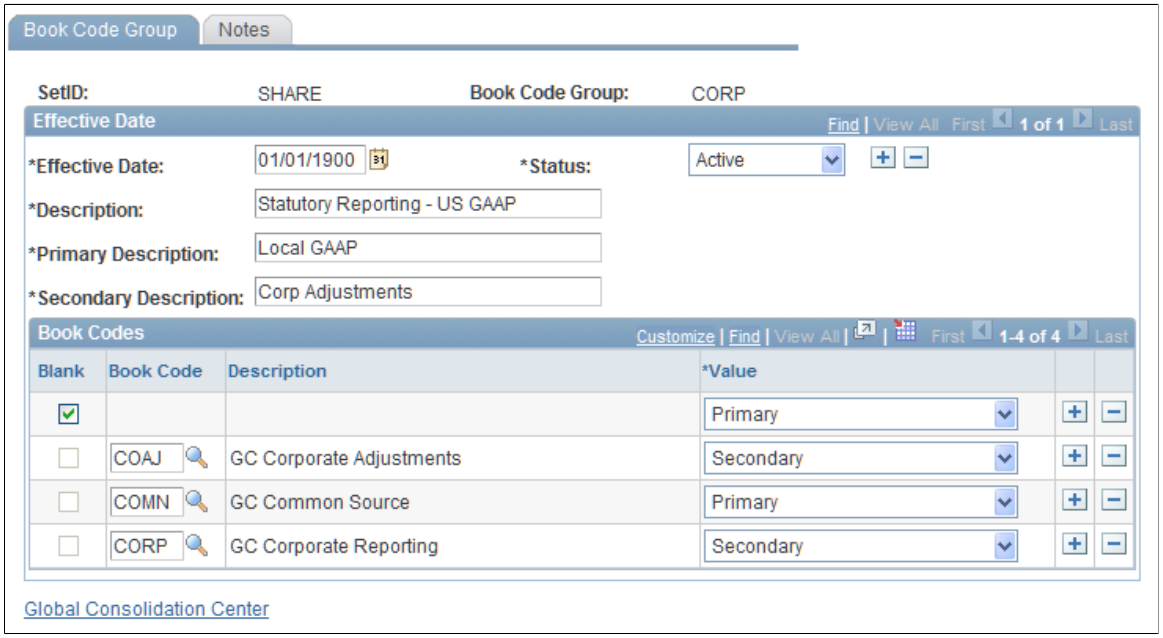
- COAJ used for US GAAP adjustments.
- CORP used for US GAAP reporting.

You would then identify source data, journals, and allocations with the book codes COAJ (corporate adjustments) or CORP (for corporate reporting). You also combine these three book codes into a book code group, CORP, which you use when you want inquiries and reports to display the local GAAP plus adjustments that are identified by these book codes.

Note: You can group as many book codes together as needed to define a book code group. For example, you might define one book code group for US-GAAP reporting, another for IAS reporting, and another for local statutory reporting.

Image: Example of a book code group.

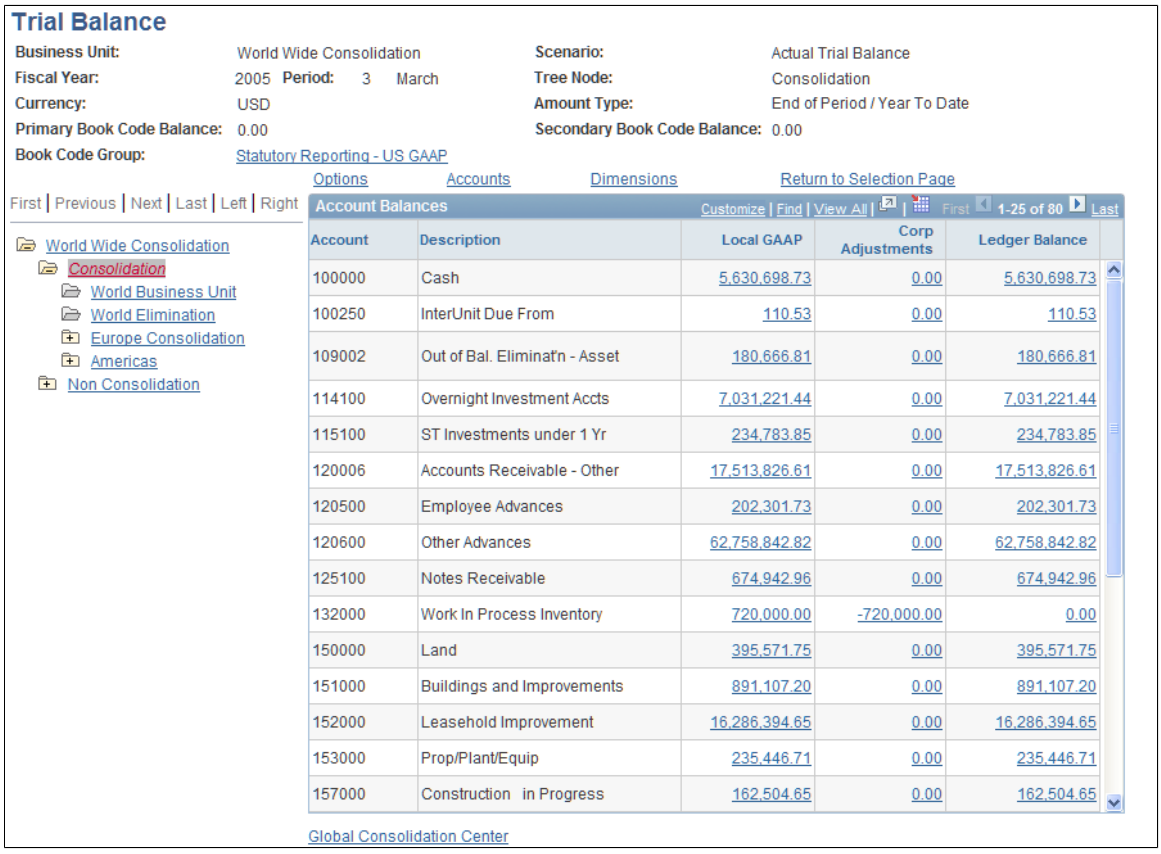
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of a book code group.. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



When you run a trial balance inquiry, you can specify the book code group to use and group the amounts in the first (primary) and second (secondary) columns.

Image: Example of the Trial Balance Inquiry page showing amounts segregated by primary and secondary book codes.

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Example of the Trial Balance Inquiry page showing amounts segregated by primary and secondary book codes.. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Trial Balance

Business Unit: World Wide Consolidation
Fiscal Year: 2005 Period: 3 March
Currency: USD
Primary Book Code Balance: 0.00
Book Code Group: Statutory Reporting - US GAAP
Scenario: Actual Trial Balance
Tree Node: Consolidation
Amount Type: End of Period / Year To Date
Secondary Book Code Balance: 0.00

Options | Accounts | Dimensions | Return to Selection Page

First | Previous | Next | Last | Left | Right

- World Wide Consolidation
  - Consolidation
    - World Business Unit
    - World Elimination
    - Europe Consolidation
    - Americas
  - Non Consolidation

Account Balances — Customize | Find | View All | First 1-25 of 80 Last

Account	Description	Local GAAP	Corp Adjustments	Ledger Balance
100000	Cash	5,630,698.73	0.00	5,630,698.73
100250	InterUnit Due From	110.53	0.00	110.53
109002	Out of Bal. Eliminat'n - Asset	180,666.81	0.00	180,666.81
114100	Overnight Investment Accts	7,031,221.44	0.00	7,031,221.44
115100	ST Investments under 1 Yr	234,783.85	0.00	234,783.85
120006	Accounts Receivable - Other	17,513,826.61	0.00	17,513,826.61
120500	Employee Advances	202,301.73	0.00	202,301.73
120600	Other Advances	62,758,842.82	0.00	62,758,842.82
125100	Notes Receivable	674,942.96	0.00	674,942.96
132000	Work In Process Inventory	720,000.00	-720,000.00	0.00
150000	Land	395,571.75	0.00	395,571.75
151000	Buildings and Improvements	891,107.20	0.00	891,107.20
152000	Leasehold Improvement	16,286,394.65	0.00	16,286,394.65
153000	Prop/Plant/Equip	235,446.71	0.00	235,446.71
157000	Construction in Progress	162,504.65	0.00	162,504.65

Global Consolidation Center

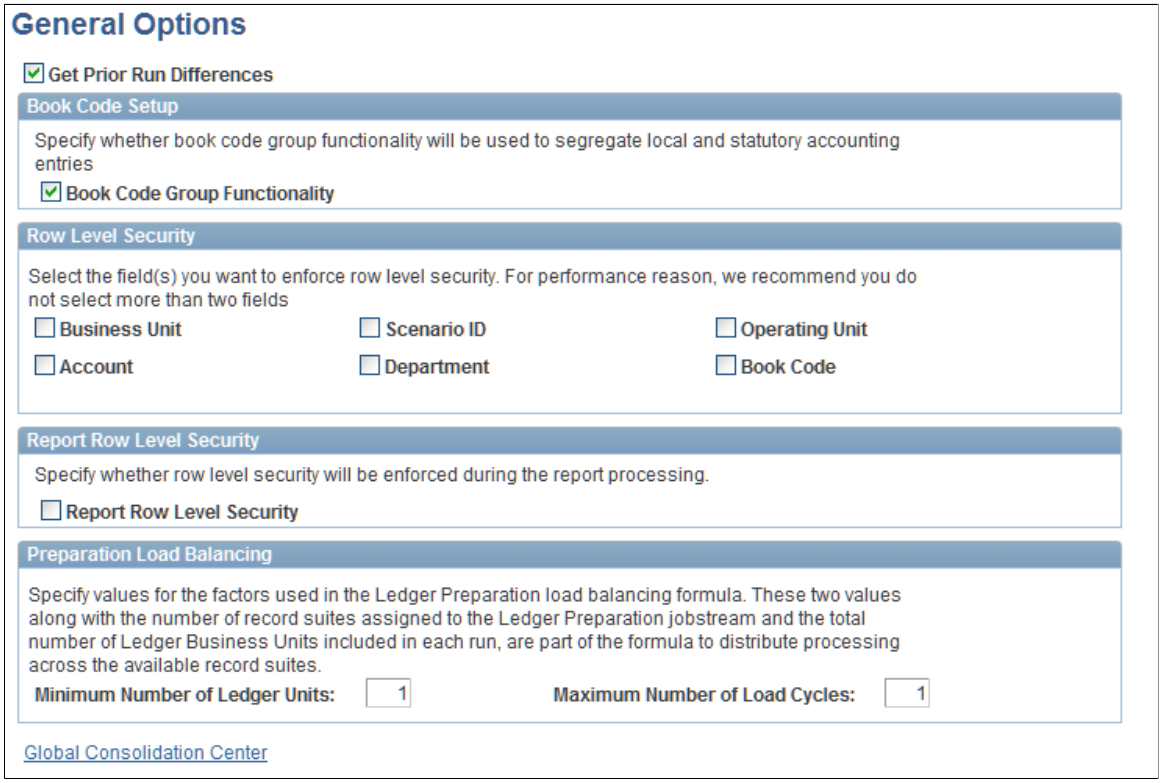
See Access My Oracle Support to see the Global Consolidations Implementation Guide Red Paper.

Enabling Book Code Functionality

You enable book code functionality on the General Options page by selecting the Book Code Group Functionality check box.

Image: General Options page showing book code functionality enabled and row level security by book code

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the General Options page showing book code functionality enabled and row level security by book code. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Enabling Row Level Security by Book Code

After setting up and assigning EPM security user and user roles, you can restrict access to book codes based on the row-level security setup options on the General Options page in the Global Consolidations application. You can assign users to security groups that you tie to book codes and restrict their ability to enter and make inquiries of data for these specific book codes. You enable row-level security by book code by selecting the Book Code check box in the Row Level Security section.

Pages Used to Establish Book Code Functionality

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
General Options	GC_INSTALLATION	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, General Options	Establish whether to implement book code functionality, along with other system options.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Maintain Book Code	BOOK_CODE_D00	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, OW-E Dimension Maintenance, Common, Book Code, Maintain Book Code	Set up and maintain book code dimensions. Book codes are dimensions that are used to categorize and segregate source ledger amounts and adjustment amounts.
Book Code Group	GC_BKCD_GRP	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Book Code Group	Assign individual book codes to a book code group.
Book Code Group-Notes	GC_BKCD_GRP_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Book Code Group, Notes	Enter notes about book group setup.

Book Code Group Page

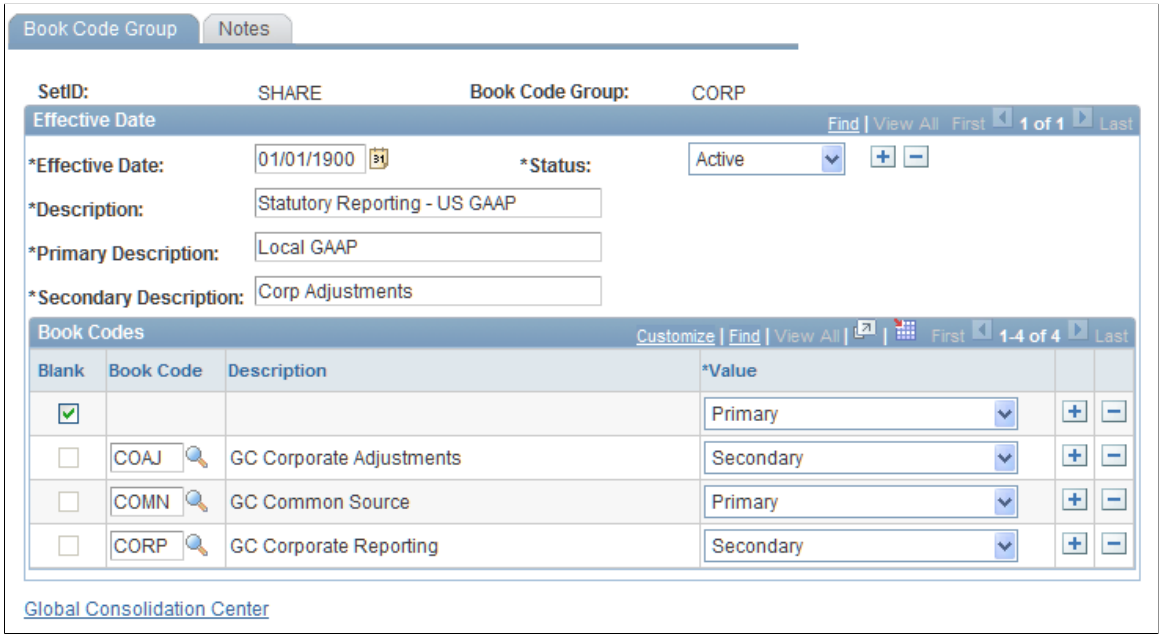
Use the Book Code Group page (GC_BKCD_GRP) to assign individual book codes to a book code group.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Book Code Group

Image: Book Code Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Book Code Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Book code groups enable you to limit what data appears in inquiry and reports, so that you can view different sets of adjustments to the source data. For example, one book code could contain all the GAAP adjustments, another could contain local statutory adjustments.

Primary Description The primary description is used as a title for the first column of amounts in the trial balance inquiry.

Secondary Description The secondary description is used as a title for the second column of amounts in the trial balance inquiry.

Book Codes

Enter a row for each book code that you want to include in the book code group.

Blank Select this option if you want to include blank book codes in the book code group.

When source ledger entries are brought in with no book code value, they are identified as having blank book codes.

Book Code Select a book code from the book codes previously defined on the Maintain Book Code page.

Value Select either the *Primary* or *Secondary* value for a book code.

- Amounts associated with *Primary* book codes are combined in the first column of amounts in the trial balance inquiry.
- Amounts associated with *Secondary* book codes are combined in the second column of amounts in the trial balance inquiry.

In the example above, *Blank* and *COMN* are primary values, consequently they are combined in the first column of amounts in the trial balance inquiry. *COAJ* and *CORP* are secondary values, so they are combined in the second column of amounts on the trial balance inquiry.

Note: You can have multiple primary and secondary values in the grid, however you can only specify a book code once, either as a *primary* or *secondary* value.

Note: The underlying book code group table (GC_BKCD_GRP) contains the date/timestamp and user ID information for audit purposes.

Defining User Preferences

This section provides an overview of user preference settings and discusses how to:

- Define user preferences for inquiry pages.

- Define user preferences for portal pagelets.

Pages Used to Define User Preferences

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
User Preferences - Inquiry Preference	GC_USER_PREF_INQ	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, User Preference, Inquiry Preference	Define user preferences for inquiry pages.
User Preferences - Pagelet Preference	GC_USER_PREF_PLETS	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, User Preference, Pagelet Preference	Define user preferences for PeopleSoft Global Consolidations pagelets. These pagelets are available on various portals.

Understanding User Preference Settings

Completing the user preferences pages enables the system to use the field values that you specify as the default data that appears on various inquiry pages. For example, if you know that you'll want to review data for a specific business unit most of the time, then you would specify that business unit here. When you use an inquiry page, the business unit field is already populated with the value that you provided. This enables default values to be set by user ID; the user can override the defaults when running an inquiry.

User Preferences - Inquiry Preference Page

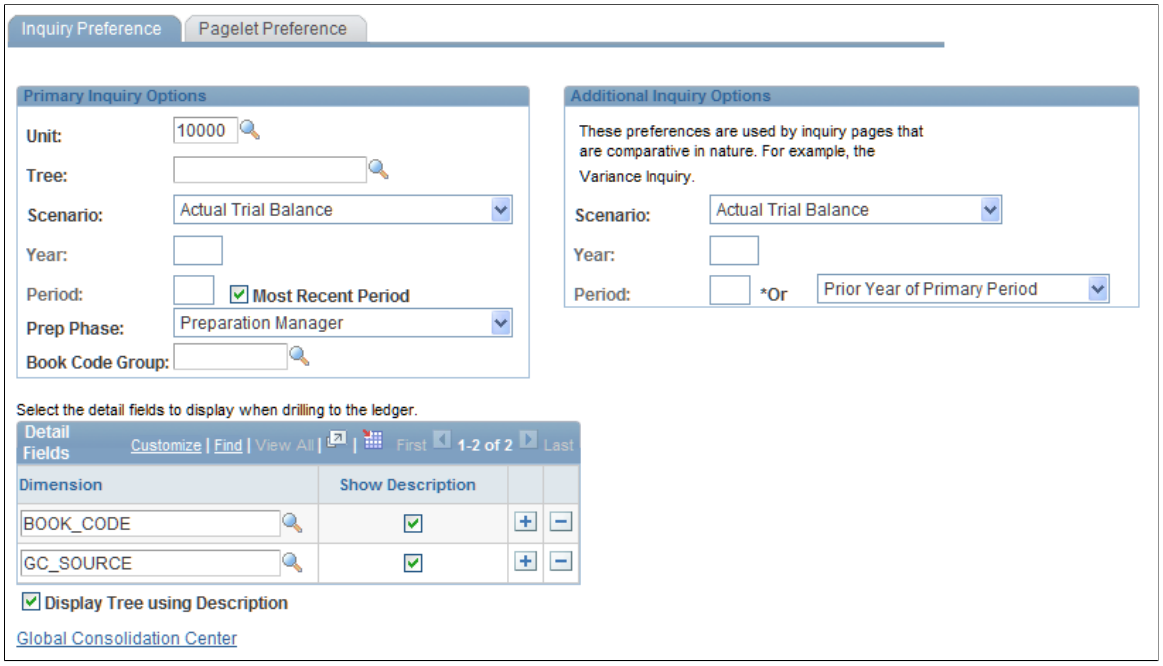
Use the User Preferences - Inquiry Preference page (GC_USER_PREF_INQ) to define user preferences for inquiry pages.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, User Preference, Inquiry Preference

Image: User Preferences - Inquiry Preference page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the User Preferences - Inquiry Preference page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Primary Inquiry Options

Specify the default Business Unit, Tree Name, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, Period, and Prep Phase (ledger preparation phase).

- For the year and period, either select Most Recent Period, so that the latest year and period appear by default, or clear Most Recent Period, and enter a specific year and period in the Fiscal Year and Period fields.
- Prep Phase is optional and allows you to specify the ledger preparation phase that you want to select as a primary inquiry.

  Your options for Prep Phase are *Ledger Enrichment* or *Preparation Manager.*

Additional Inquiry Options

Specify the default options to use for inquiry pages that enable you to compare data.

Enter the Scenario ID, and for the time frame to compare, select one of these options:

Prior Period of Primary Period: Compares data from the previous period.

	Prior Year of Primary Period: Compares data from the previous year. *Same as Primary Period:* Compares data from the same period and year. This is typically used when you are comparing two different scenarios. *Specify:* Compares data from the fiscal year and period that you enter.
Book Code Group	Specify the default book code group. Book Code Group appears on the User Preferences - Inquiry page when book code functionality is enabled on the General Options page.
Detail fields to show when drilling to ledger	Insert rows within this grid and specify which Dimensions to display when viewing details for the data. Select Show Description to display the dimension value's description.
Display Tree using Description	Select if you prefer to see on pages with trees the description for the nodes rather than the node IDs.

User Preferences - Pagelet Preference Page

Use the User Preferences - Pagelet Preference page (GC_USER_PREF_PLETS) to define user preferences for PeopleSoft Global Consolidations pagelets.

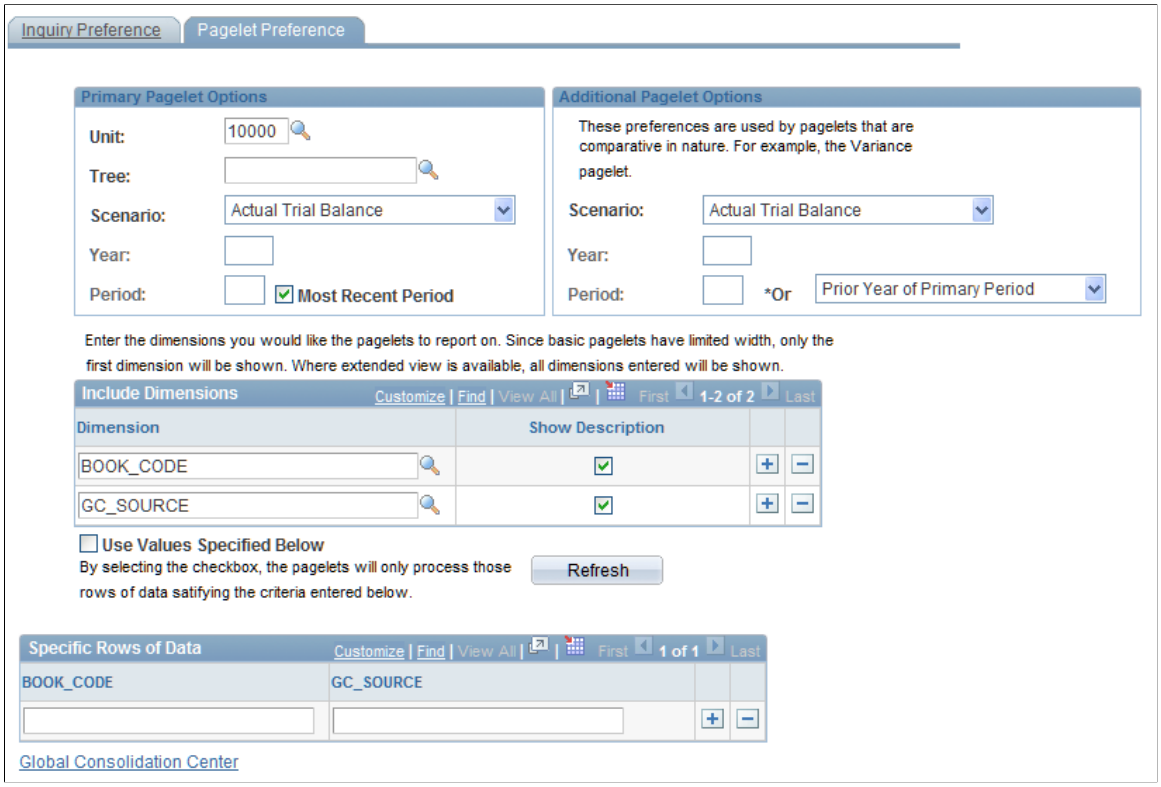
These pagelets are available on various portals.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, User Preference, Pagelet Preference

Image: User Preferences - Pagelet Preference page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the User Preferences - Pagelet Preference page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The fields in the Primary Pagelet Options and Additional Pagelet Options group boxes are the same as those listed in the section for the User Preferences - Inquiry page.

Because Global Consolidations pagelets have limited space, you can specify the default dimensions to include by inserting rows into the Include Dimensions grid, and specifying which dimensions to display. Select Show Description to view the dimension values instead of the IDs. Only the first dimension that is inserted appears on pagelets.

Optionally, you can limit the default data shown in pagelets by selecting the Use Values Specified Below check box. Click Refresh, and insert one or more rows to enter the criteria for which data to view (based on the dimensions that are specified in the Include Dimensions grid).

Defining ChartField Value Sets

This section provides an overview of ChartField value sets and discusses how to establish ChartField value sets.

Pages Used to Define ChartField Value Sets

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
ChartField Value Set	GC_CF_VALUE_SET	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, ChartField Value Set	Define a group of ChartField values.
ChartField Value Set - Notes	GC_CFV_SET_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, ChartField Value Set, Notes	Enter details about a ChartField value set.

Understanding ChartField Value Sets

A ChartField value set is a group of related ChartField values (specific accounts, departments, and so on) that you use as when defining many of the rules that drive consolidations. They enable you to specify a set of ChartField values, instead of specifying each ChartField individually.

You define which ChartField values comprise a ChartField value set by selecting a tree node, a range of values, or a set of individual values. For example, you can define a ChartField value set for all of your equity accounts, based on an account rollup tree. Later, if you need to change the ChartField values included in that set, simply update it once in the ChartField value set definition; you don't need to update every consolidation rule that uses the ChartField Value Set.

Note: You must set up the trees upon which you base the ChartField value sets before you can use those trees within your ChartField value set definitions.

ChartField Value Set Page

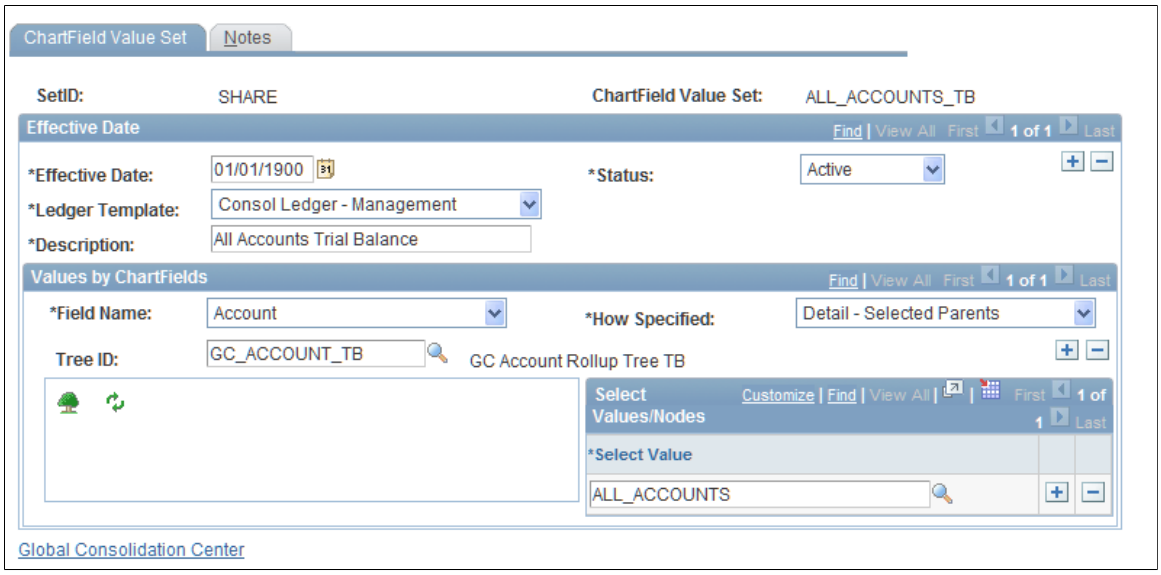
Use the ChartField Value Set page (GC_CF_VALUE_SET) to define a group of ChartField values.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, ChartField Value Set

Image: ChartField Value Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the ChartField Value Set page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select the Ledger Template associated with this ChartField value set. This should be the same ledger template that you use for your consolidation ledger. The ledger template controls which ChartFields are valid.

In the Values by ChartFields group box, specify the specific values to include in this ChartField value set. Insert multiple rows as needed to define all the ChartField values that comprise the ChartField value set that you are defining. You can specify the ChartField values by using a tree or by selecting specific values from a list. The method by which you specify the ChartField values depends on your selection in the How Specified field, as do the active fields in the grid:

1. In the Field Name drop-down list box , select which ChartField to use for this ChartField value set.

   This setting limits lookups to valid values from this ChartField.

2. In the How Specified, drop-down list box, select the method you want to use to specify the values to include, then specify your values by using the fields in the Select Values/Nodes grid. Select from these options:

   Detail - Selected Parents Use this option to specify values by using parent nodes of a specific tree. If you select this option, the Tree ID field becomes active. Select the tree that contains the values to include. When you select this option, the Select Values/ Nodes grid contains a single *Select Value* field, in which you select the tree node that you want to include. Insert an additional row for each tree node that you want to include in the ChartField Value Set

Range of Values Use this option to specify a range of values to include. When you select this option, the Select Values/Nodes grid contains both a *Select Value* field (the beginning value to include in the range) and a *To Value* field (the last value to include in the range). Insert an additional row for each range of values that you want to include in the ChartField Value Set.

Selected Detail Values Use this option to specify individual detail values to include. When you select this option, the Select Values/Nodes grid contains a single *Select Value* field. Insert an additional row for each value that you want to include in the ChartField Value Set

3. Specify values by using the fields in the Select Values/Nodes grid, by selecting a value or a tree node.

 Click the Detail button to select the value from the list of available values. You can use this button to select a tree node or a specific value.

 Click the Tree button to open an interactive view of the tree specified in the Tree ID field. Expand the nodes as needed to view the parent that you want to insert. Click the node description to insert it into the Select Values/Nodes grid.

 Click the Refresh button to update your tree view. For example, if you change the tree ID, you need to click this button.

Chapter 6

Preparing Data for Consolidations

Understanding Data Preparation

After your source ledger data resides in the PeopleSoft EPM database, you need to prepare the data before you can use it as input for any consolidation processes. Because the subsidiary ledgers may use different accounting calendars, account structures, and store amounts in different base currencies, they must be transformed to a common structure prior to consolidations. Data that has been transformed to this common structure resides in the consolidation ledger.

To prepare the subsidiary ledger data for the consolidation ledger, you define a series of mapping rules, add them to ledger preparation rules, and then run the ledger preparation process. After the ledger preparation processes are completed, the source ledger data is converted to the common structure, based on your mapping rules, and moved into the consolidation ledger. The data in the consolidation ledger is subsequently used as input for consolidation processes.

If your source subsidiary ledger data is in the same format as the consolidation ledger, when you define its ledger preparation rule, you can indicate that no preparation is required.

See Using the No Preparation Option.

Prerequisites

Before you can establish the mapping rules used for ledger preparation, you must define this supporting data:

- Calendars: detail and summary.
- Currency rates, currency codes, currency quotation methods.
- Market rate definitions, market rate indexes, market rate types, and market rates.
- Warehouse business unit definitions for subsidiary, elimination, and common consolidation business units.
- Ledger templates, source ledgers, and consolidation ledger definitions.
- Metadata and PeopleSoft Application Designer records for your subsidiary ledger records, source staging ledger records, mapping ledger records, and the consolidation ledger record.
- Tree metadata for the trees used in consolidations.

See "Understanding PeopleSoft EPM Business Rule Setups *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

See "Understanding Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

and

See Understanding Organizational Structure Requirements

Ledger Preparation Processing Phases

The ledger preparation processing phases are:

1. Ledger Verification.

   Verifies source data prior to running the Ledger Preparation process.

2. Calendar Mapping.

   Maps subsidiary source data to a common accounting calendar, removes unnecessary keys to improve processing times, and populates the source staging ledger.

3. Ledger Data Mapping.

   Maps ledger accounts to a common account structure and populates the mapping ledger.

4. Currency Mapping.

   Maps monetary amounts a common consolidation ledger currency and updates the mapping ledger

5. Loading the Consolidation Ledger.

   Moves data into the consolidation ledger.

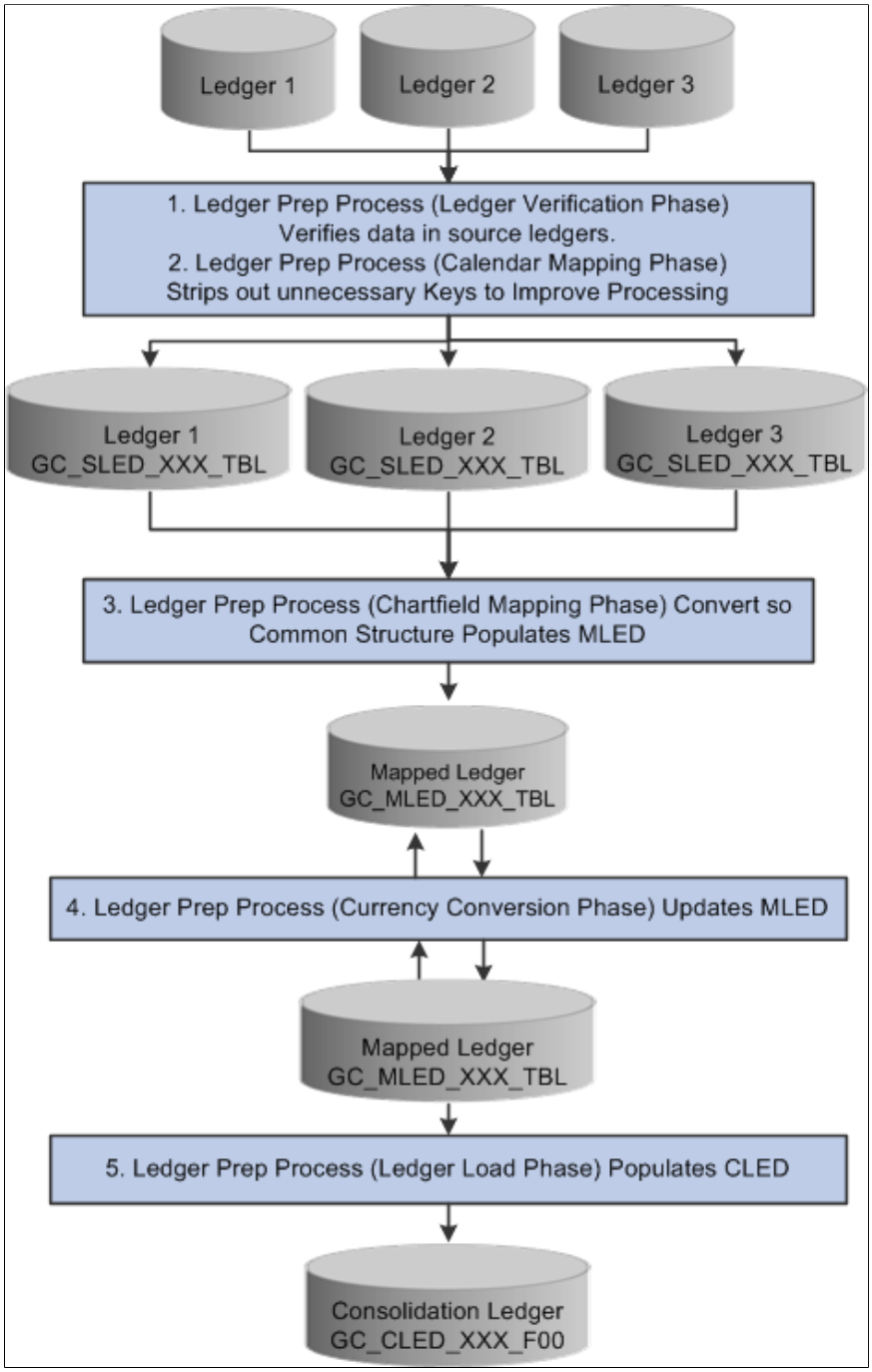
These naming conventions identify the records used at each phase of ledger preparation processing; if customizing, replace XXX with the unique identifier that you have established for each record:

GC_SLED_XXX_TBL	The name for the ledger record after the calendar mapping phase. This is the source stage ledger, or SLED. The delivered record for the source stage ledger, *PS_LEDGER_F00* is *GC_SLED_PGL_TBL.*
GC_MLED_XXX_TBL	The name for the ledger record after mapping rules have been applied. This is the mapped ledger, or MLED. The delivered record for the mapping ledger is *GC_MLED_MGT_TBL.*
GC_CLED_XXX_F00	The name for the resulting ledger record after ledger preparation is complete. This is the consolidation ledger, or CLED. The

delivered record for the consolidation ledger is *GC_CLED_MGT_F00*.

Image: Ledger Preparation processes

This diagram depicts the ledger preparation processing flow:



The format of the consolidation ledger impacts ledger preparation processing:

- For trial balance format consolidation ledgers, the system processes both current period activity and year-to-date (YTD) activity (period end balances) from the source ledgers.

  The system converts any YTD amounts to current period activity.

- For financial statement format consolidation ledgers, the source ledger data must also be in financial statement format.

  No conversion occurs.

The consolidation ledger is balanced after currency conversion by using the balancing account type rule defined for the consolidation model.

Related Links

Understanding Ledgers
Defining Balancing Account Type Rules

Defining Ledger Verification Rules

This section provides an overview of ledger verification rules and discusses how to establish ledger verification rules.

Page Used to Define Ledger Verification Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Verification Rule	GC_LEDVERF_RULE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Verification Rule	Enables you to specify the Job ID and the period usage for ledger verification rules.

Understanding Ledger Verification Rules

After you load your ledgers you must verify that the content of the ledger data adheres to balancing rules that you specify, such as debits equal credits. You use the standard PeopleSoft EPM metadata tools to build these balance rules. After the balancing rules are defined, you then associate them with the ledger verification rules component that is delivered with Global Consolidations. The Ledger Verification application engine resolves these rules, and creates status log entries that you view with the Ledger Preparation Manager.

You run the ledger verification process at the beginning of the edger preparation process. The ledger verification process validates the data for specified source business units based on user-defined rules for checks and balances and error handling. If an error occurs during the verification, the Ledger Preparation engine will either continue the ledger preparation process for the valid business units only, or abort the entire run, (depending on what you specify for Verification Error Handling on the Ledger Preparation Run Group page). You can view the verification status results on the Ledger Preparation Manager page.

Note: You must run ledger verification for all source data.

See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager.

Defining Ledger Verification Rules

Ledger verification rules are based on balancing rule equations, such as debits equal credits. These equations are defined using metadata, including filters, constraints, and job total metadata, which is then processed through the reconciliation engine. You define a balancing rule equation and add it to a ledger verification rule by following these steps:

1. Define filters and constraints for each side of the balancing rule equation.
2. Use the constraints to define job total metadata for each side of the equation.
3. Use job total metadata to define the balancing rule metadata.
4. Add the job total metadata IDs to Global Consolidations Ledger Verification Rules.

After the ledger verification rules are defined, you then add them to the ledger preparation rules and run the ledger preparation process. .

See Defining Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups.

Delivered Sample Metadata

Global Consolidations delivers the following balancing rule sample data for standard balance rules that you can access and modify to assist you with building your own ledger verification rules:

- Total debits equal total credits.
- Current period retained earnings equals prior period retained earnings plus current period activity.
- Assets equal liabilities plus equity.
- Exclude future periods.
- Prior period source count equals prior period source staging ledger (SLED) count.

You should adjust the verification rules according to your data and use those rules that make sense for your business practices. In addition to the user-defined rules, the verification process can optionally perform basic ChartField validation against the ChartField Edit on the Ledger Template. You can also create additional rules for verifying your source ledger data.

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample metadata to support manual data entry:

- TableMaps
- DataMaps
- Filters and Constraints
- Job Total Metadata
- Balance Rule Metadata

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample TableMap metadata to support ledger verification for source manual ledgers:

TableMaps	*Primary Table Name*	*Description*
GCLEDMANL	GC_LEDMANL_F00	Source Ledger records for user defined spreadsheet upload/manual entry ledger.
GCSLEDMANL	GC_SLED_MANL	Prep Source Ledger - Manual Global Consolidations Preparation Source Ledger for source ledgers from user defined spreadsheet upload/manual entry ledgers.

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample DataMap metadata support ledger verification for source manual ledgers:

DataMaps	*Constraint Codes*	*Constraint Description*
GCSLEDMANL	GC_SLEDMANL_NONE	Manual ledger no mapping
	GCLEDMPRVSLEDCNT	Prior period SLED count
	GCRECNLEDMSRC	Preparation manual source
	GCRECNMCALMAP	Calendar map - manual
GCLEDMANL	GCLEDMASSET	Source asset amount
	GCLEDMCREDIT	Source credit amount
	GCLEDMCURACTIVITY	Source current activity
	GCLEDMCURRETN	Source current retained earnings
	GCLEDMDEBIT	Source debit amount
	GCLEDMFUTPERIOD	Reconciliation future activities
	GCLEDMLIABEQUITY	Source liability plus equity
	GCLEDMPRVBAL	Source prior balance
	GCLEDMPRVSRCCNT	Prior period source count
	GCRECNMCALSRC	Calendar source - manual

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample constraints and filters to support ledger verification for source manual ledgers:

Constraint	Description	Filter Code
GC_SLEDMANL_NONE	Manual ledger no mapping	None
GCLEDMPRVSLEDCNT	Prior period SLED count	GCLEDMPRVSLEDCNT
GCRECNLEDMSRC	Preparation manual source	GCRECNLEDMSRC
GCRECNMCALMAP	Calendar map - manual	GCRECNMCALMAP
GCLEDMASSET	Source asset amount	GCLEDMASSET
GCLEDMCREDIT	Source credit amount	GCLEDMCREDIT
GCLEDMCURACTIVITY	Source current activity	GCLEDMCURACTIVITY
GCLEDMCURRETN	Source current retained earnings	GCLEDMCURRETN
GCLEDMDEBIT	Source debit amount	GCLEDMDEBIT
GCLEDMFUTPERIOD	Reconciliation future activities	GCLEDMFUTPERIOD
GCLEDMLIABEQUITY	Source liability plus equity	GCLEDMLIABEQUITY
GCLEDMPRVBAL	Source prior balance	GCLEDMPRVBAL
GCLEDMPRVSRCCNT	Prior period source count	GCLEDMPRVSRCCNT
GCRECNMCALSRC	Calendar source - manual	GCRECNMCALSRC

Note: You will find the sample constraints and filters under the *SHARE* SetID.

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample Job Total Metadata to support ledger verification for source manual ledgers:

Job ID	Total ID	Description	Record Name	Constraint Code
GCRECNCAL	TOT6	Calendar map - manual	GC_SLED_MANL	GCRECNMCALMAP
GCRECNCLED	TOT4	Preparation manual source	GC_SLED_MANL	GCRECNLEDMSRC
GCVERFLEDM	GC_PRVSLED	Prior period SLED count	GC_SLED_MANL	GCLEDMPRVSLEDCNT
GCRECNCAL	TOT5	Calendar source - manual	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCRECNMCALSRC
GCVERFLEDM	GC_ASSETS	Assets	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMASSET

Job ID	Total ID	Description	Record Name	Constraint Code
GCVERFLEDM	GC_CREDIT	Credit amount	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMCREDIT
GCVERFLEDM	GC_CURACT	Current period activity	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMCURACTIVITY
GCVERFLEDM	GC_CURRETN	Current period retained earnings	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMCURRETN
GCVERFLEDM	GC_DEBIT	Debit amount	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMDEBIT
GCVERFLEDM	GC_FUTCNT	Future periods count	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMFUTPERIOD
GCVERFLEDM	GC_LIABEQT	Liabilities plus equity	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMLIABEQUITY
GCVERFLEDM	GC_PRVBAL	Prior period balance	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMPRVBAL
GCVERFLEDM	GC_PRVCNT	Prior period source count	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMPRVSRCCNT
GCVERFMNL2	GC_CREDIT	Credit	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMCREDIT
GCVERFMNL2	GC_DEBIT	Debit	GC_LED_MANL_F00	GCLEDMDEBIT

Note: You will find the sample Job Total Metadata under the *SHARE* SetID.

Global Consolidations delivers the following sample Balance Rules Metadata to support ledger verification for source manual ledgers:

Balance Rules Metadata ID	Description
GCVERFLEDM	GC_LEDMANL_F00 acceptance rule
GCVERFMNL2	GC_LEDMANL minimum acceptance

Note: You will find the sample Balance Rules Metadata under the *SHARE* SetID.

Example: Metadata Setup for Ledger Verification

The following example demonstrates how a standard balance rule for the source manual ledger GC_LEDMANL_F00 record is defined for debits must equal credits.

This balance rule forms an equation that contains two terms.

```
Total Debits = Total Credits
```

The system calculates each one of these terms using job total metadata.

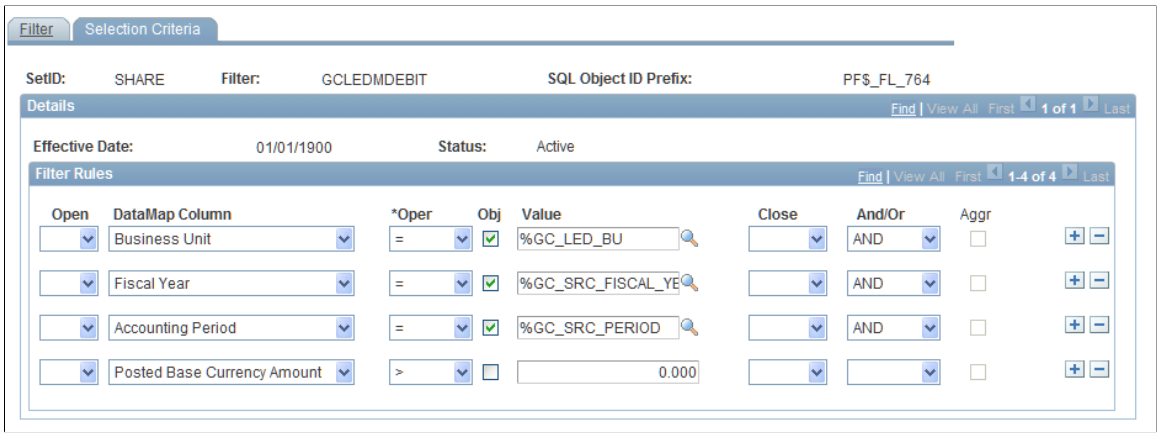
Note: This example presumes that the record metadata, tablemap, and datamap are already setup.

The first step is to set up the filters and constraints for the balance rule equation. In this example, two filters were established, one for each side of the balance rule equation, as follows:

This illustrates the GCLEDMDEBIT filter criteria page, which calculates the left side of the equation and selects debit data:

Image: Filter - Selection Criteria page for the GCLEDMDEBIT filter

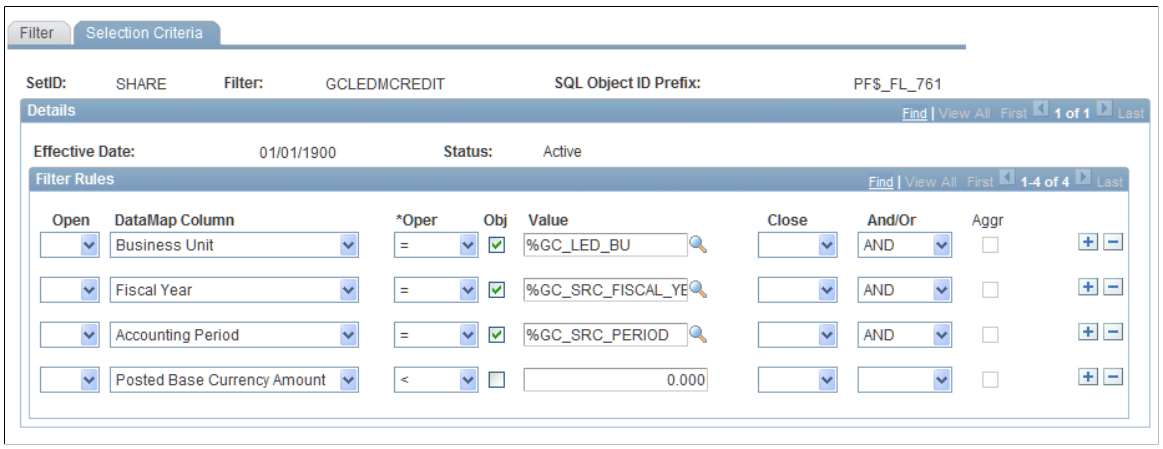
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Filter - Selection Criteria page for the GCLEDMDEBIT filter. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This illustrates the GCLEDMCREDIT filter criteria page, which selects the right side of the balance rule equation, credit data:

Image: Filter - Selection Criteria page for GCLEDMCREDIT

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Filter - Selection Criteria page for GCLEDMCREDIT. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



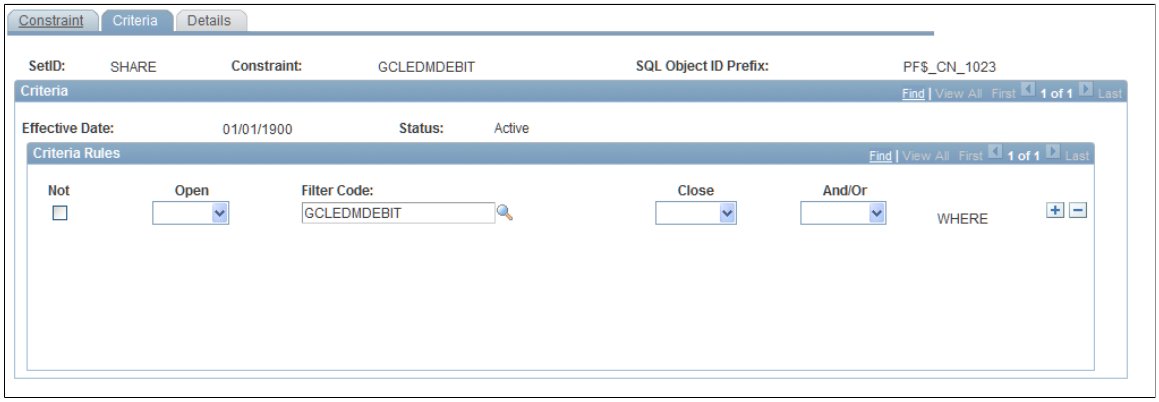
Note: Unless you have modified the underlying fields and tables, there is no need to modify these filters.

The two previously described filters were then associated with constraints, as follows:

This illustrates the constraint that was established to use the debit filter.

Image: Constraint - Criteria page for GCLEDMDEBIT Filter

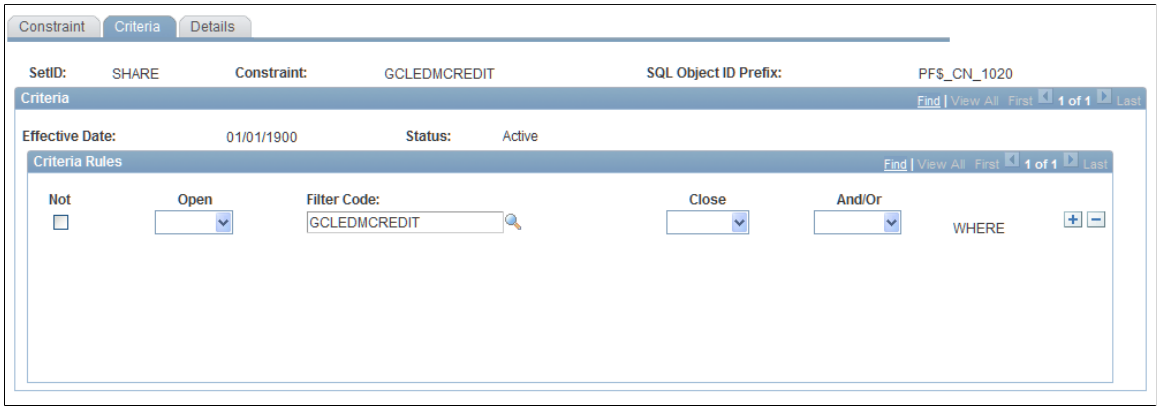
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Constraint - Criteria page for GCLEDMDEBIT Filter. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This illustrates the constraint that was established to use the credit filter:

Image: Constraint - Criteria page for GCLEDMCREDIT Filter

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Constraint - Criteria page for GCLEDMCREDIT Filter. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



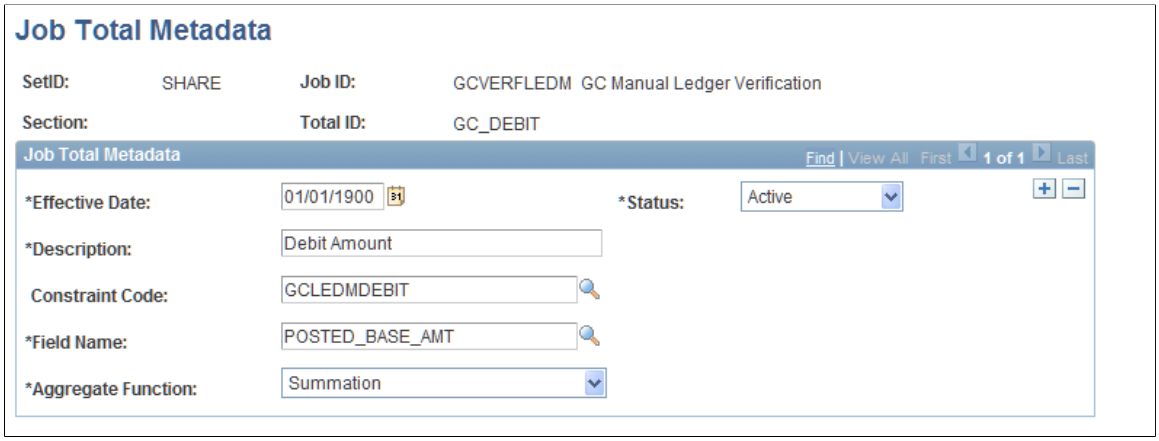
Note: There is no need to modify these constraints even if you modify the filters that are associated with them, unless you have changed the names of the filters.

With the filters and constraints in place, the next step is to establish Total IDs for both the credit and debit constraints on the Job Total Metadata page. The Total ID's are also associated with a Job ID on the Job Total Metadata page. Because the both the debit and credit calculations are used during the ledger verification process, they are established for the Global Consolidations Manual Ledger Verification Job ID, GCVERFLEDM.

This illustrates the Job Total Metadata page for the Total ID GC_DEBIT, that uses the GCLEDMDEBIT constraint:

Image: Job Total Metadata page for GC_DEBIT

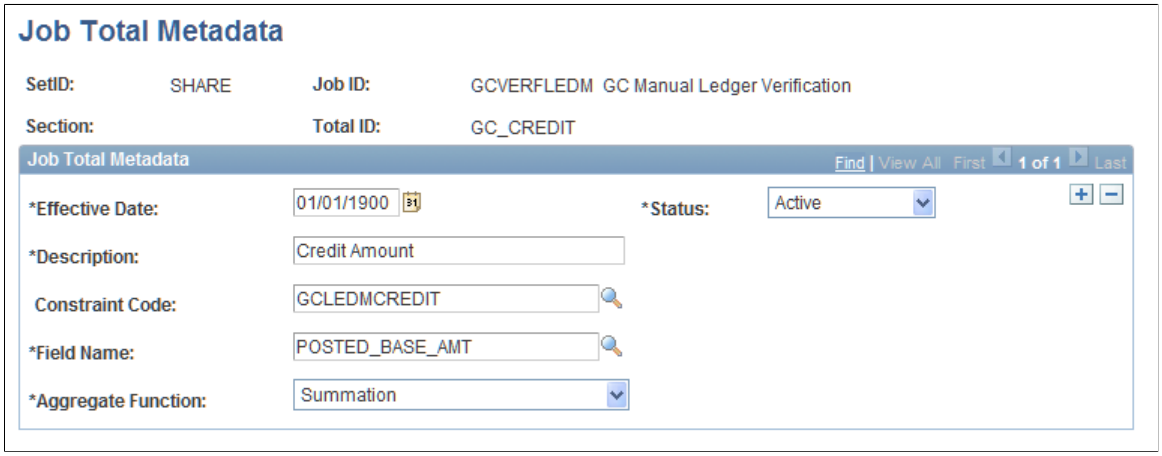
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Job Total Metadata page for GC_DEBIT. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This illustrates the Job Total Metadata page for the Total ID GC_CREDIT that uses the GCLEDMCREDIT constraint:

Image: Job Total Metadata page for GC_Credit

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Job Total Metadata page for GC_Credit. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



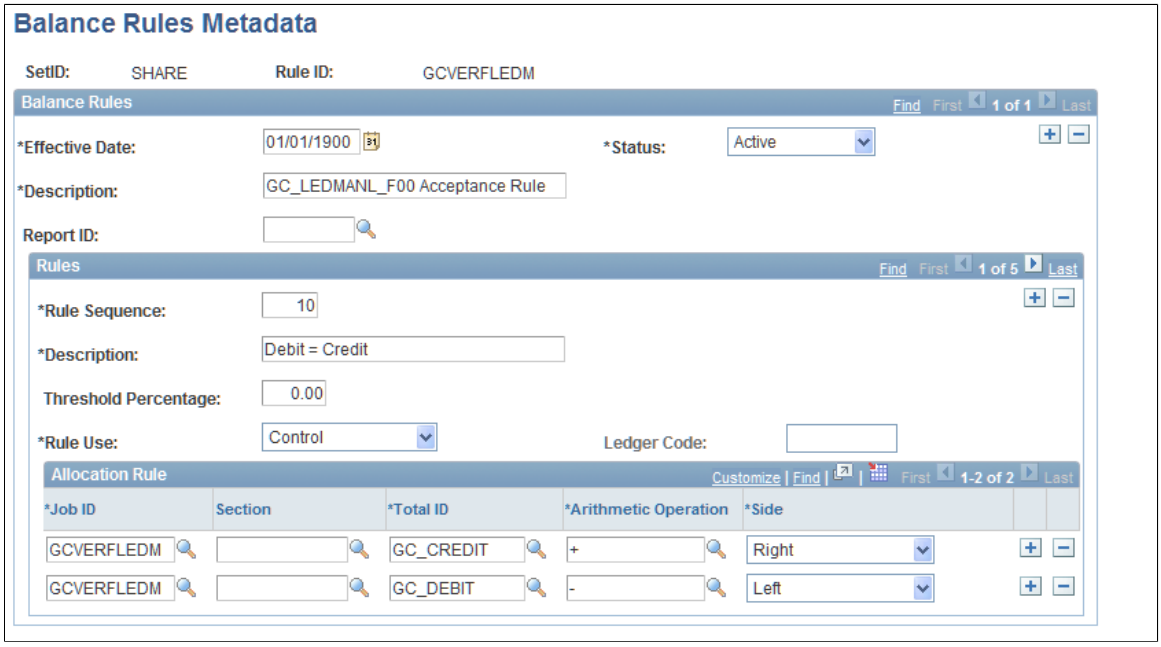
Note: There is no need to modify the job total metadata even if you modify the filters and constraints that are associated with them. The only reason to modify this metadata is if you have added new filters and constraints that you want to use.

The next step is to use the Job IDs and Total IDs to establish the Balance Rules Metadata, as follows.

This illustrates the balances rules metadata for debits = credits.

Image: Balances Rules Metadata page

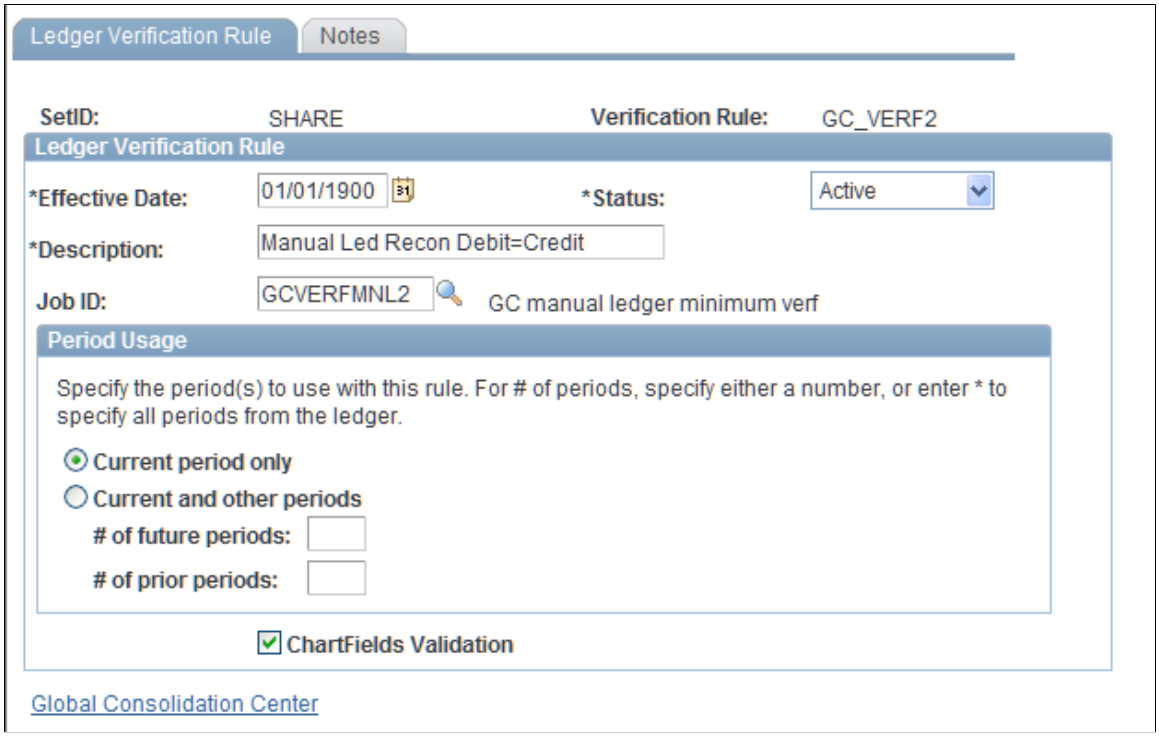
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Balances Rules Metadata page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The final step is to associate the Job ID from the Balance Rules Metadata with a ledger verification rule. In this example, the balance rules metadata, GCVERFLEDM is associated with the ledger verification rule GC_VERF1.

Image: Ledger Verification Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Verification Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The preceding example illustrates how EPM metadata is setup to verify that the debits equal the credit. . This is one of several basic accounting principle rules that are delivered as sample EPM metadata and that you can use or modify to suit your business practices.

Ledger Verification Rule Page

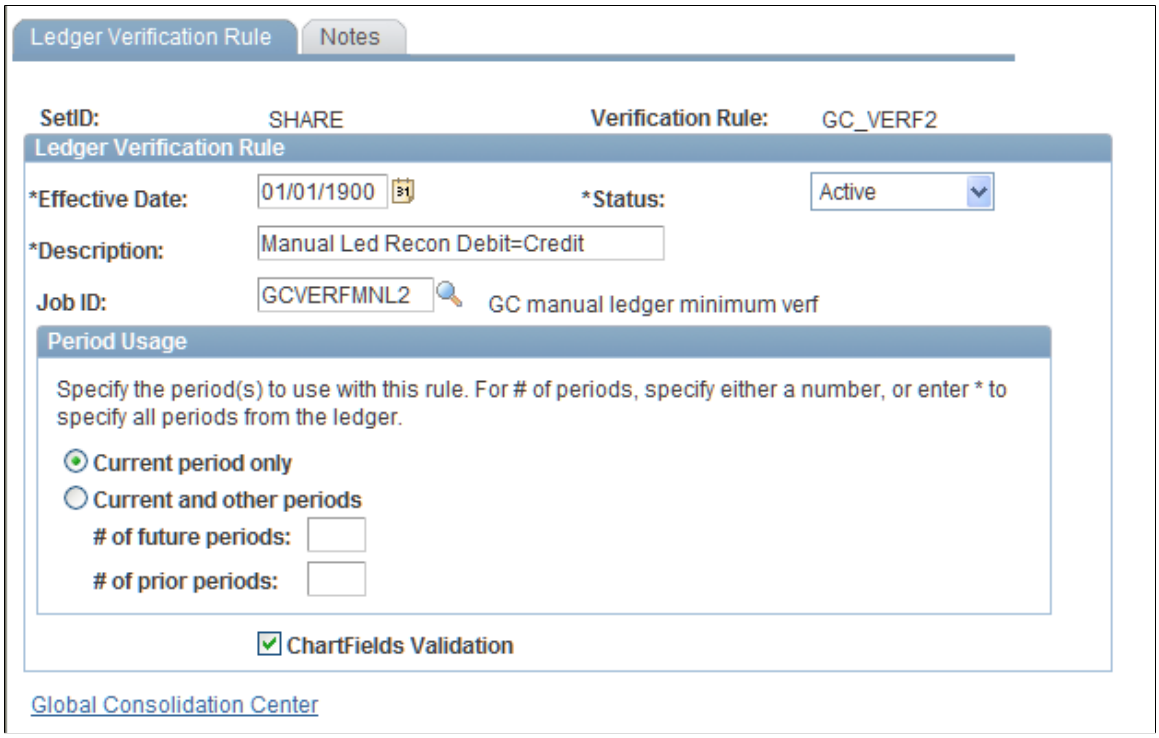
Use the Ledger Verification Rule page (GC_LEDVERF_RULE) to enables you to specify the Job ID and the period usage for ledger verification rules.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Verification Rule

Image: Ledger Verification Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Verification Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Job ID Select the job total metadata Job ID you want to assign for the ledger verification rule

ChartFields Validation Select to perform to perform basic ChartField (dimension) validation aginst the ChartField Edit on the ledger template during the ledger verification rule process.

Note: To perform ChartField validation, you must specify a TSE record for use on the Ledger Template Consolidation Variables setup page. The delivered TSE record for the manual data entry process is GC_TSE_MANL_FLD.

See Defining Spreadsheet/Manual Entry Ledger Templates.

See Defining Ledger Templates.

Period Usage

Current period only Select this option if you only want to apply the ledger verification rule on the current period.

Current and other periods Select this option if you want to apply the ledger verification rule on the current period and to a specific number of future

and prior periods. You can use the * wildcard value to select all periods.

Related Links

Understanding Data Preparation

Defining Calendar Mapping Rules

This section discusses how to establish calendar mapping rules.

Pages Used to Define Calendar Mapping Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Calendar Map Rule	GC_CALMAP_RULE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Calendar Map Rule	Map a subsidiary ledger accounting calendar to the consolidation accounting calendar.
Copy Calendar Map	GC_CALMAP_COPY	On the Calendar Map Rule page, click the Copy Map button.	Copy a range of years on a calendar map to additional years.
Calendar Map Rule - Notes	GC_CALMAP_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Calendar Map Rule, Notes	Enter details about a calendar map rule.

Mapping to a Common Calendar

After the subsidiary ledgers are loaded into the PeopleSoft EPM database, you need to ensure that the fiscal year and accounting period for all of the ledgers is based on the same time frame (the same accounting calendar) before you can process consolidations. The system uses calendar mapping rules to convert all source subsidiary ledgers to a common calendar, ensuring that consolidation data is processed for the same fiscal years and periods.

You establish the calendar mapping rules by using the Calendar Map page, specifying the rules for mapping from each accounting calendar that subsidiaries use to the consolidation accounting calendar. You need to define calendar mapping rules for each unique accounting calendar used by the business units that you consolidate. However, if more than one subsidiary uses the same accounting calendar, you only need to define that particular calendar mapping once. You identify the specific calendar mapping rule that a specific ledger business unit uses when you define a ledger preparation rule.

Note: Specifically with trial-balanced-based ledgers, calendar mapping is used for period-to-date amounts, not for YTD amounts in the source ledger. For example, if your source data contains YTD amounts for a specific period, the system will not recognize them as YTD amounts, but will assume that they are period amounts. Therefore the YTD amount for the period should not be mapped in this situation. For example, the YTD balance in the source ledger for 2006 period 02 should not be mapped. Only the period balance should be mapped. . If calendar mapping is defined when the source ledger is identified to contain YTD amounts, you receive an error.

After calendar mapping rules are defined, you add them to ledger preparation rules.

Calendar Map Rule Page

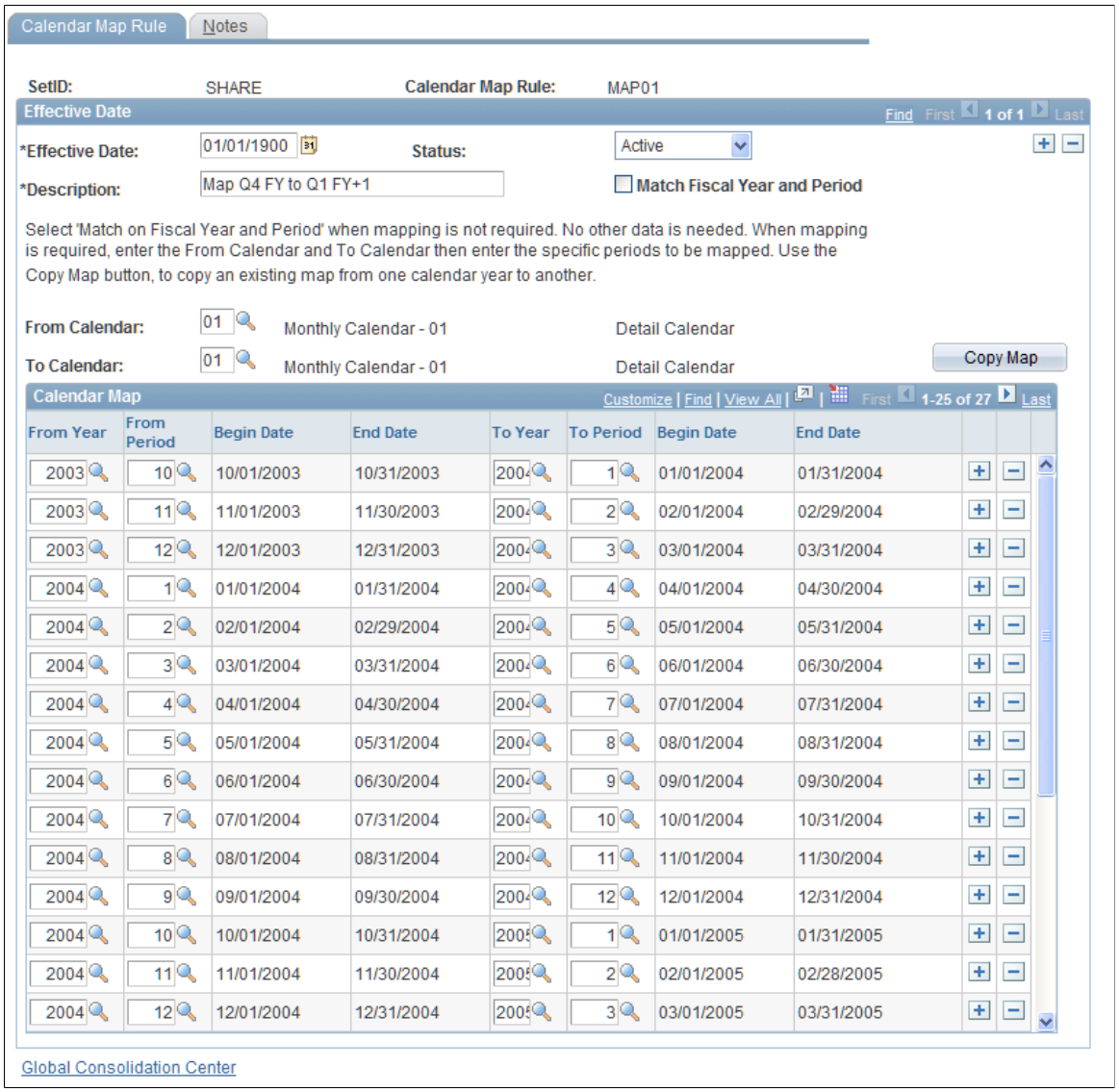
Use the Calendar Map Rule page (GC_CALMAP_RULE) to map a subsidiary ledger accounting calendar to the consolidation accounting calendar.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Calendar Map Rule

Image: Calendar Map Rule pageCalendar Map Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Calendar Map Rule pageCalendar Map Rule page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If No Mapping Is Required

If a subsidiary ledger's accounting calendar matches the common consolidation business unit calendar, define a *no mapping required* rule. To define a no mapping rule, select the Match Fiscal Year and Period check box No further information needs to be defined on the Calendar Map Rule page when mapping is not required.

Note: Even if no mapping is required, a no map rule needs to be created and added to the ledger preparation rule.

Identifying the Source and Target Calendars

From Calendar Specify the type of source subsidiary calendar (for example, monthly, quarterly, or weekly) to use as the source.

To Calendar Specify the type of target consolidation calender to which you are mapping the subsidiary calendar..

The selections within the Calendar Map grid are limited to values in your from and to calendars.

Completing the Calendar Map Grid

Insert rows as needed into the Calendar Map grid to define what each fiscal year and period in the source calendar maps to the fiscal year and period in the target calendar. The grid includes these fields:

From Year From Period The source accounting year and period.

To Year To Period The corresponding target fiscal year and period that the source calendar maps to.

Begin Date End Date Display-only information that shows the corresponding calendar dates for the accounting year and period.

Copying a Calendar Map

You can copy calendar map definitions from one or more fiscal years. This helps speed up data entry for this page, because it enables you to enter the map information once for a single year, then copy the information to additional years. Click Copy Map to activate the Copy Calendar Map page. Specify the year or years to copy from (which indicates the calendar data that you are copying) and the year or years to copy to (which indicates the year or years to which the data is copied), and then click OK.

Related Links

Defining Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups

Defining ChartField Mapping Rules

This section discusses how to:

- Map to a common chart of accounts.
- Establish data mapper rule sets.
- Establish data mapper value mappings.
- Establish data mapper rule groups.

Note: Data Mapper moves only data that falls within the intersection of all the map rules.

Pages Used to Define ChartField Mapping Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Data Mapper Rule Set	PF_MAP_RULESET	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set	Define rules for mapping source staging ledger (SLED) ChartFields to the consolidation ledger.
Data Mapper Rule Set- Field Mapping Rule	PF_MAP_RULE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Field Mapping Rule or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Field Mapping Rule	Define the set of map rule IDs that are used on the Data Mapper Rule Set page when the mapping method is set to Map Rule.
Data Mapper Rule Set - Notes	PF_MAP_RULESET2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Notes or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Notes	Enter notes about a data mapper rule.
Data Mapper Rule Set - SQL (data mapper - Structured Query Language)	PF_MAP_RULESET_SQL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, SQL or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set, SQL	View the Structured Query Language (SQL) statements that result from the data mapper rule.
Data Mapper Value Mappings	PF_MAP_TBL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Value Mappings or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Value Mappings	Define how to map specific values within a ChartField from the source ledger to the consolidation ledger. This enables you to map one or more subsidiary accounts to a different account in your consolidation ledger.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Data Mapper Rule Group	PF_MAP_RULE_GRP	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Group or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Group	Define the set of data mapper rules that comprise a rule group.
Data Mapper Rule Group - Notes	PF_MAP_RULEGRP2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Group, Notes or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Group, Notes	Enter notes about the data mapper rule group.
Data Mapper Preview	PF_MAP_PRV_GEN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Preview Set Up or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Preview Set Up	Enables you to ensure that mapping has been setup correctly, depicting the results of a mapping. Use this process before the actual consolidation processes are run to populate the target tables. For a given combination of dimension values, you can preview the resultant target dimension values when applying the rulegroup. Data Mapper enables this preview by simulating a source that has a row for every combination of the various dimension elements, applying the rulegroup to that source and displaying the corresponding mapped target dimension elements.
Data Map Preview Result	PF_MAP_PRV_RES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Preview Results or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Preview Result	View the results of the Data Mapper Preview process. If there are errors, you can select a link from the Data Mapper Preview page that takes you directly to the page where the defined the map rules have errors. You can then correct the rules and continue to preview the results.

Mapping to a Common Chart of Accounts (Data Mapper)

Before consolidation can take place, you must map all of the subsidiary ledgers requiring consolidation to a common chart of accounts. Potentially, each subsidiary ledger could have its own set of ChartFields and chart of accounts. To consolidate all these ledgers, you must map each of them to a common ChartField structure and common chart of accounts. The target consolidation structure can be completely different from one or all source structures.

Use the Data Mapper component to define how your subsidiary ledgers map to a common ChartField structure and common chart of accounts. You identify the datamaps that define the source data and the target table, and the method by which to map the data in a data mapping rule. When preparing data for Global Consolidations, the source data is a source staging ledger (SLED), and the target table is the corresponding mapping ledger (MLED).

Data mapping rules can be defined to:

- Use any source staging ledger (SLED) as the source datamap.
- Use any mapping ledger (MLED) as the target datamap.
- Map to a target column by using the value from a source column, a fixed value, a range of values, wildcards, or a defined map.
- Define maps with one or more source columns, mapped to one or more target columns.
- Map source data with a value or a tree node.
- Map to target columns with a value or a tree node.
- Preview mapping results.

The mapping can include as many fields as exist in the source and target. If you add new ChartFields to either the source or target records, you can extend the mapping rule to include these new fields. Data Mapper rules are effective-dated, enabling you to control when to use new fields.

In addition, you can use Data Mapper rules to publish consolidation journals back to their source ledgers.

See Publishing Journals.

Steps to Map to a Common Chart of Accounts Using Data Mapper

Follow these steps:

1. Define the source datamap, the target datamap, filters, constraints, and any other metadata that will be used to map the data.
2. Define a Data Mapper Rule Set.

   If the Data Mapper Rule Method is set to Map Rule:

   - On the Data Mapper Rule Set-Field Mapping Rule page, specify the source and target columns and how their values will be specified, and save the page.
   - Return to the Data Mapper Rule Set page, insert the field mapping rules that you defined, and then save the page again.

3. On the Data Mapper Value Mappings page, specify how to map the specific values within a ChartField from the source ledger to the target ChartField.
4. On the Data Mapper Rule Group page, combine the data mapper rule sets that you want to run together in the order in which they should be run.
5. On the Ledger Preparation Rule page, associate the data mapper rule group with the appropriate ledger business units.

Data Mapper Rule Set Page

Use the Data Mapper Rule Set page (PF_MAP_RULESET) to define rules for mapping source staging ledger (SLED) ChartFields to the consolidation ledger.

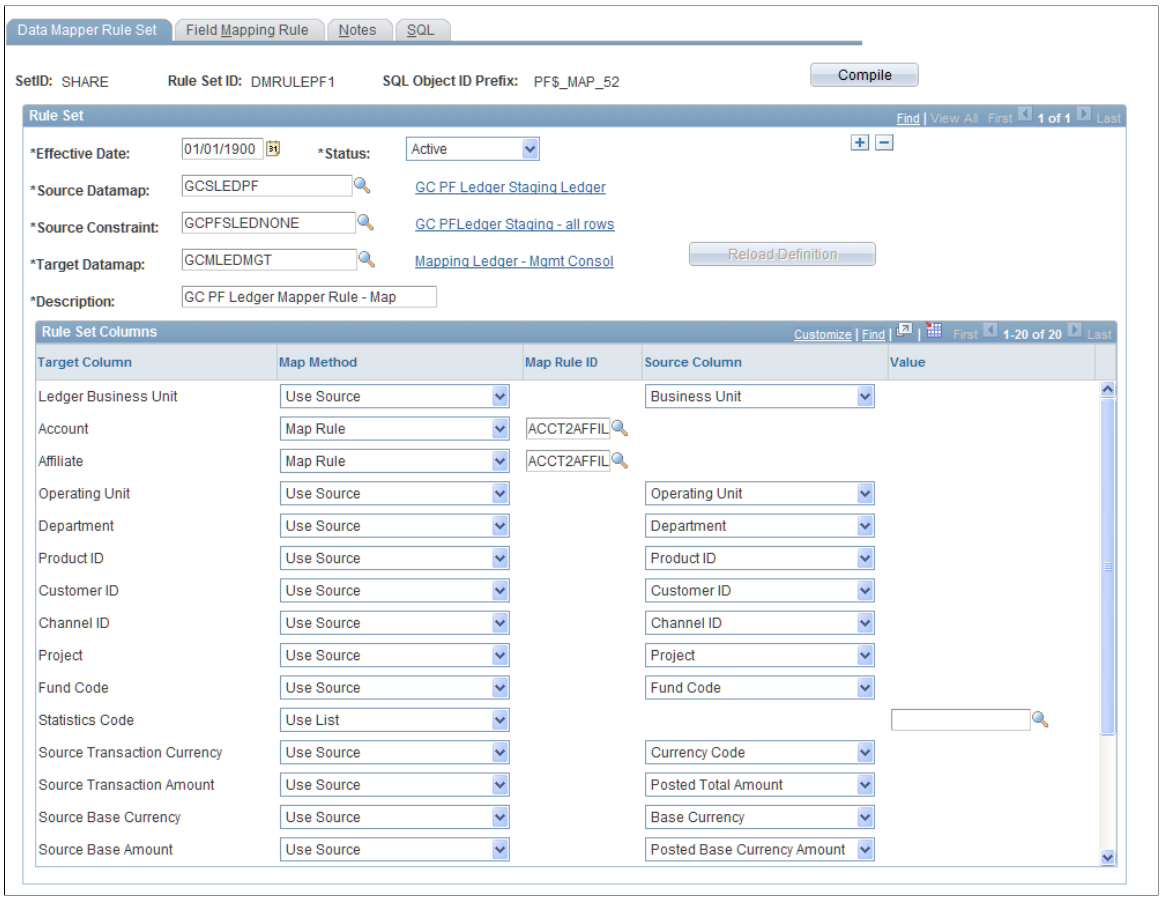
Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set or

EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set

Image: Data Mapper Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Define the Source, Target, and Mapping Method

Select the Source Datamap, Source Constraint, and Target Datamap, to define your source and target data. For Global Consolidations ledger preparation, the source datamap should be based on your source subsidiary staging ledger records (SLEDs), and the target datamap should be based on your mapping ledger record (MLED).

For ledger preparation, the source constraint must be defined on the source datamap, and limits which data is used from the source—for example, base currency amounts only. It must be based on a source staging ledger record (SLED).

In the Rule Set Columns grid, for each target column listed, specify the map method. The rule set columns are determined by the target datamap. These are the columns to which your source data will be mapped.

The Map Method column specifies how to map the data from source to target. Each map method requires an additional parameter, as described.

Map Rule — Select this option when you want to map specific values from a particular source column to specific values in the target. For example, you can map values associated with Account 201, Department HR in your source to Account 20001 in your target; in other words, with this method you can transform your data.

The map rule ID identifies which columns to map, and the Data Mapper Value Mappings page associates the values to map with the map rule ID. You must use the Data Mapper Rule Set - Field Mapping Rule page to define the set of map rule IDs that you can use with this data mapper rule set.

Use Source — Select this option when you want to map values directly from a source column to the target column. Select the source column that contains the data to use. The selections available within the source column are derived from the source datamap and source constraint.

Use List — Select this option to populate the target with a specified source dimension value.

Compile — The system compiles the SQL from your completed map rule when you initially save the page. However, each time you edit an existing rule, you must click the Compile button to regenerate the SQL.

Define the Field Mapping Rules

Use the Data Mapper Rule Set- Field Mapping Rule page (PF_MAP_RULE) to define the set of map rule IDs that are used on the Data Mapper Rule Set page when the mapping method is set to Map Rule.

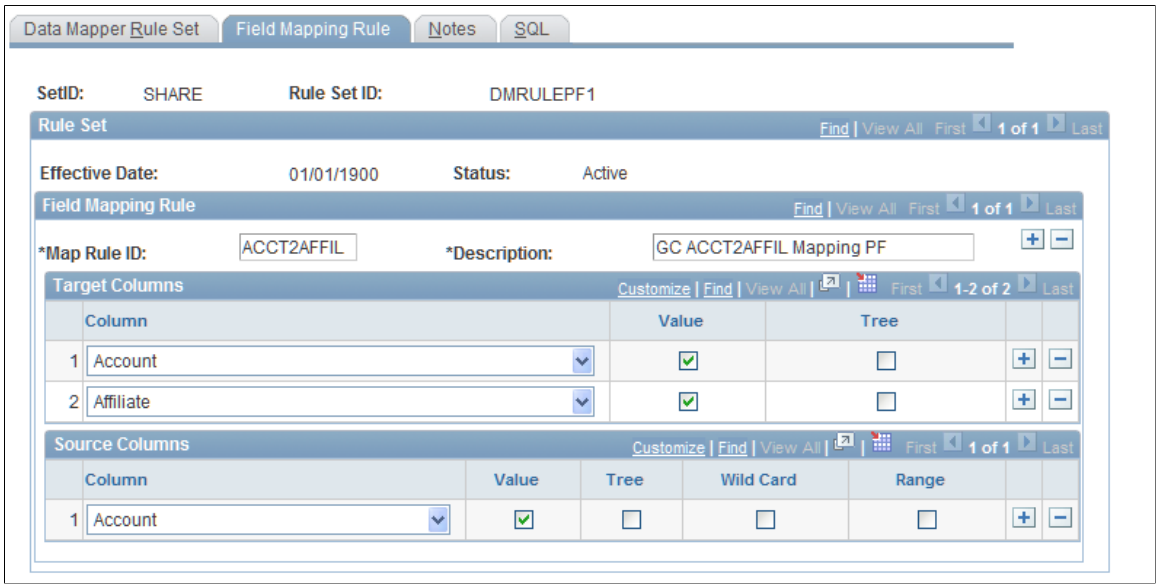
Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Field Mapping Rule or

EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Field Mapping Rule

Image: Data Mapper Rule Set - Field Mapping Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Rule Set - Field Mapping Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page establishes the map rule IDs that are used on the Data Mapper Rule Set page when you select the *Map Rule* mapping method. Insert and define as many field mapping rules as needed to use with your data mapper rule set. For each map rule, complete the fields within the Target Columns and Source Columns grids to identify which columns you want to map and whether to use a value, tree, wild card, or range to specify which values to map. (You identify those values on the Data Mapper Value Mapping page.) Both source and target grids contains these fields:

Column Identify which source or target column contains the values to map.

Value Select to enter specific values to map.

Tree Select to use a tree node to specify the values when mapping.

Wild Card Select to enter a wild card value to search for and specify for the mapping.

Range Select to enter a range of values to specify for the mapping.

These rules control which dimensions you can specify values for when mapping. If you select tree, then on the Data Mapper Value Mappings page, you can use tree nodes to specify the values. If you select value, then you select from a list of dimension or ChartField values. If you select range, then you select from a range of dimension or ChartField values. If you select wild card, then you select from a list of dimension or ChartField values based on your wild card designator. This is how the system determines which source values map to which target values.

Data Mapper Rule Set - SQL (data mapper - Structured Query Language) page

Use the Data Mapper Rule Set - SQL (data mapper - Structured Query Language) page (PF_MAP_RULESET_SQL) to view the Structured Query Language (SQL) statements that result from the data mapper rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Set, SQL or

EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Set, SQL

Data Mapper Value Mappings Page (

Use the Data Mapper Value Mappings page (PF_MAP_TBL) to define how to map specific values within a ChartField from the source ledger to the consolidation ledger.

This enables you to map one or more subsidiary accounts to a different account in your consolidation ledger.

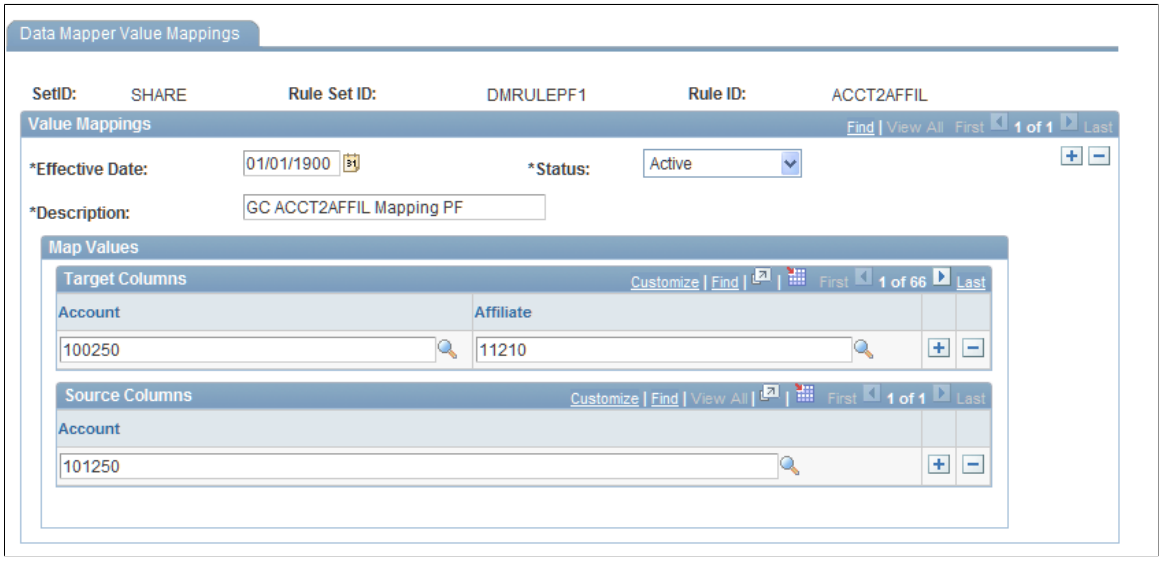
Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Value Mappings or

EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Value Mappings

Image: Data Mapper Value Mappings page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Value Mappings page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Within the Map Values group box, specify which source column values map to target column values. The above example maps source column 101250 to target account 100250 and affiliate 11210. By adding rows to the target columns, you can map source amounts to multiple affiliates.

Data Mapper Rule Group Page

Use the Data Mapper Rule Group page (PF_MAP_RULE_GRP) to define the set of data mapper rules that comprise a rule group.

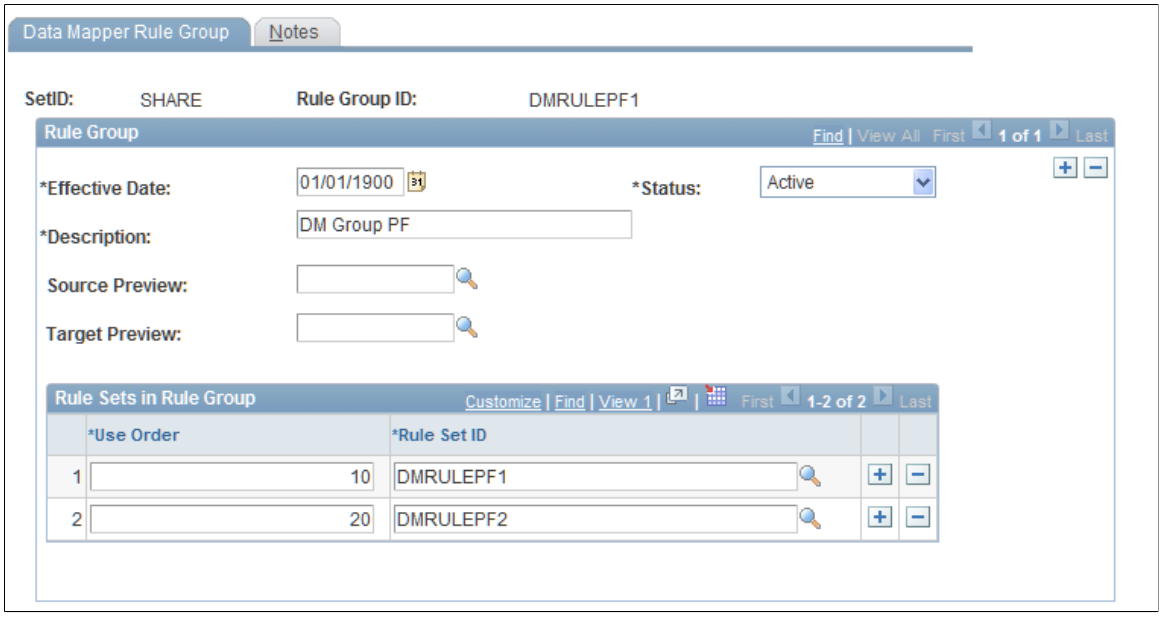
Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Data Mapper, Rule Group or

EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Data Mapper, Rule Group

Image: Data Mapper Rule Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Rule Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



In the Rule Sets in Rule Group group box, insert rows as needed to add all the data mapper rule sets that comprise this rule group. The rules that you include must define all the data in your subsidiary ledgers that need to be mapped to a consolidation ledger, because only one rule group is added to the consolidation model and processed during data preparation.

Enter the Use Order and specify the Rule Set ID for each inserted row. The rules are used in ascending order based on the value that appears in the Use Order field. If the same source data is mapped with more than one rule set, only the first one encountered is used. Each data row is processed only one time by the system. This means that if the first rule in a sequence handles a specific row, then the next rule excludes that row from its processing. The same rules, arranged in a different use order, may yield different results, so it is very important to set up the use order sequence exactly as you want the rules to be processed.

Defining Currency Mapping Rules

This section discusses how to:

- Establish currency rules

- Establish currency groups

Note: The system does not support multiple base currencies for a consolidation ledger. To process consolidations in multiple base currencies, create additional scenarios for each base currency.

Pages Used to Define Currency Mapping Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Currency Rule	GC_CURR_RULE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Rule, Currency Rule	Define which exchange rate type to use to convert specified account balances to those of the consolidation base currency.
Currency Rule - Notes	GC_CURR_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Rule, Notes	Enter notes about the currency rule.
Currency Group	GC_CURR_GRP_TBL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Group, Currency Group	Define the group of currency rules to use to convert account balances to the consolidation base currency and specify if you want to record adjustments to balance the ledger after conversion.
Currency Group - Adjustment	GC_CURR_GRP_ADJ	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Group, Adjustment	Specify the account used for posting any adjustments, if needed, to balance the ledger business unit after currency conversion.
Currency Group - Notes	GC_CURR_GRP_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Group, Notes	Enter notes about a currency group.

Converting to a Common Base Currency

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations can consolidate data from source ledgers that use currencies other than the consolidation currency. Currency mapping rules translate amounts from source ledgers into a common consolidation reporting currency. You can also consolidate in more than one reporting currency by creating a scenario for each currency.

Subsidiary ledgers are converted to a base consolidation currency prior to the consolidation process as part of ledger preparation processing. This occurs after the ledgers are converted to the common consolidation calendar and the common consolidation chart of accounts. This means that you can set up currency conversion rules that are based on the common consolidation chart of accounts. The mapped ledger (MLED) stores ledger amounts in multiple currencies, so you can audit and track the translated account balances; the original account balance and currency are preserved. The source ledger's base currency amounts are converted to the consolidation currency using the defined currency mapping rules and exchange rates.

Currency conversion is computed by using this method:

- The system obtains the number of decimal positions for the consolidation base currency from the Currency Code table (CURRENCY_CD_TBL).

  This is used for rounding.

- The Source Base Currency Amount is multiplied by the RATE_MULT amount from the Market Rate table (RT_RATE_TBL).
- The result of the multiplication is divided by the RATE_DIV amount from the Market Rate table.
- The result is rounded to the number of decimals defined for the currency in the Currency Code table.

Potentially, as a result of currency conversion, the ledger may be out of balance due to rounding or due to using different exchange rates for balance sheet accounts versus equity accounts. If so, the system generates the appropriate translation adjustments automatically. To balance the ledger, the system sums together all the account balances for a specific ledger business unit combination. If the result is not zero, then an adjustment is recorded to the account specified in the associated currency mapping rule.

Each ledger business unit is balanced independently of the other ledger business units that comprise the consolidation ledger. Each ledger business unit is adjusted separately as needed. The adjustment is recorded directly into the consolidation ledger with a source code of *(02) Currency Conversion Adjustment* for source data (01). The adjustment is recorded with source code of *(2A) Currency Adjust - Manual Entry* for manual source data (1A),

This table lists required fields for currency conversion. The system uses these fields to generate an audit trail and to navigate to the source data:

Required Field Within the Mapped Ledger (GC_MLED_MGT_TBL)	***Description***	***Populated By***
GC_SRC_TRAN_CURR	The currency in which the source ledger transaction amount is recorded.	Ledger Mapping
GC_SRC_TRAN_AMT	The source ledger transaction amount.	Ledger Mapping
GC_SRC_BASE_CURR	The source ledger base currency.	Ledger Mapping
GC_SRC_BASE_AMT	The transaction amount converted into the base currency.	Ledger Mapping
GC_CONSOL_BASECURR	The consolidation ledger base currency.	Currency Conversion
GC_CONSOL_BASE_AMT	The source ledger's base currency amount converted to the consolidation base amount.	Currency Conversion
RT_TYPE	The currency rate type.	Currency Conversion
RATE_MULT	The currency exchange rate multiplier.	Currency Conversion
RATE_DIV	The currency exchange rate divisor.	Currency Conversion

Required Field Within the Mapped Ledger (GC_MLED_MGT_TBL)	*Description*	*Populated By*
GC_CURR_RULE_ID	The currency conversion rule ID. The audit utility uses this ID to navigate to the rule that was used to convert monetary amounts for this account.	Currency Conversion

Regardless of how many transaction currencies the source ledger contains, the system moves only two currencies into the consolidation ledger after the ledger preparation process is complete:

- The consolidation ledger's base currency and its corresponding amount.
- The source ledger's base currency and its corresponding amount.

This table lists the fields for currency conversion for the consolidation ledger:

Currency Field within the Consolidation Ledger (CLED)	*From the Mapping Ledger (MLED)* *(For the row where currency code is equal to the source base)*	*From the Mapping Ledger (MLED)* *(For the base currency row if the source base not equal to consolidation base)*
CURRENCY_CD	Source currency	Consolidation currency
BASE_CURRENCY	Consolidation currency	Consolidation currency
POSTED_TOTAL_AMT	Sum of source base PERIOD amount	Sum of consolidation base amount (Source base PERIOD amount converted)
POSTED_BASE_AMT	Sum of consolidation base amount (Source base PERIOD amount converted)	0
POSTED_TRAN_AMT	Sum of source base PERIOD amount	0

The system requires that the structure of all source ledgers follow these standards:

- Debits are stored as positive numbers (+) and credits are stored as negative numbers (–).
- Specifically for trial balance format source ledgers, there should not be an equity account that stores YTD retained earnings.

  Instead, the system derives YTD retained earnings on the balance sheet from the total of the revenue and expense accounts.
- Period 0 (beginning balances) must be supplied for trial balance format source ledgers.

  When ledger preparation is run for the common consolidation business unit for accounting period 1, period 0 (beginning balances) is also prepared and loaded into the consolidation ledger. The currency conversion and balancing of period 1 is done separately from period 0. For other accounting periods, only that specific accounting period is processed.

Currency Mapping Example

In this example, the subsidiary ledger contains multiple currencies—including entries for the consolidation currency—but the base currency of the source ledger is not the same as the consolidation currency. The consolidation currency is USD. The base currency of the source ledger is EUR. The fields within the source ledger, mapped ledger, and consolidation ledger appear in these tables.

This table depicts a trial balance-based source ledger (SLED):

Business Unit	*Account*	*Foreign Currency Code*	*Foreign Currency Amount*	*Base Currency Code*	*Base Currency Amount*
SUB1	100002	CAD	250.00	EUR	202.50
SUB1	100002	EUR	120.00	EUR	120.00
SUB1	100002	USD	80.00	EUR	79.96
SUB1	100003	CAD	-250.00	EUR	-202.50
SUB1	100003	EUR	-120.00	EUR	-120.00
SUB1	100003	USD	-80.00	EUR	-79.96

First, ledger mapping takes place, and these fields are mapped:

- The source Foreign Currency Amount field maps to Source Tran Amount.
- The source Foreign Currency Code field maps to Source Tran Currency.
- The source Base Currency Amount field maps to Source Base Amount.
- The source Base Currency field maps to Source Currency.

Note: The Foreign Currency Amount is from the POSTED_TRAN_AMOUNT field, and the Base Currency Amount is from the POSTED_BASE_AMT field.

Next, currency conversion converts the source base amount to the consolidation currency, and stores these details for each row in the mapped ledger (MLED):

- Consolidation currency.
- Consolidation base amount.
- Rate type, rate multiplier, and rate divisor used to convert.

The source base amount is converted even when the Source Tran Currency field value is the same as the consolidation currency.

This table depicts the mapped ledger (MLED):

Source Tran Currency	Source Tran Amt	Source Base Cur	Source BaseAmt	Cons Base Cur	Cons Base Amt	Market Rate Type	Rate Multiplier	Rate Divisor
CAD	250.00	EUR	202.50	USD	198.52	Average	0.980332	1.000000
EUR	120.00	EUR	120.00	USD	117.64	Average	0.980332	1.000000
USD	80.00	EUR	79.96	USD	78.39	Average	0.980332	1.000000
CAD	-250.00	EUR	-202.50	USD	-198.52	Average	0.980332	1.000000
EUR	-120.00	EUR	-120.00	USD	-117.64	Average	0.980332	1.000000
USD	-80.00	EUR	-79.96	USD	-78.39	Average	0.980332	1.000000

During the consolidation ledger load phase, these actions occur:

- An aggregation process creates the consolidation ledger. This process summarizes on these fields: ChartFields, source base currency, and consolidation currency.
- The source ledger's account balances are identified in the consolidation ledger with the addition of a unique source code.
- The source ledger's base currency is recorded as follows for each account or ChartField:
    - Currency Code contains the source ledger's base currency code.
    - Base Currency contains the consolidation base currency code.
    - Posted Tran Amt is the sum of all Source Base Amount values.
    - Posted Base Amt is the sum of all Cons Base Amount values.
    - Posted Total Amt is the sum of all Source Base Amount values.
- The consolidation base currency is recorded in a unique row for each account or ChartField, *only* if the consolidation base currency is different from the source ledger's base currency.
    - Currency Code and Base Currency both contain the consolidation base currency code.
    - Posted Tran Amt is zero, and Posted Base Amt is zero.
    - Posted Total Amt is the sum of all Cons Base Amount values.

This table depicts the rows that are added to the consolidation ledger (CLED):

Scenario	Source Code	Account	Cur Cd	Base Cur	Posted Tran Amt	Posted Base Amt	Posted Total Amt
USCONS	01	10002	EUR	USD	402.46	394.55	402.46

Scenario	Source Code	Account	Cur Cd	Base Cur	Posted Tran Amt	Posted Base Amt	Posted Total Amt
USCONS	01	10002	USD	USD	0	0.00	394.55
USCONS	01	10003	EUR	USD	-402.46	-394.55	-402.46
USCONS	01	10003	USD	USD	0	0.00	-394.55

Currency Rule Page

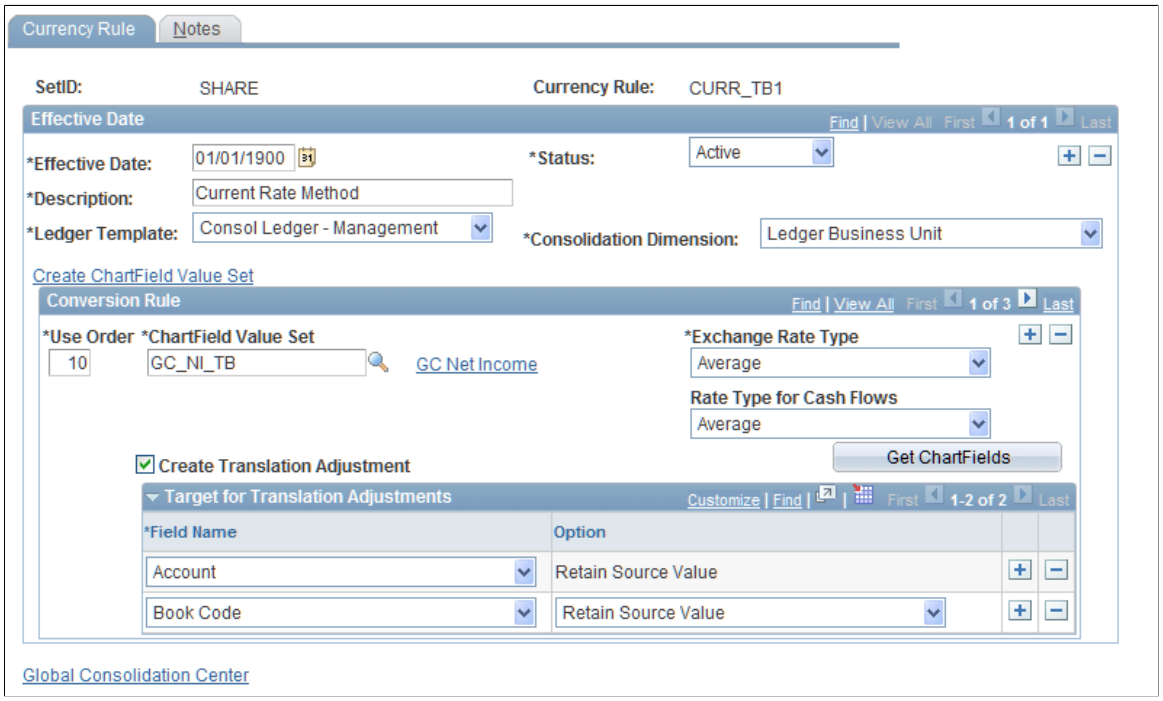
Use the Currency Rule page (GC_CURR_RULE) to define which exchange rate type to use to convert specified account balances to those of the consolidation base currency.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Rule, Currency Rule

Image: Currency Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Currency Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

The ledger that you select must be defined on the Ledger Template page with the EPM Ledger Type field set to *Consolidation Ledger*.

The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance based or Financial Statement based) determines which fields are available for entry in the close rule process pages.

The Ledger Template defines the data base records and the processing methods for your consolidation model.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Insert rows as needed into the Conversion Rule grid to define the exchange rate type used for a particular set of ChartField values (accounts) during currency conversion. For each row, complete these fields:

Use Order Enter a numeric value to control when this conversion rule is processed. The conversion rules are processed in ascending order based on this value. If the same ChartField value is included in multiple rules, only the first occurrence is used.

ChartField Value Set Specify the group of specific ChartField values (accounts).

Exchange Rate Type Specify the exchange rate to use for this group of ChartField values (accounts).

Rate Type for Cash Flows Specify the cash flow rate type to use for this group of ChartField values (accounts).

Rate Type for Cash Flows determines how the system translates cash flows, which is typically an average rate.

Create Translation Adjustment Select this option to create a currency translation adjustment for a given ChartField value set. The translation adjustment gets booked for the ChartField combination specified on Target for Translation Adjustment grid with the source code of '08'. This source code tracks currency translation adjustments related to currency rate changes for prior period adjustments.

You specify a currency gain/loss account for booking the offset on the currency rule setup page.

The rate type selections allow you to track flows for both cash flow reporting and footnote disclosures. For example, you might record fixed asset acquisitions at a current rate for footnote disclosure purposes and at an average rate for cash flow. Global Consolidations records the flow amount at both rates for reporting purposes.

See Understanding Data Flows.

Click the Edit/View ChartField Value Set link to review or modify the associated ChartField value set definition.

Specifying Targets for Translation Adjustments

Get ChartFields Click to add target ChartFields

Field Name Select a target ChartField for translation adjustments. For example, Account.

When selecting *Account* as the Field Name, your only option is to retain the account value.

Option Select the option you want to use for target translation adjustments.

This field controls whether or not you retain the detail from the source line in the generated translation adjustment. Select *Retain* to book the amount to the same ChartField value used in the source lines, or select Constant and enter a specific ChartField Value to book the amounts to, regardless of the source. The default is *Retain.* The *Account* ChartField uses only the *Retain* option.

Currency Group pPage

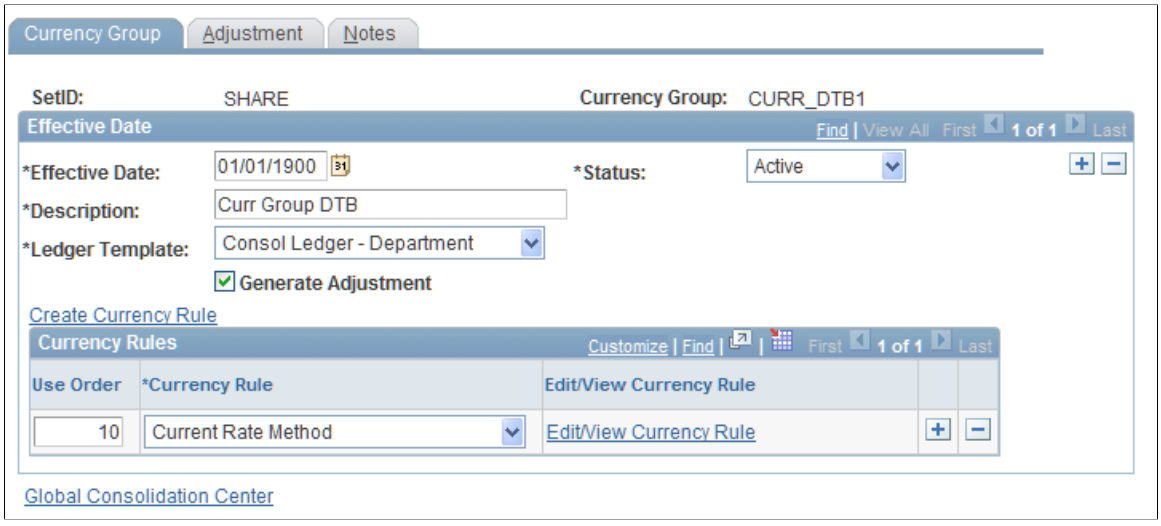
Use the Currency Group page (GC_CURR_GRP_TBL) to define the group of currency rules to use to convert account balances to the consolidation base currency and specify if you want to record adjustments to balance the ledger after conversion.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Group, Currency Group

Image: Currency Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Currency Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

The ledger that you select must be defined on the Ledger Template page with the EPM Ledger Type field set to *Consolidation Ledger*.

The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance based or Financial Statement based) determines which fields are available for entry in the close rule process pages.

The Ledger Template defines the data base records and the processing methods for your consolidation model.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Generate Adjustment

Select to require the system to balance each ledger business unit during currency conversion, generating an adjustment entry when needed.

Note: There can be situations where the ledger business units do not balance after conversion due to multiple exchange rates in use by different ChartField values.

Currency Rules

Specify all the rules to include in this currency group, adding additional rows as needed. Include as many rules as needed to identify every ChartField value to convert, because only one currency group is used in a consolidation model. The rules are processed in ascending order based on the value that appears in Use Order. If the same ChartField value exists in more than one of the currency rules in the rule group, the first rule processed (based on the use order) determines how that ChartField converts; any subsequent rules that use that ChartField value are not used.

Edit/View Conversion Rule

Click to review or modify the associated currency conversion rule definition.

Specifying Where to Record Adjustments

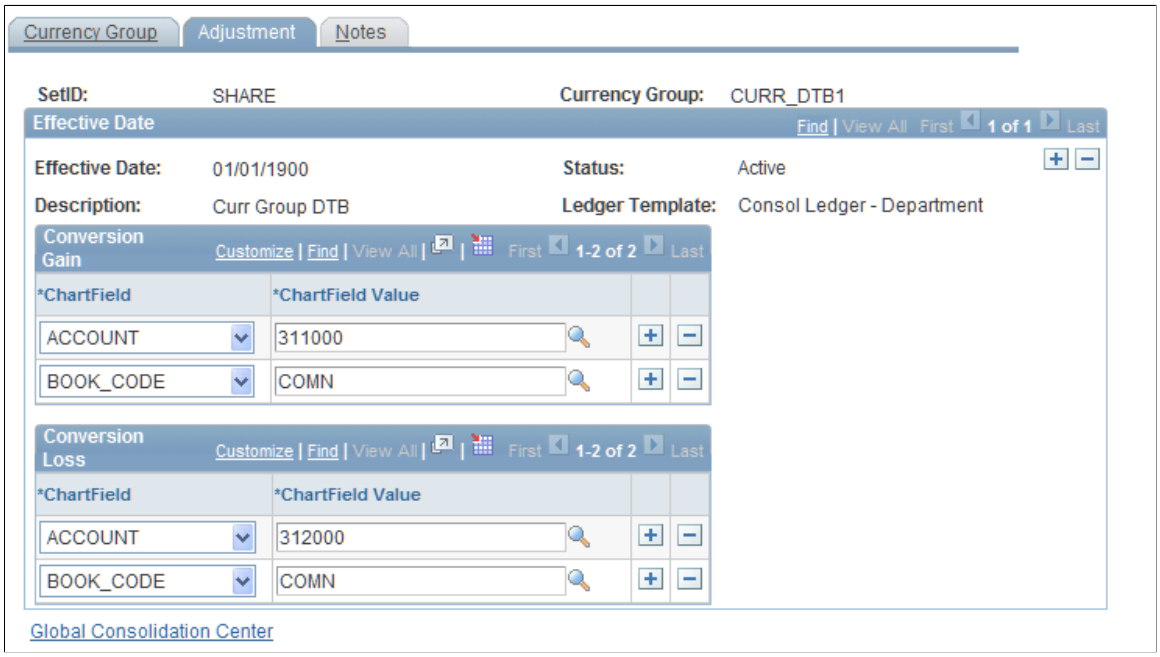
Use the Currency Group - Adjustment page (GC_CURR_GRP_ADJ) to specify the account used for posting any adjustments, if needed, to balance the ledger business unit after currency conversion.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Currency Conversion Group, Adjustment

Image: Currency Group - Adjustment page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Currency Group - Adjustment page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If you select the Generate Adjustment option on the Currency Group page, use the fields on this page to indicate where to record any adjustments. Each business unit-ledger combination is balanced independently of the other business unit ledgers that are being consolidated, and each ledger business unit receives a separate adjustment as needed.

Conversion Gain — Specify one or more ChartFields and their associated ChartField values to record any gains due to currency conversion. You must specify an account; insert additional rows to specify other ChartFields, such as department or book code.

Conversion Loss — Specify one or more ChartField values to record any losses due to currency conversion.

The conversion gain and conversion loss accounts specified on the Currency Group page are really used as a way to capture all out-of-balance entries. The various situations that could case entries into the accounts specified on the Currency Group - Adjustment page include:

- True translation gain/loss.

  Per FASB52 requirements, some accounts are translated at the average rate, some at the closing rate, and some at an historic rate. Because of this, an adjustment is needed to balance the ledger after translation.

- Rounding.

Theoretically, even if all accounts were translated at the same rate, there could be a small rounding adjustment needed to balance the final ledger.

- Out of balance.

  If the ledger is out of balance to begin with, or if the currency rules do not pick up all accounts, then the resulting ledger may need an adjusting entry to bring it into balance. This could occur even if no currency translation takes place (for example, the source base currency and the consolidation currency are the same).

- Any combination of the above.

Defining Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups

This section provides an overview of ledger preparation rules and groups and discusses how to:

- Understand ledger preparation rules and groups.
- Pages used to establish ledger preparation rules and groups.
- Establish ledger preparation rules.
- Establish ledger preparation groups.

Pages Used to Define Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Preparation Rule	GC_MAP_SET_TBL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Rule, Preparation Rule	Identify the specific verification, calendar, currency, and ChartField (data mapper rule) mapping rules to use for one or more ledger business units when running the ledger preparation process.
Ledger Preparation Rule - Notes	GC_MAP_SET_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Rule, Notes	Enter notes about the ledger preparation rule.
Ledger Preparation Copy Rule	GC_MAP_SET_COPY	Click Copy Rule on the Ledger Preparation Rule page.	Create a new ledger preparation rule by copying the current rule.
Ledger Preparation Group	GC_MAP_GRP_TBL	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Group, Preparation Group	Specify a group of ledger preparation rules to be processed and the order in which they should be processed.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Preparation Group - Notes	GC_MAP_GRP_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Group, Notes	Enter notes about the ledger preparation group.

Understanding Ledger Preparation Rules and Groups

After defining individual mapping rules, you establish ledger preparation rules to identify which mapping rules a ledger business unit uses to convert its data to the consolidation ledger. Ledger preparation rules identify the specific ledger verification, calendar, currency, and ChartField mapping rules (data mapper rules) to use for each subsidiary ledger business unit during ledger preparation processing. You can include one or more ledger business units in a single ledger preparation rule, depending on your requirements.

Note: If you want to include elimination units in your source ledger data, the definition for the elimination unit should indicate that it is a processing unit, and you should include the elimination units in your ledger preparation rules. The elimination units will then appear in the Ledger Preparation Manager

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When you define a ledger preparation rule, you can also select the no preparation option for specific business units. This option by-passes calendar, currency, and ChartField mapping rules and transfers verified source ledger data directly to the consolidation ledger. You can use this option if the source ledger data has already been prepared, or when it is already in the format of the consolidation ledger. The data for the business unit must come from a single source ledger.

See Using the No Preparation Option.

One or more ledger preparation rules are associated with a ledger preparation group. The group should encompass all the rules needed to describe the mapping for each ledger business unit in your consolidation. A single ledger preparation group is associated with a consolidation model. The ledger preparation process uses the ledger preparation group specified in the consolidation model as input.

Related Links

Rules, Rule Sets, and Rule Groups

Ledger Preparation Rule Page

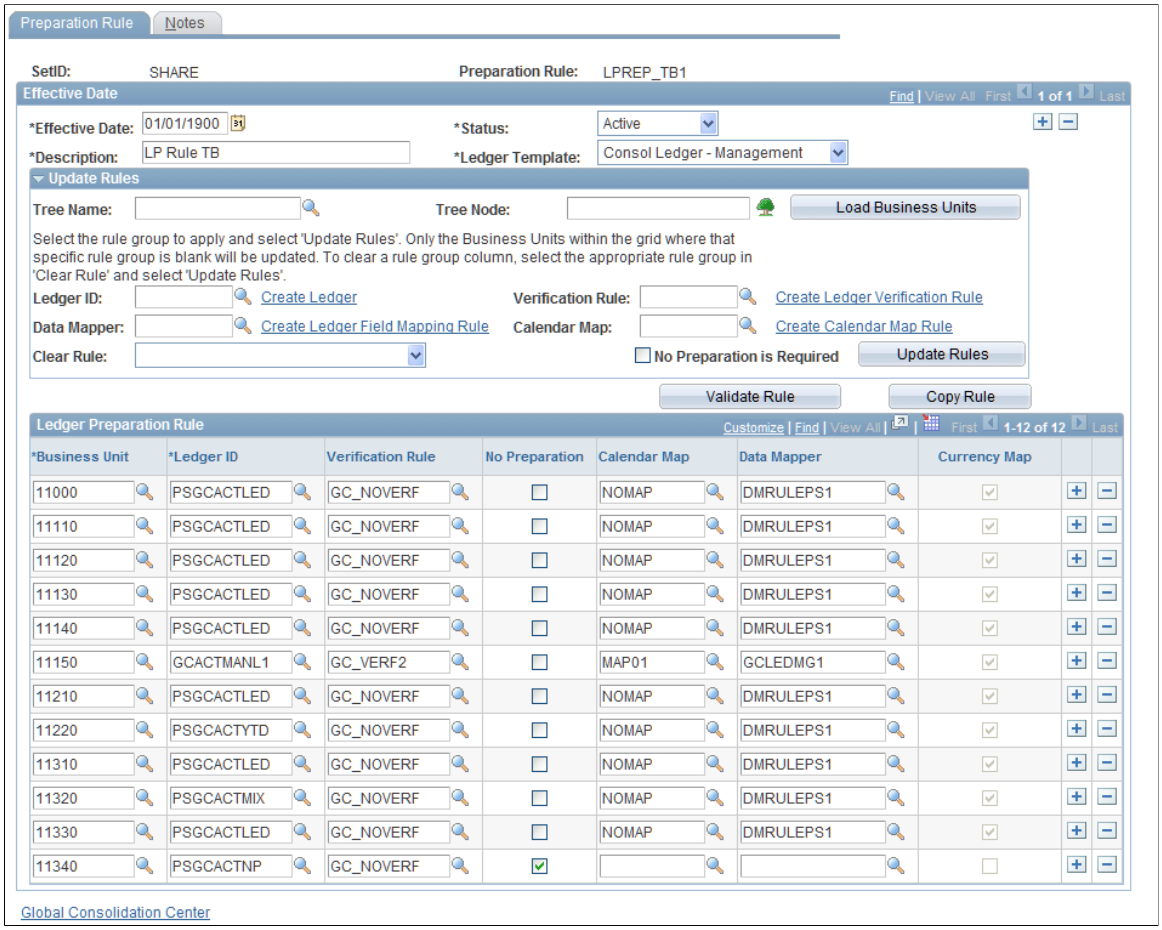
Use the Ledger Preparation Rule page (GC_MAP_SET_TBL) to identify the specific verification, calendar, currency, and ChartField (data mapper rule) mapping rules to use for one or more ledger business units when running the ledger preparation process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Rule, Preparation Rule

Image: Ledger Preparation Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Preparation Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

The ledger that you select must be defined on the Ledger Template page with the EPM Ledger Type field set to *Consolidation Ledger*.

The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance based or Financial Statement based) determines which fields are available for entry in the close rule process pages.

The Ledger Template defines the data base records and the processing methods for your consolidation model.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Insert rows as needed within the Ledger Preparation Rule grid to add business units to this rule, and define the specific ledger verification, account mapping, calendar mapping, and currency conversion rules to use for each ledger business unit during ledger preparation. For each row, complete these fields:

Business Unit and Ledger ID — Identify the ledger business unit and Ledger ID to which you are assigning mapping rules.

Verification Rule — Select the ledger verification rule that you want to use for the specified business unit.

Use the Ledger Verification Rule setup page to establish verification rules.

No Preparation — Select if no currency conversion, calendar mapping, or ChartField mapping is required for this business unit's ledger data and if the data comes from a single source ledger. For example, if the ledger data is already prepared when you receive it, or is already in the format of the consolidation ledger, select this option; you can then leave the Data Mapper, Calendar Map, and Currency Group fields blank.

Calendar Map — Select the calendar mapping rule to use for the specified business unit..

Data Mapper — Select the data mapper rule to use for the specified business unit.

Currency Map — Select this check box if you want to use the currency rule group associated with the consolidation model. Generally it is checked for each business included in the rule except for those with the No Preparation option selected.

The currency rule group is specifed on the Consolidation Model page.

You can select only mapping rules that use the same ledger template as the preparation rule.

Updating Multiple Rules

Expand and use the Update Rules group box to help you complete the Ledger Preparation Rule grid. Select the business unit tree name and a tree node that contains the business units for which you want to assign mapping rules. Then click Load Business Units to insert all the business units within that node that are not currently in the Ledger Preparation Rule grid. Similarly, you can populate one or more of the fields within Update Rules Ledger ID, Calendar Map, Data Mapper, and Verification Rule) or select No Preparation is Required, then click the Update Rules button to insert those field values into rows within Ledger Preparation Rule that do not currently contain any values for those fields.

To clear one or all rules, select the rule type from the Clear Rule drop-down list box, then click Update Rule.

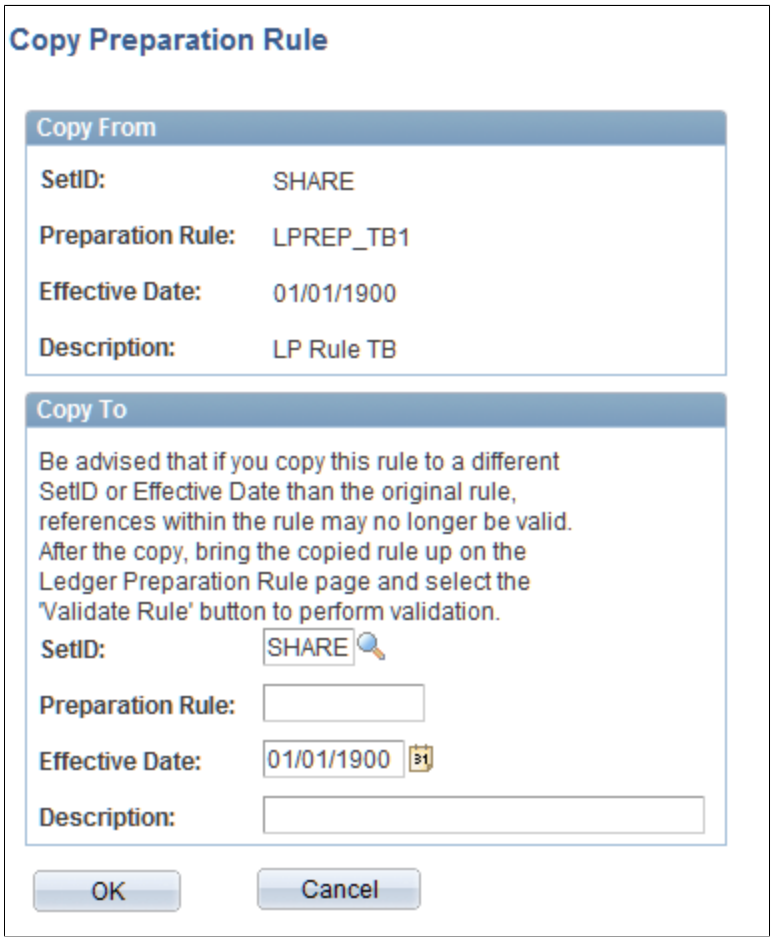
To apply currency mapping to all of the business units in the Ledger Preparation Rule grid, select the Currency Mapping is Required check box and click Update Rules.

Copying Rules

To copy a rule, click the Copy Rule button. The Copy Preparation Rule page appears.

Image: Copy Preparation Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Copy Preparation Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specify the SetID, effective date, new preparation rule ID, and description for the rule that you are creating by copying this rule, and then click OK.

Validating Rules

Click Validate Rule to have the system check that your ledger preparation rules are valid. This is especially important if you create a rule by copying another rule. If there is an issue with any rule, an error message appears indicating the specific problem. If no error message is displayed, then your rules are valid.

Ledger Preparation Group Page

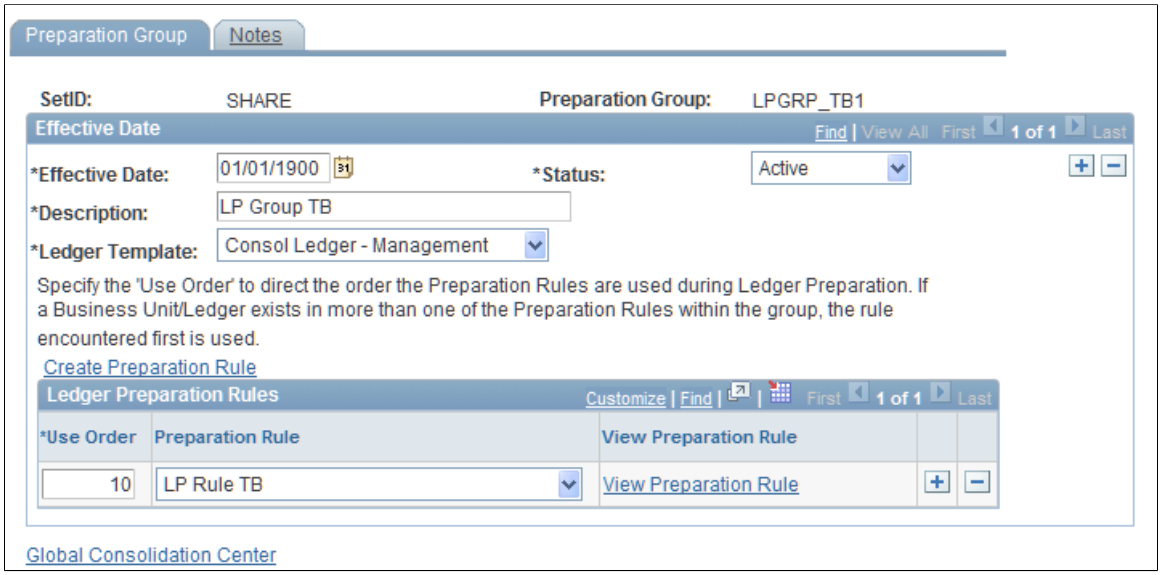
Use the Ledger Preparation Group page (GC_MAP_GRP_TBL) to specify a group of ledger preparation rules to be processed and the order in which they should be processed.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation Group, Preparation Group

Image: Ledger Preparation Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Preparation Group page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The ledger template must be the same template that is used for the consolidation ledger.

In the Ledger Preparation Rules grid, insert rows as needed to associate one or more preparation rules to this preparation group.

The preparation rules are processed in ascending order based on the value that appears in the Use Order field.

Running Ledger Preparation

This section discusses:

- Understanding the ledger preparation process.
- Prerequisites
- Defining a ledger preparation run group.
- Running ledger preparation.

Pages Used to Run Ledger Preparation

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Run Group	GC_RUN_GROUP	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Run Group	Define a subset of ledger business units for which to process ledger preparation.
Run Ledger Preparation	GC_RUN_PREP	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Run Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation	Run ledger preparation.

Related Links

"Understanding Jobstreams *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Understanding the Ledger Preparation Process

After you have set up all the mapping rules, and established ledger preparation rules, a ledger preparation group, and a consolidation model which uses the ledger preparation group, you can run the ledger preparation process. When ledger preparation is run, source data for the specified run group or business unit is processed using the mapping rules that you associated with the business unit on the Ledger Preparation Rule page. You can run all the ledger preparation processes at one time, or you can specify which process to run. After all the ledger preparation processes are run, data from the source ledgers is transformed to a common chart of accounts, currency, and calendar and is moved to the consolidation ledger.

You can also establish ledger preparation run groups to indicate which ledger business units should be processed at one time. You can define these groups in a way so that data that you expect to receive together can be grouped into one run group, since it is unlikely that *all* your ledger business unit data will be available for ledger preparation processing simultaneously. This can also help if you plan to process consolidations on a distributed basis; each run group could be managed by individuals, for example, who would be responsible for the ledger preparation process for their sets of data. On the Run Group page, you can also establish ledger verification error handling options.

You can initiate and monitor ledger preparation processing for each node on the consolidation tree by using the Ledger Preparation Manager.

See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages.

Prerequisites

Prior to running ledger preparation, complete these tasks:

- Define a ledger preparation group that includes ledger preparation rules for each business unit to be consolidated, and add it to the consolidation model.
- Define the consolidation model.

  See Establishing Consolidation Models.

- Run the Consolidation Validation application engine.

  This engine verifies that the ledger preparation mapping rules are set up correctly.

  See Validating the Consolidation Setup.

Run Group Page

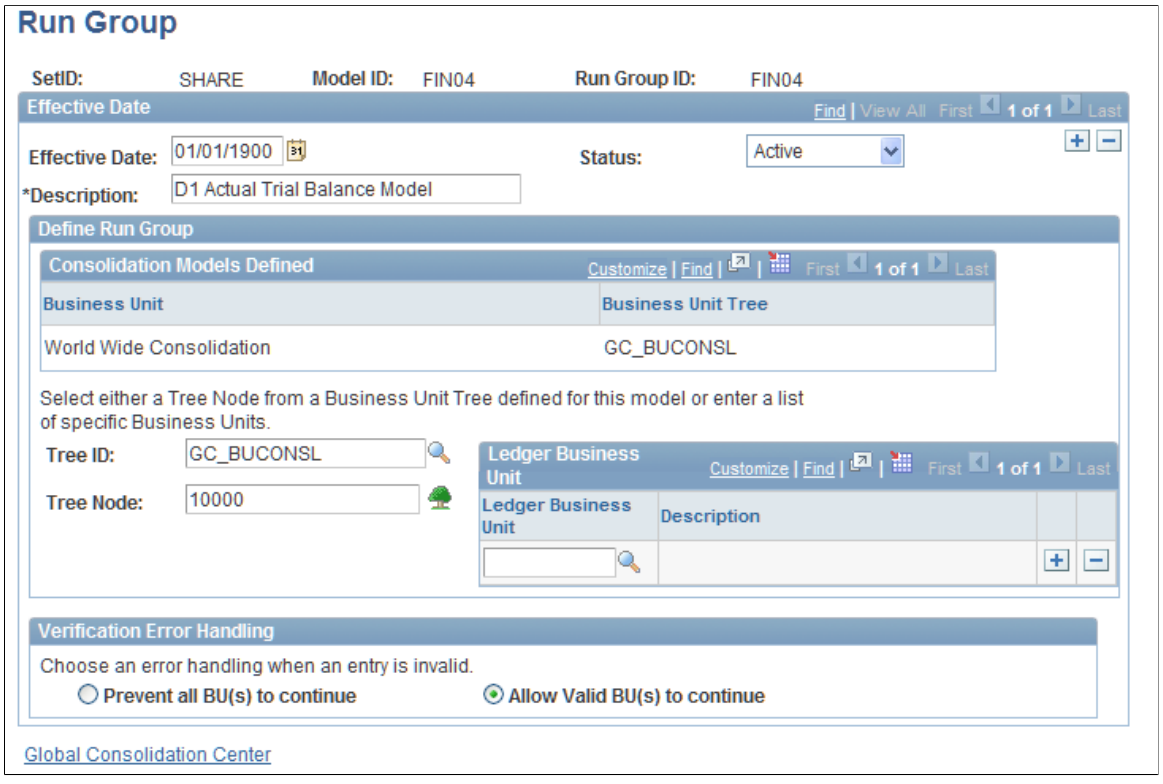
Use the Run Group page (GC_RUN_GROUP) to define a subset of ledger business units for which to process ledger preparation.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Run Group

Image: Run Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Consolidation Models Defined grid displays the common consolidation business unit, and the business unit tree used by the consolidation model.

You can indicate which business units to include by either identifying a tree node or listing the specific business units.

To use a tree node to specify which business units to include, select the tree ID and tree node. Click the Tree button to view the tree, and select the node that contains the business units to include.

To list which business units to include, insert one or more rows within the Ledger Business Unit grid, and select the specific ledger business units.

Specifying Verification Error Handling

You can choose how to handle data processing for invalid entries while running the ledger group process. Select either Prevent all BU(s) to continue to stop all ledger group processing when ledger verification errors occur or Allow Valid BU(s) to continue to allow the data with valid business units to continue processing after ledger verification errors occurs.

Run Ledger Preparation Page

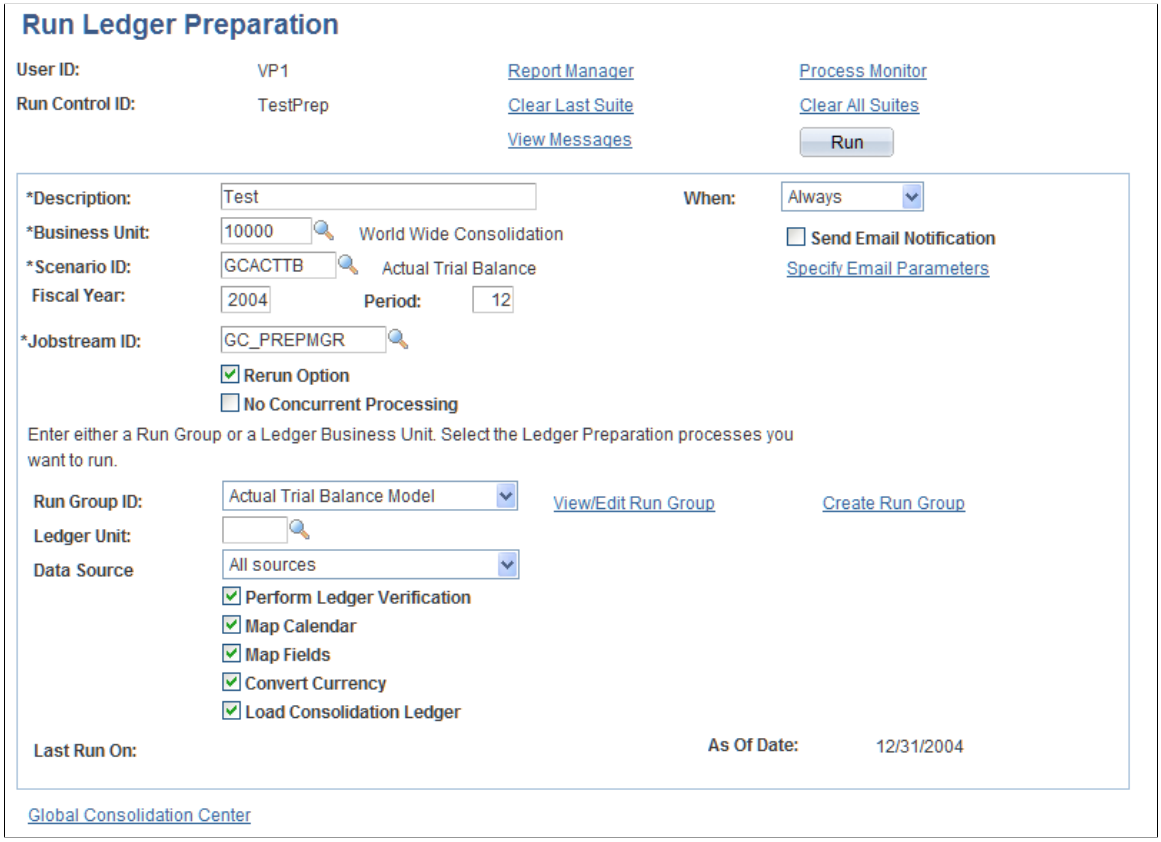
Use the Run Ledger Preparation page (GC_RUN_PREP) to run ledger preparation.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Run Ledger Preparation, Ledger Preparation

Image: Run Ledger Preparation page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Ledger Preparation page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specifying the Run Parameters

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Accounting Period

Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

The system derives the consolidation model and its associated rules from the information that you specify in these fields.

Jobstream ID The default value is *GC_PREPMGR.*

Run Group ID and Ledger Unit Specify either a run group ID to process or a single ledger unit (the business unit associated with the ledger).

Data Source Select a data source for the ledger preparation process. The default is *All sources.*

The other choices are *ETL data only* for processing only the ledger data that was brought into the warehouse through the ETL mapping process or *Spreadsheet and manual source* for processing only the ledger data brought into the warehouse through the spreadsheet upload or manual entry process.

Select one or more of these options to indicate which preparation steps to process. There may be cases in which you want to run a specific step by itself (for example, to troubleshoot a particular problem with your data or a rule), or you want to run all the mapping steps, but wait until a later time to move the data to the consolidation ledger. You need to determine what is best for your particular implementation.

Perform Ledger Verification Select to process ledger verification (uses the ledger verification rules).

The ledger verification process runs first, and then the ledger preparation process proceeds based on your error handling selection. Running ledger verification is required before you can run any other ledger preparation processes.

Map Calendar Select to process calendar mapping (uses the calendar mapping rules).

Map Fields Select to process ChartField mapping (uses the data mapper rules).

Convert Currency Select to process currency conversion (uses the currency group rules).

Load Consolidation Ledger Select to move data from the mapped ledger (MLED) to the consolidation ledger (CLED).

The ledger preparation process uses the calendar mapping rules to determine which data to select from the individual ledgers. For example, assume that the run parameters specified are for 2006 period 4, and include BU1 and BU2. BU1's calendar mapping rule is defined to match the fiscal year and period (its calendar is the same as the consolidation calendar), so the system uses the data from BU1's ledger for 2006 period 04. BU2's calendar mapping does have rules. During processing, the system matches the to year and period of the BU2 calendar mapping rule to the run control date (2006/04) and, using the calendar mapping rule, determines the from year and period of BU2 to which that corresponds (perhaps 2006/01). Therefore, the system uses BU2 data from 2006/01 as input for ledger preparation processing.

Warning! If your source ledger data contains YTD balances, rather than balances by period, when processing ledger preparation, you must process each period in sequence, or the calculated period activity amounts will be incorrect.

Because many jobs may be spawned when you run ledger preparation, if you need to cancel processing, you should cancel spawned jobs first (the child jobs), then the parent job. If you are using the delivered

jobstreams for processing, you can identify parent jobs by the process name PF_JOBSTREAM. The process name for ledger preparation spawned jobs is GC_PREP.

Related Links

"Understanding Jobstreams *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"
Reconciliation for Ledger Preparation and Consolidation Processes

Using the No Preparation Option

No Preparation is an option for the ledger preparation process. By selecting this option, you can bypass calendar, ChartField, and currency mapping for the specified business unit and load the ledger data directly to the consolidation ledger.

You can select this option if the ledger data for the business unit is already prepared when you receive it, or is already in the format of the consolidation ledger. The data for the business unit must come from a single source ledger. The system does not aggregate the data when it populates the consolidation ledger. The field names in the source ledger and the consolidation ledger must also be identical. For example, in the consolidation ledger, the affiliate field is named GC_AFFILIATE. The affiliate field in the data warehouse source ledger table must also be named GC_AFFILIATE.

The No Preparation option is specified on the Ledger Preparation Rule page. Before you can use this option you must set up specific metadata. You must also specify the following to be used for the no preparation option:

- A ledger template and detail ledger.
- Specify the No Preparation option in a ledger preparation rule.
- Add the ledger preparation rule to the ledger preparation group that is used in the consolidation model.

See On My Oracle Support, access the red paper Global Consolidations No Preparation Implementation Guide

Sample Data for the No Preparation Option

The following sample data is delivered to be used with the no preparation option:

Name	***Type of Data***	***Description***
GC_LED_F00_VW	View	Replicates GC_CLED_MGT_F00 and maps the fields from the source record LEDGER_F00
GC_LED_FVW_T	Temporary record	Temporary record for the GC_LED_F00 _VW view.
GC_LED_F00_VW	Record metadata	
GCLEDFVW	TableMap	TableMap for GC_LED_F00_VW

Name	*Type of Data*	*Description*
CGLEDFVW	DataMap	DataMap for GC_LED_F00_VW
GCLEDFVW	Ledger Template	Ledger template for the ledger record GC _LED_F00_VW.
PSGCACTNP	Detail Ledger	Detail ledger based on the GCLEDFVW ledger template.
LPREP_TB1	Ledger Preparation Rule	Ledger preparation rule with business unit 11340 set up for no preparation.
LPREP_TB1	Ledger Preparation Group	Ledger preparation group that uses the ledger preparation rule LPREP_TB1.

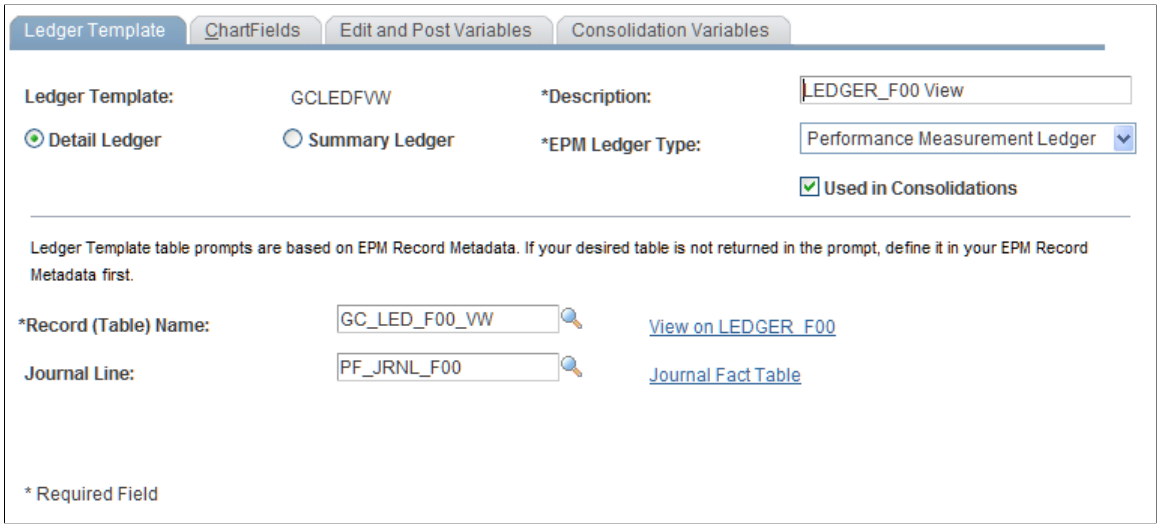
You can modify this sample data to fit your business needs.

Defining a Ledger Template and Detail Ledger for the No Preparation Option

When you define a ledger template to be used with the No Preparation option, you should select the EPM Ledger Type *Performance Measurement Ledger* because the ledger view is mapped from the general ledger and is conformed to the performance ledger format. You should also select the Used in Consolidations check box. The Ledger Record should be the view over the source ledger.

Image: Ledger Template page for a no preparation ledger template

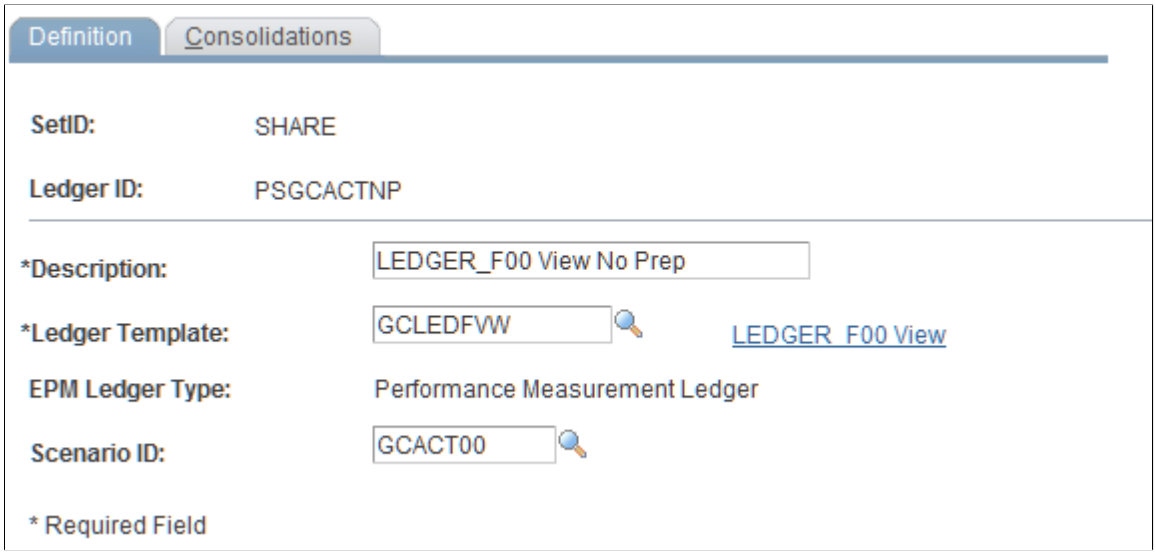
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template page for a no preparation ledger template. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



When you define a detail ledger to be used with the No Preparation option, you base it on the no preparation ledger template.

Image: Detail Ledger - Definition page for a no preparation detail ledger

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Detail Ledger - Definition page for a no preparation detail ledger. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



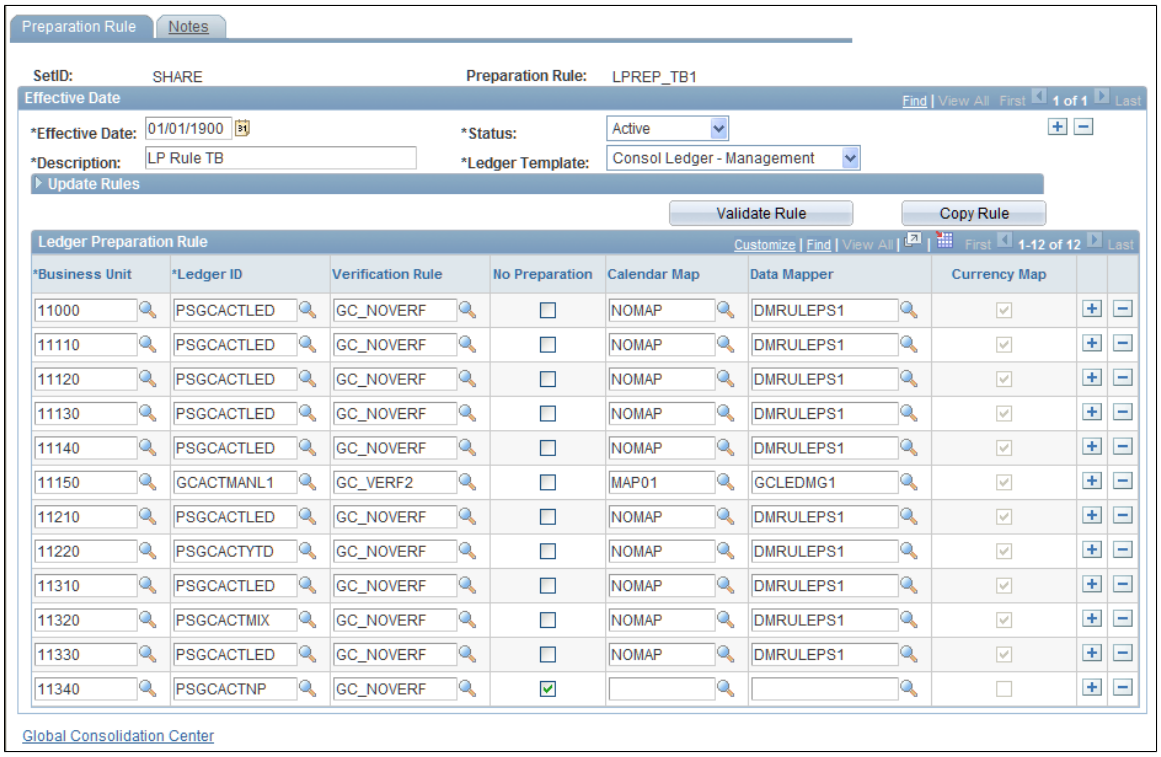
Specifying No Preparation in the Ledger Preparation Rule and Ledger Preparation Group

When you define the ledger preparation rule, for each business unit you can specify whether or not to use the no preparation option. When you select the No Preparation check box for a business unit, you must

select a verification rule, but the Calendar Map, Data Mapper, and Currency Map fields should have no values.

Image: Ledger Preparation Rule page showing that business unit 11340 is set up to use the No Preparation option.

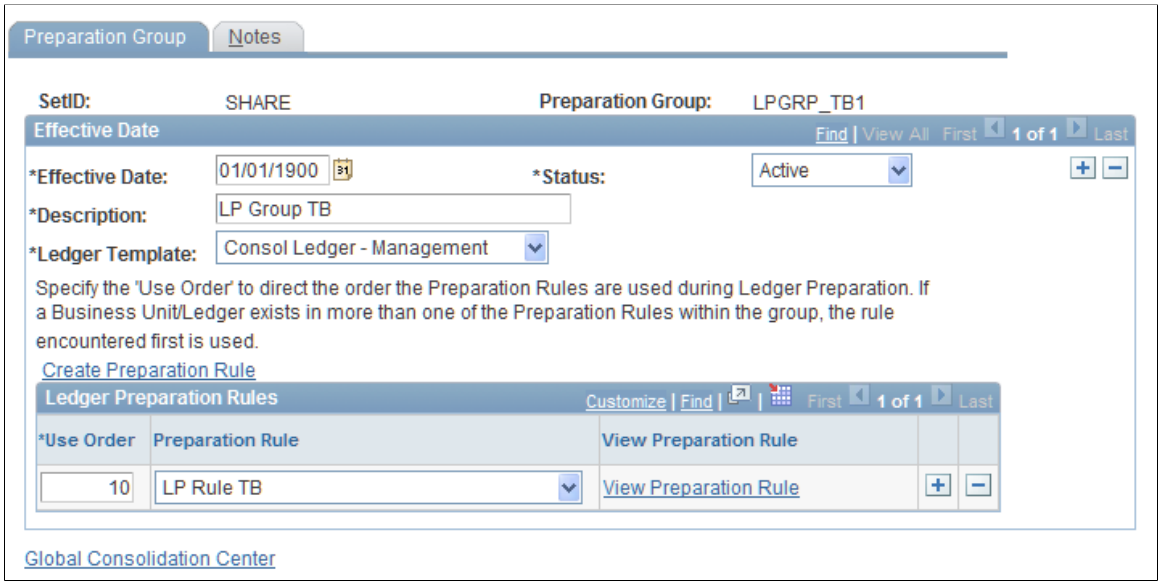
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Preparation Rule page showing that business unit 11340 is set up to use the No Preparation option.. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Ledger Preparation Group can include both rules that use the No Preparation option, and those that do not. Be sure to include the correct Use Order for the rules.

Image: Preparation Group page with the LPREP_TB1 rule attached

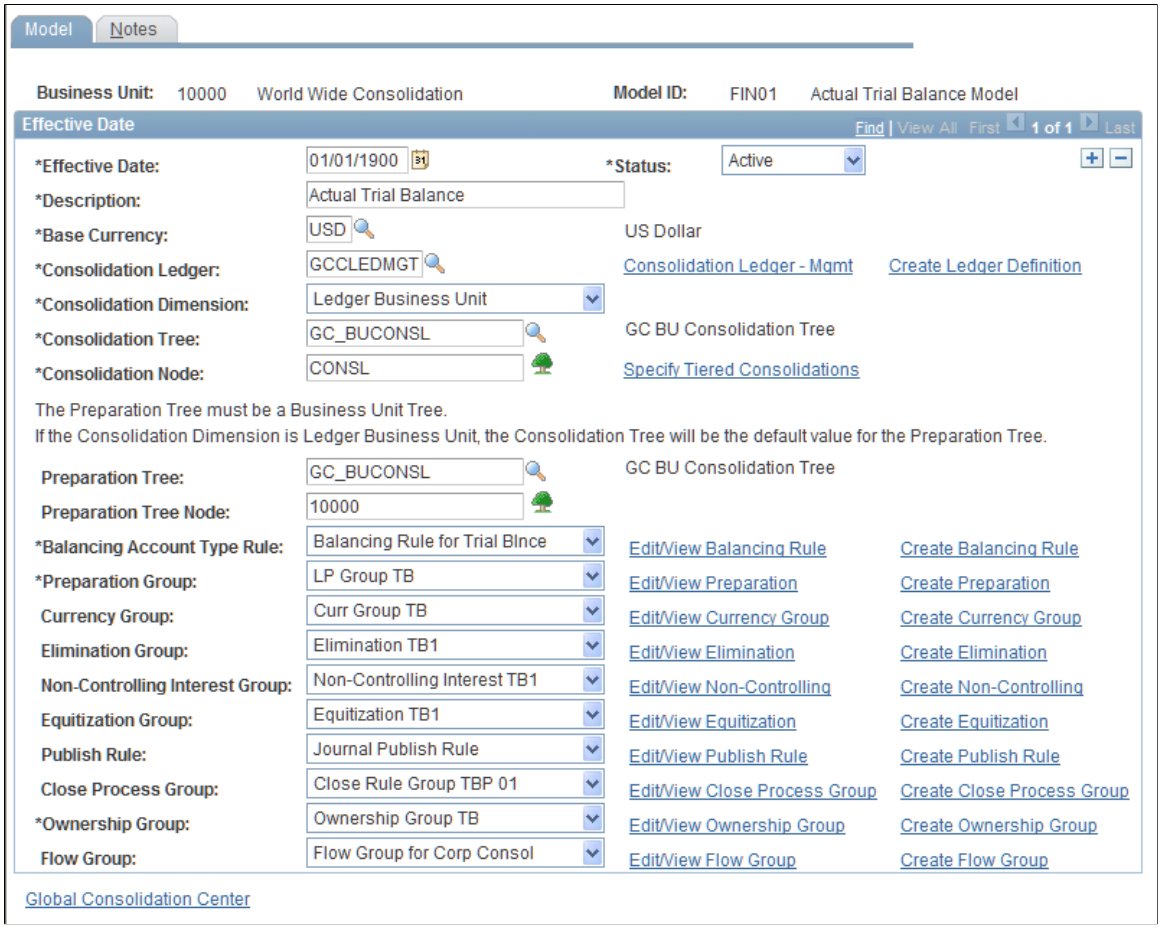
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Preparation Group page with the LPREP_TB1 rule attached. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The ledger preparation group should be attached to the consolidation model, as shown:

Image: Consolidation Model page showing the ledger preparation group that uses a no preparation rule attached

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Model page showing the ledger preparation group that uses a no preparation rule attached. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



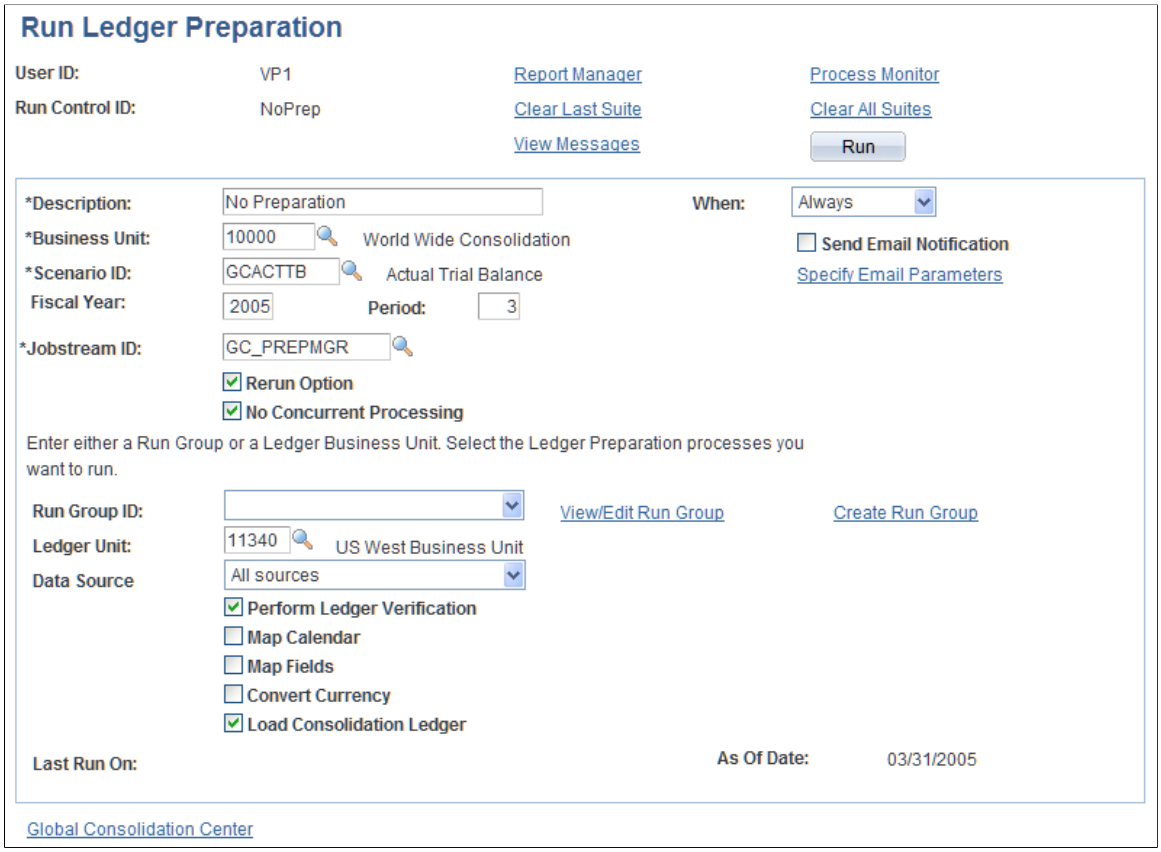
Running Ledger Preparation for No Preparation

When you run the ledger preparation process, if all the source business units in the run group use the no preparation option, select only the Load Consolidation Ledger check box. You must also select the

Perform Ledger Verification check box if verification has not been previously run for the source business units. You do not need to run any of the other processes.

Image: Run Ledger Preparation page for only No Preparation option

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Ledger Preparation page for only No Preparation option. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If some business units in the run group use the No Preparation option and some do not, check all boxes. For those business units using the No Preparation option, the system skips calendar mapping, account mapping, and currency conversion and performs only ledger verification and consolidation ledger loading.

Running Currency Adjustments

This section discusses:

- Understanding currency adjustments.
- Running currency adjustments.

Page Used to Run Currency Adjustments

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Run Currency Adjustment	GC_RUN_FX_ADJ	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Run Ledger Preparation, Currency Adjustment	Run currency adjustments to generate beginning balances by adjusting prior period ending balances to the current period translation rate.

Understanding Currency Adjustments

You run currency adjustments to adjust beginning balances for a period by:

- Adjusting prior period source ledger activity to the current rate.
- Adjusting prior period foreign currency manual journal entries to the current rate.

Do not confuse currency adjustments with the currency processing that is completed when running the ledger preparation processes. Ledger preparation currency processes translate amounts from source ledgers for the current period activity. Currency adjustment processing generates beginning balances for the current period, using prior period data that already resides in the consolidation ledger. Because the currency adjustment engine processes prior period source ledger activity, the currency adjustment is run after the ledger preparation process and is tracked through the ledger enrichment manager.

See Managing Ledger Enrichment Processing.

Note: For consolidation ledgers that use the financial statement method, the currency adjustments target only the balance sheet accounts. Roll forward entries with a GC Source of 9A and 9B will be revalued. When the currency adjustment engine produces the revaluation flows for the roll forward entries, the flow code used will be FXAJ1 with a translate value of *R* for GC_FLSRC_TYPE.

Run Currency Adjustment Page

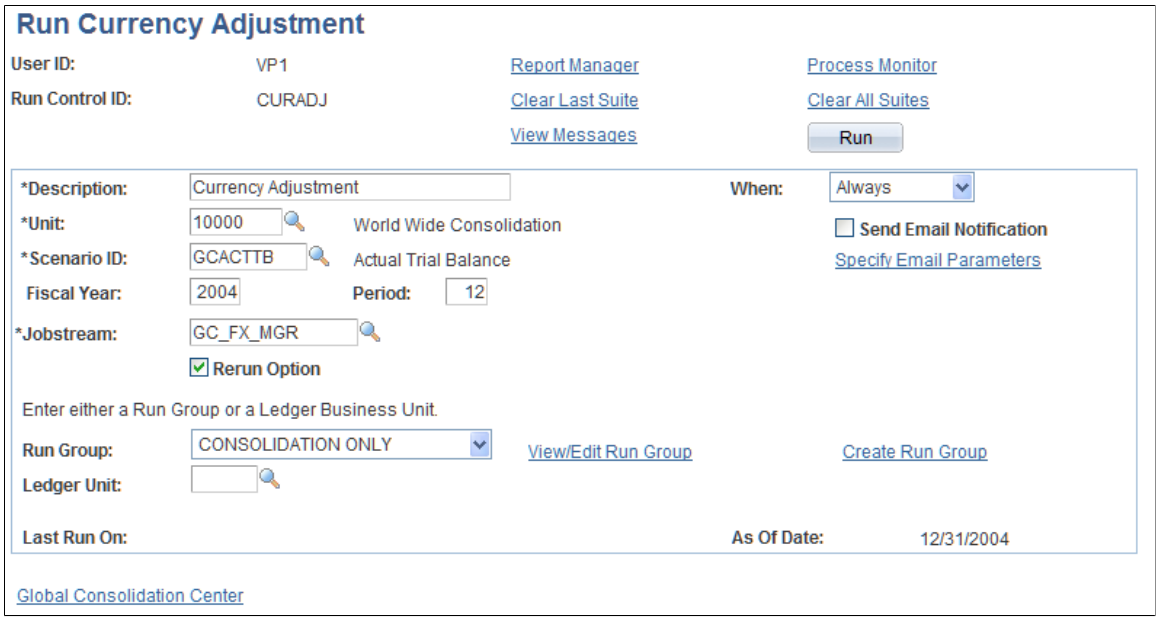
Use the Run Currency Adjustment page (GC_RUN_FX_ADJ) to run currency adjustments to generate beginning balances by adjusting prior period ending balances to the current period translation rate.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Run Ledger Preparation, Currency Adjustment

Image: Run Currency Adjustment page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Currency Adjustment page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specifying the Run Parameters

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, Accounting Period

Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

The system derives the consolidation model and its associated rules from the information that you specify.

Jobstream ID

The default value is GC_FX_MGR.

Run Group ID andLedger Unit

Specify either a run group ID to process or a single ledger unit (the business unit associated with the ledger).

Chapter 7

Defining Required Consolidation Rules

Understanding Consolidation Rules

Prior to processing consolidations, you need to establish required rules that control how the processes consolidations and specify:

- The accounts to use to determine if the ledger is balanced.
- An acceptable limit for out of balance amounts and where the out of balance amounts should be posted.
- Percent ownership of subsidiaries, equitization thresholds, and accounting methods.
- Rules for closing accounts at period or year end and rolling forward balances to the next period.

These rules are then associated with the consolidation model and govern the processing of various consolidation engines. These topics cover how to establish each of these rules, associate them with the consolidation model, and validate them.

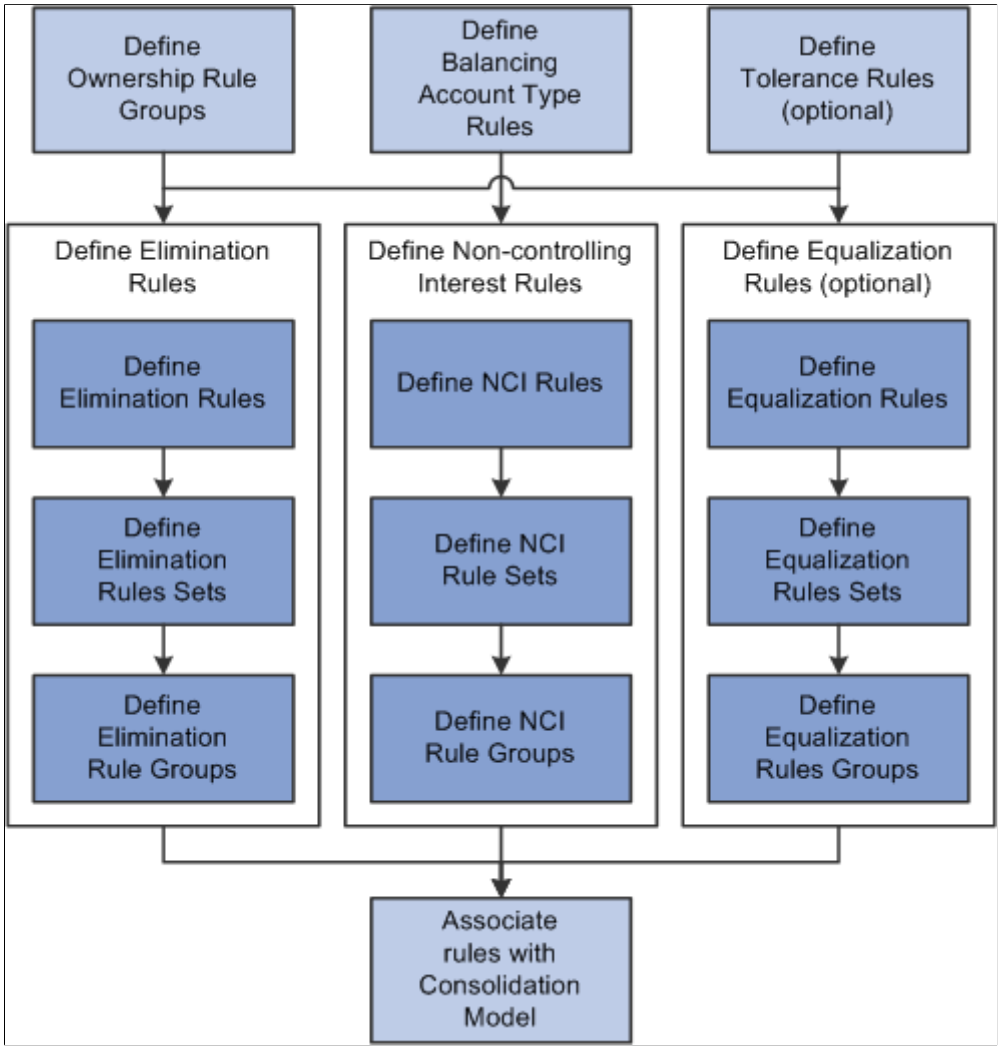
After these required rules are established, you define additional rules that determine how the system eliminates intercompany transactions, investments in subsidiaries, and non-controlling interest.

You can also establish flows, which track account movement (data flows) from the consolidated ledger.

When put together, all these rules define a consolidation model, and specify all of the parameters that are used as input into consolidation processing.

Image: Defining Consolidation Rules

This diagram shows the supporting data and rules that you define prior to processing consolidations:



Consolidation Rules

There are several types of consolidation rules that are associated with the consolidation model:

Consolidation Rule Name	***Rule Definition***
Tolerance rules	These rules define an acceptable limit or threshold for out of balance amounts for journals generated by the consolidation processes.
Account balance rules	These rules specify which accounts within the consolidation ledger are used to determine if the ledger is balanced.

Consolidation Rule Name	*Rule Definition*
Ownership rules	These rules specify the accounting methods, equitization thresholds, and ownership levels of a parent for a subsidiary. They are based on the total and voting shares owned by the parent. Ownership rules should be established before you establish elimination, NCI, and equitization rules.
Elimination rules	These rules identify the accounts that store balances due to intercompany transactions, so that the system can eliminate those amounts from the consolidated results.
Non-controlling interest rules (NCI rules)	These rules identify the accounts that store balances for a parent's investment in a subsidiary and subsidiary equity, so that the system can eliminate each parent's investment against subsidiary equity and eliminate the remaining portion of subsidiary equity that is attributable to non-controlling interest from the consolidated results. For example, if a parent owns 80 percent of a subsidiary (the remaining 20 percent is externally owned), the NCI elimination engine eliminates 100 percent of the parent investment against 80 percent of the subsidiary equity, and then also eliminates the remaining 20 percent of the subsidiary equity against an entry to NCI Liability.
Equitization rules	These rules define how the system recognizes a parent's equity in the earnings of a qualifying subsidiary.
Flow templates	Flow templates define how the system recognizes tracking and reconciliation of gross variation (difference between the opening and closing balances) of an account. For example, the gross variation of fixed asset accounts can be distinguished by additions, disposals, , asset impairment, currency translation and reclasses.

Related Links

Understanding Elimination, Non-Controlling Interest, and Equitization Rules
Understanding Data Flows

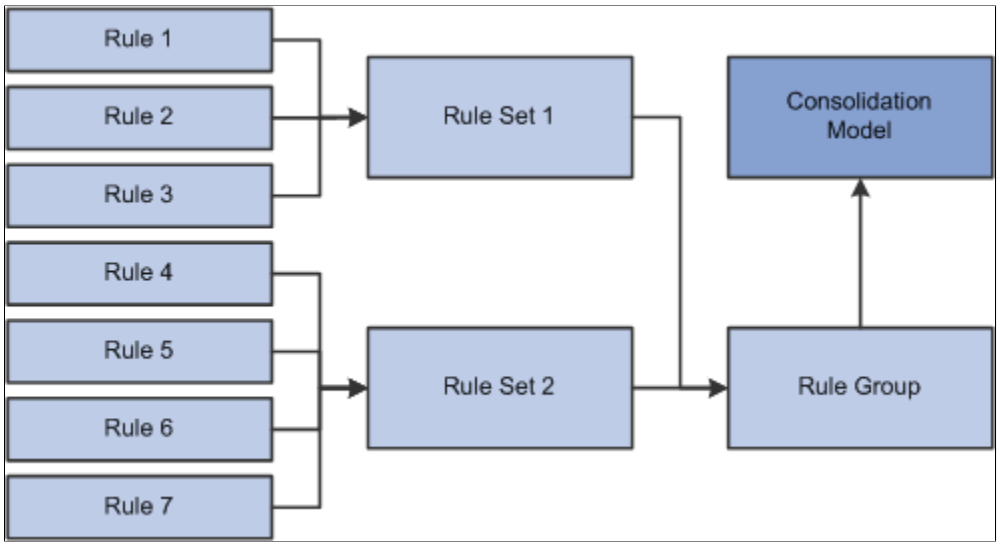
Rules, Rule Sets, and Rule Groups

To enable you to share rules among multiple consolidation models, to facilitate using multiple scenarios, and to reduce ongoing maintenance, there is a hierarchy to many of the various rule definitions used for consolidations. At the lowest level, you define an individual rule, and then combine these rules into rule sets, and finally, one or more rule sets comprise a rule group. The rule groups are then associated with the

consolidation model. Ownership rules, non-controlling interest rules, equitization rules, and elimination rules follow this hierarchy. The following diagram shows these relationships.

Image: Hierarchy of rules, rule sets, and rule groups

This diagram shows the relationship between ownership rules, non-controlling interest rules, equitization rules, and elimination rules



When you associate a rule set with a rule group, you assign it a use order. During processing, the rule sets are processed in sequence in ascending order based on their use order. Unless otherwise specified, within each rule set, the rules are processed by ownership set and rule ID.

When you are defining a new consolidation scenario, you can share or reuse rules, rule sets, and rule groups that you've already created for a previous consolidation model, provided that their consolidation ledgers share the same ledger template and consolidation dimension. When reusing rule sets in new rule groups, you specify a different use order, or insert new rule sets to override the current use order.

Defining Balancing Account Type Rules

This section provides an overview of balancing account type rules and discusses how to establish balancing account type rules.

Page Used to Define Balancing Account Type Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Balancing Account Type Rule	GC_BAL_RULE_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Balancing Account Type Rule	Specify which account types within the consolidation ledger determine if the ledger is balanced.

Understanding Balancing Account Type Rules

Balancing account type rules define which accounts within the consolidation ledger are used to determine if the ledger is balanced. When you define a balancing account type rule, you include a row for each account type that should balance. Balancing account type rules are set up differently depending on the format of the consolidation ledger template for which they will be used:

- Financial statement format ledger templates typically include only balance forward account types in the balancing account type rule.
- Trial balance format ledger templates typically include both non-balance forward and balance forward account types in the balancing account type rule.

Note: Memo accounts are not typically included in a balancing account type rule.

Balancing Account Type Rule Page

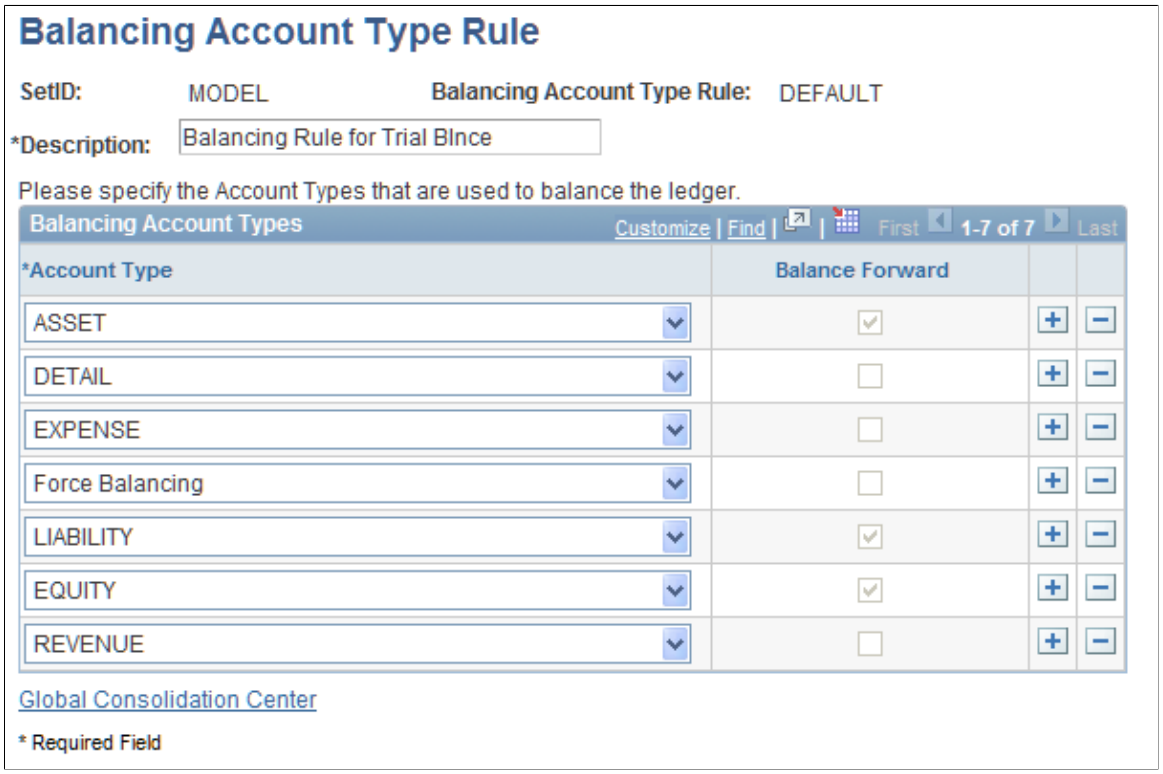
Use the Balancing Account Type Rule page (GC_BAL_RULE_PG) to Specify which account types within the consolidation ledger determine if the ledger is balanced.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Balancing Account Type Rule

Image: Balancing Account Type Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Balancing Account Type Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Account Type Add rows within the Balancing Account Types grid for each account type that should be used to balance the consolidation ledger.

Balance Forward Indicates whether the account type is a balance forward account. This field is display-only and unavailable for entry.

Related Links

Defining Account Types, Accounts, and Account Nodes
Understanding Ledger Templates

Defining Tolerance Rules

This section provides an overview of tolerance rules and discusses how to establish tolerance rules.

Pages Used to Define Tolerance Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Tolerance Rule	GC_TOL_RULE_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Tolerance Rule, Tolerance Rule	Establish threshold amounts for out-of-balance accounts.
Tolerance Rule - Notes	GC_TOL_RULE_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Tolerance Rule, Notes	Enter an explanation for a tolerance rule.

Understanding Tolerance Rules

Tolerance rules define an acceptable limit or threshold for out of balance amounts for journals generated by the consolidation processes. You can assign tolerance rules to elimination rules. The system posts journals when the amount by which a journal is out of balance is less than this threshold.

You can define the tolerance threshold either as a specific amount or as a percentage of the total transaction amount of the consolidation tree node for the out of balance grouping. The percentage is calculated based on the total for the particular rule and node combination. The system creates suspense account entries to record adjustments for out of balance conditions. If the out of balance amount is less than the tolerance threshold, the journal is posted, and an out of balance adjustment is entered into a suspense account. If the out of balance amount is greater than or equal to the tolerance threshold, the system creates the journal with the out-of-balance adjustment without posting the journal. The journal can be force posted, or you can rerun the consolidation process after entering the appropriate adjustments to resolve the out-of-balance amount.

Note: No currency is specified for tolerance rules, but when amounts are processed for consolidations, they are all in the consolidation currency.

If you select the Send Tolerance Email check box on the run control request page, the system sends an email to alert a designated person about the discrepancy. Your organization can then investigate the reason for the discrepancy and determine the appropriate corrective action to take.

Note: Tolerance rules are specified for a SetID.

Tolerance Rule Page

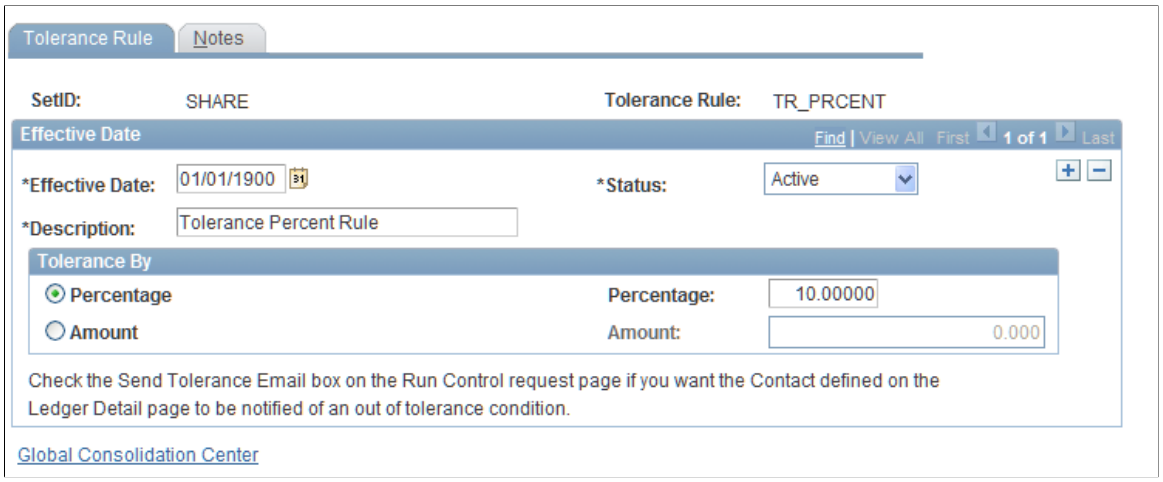
Use the Tolerance Rule page (GC_TOL_RULE_PG) to establish threshold amounts for out-of-balance accounts.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Tolerance Rule, Tolerance Rule

Image: Tolerance Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Tolerance Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Tolerance By

Select one of these options to specify how the system should determine the tolerance:

Percentage: The system determines the tolerance by using a percentage of the total amount of the transactions.

Amount: The system determines the tolerance based on an amount that you specify. The amount is calculated based on the greater of either the total debits or total credits within that elimination set, for that rule, node, and group by out of balance amount.

Percentage

Enter the tolerance threshold percentage. Only available for entry when Percentage is selected in the Tolerance By group box.

Amount

Enter the tolerance threshold amount. Only available for entry when Amount is selected in the Tolerance By group box.

Defining Ownership Rules

This section provides an overview of ownership rules and discusses how to:

- Establish ownership rules.
- Establish ownership percentage.
- Establish ownership rule sets.
- Establish ownership groups.

Pages Used to Define Ownership Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ownership Rule	GC_OWN_RULE_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule	Create or modify an ownership rule
Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage	GC_OWN_RULE_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule, Ownership Percentage	Define the ownership percentage of the parent-subsidiary relationship. The number of total shares and voting shares owned by the parent determine the equitization and non-controlling interest calculations respectively.
Ownership Rule - Notes	GC_OWN_RULE_PG3	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule, Notes	Enter notes about the ownership rule.
Ownership Rule Set	GC_OWN_RSET_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule Set	Create ownership rule sets.
Ownership Rule Set - Notes	GC_OWN_RSET_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule Set, Notes	Enter notes about the ownership rule set.
Ownership Group	GC_OWN_GRP_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Group	Combine ownership rule sets to create ownership groups.
Ownership Group - Notes	GC_OWN_GRP_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Group, Notes	Enter notes about the ownership group.

Understanding Ownership Rules

Ownership rules provide a basis for the equitization and non-controlling interest rules that are defined for a consolidation model. When equitization and non-controlling interest rules are processed, they use the information defined in ownership rules for part of their calculations.

Ownership Rules

Ownership rules determine the accounting methods, equitization thresholds, and ownership levels of a parent for a subsidiary based on the total and voting shares owned by the parent.

Note: Ownership rules are setup to accommodate different accounting methods. If a business unit is included in the consolidation tree and ownership rules are setup for that business unit, the business unit will be included as part of the consolidation with consolidation entries based on the ownership level.

An ownership rule defines the ownership and control relationships between a subsidiary and parent. Business consolidation rules use ownership rules to equitize changes in subsidiary equity, and to calculate the non-controlling interest elimination. Ownership does not necessarily imply control. For example, one company may own 60 percent of another subsidiary, but own only 20 percent of the controlling stock. The system uses the control percentage to determine whether or not to equitize. The system uses ownership percentage to determine all calculated amounts, including the amount to equitize, and the amount of non-controlling interest to eliminate.

Ownership rules identify:

- All of the parents within your consolidation structure that own a part of the subsidiary.
- The percentage of the subsidiary that each parent owns.
- The percentage of control that each parent exerts over the subsidiary.
- The controlling parent.

  Note: A controlling parent is required for every subsidiary for which an ownership rule is created.

  The controlling parent for a subsidiary must be specified even if that parent is not a direct owner of the subsidiary. If none of the direct owners control more than the percentage required to consolidate, the controlling parent is the business unit where the total control from the direct parents adds up to the percentage required to consolidate. If this controlling parent does not have direct control, specify zero percent as the control percentage (because the parent has indirect control). If the total control across all parents is lower than the percentage required to consolidate (for example, the subsidiary isn't even in the consolidation tree), then it really doesn't matter which parent is the controlling parent; you can specify any one.

The sum of all of the ownership percentages for a particular subsidiary-parent relationship must be less than or equal to 100. Because there may be other owners of a subsidiary that are external to your organization's consolidation structure, the total ownership and control percentages for a particular subsidiary can be less than 100.

During processing the system creates a flattened tree of the ownership structure in PS_GC_OWN_STR_TBL. The system uses this table to:

- Determine the equitizing parent during equitization processing.

- Determine to which parent to post the parent investment elimination during NCI processing.

Review this record to verify that your ownership structure is set up correctly.

Subsidiary equity is eliminated against the parent investment depending on the level of ownership.

You can run the ownership inquiry to review the ownership structure of your organization.

See Viewing Ownership Hierarchies.

Accounting Methods

Ownership rules are setup to accommodate different accounting methods. The accounting methods available in global consolidations are pooling of interests, proportionate, and purchase.

If a business unit is included in the consolidation tree and ownership rules are setup for that business unit, the business unit will be included as part of the consolidation with consolidation entries based on the ownership level. The pooling of interests method is similar to the purchase method, except that in order to use the pooling of interests method, the parents' investment in the subsidiary must be virtually all of the common stock (at least 90 percent of voting stock). The parent uses the book value of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities. Because the parent uses the subsidiary's book values, goodwill is not recorded on the parents book for this type of ownership setup.

If you use the pooling of interests method, the subsidiary must be 100 percent owned by a single parent, eliminating the need for non-controlling interest calculations, and the equitization threshold percent must be in range from 0 to 100.

If you use the proportionate method, only one parent can own a subsidiary. If the subsidiary has two parents, the subsidiary is broken down into two different subsidiaries, each proportionately owned by the respective parent.

The following table outlines the accounting methods and their impact on consolidations:

Accounting Considerations	***Proportionate***	***Pooling***	***Purchase (% Control Based)***
Changes in ownership	Yes	No	Yes
Change In accounting Subsidiary assets and liabilities	You specify book or fair market value (FMV)	Book value On subsidiary books	Fair market value (FMV)
Goodwill present	Yes	No	Yes
Ownership percentage	Assume 100 percent for consolidation calculation.	100%	You specify.

Accounting Considerations	*Proportionate*	*Pooling*	*Purchase (% Control Based)*
Multiple parents	No In the case of two parents, the subsidiary is broken down into two different subsidiaries each proportionately owned by their respective parent.	No 100% ownership by one parent.	Yes Employ non-controlling rules.
Eliminate subsidiary equity against parent investment	Yes	Yes	Yes
non-controlling interest rules	No In the case of two parents, the subsidiary is broken down into two different subsidiaries each proportionately owned by the respective parents.	No 100% ownership by one parent.	Yes
Treatment of subsidiary's earnings	Similar to purchase	The subsidiary earnings are combined with the parent for the full fiscal year in which the purchase occurs.	The subsidiary earnings are combined with the parent only from the period of purchase onwards.

Ownership Rule Sets and Ownership Groups

Ownership rule sets are a collection of individual ownership rules. Ownership groups are a collection of ownership rule sets that you associate with a consolidation model for the consolidation business rules processing. The ownership rules, ownership rule sets, and ownership rule groups are all effective-dated allowing for changes to your organizational structure. The ownership rules enable you to specify the accounting treatment for parent/subsidiary relationships and the ownership rule sets enable you to bring together all of the various accounting treatments that the parent organization establishes for its numerous subsidiary relationships. The ownership group enables you to tie all of these relationships to the consolidation model and to determine how consolidation rule processing impacts these relationships.

On the Ownership Group page you specify the consolidation and equitization thresholds that will be used for the consolidation.

The consolidation threshold defines the percentage of ownership that requires a subsidiary to consolidate to its parent. The consolidation threshold is informational only. l.

The equitization threshold defines the threshold at which the equity method of accounting goes into effect. The equity method of accounting requires a parent to reflect its ownership percentage of the subsidiary's income in their income statement, with an offset to the investment account for the subsidiary. On the Ownership Rule page you can specify a unique equitization threshold for a subsidiary, or you can specify that the subsidiary use the equitization threshold specified on the Ownership Group page.

An ownership group is composed of one or more ownership rule sets. You associate an ownership group with a consolidation model. You assign a use order to specify the processing order of the ownership rule sets that are associated with an ownership group.

Warning! An ownership rule set can contain ownership rules with multiple subsidiary entities. It is possible for the ownership sets, made up of various ownership rules, to contain the same subsidiary entities. If this is the case, the ownership rule in the ownership set with the lowest numeric use order value is used during consolidation processing.

Ownership Rule Page

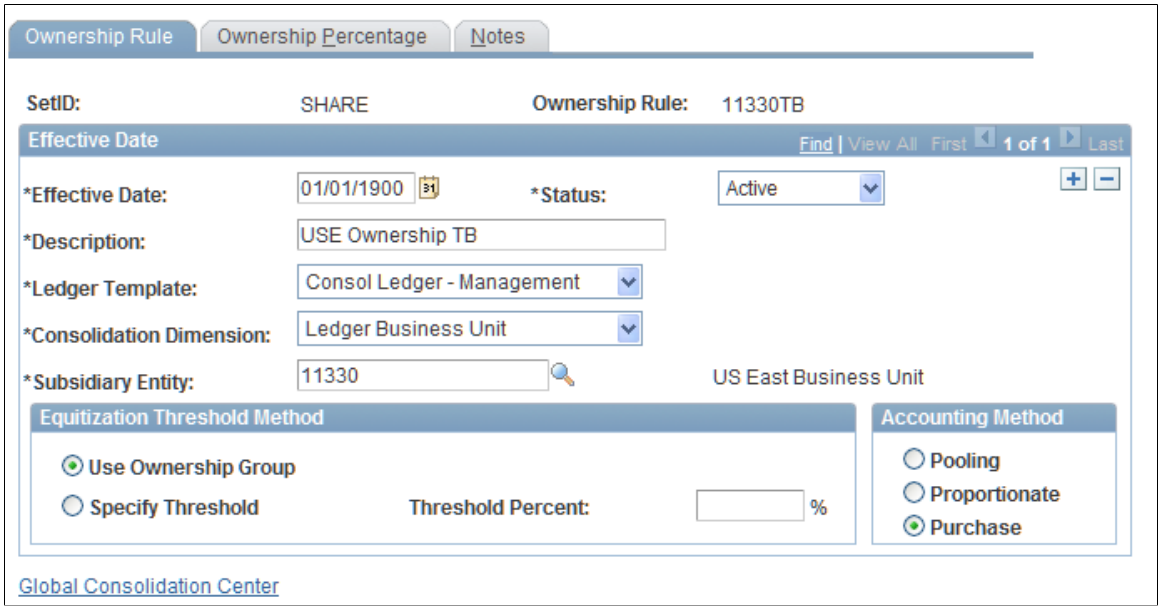
Use the Ownership Rule page (GC_OWN_RULE_PG) to .

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule

Image: Ownership Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension (ChartField) by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Subsidiary Entity Select the subsidiary whose ownership relationships and percentages you are defining.

The subsidiary entity identifies the value of the subsidiary, The values that you can enter depend on the Consolidation Dimension (ChartField).

Establishing the Equitization Threshold Method

Select the equitization threshold method that you want to use for the ownership rule. You can select the Use Ownership Group option which will use the threshold value that you specify on the Ownership Group page or you can select the Specify Threshold option, which enables you to specify the equitization threshold value in the Threshold Percent field.

When you run the equitization process, the system uses the selection in the Equitize Parent field on the Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage page to determine whether to equitize changes in subsidiary equity for each parent-subsidiary relationship. When the Equitize Parent field is set to *Use Threshold,* the equitization threshold percent of the parent is compared to the control percentage for each subsidiary-parent relationship.

When the control percentage is greater than or equal to the equitization threshold percent, changes in subsidiary equity (for example, net income) are equitized, using the ownership percentage to determine the amount for each subsidiary-parent relationship.

The equitization threshold percentage can be specified both on the Ownership Rules page and on the Ownership Group page. The threshold value entered on the Ownership Group page applies to *all* entities within the Ownership Group being processed, but you can override it at the main parent level on the Ownership Rules page; the threshold for the ultimate parent is the same as the amount specified for the ownership group associated with the consolidation model.

Indicate whether to use the threshold specified for the ownership group, or to enter a threshold for that subsidiary by selecting one of these equitization threshold methods:

Use Ownership Group Select this option to use the percentage entered in the Equitization Threshold Percent field of the Ownership Group page to determine whether to equitize changes in subsidiary equity for this parent. This enables you to control whether or not to equitize using the threshold set at the ownership group level. This option is selected by default.

Specify Threshold Select this option to enter the threshold percentage for the parent on the Ownership Rules page. This value helps determine whether to equitize changes in a parents' subsidiary equity. This enables you to override the ownership group level threshold.

If you select this option, you must also enter the Equitization Threshold Percentage for that particular subsidiary. This percentage will be used for that subsidiary only.

Note: To specify a threshold for a specific parent, select the Specify Threshold method, and then enter the amount in the Equitization Threshold Percent field on the Ownership Rule page where that parent is itself a subsidiary.

Accounting Method

Select the accounting method that you want to use for the ownership rule. You can select one of three options. *Pooling, Proportionate,* or *Purchase.*

The method that you select impacts the field edits on the Ownership Percentage page. For example, if you select *Pooling,* the Subsidiary Entity must be 100 percent owned by a single parent, the Equitization Threshold Percent must range from 0 to 100, and the option to calculate/specify the ownership is not available on ownership percentage page of the ownership rule.

Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage Page

Use the Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage page (GC_OWN_RULE_PG2) to define the ownership percentage of the parent-subsidiary relationship.

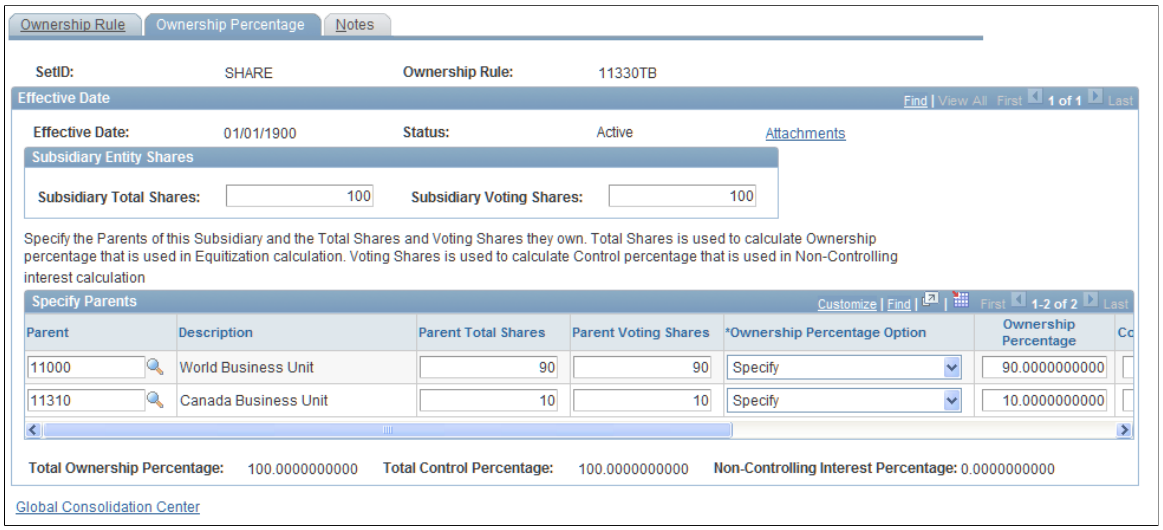
The number of total shares and voting shares owned by the parent determine the equitization and non-controlling interest calculations respectively.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule, Ownership Percentage

Image: Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Rule - Ownership Percentage page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Add a row for each parent in the Specify Parents grid, and complete these fields:

Subsidiary Entity Shares

The values you enter in this section determine the ownership level and controlling interest of the parent for the subsidiary.

Subsidiary Total Shares Enter the total number of outstanding shares for the subsidiary. This includes nonvoting shares such as preferred stock.

Subsidiary Voting Shares Enter the number of voting shares or common stock.

Specify Parents

The values you enter in this section determine the ownership level and the controlling interest of the parent for the subsidiary.

Parents Select the subsidiary's parent.

Parent Total Shares Enter the total number of shares in the subsidiary the parent owns.

Parent Voting Shares Enter the total number of voting shares in the subsidiary the parent owns.

Ownership Percentage Option Enter the ownership percentage option that you want to use for the ownership rule. You can select the *Calculate* or *Specify* option. If you select the *Calculate* option, the system determines the ownership level the parent has for the subsidiary based on the previous inputs for the total number of shares for the subsidiary entity and the total number of shares owned by the parent. If you select the *Specify* option you must provide an ownership percentage amount.

Ownership Percentage Enter the percentage of the subsidiary owned by this parent if you are using the *Specify* ownership percentage option; otherwise the amount is calculated by the system.

This percentage determines the amount to equitize and the amounts for NCI eliminations.

Control Percentage Enter the percentage of control that this parent exerts over the subsidiary. When the Equitize Parent field is set to *Use Threshold,* the amount in the Control Percentage field is compared to the equitization threshold to determine whether to equitize.

Controlling Parent Select to indicate which parent is the controlling entity. Only one parent may be a controlling entity. During processing, the system posts non-controlling interest eliminations for this subsidiary to the elimination entity of the controlling parent's node on the consolidation tree.

Note: The correct placement of the subsidiary in the consolidation tree is at the node where ownership (both direct and indirect) of that subsubsidiary reaches the consolidation threshold. By definition, the parent at that node is the theoretical controlling parent. With the proper placement of the subsidiary in the tree, the first non-controlling interest eliminations will occur at the node of the theoretical controlling parent, since that is where the subsidiary first appears. You can use the Ownership inquiry to determine the controlling parent for a subsidiary.

See Viewing Ownership Hierarchies.

Equitize Parent

For each subsidiary and parent relationship in an ownership set, this field controls whether to equitize. This setting applies only to direct ownership; equitization of indirect ownership is always based on the threshold, either from the parent's ownership rule set or the ownership group associated with the model. Options are:

Yes: Equitize.

No: Don't equitize.

Use Threshold: Compares the control percentage for each subsidary-parent relationship to the equitization threshold percent of the parent's ownership rule, if defined; otherwise uses the ownership group's threshold.

When the control percentage is greater than or equal to the equitization threshold percent, changes in subsidiary equity (for example, net income) are equitized, using the ownership percentage to determine the amount for each subsidiary-parent relationship.

Note: The formula used to calculate Control Percentage = Voting shares of the parent/Total voting shares of subsidiary * 100 %.
The formula used to calculate Ownership Percentage = Total shares of the parent/Total shares of subsidiary * 100 %.

Ownership Rule Set Page

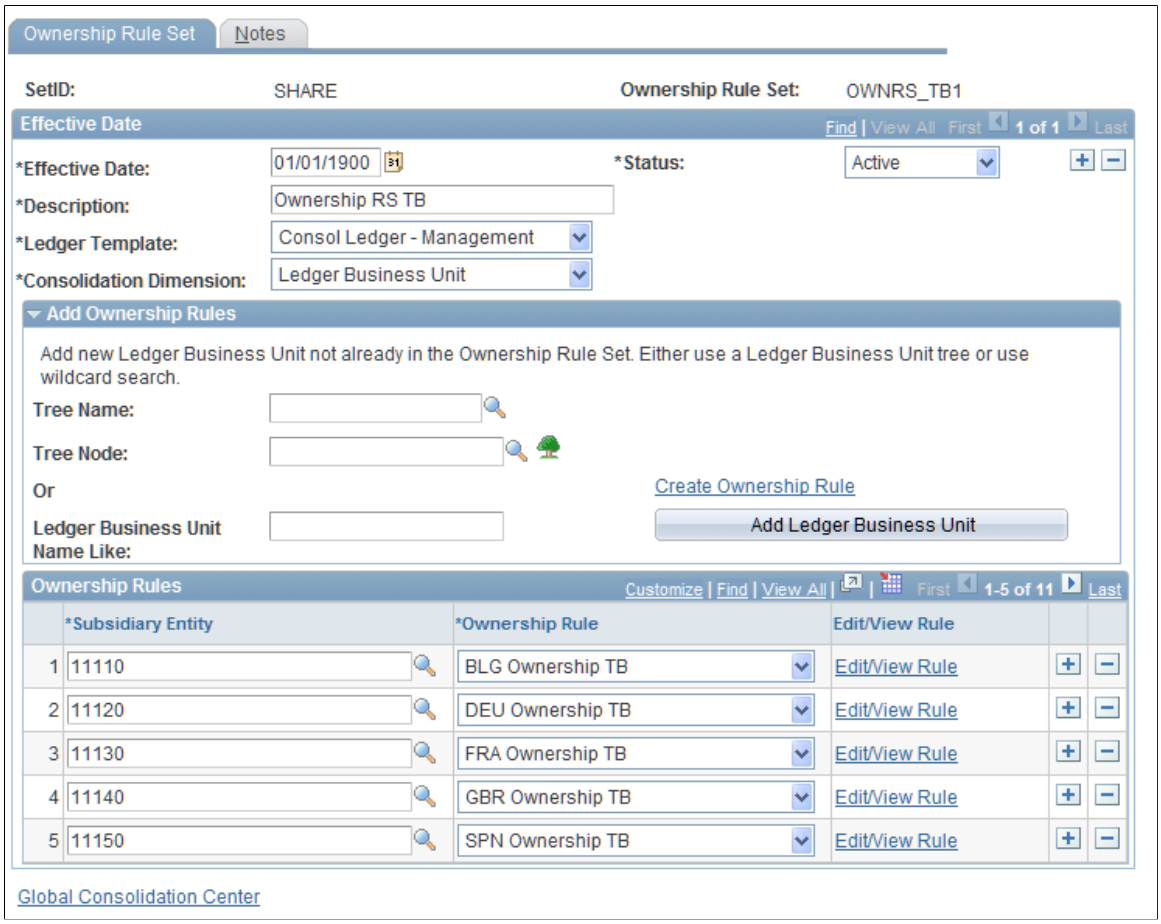
Use the Ownership Rule Set page (GC_OWN_RSET_PG) to create ownership rule sets.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Rule Set

Image: Ownership Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension (ChartField) by which you are consolidating. For example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Add Ownership Rules

You can optionally populate the Ownership Rules grid with subsidiary entities by either using a tree and optionally specifying a node, or by using a wildcard search to select the values. You can use one option or the other but not in combination with each other.

All business units or departments in a specified tree name are added to the Ownership Rules grid unless you specify a tree node.

Similarly, if you use the wildcard search mode and click Add Department or in the case of a ledger business unit tree Add Ledger Business Unit, the systems adds all business units whose name matches the pattern specified are added to the Ownership Rules grid.

Using the methods in the Add Ownership Rules section to populate the Ownership Rules grid is optional. You can add business units or departments individually to the grid.

Tree Name Select the tree that contains the required tree node.

Tree Node (Optional) If you have selected a Tree Name, select the tree node that contains the required ledger business units or departments.

Ledger Business Unit Name Like If the consolidation dimension is ledger business unit, enter letters to start a wildcard search for ledger business units you want to add to the ownership rule set.

Add Ledger Business Unit Click to add the ledger business units to the Ownership Rules grid after using the business unit tree or wildcard search option.

Department Name Like If the consolidation dimension is department, enter letters to start a wildcard search for departments that you want to add to the ownership rule set.

Add Department Click to add the departments to the Ownership Rules grid after using the department tree or wildcard search option.

Create Ownership Rule Click to create a new ownership rule.

Ownership Rules

Add a row for each subsidiary entity in the Ownership Rules grid that you want to include in the ownership rule set and complete these fields:

Subsidiary Entity Select the subsidiary whose ownership relationships and percentages you are defining. The values you can select are based on the Consolidation Dimension (ChartField).

Ownership Rule Select the ownership rule you want to associate with this subsidiary.

Edit/View Ownership Rule Click to edit or view the ownership rule associated with the subsidiary.

Ownership Group Page

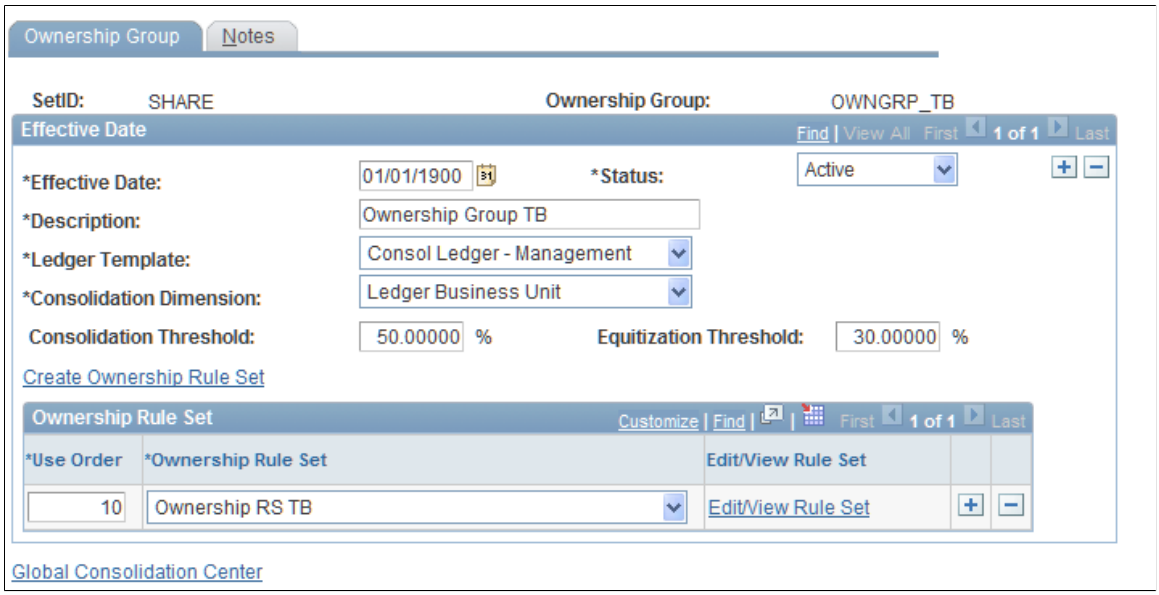
Use the Ownership Group page (GC_OWN_GRP_PG) to combine ownership rule sets to create ownership groups.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Ownership Rules, Ownership Group

Image: Ownership Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension (ChartField) by which you are consolidating. For example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Consolidation Threshold

Enter the consolidation threshold percent amount that you want to apply to the ownership group. This is used for informational purposes only.

The consolidation threshold defines the ownership percentage threshold at which a subsidiary is required to consolidate with its parent.

Equitization Threshold

Enter the equitization threshold percent amount that you want to apply to the ownership group.

The equitization threshold defines the threshold at which the equity method of accounting goes into effect. The equity method of accounting requires a parent to reflect its ownership percentage of the subsidiary's income in their income statement with an offset to the investment account for the subsidiary. If an ownership rule for a subsidiary entity specifies a equitaztion

threshold amount, that value is used instead of the value specified on the ownership group page.

Create Ownership rule set Click to create a new ownership rule set.

Ownership Rule Set

In the Ownership rule set grid, add a row for each ownership rule set that you want to include in the ownership group, and complete these fields:

Use Order Enter the use order value for your ownership rule sets.

Determines the processing order of the consolidation rules.

Ownership Rule Set Select the ownership rule set you want to add to the ownership group.

Edit/View Ownership Rule Set Click to edit or view the selected ownership rule set.

Defining Close Process Rules

This section provides an overview of close process rules and discusses how to:

- Establish close rules.
- Establish roll forward rules.
- Establish closing sets.
- Establish roll forward rule sets.
- Establish close process groups.

Pages Used to Define Close Process Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Close Rule	GC_CLOS_RUL_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule	Define a close rule and specify which ChartField value sets to close, and the ChartField values to which the closed amounts will be posted
Close Rule - Notes	GC_CLOS_RUL_NOTE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule, Notes	Record details about a close rule.
Close Rule Set	GC_CLOS_SET_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule Set	Define a set of close rules and specify the order in which they are processed.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Close Rule Set - Notes	GC_CLOS_SET_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule Set, Notes	Record details about a close rule set.
Roll Forward Rule	GC_RFWD_RUL_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule	Define roll forward rules to specify the accounts for which the system rolls forward balances.
Roll Forward Rule - Notes	GC_RFWD_RUL_NOTE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule, Notes	Record details about a roll forward rule.
Roll Forward Rule Set	GC_RFWD_SET_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule Set	Assign roll forward rules to a roll forward rule set and specify the order in which they are processed.
Roll Forward Rule Set Notes	GC_RFWD_SET_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule Set, Notes	Record details about a roll forward rule set.
Close Process Group	GC_CLOS_GRP_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Process Group	Assign close rule sets and roll forward rule sets to consolidation tree nodes and specify the order in which the tree nodes are processed.
Close Process Group - Notes	GC_CLOS_GRP_NOTE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Closing Rules, Close Process Group, Notes	Record details about a close group.

Understanding Close Process Rules

The closing process closes accounts and rolls their balances forward.

The close process uses the following rules:

- *Close rules* are used to close the account balance to a different target account.

  Some examples include: closing net income into retained earnings, closing a year-to-date account into an inception-to-date account.

- *Roll forward rules* are used to roll forward the account balances to the next period or year without changing any dimension values.

Similar to the way in which other consolidation rules are established, you define the individual rules, combine the rules into rules sets, and then define a group, which comprises one or more rule sets. You then associate the group with the consolidation model. In the case of close processing, the consolidation model uses the close process group to specify which ChartField values are involved in the close process.

If you are using flows, please note that close processing does not generate flow activity. The necessary flow amounts need to be entered manually using the journal flow input template. System-generated entries in elimination units that are either closed or rolled forward in trial balance modes should be placed onto manual flow templates—even if there is only one flow code needed—rather than on a system template.

Consolidation Ledger Format

When running the close process, you either run year-end or period-end processing, depending on the format of the consolidation ledger. Trial balance consolidation ledgers use year-end processing, whereas financial statement consolidation ledgers use period-end processing. Consequently, the consolidation ledger format determines how you set up the rules for close processing.

- For trial balance-based consolidations, close processing is run at year-end only.

  Balances are closed and rolled forward to the next year as period zero.

- For financial statement-based consolidations, close processing is run at each period-end.

  Balances are rolled forward to the next period. When processing the last period of the year, balances are closed and rolled forward to the first period of the next year.

Note: The ledger format option is established on the Ledger Template- Consolidation Variables page (either trial balance or financial statement). The ledger format determines which fields are available for entry in the close rule process pages.

This table summarizes the setup required depending on the consolidation ledger format:

Consolidation Method	***Close Process Rule Setup***	***Elimination Entries***	***Run Control Options***
Trial Balance	Compete both the roll forward and close rule setup.	Select the Include Elimination Entities check box for roll forward balances on the Close Process Group page if you are tracking flow activity on the elimination entities. For elimination entities, only system-generated entries are reversed in the following period.	Enter fiscal year. You can perform year end processing only. No period processing. You have a request type choice of *Close/Roll Forward* or *Delete.*

Consolidation Method	*Close Process Rule Setup*	*Elimination Entries*	*Run Control Options*
Financial Statement	Typically only the roll forward rules are setup. Use the Close rule setup if you want to close certain accounts. For example, you may want to close current year investment account into prior year investment account.	Do not select the Include Elimination Entities check box on the Close Process Group page. ***Warning!*** You should not roll forward elimination entities balances for Financial Statement based consolidation models. For elimination entities, only non-system-generated entries are processed.	Enter the period and fiscal year. You have a request type choice of *Close/Roll Forward, Roll Forward Only,* or *Delete.*

Source Values Related to Close

Ledger entries that the system generates when you run the close process are identified by the GC_SOURCE field values of 9A, 9B, 9C, or 9D.

The following table describes these GC_SOURCE field values:

GC_SOURCE	*Description*
9A	Closing Entry The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the balances that are closed into the target accounts by the close process.
9B	Roll Forward Entry The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the balances that are rolled forward by the close process.
9C	Elimination Reversal – Closing The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the reversal amounts booked to period 1 for elimination entity amounts closed during year-end close process. These entries are only created for system-generated amounts in the trial balance ledger format.

GC_SOURCE	*Description*
9D	Elimination Reversal – Roll Forward The data originates from the closing process. These entries represents the reversal amounts booked to period 1 for elimination entity amounts rolled forward during year-end close process. These entries are only created for system-generated amounts in the trial balance ledger format.

SeeGlobal Consolidations Source Codes .

Rolling Forward Elimination Entities

For the Trial Balance ledger format, when processing eliminations for period 1, both the period 0 (beginning) balance and the period 1 activity are eliminated with a single entry booked to period 1. The end result is that everything is properly eliminated when looking at consolidated period 1 balances. But, when examining just the activity/flow for period 1, the consolidated amounts do not net to zero.

Consider the following example, where a pair of business units has a 1,000 EUR intercompany payable/ receivable balance at year end, and an additional intercompany activity of 500 EUR in period 1 of the next year.

Note: GC Source codes are listed next to each number: 01 = Source Ledger, 04 = InterCo Elims, 9x = Close processing.

See Global Consolidations Source Codes.

This is what the ledger looks like if the elimination entries are NOT rolled forward:

	Intercompany Payables		*Intercompany Receivables*							
	Period 0	Source Code	Period 1	Source Code	YTD	Period 0	Source Code	Period 1	Source Code	YTD
BU 1	-1000	01	-500	01	-1500					
BU 2						1000	01	500	01	1500
Elim			1500	04	1500			-1500	04	-1500
Total	-1000		1000		0	1000		-1000		0

Note that the total nets to zero when viewed as a year-to-date balance, but the period 1 activity does not net to zero.

This example displays the ledger with elimination entries that are rolled forward:

	Intercompany Payables		*Intercompany Receivables*							
	Period 0	Source Code	Period 1	Source Code	YTD	Period 0	Source Code	Period 1	Source Code	YTD
BU 1	-1000	01	-500	01	-1500					
BU 2						1000	01	500	01	1500
Elim	1000	9B	-1000 1500	9D 04	1500	-1000	9B	1000 -1500	9D 04	-1500
Total	0		0		0	0		0		0

Both the year-to-date and period 1 activity amounts are completely eliminated.

Steps for Setting Up and Processing Closing and Roll Forward Rules

The steps for setting up and viewing close process rules:

1. Define close rules.
2. Assign close rules to close rule sets.
3. Set up roll forward rules.
4. Assign roll forward rules to roll forward sets.
5. Assign close rule sets and roll forward rule sets (tied to a consolidation dimension, such as ledger business unit) to a close process group.
6. Assign the close process group to a consolidation model.
7. Run the close process application engine.
    - Year end processing (trial balance based consolidations).
    - Period end processing (financial statement based consolidations).
    - Period locking available from the run control page.
8. Review the close process status with the consolidation manager.
9. Review close amounts and roll forward balances with reports.

Related Links

Understanding Ledger Templates
Understanding Ledgers
Managing Consolidation Processing

Close Rule Page

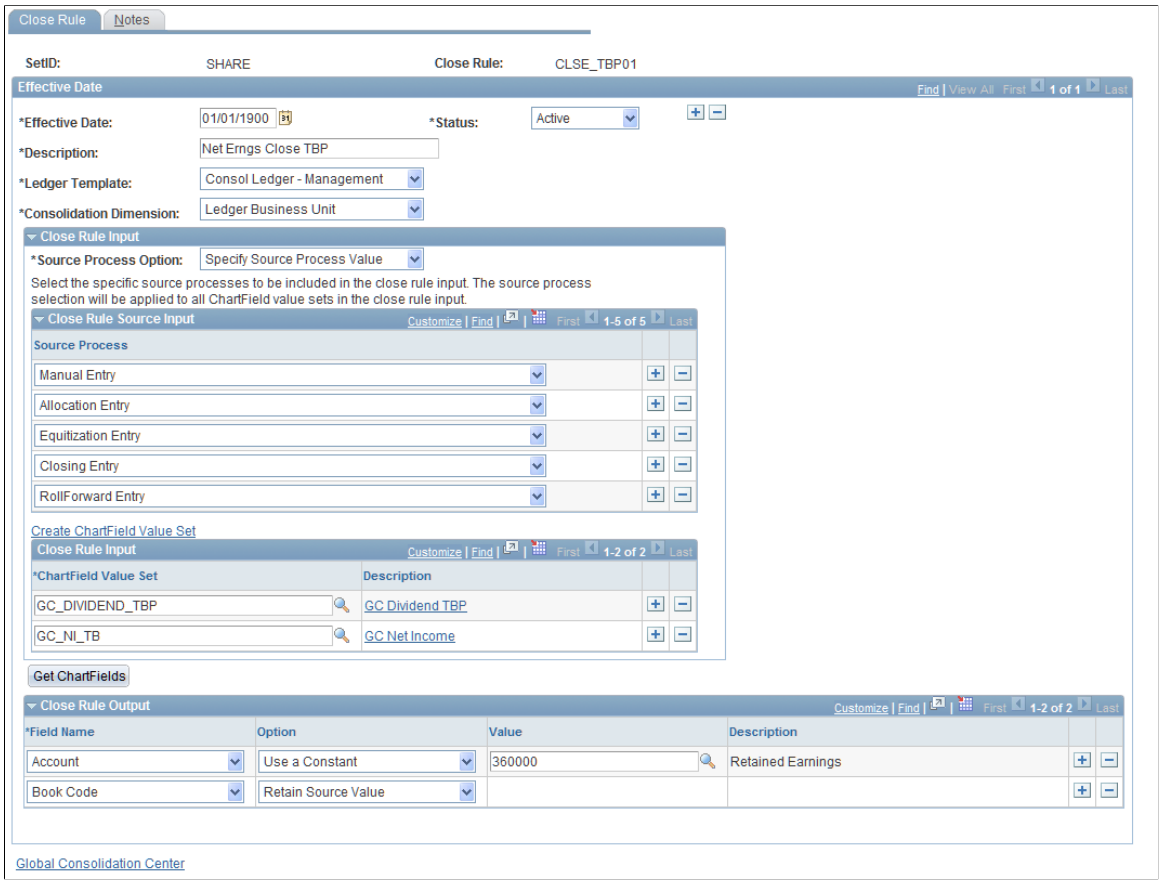
Use the Close Rule page (GC_CLOS_RUL_PG) to .define a close rule and specify which ChartField value sets to close, and the ChartField values to which the closed amounts will be posted

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule

Image: Close Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Close Rule page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Close Rule Input

Source Process Option

Select the Source Process Option. The source process selection will be applied to all ChartField value sets in the close rule input. You have two options,

- *Include All Source Processes*

  Select this option to include all source types.

- *Specify Source Process Value*

  Select this option to specify which data source types to include as input to the close process. This activates the Close Rule Source Input grid, where you can specify your source input options based on the available ChartField value sets. Add a row for each source option that you want to include.

See Understanding ChartField Value Sets.

Close Rule Source Input

The Close Rule Source Input grid is active if you select to *Specify Source Process Value* as your source process option.

You can identify the consolidation source processes (data sources) that you want to use as input for the closing process rule setup. Add a row for each source process you want to add as input for the close rule. For example, you may want to specify *Manual Entry* as a source process to include as input for any manual journal entries you want to capture in your closing rule.

See Global Consolidations Source Codes

Close Rule Input

Define the set of accounts to close by specifying one or more *ChartField Value Sets* from the prompt table. Typically, the ChartField value sets you select are based on income statement accounts because this is a close rule. However, the close rule can also be used for balance sheet accounts, such as closing a year-to-date account into an inception-to-date account.

If the ChartField value set you want is not available from the prompt table, click the Create ChartField Value Set link to access the ChartField Value Setup page and create the ChartField value set you require for your close rule setup.

See Defining ChartField Value Sets.

Close Rule Output

The Close Rule Output grid defines which specific dimensions (ChartFields) will receive the closed amounts. Specify the field names (ChartField values), the output options, and the value for the selected field names (ChartField values). Insert a row for each ChartField value that you want include in your rule; Account is required.

Click Get ChartFields to populate the Close Rule Output grid with all of the valid ChartField values.

Field Name

Select the field name (ChartFields or dimensions) for your close rule output. For example, *Account, Department, Book Code,* and so on. Your choices are based on the ledger template selection and the ledger record that you assign to your ledger template. For example, the ledger record, *GC_CLED_MGT_F00* is commonly in use for Global Consolidations ledger templates.

Insert a row for each ChartField value you want include in your rule. You must select *Account* as a ChartField value.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Option

Select *Retain* to keep the original incoming ChartField value, or select *Constant* to provide a value for the ChartField value such as an account value.

Value

This field is *only* available if *Constant* is selected in the Option field.

Select a value from the prompt table for your selected field name.

For example, if you select *Account* as a close rule output target and the *Constant* option, you select a valid value for the account based on the defined set of accounts. Similarly, you can select a constant value for any other defined ChartField value such as department.

The Close Output Rule grid must specify at least one account.

Close Rule Set Page

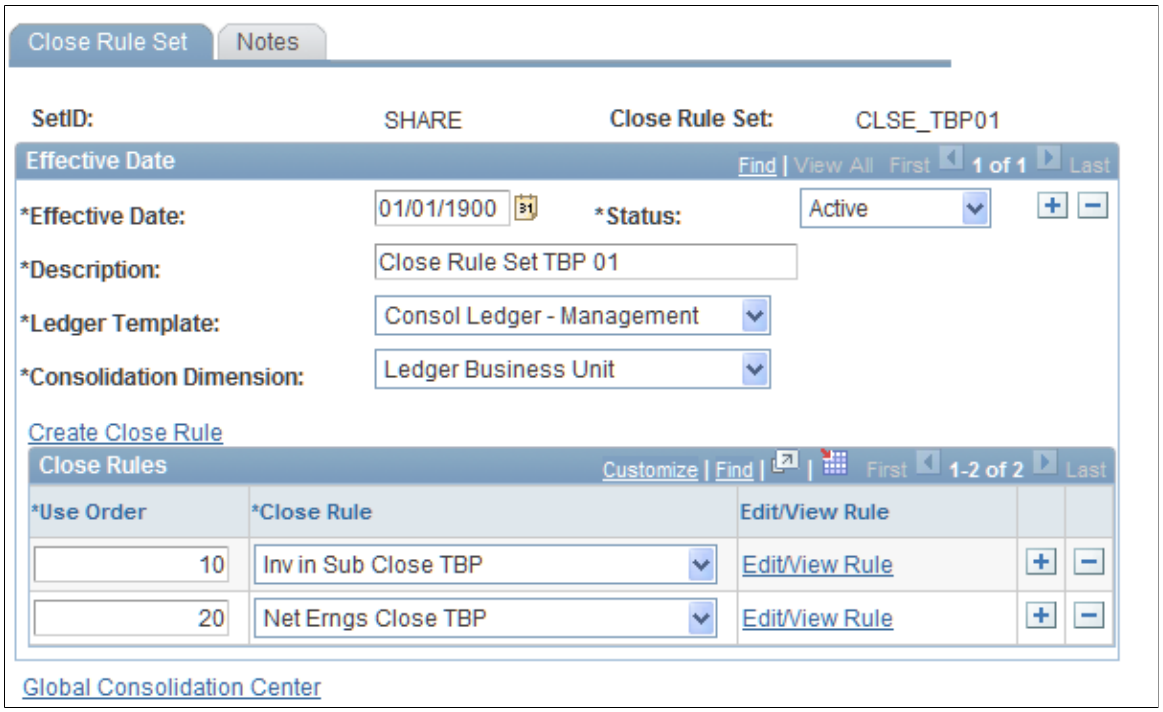
Use the Close Rule Set page (GC_CLOS_SET_PG) to define a set of close rules and specify the order in which they are processed.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Rule Set

Image: Close Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Close Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Rules

Use the Rules grid to assign close rules to the closing set and specify their processing order.

Use Order Enter the use order value for your closing rule sets.

Determines the processing order of the close rules.

Close Rule Select the close rule from the prompt table. Your choices are dependent on the close rules you define using the Close Rules page.

You can click the Create Close Rule link to open the Close Rule page and create a new close rule.

Click the Edit/View Close Rule link to take you to the Close Rule page to modify or view the existing close rules you require for the close rule set.

Roll Forward Rule Page

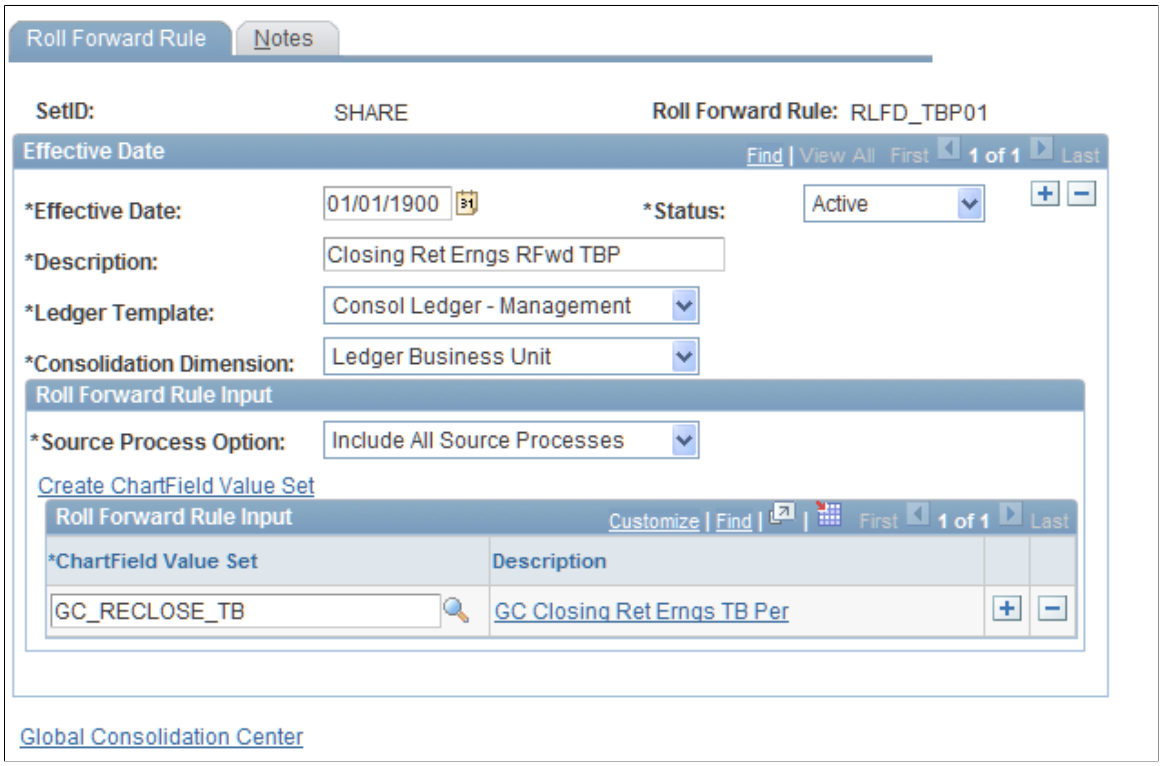
Use the Roll Forward Rule page (GC_RFWD_RUL_PG) to define roll forward rules to specify the accounts for which the system rolls forward balances.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule

Image: Roll Forward Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Roll Forward Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Roll Forward Rule Input

Specify the global consolidations source data processes and ChartField Value sets to be included in the roll forward rule process.

Specify the source processes you want to include for the rule in the Roll Forward Rule Source Input grid if you use the *Specify Source Process Value* option.

Source Process Option Select the source process option. You have two options:

- *Include All Source Processes*

  Selecting this option includes all source types.

- *Specify Source Process Value*

  If you select *Specify Source Process Value* then the Roll Forward Rule Source Input grid becomes active, where you can specify your source input options based on available ChartField value sets. Add a row for each source option you want to include.

See Global Consolidations Source Codes.

Roll Forward Rule Source Input

The Roll Forward Rule Source Input grid is active if you select *Specify Source Process Value* as your source process option.

You can identify the source processes you want to use as input for the roll forward process rule setup. Add a row for each source process you want to add as input for the roll forward rule. For example, you may want to specify *Manual Entry* as a source process to include as input for any manual journal entries you want to capture in your roll forward rule.

Roll Forward Rule Input

Define the set of accounts to use as input for the roll process rule by specifying one or more *ChartField Value Sets* from the prompt table. Typically, the ChartField value sets you select are based on income statement accounts because this is a part of the closing process.

If the ChartField value set you want is not available from the prompt table, click the Create ChartField Value Set link to access the ChartField Value Setup page and create the ChartField value set you require for your close rule setup. Alternatively, you can click the Description link to edit or view the existing ChartField value set.

ChartField Value Set Select the *ChartField Value Set* for your roll forward rule input.

Roll Forward Rule Set Page

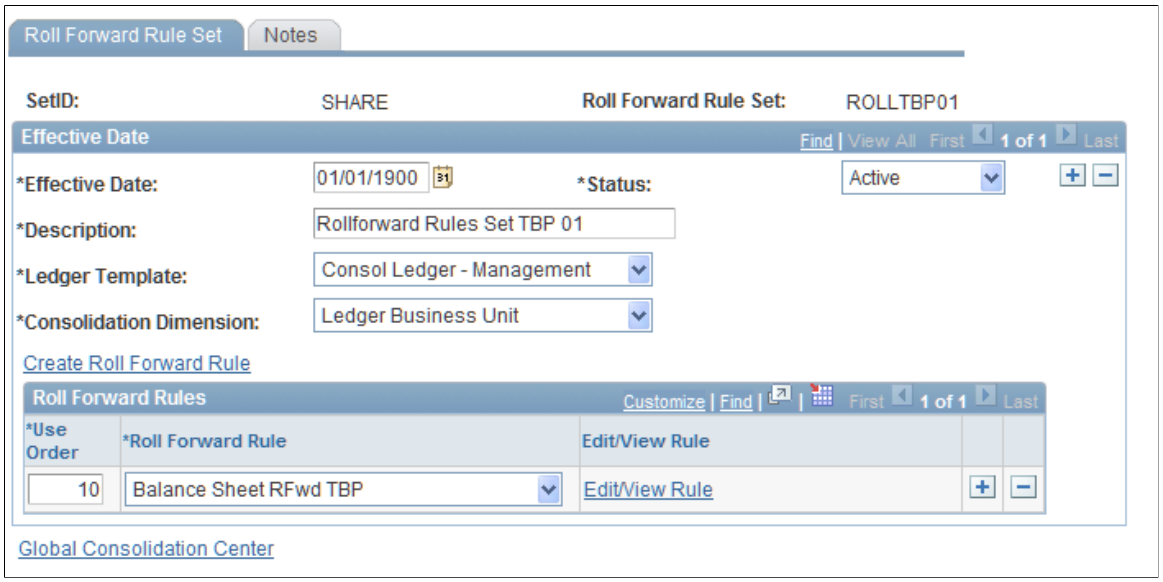
Use the Roll Forward Rule Set page (GC_RFWD_SET_PG) to assign roll forward rules to a roll forward rule set and specify the order in which they are processed.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Roll Forward Rule Set

Image: Roll Forward Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Roll Forward Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Roll Forward Rules

Use the Roll Forward Rules grid to assign your roll forward rules to the roll forward rule set.

Use Order

Enter the use order value for your roll forward rule sets.

Determines the processing order of the roll forward rules.

Roll Forward Rule

Select the roll forward rule from the prompt table. Your choices are dependent on the roll forward rules you define using the Roll Forward Rules page.

Click the Create Roll Forward Rule link to open the Roll Forward Rule page and create a new roll forward rule.

Click the Edit/View Roll Forward Rule link to take you to the Roll Forward Rule page to modify or view the existing roll forward rules you require for the roll forward rule set.

Close Process Groups Page

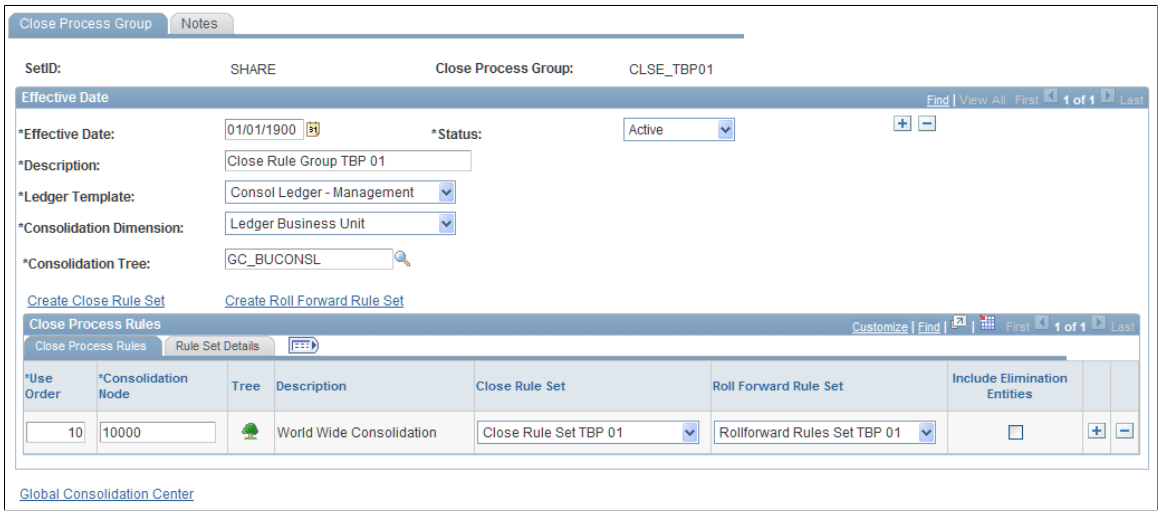
Use the Close Process Group page (GC_CLOS_GRP_PG) to assign close rule sets and roll forward rule sets to consolidation tree nodes and specify the order in which the tree nodes are processed.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Close Process Rules, Close Process Group

Image: Close Process Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Close Process Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Consolidation Tree Select a consolidation tree for the close group.

Close Process Rules

Use the Close Process Rule grid to assign close rule sets and roll forward rule sets to a consolidation tree node and to specify the order in which the nodes should be processed. Insert rows if you need to include multiple tree nodes and their close rule sets and/or roll forward rules. The close process group is assigned to the consolidation model.

Use Order

The use order controls how the system processes the nodes in the consolidation tree. If the rules are defined in a such a way that multiple tree nodes are being processed and they include the same consolidation dimension value, for example, business unit, then that business unit will be processed only once—for the rule that is associated with the higher priority use order.

Consolidation Node

Select a node from the consolidation tree to associate with the close rule set and roll forward rule set.

Click the Tree button to open an interactive view of the tree specified in the Consolidation Tree field. Expand the nodes as needed to select the parent that you want to insert.

Close Rule Set

Select a close rule set. You can click Create Close Rule Set to create a new close rule set, if needed.

If you select a close rule set, you must also select a corresponding roll forward rule set. If the corresponding roll forward rule set field is left blank, then no rules are assigned to the specified tree node.

Roll Forward Rule Set

Select a roll forward rule set. You can click Create Roll Forward Rule Set to create a new roll forward rule set, if needed.

Note: You can specify a roll forward rule set for a node without selecting a close rule set.

Include Elimination Entities

Select this option if you want to include elimination entities for the node selected for the close process.

This option is only valid for trial balance ledger formats. If you roll forward elimination entities, then the balances will be rolled forward to period zero, with a reversing journal of the rolled forward balances in period one.

Note: If the close rule set or roll forward rule set is left blank, then no rules are assigned to that tree node. The system has edits in place to prevent a close rule set from being input without specifying a roll forward rule set. A roll forward rule set can stand alone, but a close rule set cannot.

Set Details

Select the Set Details tab to view and edit the selected close rule and roll forward rule sets.

Edit/View Close Ruleset

Click the Edit/View Close Ruleset link to take you to the Close Rule Set page to modify or view the existing close rule sets you require for your close group rule.

Edit/View Roll Forward Rule Set

Click the Edit/View Roll Forward Rule Set link to take you to the Roll Forward Rule Set page to modify or view the existing roll forward rule sets you require for your close group rule.

Establishing Consolidation Models

This section discusses how to define consolidation models.

The consolidation model defines the rules you use for processing a consolidation.

Pages Used to Establish Consolidation Models

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Model Definition	PF_MODEL_TBL1	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, Models	Create a model definition. You must create a model before you can use it as a consolidation model.
Consolidation Model	GC_MODEL_DEFN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Model, Model	Define a consolidation model, which associates the rules that control consolidation processing to a common consolidation business unit.
Consolidation Model - Notes	GC_MODEL_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Model, Notes	Enter notes about the consolidation model.
Specify Tiered Consolidations	GC_MODEL_NODES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Model, Specify Tiered Consolidations	Select individual consolidation tree nodes that can be selected when running consolidation processes.

Processing Tiered Consolidations

In large multi-national organizations, the consolidation process is often staggered. For example APAC and EMEA may complete their consolidations at different times. If you specify tiered consolidations, as you gather the final numbers from subsidiaries, you can run consolidations at any level of the consolidation tree.

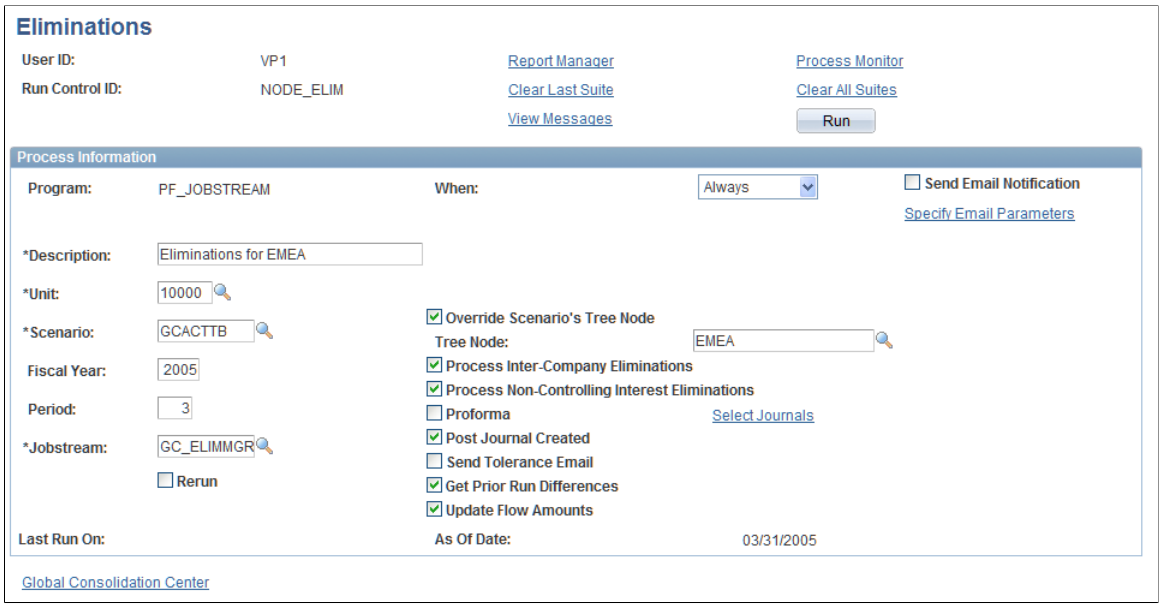
To run tiered consolidations, you must specify which nodes on the consolidation tree can be run independently of other nodes on the Specify Tiered Consolidations page. After you specify tiered consolidations, you must validate the consolidation model, to be sure that there are no dependencies.

See Validating the Consolidation Setup.

After the nodes and order are established, you can then run a consolidation process using any node that you previously specified. An example of processing eliminations using nodes follows:

Image: Processing eliminations for the EMEA tree node

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Processing eliminations for the EMEA tree node. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



When consolidation processing is completed for a tree node, you can lock the scenario and specify the tree node so that no further processing can occur for the node.

Note: If the user decides to run the consolidation engines at a higher level node, the system reprocesses the lower level nodes even if the lower level nodes are locked. (Locking does not affect the user's ability to run the elimination and equitization engines.) For example, the user could run the consolidation engines for lower level nodes, but once the engines are run at a higher-level node, the consolidation entries that were previously run will be unposted and the lower level nodes will be reprocessed. A run difference analysis is available to let the user confirm that running at the higher level did not have any net effect on the lower levels.
If any particular subsidiaries parents are found occur in multiple tree nodes, you cannot use tiered consolidations.

See Locking Scenarios.

Consolidation Model Page

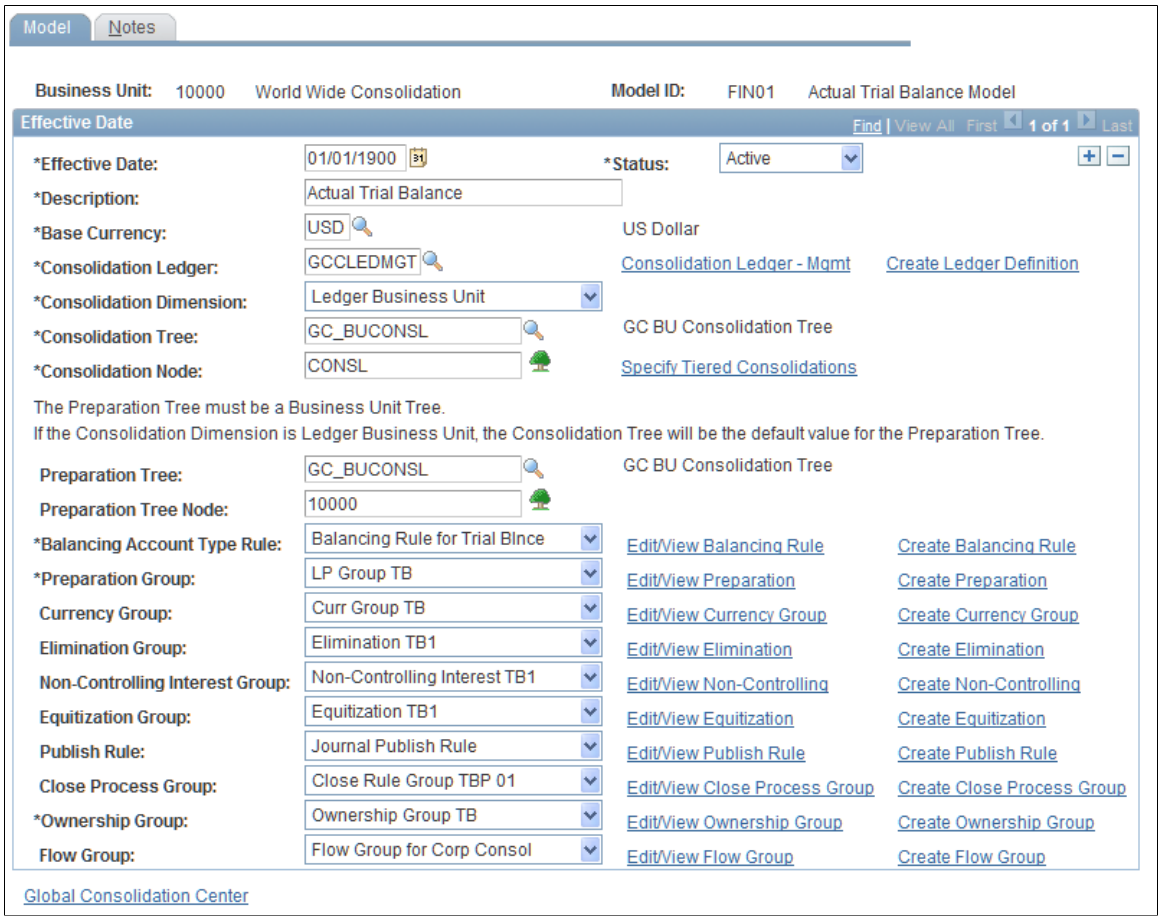
Use the Consolidation Model page (GC_MODEL_DEFN) to define a consolidation model, which associates the rules that control consolidation processing to a common consolidation business unit.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Model, Model

Image: Consolidation Model page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Model page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Complete these fields to define your consolidation model:

Base Currency — Select the currency used for the consolidation.

Consolidation Ledger — Select the ledger record in which to record the consolidation activity.

The ledger that you select must be defined by using the Ledger Template page with the EPM Ledger Type field set to *Consolidation Ledger.*

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension — Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Consolidation Tree	Select the tree that includes the entities that you are consolidating, and the elimination entity for each node.
Consolidation Node	Select the top node level of the tree on which to consolidate. You can select any node within the tree; this enables you to use the same tree for multiple consolidation scenarios.
Specify Tiered Consolidations	Click to specify which tree nodes will be used in a tiered consolidation.
Preparation Tree	Select the ledger preparation tree to use for preparing the source ledgers for consolidations. Typically, this will be the same tree used for consolidations if the consolidation dimension is Ledger Business Unit. This field is required only when the Consolidation Dimension field is not set to *Ledger Business Unit.*
Preparation Tree Node	Select the top level of the ledger preparation tree to use for preparing the source ledgers for consolidations. This field is required only when the Consolidation Dimension field is not set to *Ledger Business Unit.*
Balancing Account Type Rule	Select the rule that specifies which account types must be balanced. Specifies those account types that are to be used to balance a ledger.
Preparation Group	Select a ledger preparation group identifying a group of rules to prepare data for consolidations.
Currency Group	Select a currency conversion rule group comprising a group of rules to prepare data for consolidations.
Elimination Group	Select the group used to eliminate intercompany transactions.
Non-Controlling Interest Group	Select the group that contains the rules used to eliminate parent investment and subsidiary equity amounts, and generate non-controlling interest adjustments.
Equitization Group	Select the group that contains the rules used to record current year changes in a parent's investment in subsidiaries based on the changes in subsidiary equity, and create related eliminations.
Publish Rule	Select the rule that defines which journals are published.
Close Process Group	Select a close group comprising the close rule sets and roll forward rules comprising the close group for preparing data for Year End processing in Global Consolidations.

Ownership Group	Select an ownership group comprising the ownership rule sets and consolidation and equitization threshold levels for consolidations.
Flow Group	Select a flow group comprising manual and system flow input templates for consolidations.
Edit, View, and Create	Click these links to access the related page in edit, view, or add mode.

Specify Tiered Consolidations Page

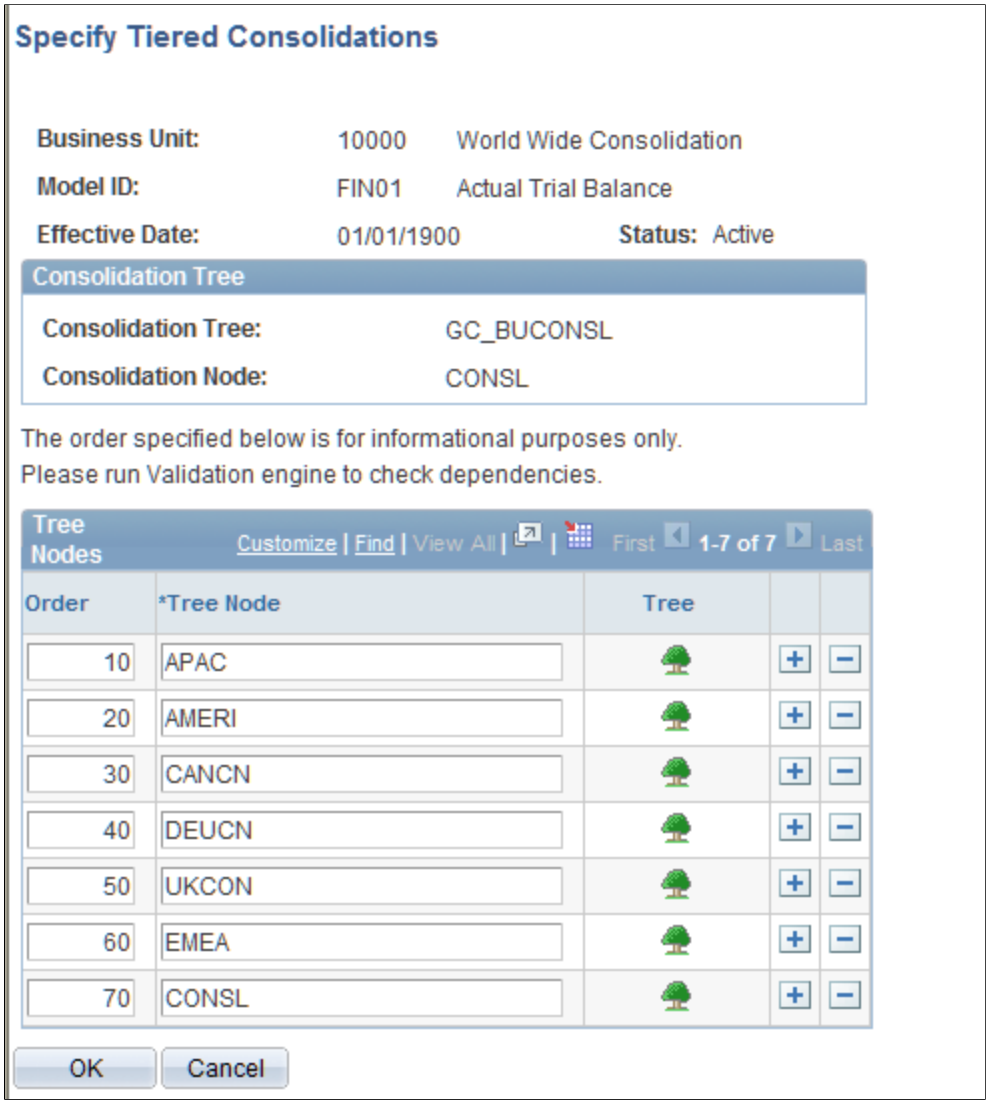
Use the Specify Tiered Consolidations page (GC_MODEL_NODES) to select individual consolidation tree nodes that can be selected when running consolidation processes.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Model, Specify Tiered Consolidations

Image: Specify Tiered Consolidations page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Specify Tiered Consolidations page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



In the Order field, specify the order in which you expect to process the tree nodes. This field is informational only. In the Tree Node field, select nodes from the consolidation tree that can be processed separately.

After you have selected nodes and saved the consolidation model, validate the model to make sure that there are no dependencies between the nodes that you selected.

Related Links

Validating the Consolidation Setup

Chapter 8

Defining Elimination, Non-Controlling Interest, and Equitization Rules

Understanding Elimination, Non-Controlling Interest, and Equitization Rules

After establishing required rules for tolerance, account balances, ownership, and closing, you can establish elimination, equitization, and non-controlling interest rules. Like the required rules, these rules are used to define a consolidation model, and specify the parameters that are used as input into consolidation processing.

See Understanding Elimination, Non-Controlling Interest, and Equitization Rules.

See Understanding Consolidation Processing

Consolidation Rule Types

There are several types of consolidation rules:

Consolidation Rule Name	***Rule Definition***
Tolerance rules	These rules define an acceptable limit or threshold for out of balance amounts out of balance threshold for journals generation by the consolidation processes. See Understanding Tolerance Rules.
Account balance rules	These rules specify which accounts within the consolidation ledger are used to determine if the ledger is balanced. See Understanding Balancing Account Type Rules.
Ownership rules	These rules specify the accounting methods, equitization thresholds, and ownership levels of a parent for a subsidiary. They are based on the total and voting shares owned by the parent. Ownership rules should be established before you establish elimination, NCI, and equitization rules. See Understanding Ownership Rules.
Elimination rules	These rules identify the accounts that store balances due to intercompany transactions, so that the system can eliminate those amounts from the consolidated results.

Consolidation Rule Name	*Rule Definition*
Non-Controlling interest rules (NCI rules)	These rules identify the accounts that store balances for a parent's investment in a subsidiary and subsidiary equity, so that the system can eliminate each parent's investment against subsidiary equity and eliminate the remaining portion of subsidiary equity that is attributable to non-controlling interest from the consolidated results.
Equitization rules	These rules define how the system recognizes a parent's equity in the earnings of a qualifying subsidiary.
Flow templates	Flow templates define how the system recognizes tracking and reconciliation of gross variation (difference between the opening and closing balances) of an account. See Flow Template - General Page.
Publish Rules	Publish rules define what journals are published back to a PeopleSoft general ledger, and also govern drill down capabilities See Understanding Journal Publishing.

Defining Elimination Rules

This section provides an overview of intercompany eliminations and discusses how to:

- Establish elimination rules.
- Specify elimination lines.
- Define elimination targets.
- Define out of balance options.
- (Optional) Assign tolerance rules.
- Establish elimination rule sets.
- Establish elimination groups.

Pages Used To Define Elimination Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Elimination Rule	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule	Define an elimination rule.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Elimination Lines	Define which accounts you want to eliminate. When you define these accounts, the level of detail required depends on whether you are using the affiliate ChartField method.
Elimination Rule - Elimination Target Page	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG6	On the Elimination Rule - Elmination Lines page, click the Specify Elimination Target link to display the Elimination Target Page.	For each elimination line, specify to which dimension (ChartField) value the system books the elimination.
Elimination Rule - Out of Balance	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG5	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Out of Balance	Identify to which ChartFields any out of balance amounts that result from eliminating these intercompany transactions should be recorded.
Elimination Rule - Tolerance	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG3	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Tolerance	Specify the tolerance rule to use while processing eliminations.
Elimination Rule - Notes	GC_ELIM_RUL_PG4	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Notes	Record details about an elimination rule.
Elimination Rule Set	GC_ELIM_SET_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule Set	Group individual elimination rules to identify all of the ChartFields that store intercompany transactions.
Elimination Rule Set - Notes	GC_ELIM_SET_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule Set, Notes	Record details about an elimination rule set.
Elimination Group	GC_ELIM_GRP_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Group	Define the elimination rule sets that comprise an elimination group and the order in which to process them. Include *all* the elimination rule sets needed to describe every ChartField that stores intercompany transaction balances that you want the system to eliminate during processing.
Elimination Group - Notes	GC_ELIM_GRP_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Group, Notes	Record details about an elimination group.

Understanding Elimination Rules

To eliminate transactions between entities in your organization, you set up individual elimination rules that identify a set of accounts that are used for interunit transactions, and should therefore be eliminated. These rules combine to create an elimination rule set. One or more elimination rule sets comprise an elimination group; a single elimination group is assigned to the consolidation model.

When the elimination process is run, intercompany amounts are eliminated. Any out of balance amounts are booked to the elimination entity attached to common node between the two entities with interunit transactions. You can view these entries on the trial balance inquiry and drill down to the consolidation log which provides details about which rule generated the entry. You can also run the match report or inquiry which compares all interunit activity and how it is eliminated.

See Processing Eliminations.

See Matching Intercompany Balances.

Methods for Defining Elimination Rules

The elimination group that you associate with the consolidation model must include *every* possible set of interunit transactions within your consolidation. A transaction can occur between two or more consolidation units, or from a consolidation unit to itself.

The way in which you set up elimination rules depends on how your organization records interunit transactions. Typically, you use one of these methods to record interunit transactions:

- A single account records all interunit transactions, and the affiliate ChartField (dimension) specifies with which business unit the transaction occurred. If the source ledgers contain a ChartField to record with which affiliate the transaction took place, then the consolidation engine can match the affiliate values to correctly eliminate the intercompany transactions. Because fewer account numbers are used with the affiliate method, fewer elimination rule sets are required. To enable this option, select the Match Affiliate Value check box. on the Elimination Rule page

  By using affiliate ChartField method, you only have to create one elimination rule. This is the preferred method.

- A matching account is used for each business unit with which the transactions occur.

  By using the matching account method, you have to create elimination rules for every set of units that do business with each other.

For example, the following interunit activity has been booked:

- BU B0001 has booked receivables from BU B0003 for 1,000 EUR.

  Conversely, BU B0003 has booked payables to BU B0001 for <1,000> EUR.

- BU B0002 has booked receivables from BU B0001 for 5,000 EUR.

  Conversely BU B0001 has booked payables to BU B0002 for <5,000> EUR.

- BU B0003 has booked receivables from BU B0002 for 3,000 EUR.

  Conversely BU B0002 has booked payables to BU B0003 for <3,000> EUR.

The following examples show how this interunit activity could be recorded by using either the affiliate ChartField method, or by using matching accounts.

If you use the affiliate ChartField method when generating interunit accounting entries, the consolidation engine determines which entries to eliminate by matching the affiliate ChartField (dimension) and business unit. This example shows intercompany payables and receivables among three business units using the affiliate ChartField method:

Business Unit	***Account***	***Affiliate***	***Amount***
B0001	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0002	<5,000>
B0001	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0003	1,000
B0002	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0001	5,000
B0002	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0003	<3,000>
B0003	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0001	<1,000>
B0003	140000—Due From/To Affiliates	B0002	3,000

Using the example above, in the case where the affiliate ChartField method is used, only one account is used for intercompany payables and receivables, and only one elimination rule is needed:

Elimination Rule	***Business Unit***	***Account***
A	N/A	140000—Due From/To Affiliates

If you add an affiliate, there is no need to update the rule.

If you do not use the affiliate ChartField when generating interunit accounting entries, then you need to identify matching accounts for elimination, because the system is unable to tell which transactions match. To specify the matching accounts, you need to create an elimination rule for each set of accounts that contain transactions with each other. You need to specify both the business unit and account number because the account could span multiple business units.

This example shows activity between business units using different ChartField values—in this case, different accounts—for intercompany transactions:

Business Unit	***Account***	***Amount***
B0001	142000—Due From/To B0002	<5,000>
B0001	143000—Due From/To B0003	1,000

Business Unit	*Account*	*Amount*
B0002	141000—Due From/To B0001	5,000
B0002	143000—Due From/To B0003	<3,000>
B0003	141000—Due From/To B0001	<1,000>
B0003	142000—Due From/To B0002	3,000

For each affiliate, a set of separate Due From/To accounts is set up, and elimination rules will need to be defined for each set of affiliates that do intercompany transactions with each other.

In the case where different accounts were used for each transaction instead of the affiliate ChartField, the following elimination rules are needed:

Elimination Rule	*Business Unit*	*Account*
A	B001 B002	142000—Due From/To B0002 141000—Due From/To B0001
B	B001 B003	143000—Due From/To B0003 141000—Due From/To B0001
C	B002 B003	143000—Due From/To B0003 142000—Due From/To B0002

Every time that you add a business unit, you will need to add new elimination rules for that affiliate, for each business unit that they have transactions with.

Elimination Rule Page

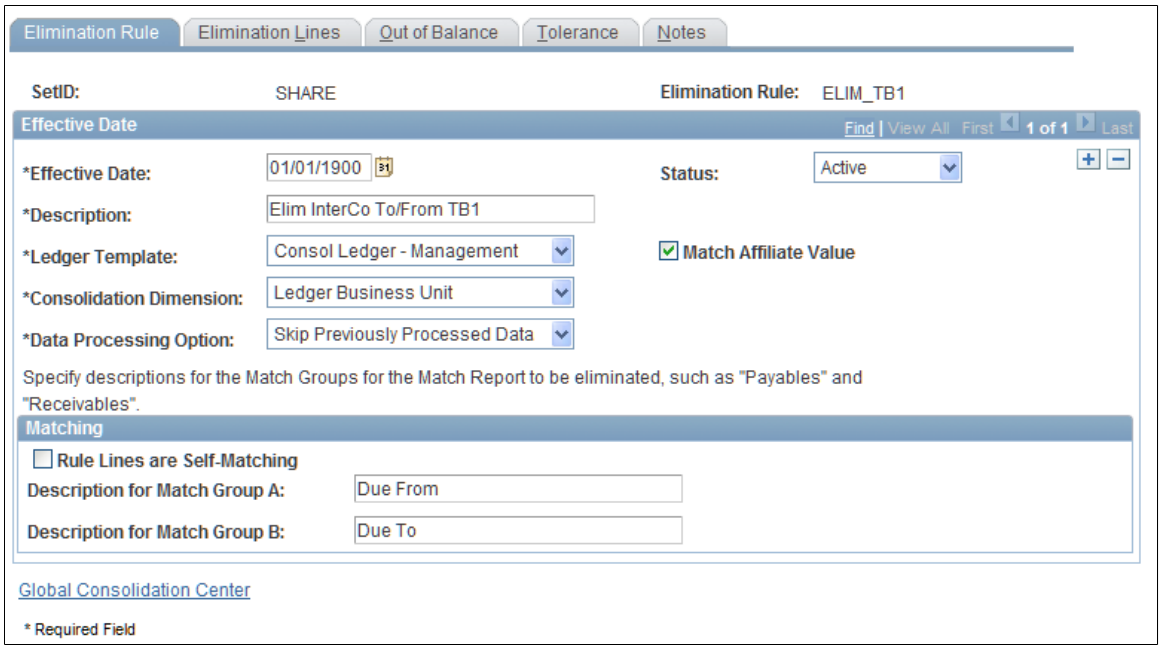
Use the Elimination Rule page (GC_ELIM_RUL_PG) to define an elimination rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule

Image: Elimination Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



An elimination rule defines a related group of intercompany accounts, for example intercompany payables and receivables. After amounts are eliminated, the balances of this group of accounts should normally net to zero. Optionally, to maintain a balanced journal entry, the system posts any amounts that remain after the elimination to the elimination entity attached to common node between the two entities with interunit transactions and the ChartField value specified on the Elimination Rule - Out of Balance page.

Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Match Affiliate Value

Check this box to use the Affiliate ChartField method to match up the amounts to be eliminated. The fields that appear on the Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines page vary based on this selection.

See Understanding Elimination, Non-Controlling Interest, and Equitization Rules.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.* If you checked Match Affiliate Value, you must specify the consolidation dimension for each rule.

See Understanding Business Units.

Data Processing Option

Select the data processing option that you want the elimination rule to use. Your options are *Skip Previously Processed Data* or *Process All Data.*

- Select *Skip Previously Processed Data* to enable the system to process the data for this rule only if it has not been previously processed by another rule.
- Select *Process All Data* to enable the system to process the data even if it has been previously processed by another rule.

Matching

The selections within the Matching group box pertain only to the matching report. These fields specify how the report categorizes the journal lines that result from this elimination rule.

Rule Lines are Self-Matching

Select if the elimination rule does not contain two distinct types of accounts (for example, if it contains only a generic due to or due from account). Or, if you do have distinct types of accounts (such as payables and receivables), select this check box if you do not want to match by account type. This then enables you to see all of one business unit's payables and receivables totals matched to another business unit's payables and receivables totals.

Clear this check box if the elimination rule contains two distinct types of accounts (for example, payable and receivable, or expense and revenue). Then enter descriptions for the two types of accounts in the Description for Match Group A and Description for Match Group B fields.

Related Links

Matching Intercompany Balances

Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines Page

Use the Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines page (GC_ELIM_RUL_PG2) to define which accounts you want to eliminate.

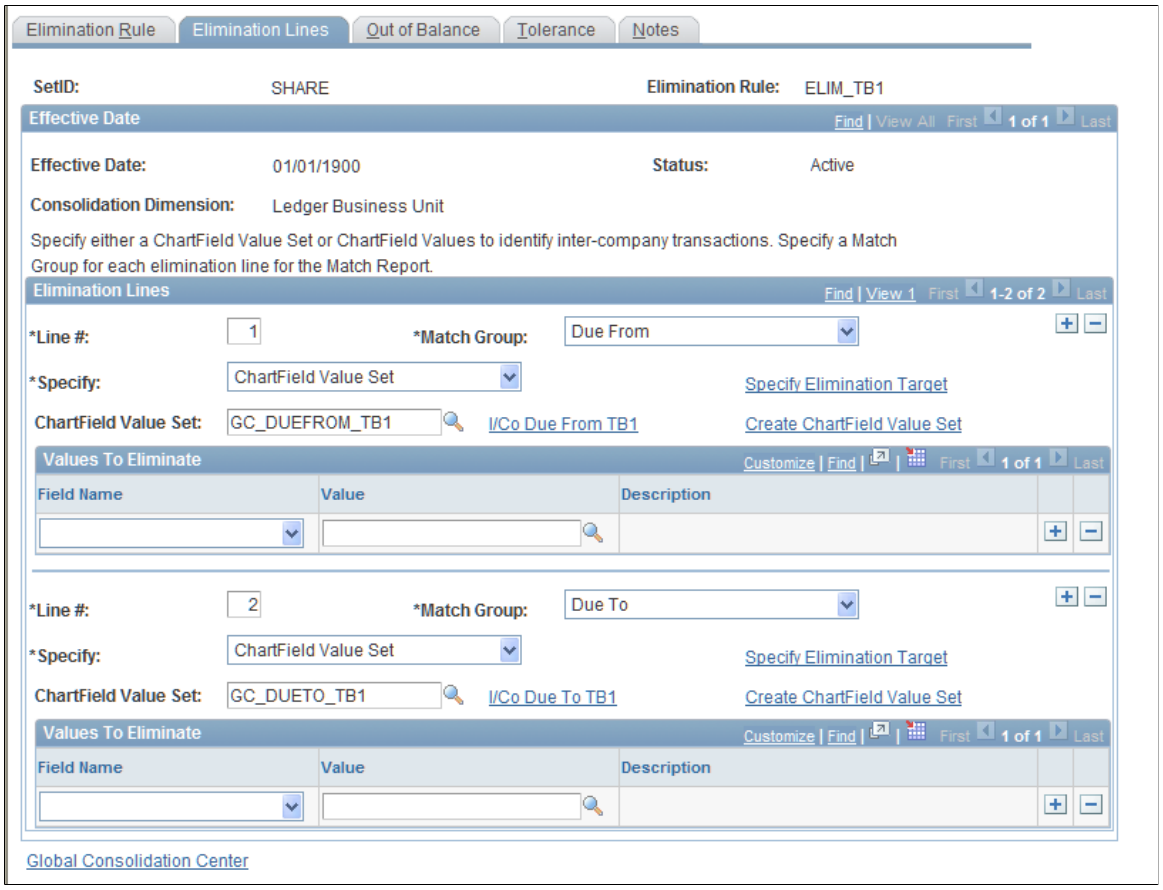
When you define these accounts, the level of detail required depends on whether you are using the affiliate ChartField method.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Elimination Lines

Image: Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule - Elimination Lines page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Elimination lines identify which set of ChartField values describe an intercompany transaction. Typically, you define two or more lines for each elimination rule. These lines identify all of the partners within an intercompany transaction, and their balances should normally net to zero. For example, you could specify line one for intercompany receivables and line two for intercompany payables.

- If you are using the affiliate method (that is, Match Affiliate Value is selected on the Elimination Rule page), the consolidation process is able to determine with which business unit the transaction occurred.

  You do not need to specify the consolidation dimension value (for example, the specific ledger business unit) to eliminate.

- If you are not using the affiliate method, the consolidation process is only able to eliminate the transactions identified by the elimination lines.

  In that case, the system generates an elimination journal entry line to offset the transactions specified (debits or credits). You must specify the consolidation dimension value to eliminate (for example, the specific ledger business unit), as well as the account in the Values to Eliminate grid.

For each elimination line, complete these fields:

Line # (line number) Enter a unique ID for each line associated with the elimination rule that you are defining. Add rows for additional lines.

Match Group Use this option when creating the match report. Select the match group with which to associate this elimination. This field is available when you clear the Rule Lines are Self-Matching option on the Elimination Rule page.

Specify This field controls how you want to specify the ChartField values to eliminate. Select one of the following options:

- Select *Values* to enter specific ChartField values in the Values to Eliminate grid.
- Select *ChartField Value Set* to specify a ChartField value set. You can either select a previously defined ChartField value set, or you can click the Create ChartField Value Set link to create a new one.

ChartField Value Set This field is available for entry only when the Specify field is set to *ChartField Value Set.* Enter the ChartField value set that contains the ChartField values that you want to use within your elimination lines.

Specify Elimination Target Click to transfer to the Elimination Rule - Elimination Target page, to specify the ChartField values to which the system books the eliminations during processing. You must specify an elimination target for each elimination line.

See Elimination Rule - Elimination Target Page .

Values To Eliminate

The Values To Eliminate grid is only used if you have selected *Values* in the Specify field for the elimination line. Add rows within the Values To Eliminate grid to specify additional ChartField values to eliminate.

Specify the field name and the ChartField value that you want to eliminate. You must select *Account* as one of the field names. Optionally, you can add rows and specify additional fields, such as *Department.* The fields (rows) that you include in the Values To Eliminate grid differ depending on whether the ChartField structure for your consolidation ledger uses the Affiliate field and whether you have selected the Match Affiliate Value check box on the Elimination Rule page. If you are not using the affiliate method, you must identify the consolidation dimension field value (such as the ledger business unit value) in addition to the other ChartFields.

Elimination Rule - Elimination Target Page

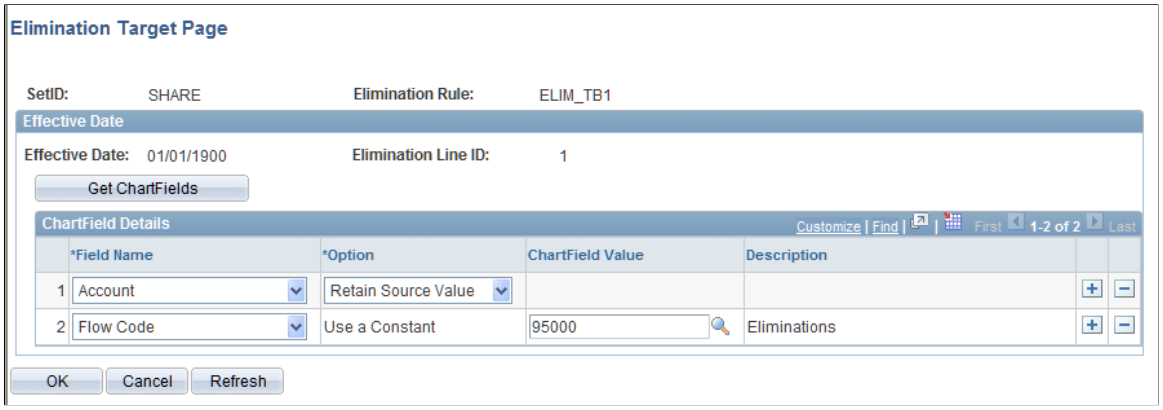
Use the Elimination Rule - Elimination Target page (GC_ELIM_RUL_PG6) to for each elimination line, specify to which dimension (ChartField) value the system books the elimination.

Navigation

On the Elimination Rule - Elmination Lines page, click the Specify Elimination Target link to display the Elimination Target Page.

Image: Elimination Rule - Elimination Target page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule - Elimination Target page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



For each line in the elimination rule, you must also specify an elimination target. The default option for each dimension specified is to retain the source value. The system then creates elimination entries that retain the dimension values of the input ledger lines and reverses the amounts. All elimination amounts are booked to the elimination unit. The elimination entry value is blank if you do not specify the dimension (ChartField). If a dimension is not included in the elimination target grid, when eliminations are processed, the value for the dimension is blank.

Get ChartFields — Click to populate the grid with all of the ChartFields or dimensions defined by the ledger template setup. Any target rows that you have already defined remain. You can then delete any rows that you do not need, and the system leaves those ChartField (or dimension) values blank.

Field Name — Select a dimension (ChartField) to use as a target.

Option — Select how the system should determine the ChartField value to use as a target. Options are:

Retain Source Value: Use the source elimination value as the target.

Use a Constant: Use a specific value as the target. Specify the value in the ChartField Value field.

ChartField Value — Specify the value to use as a target. This field is available for entry only when Option is set to *Use a Constant.* If you do not specify a ChartField value and the target option is *Use a Constant,* the system populates the ChartField value during processing as a blank and does not retain the source.

Elimination Rule - Out of Balance Page

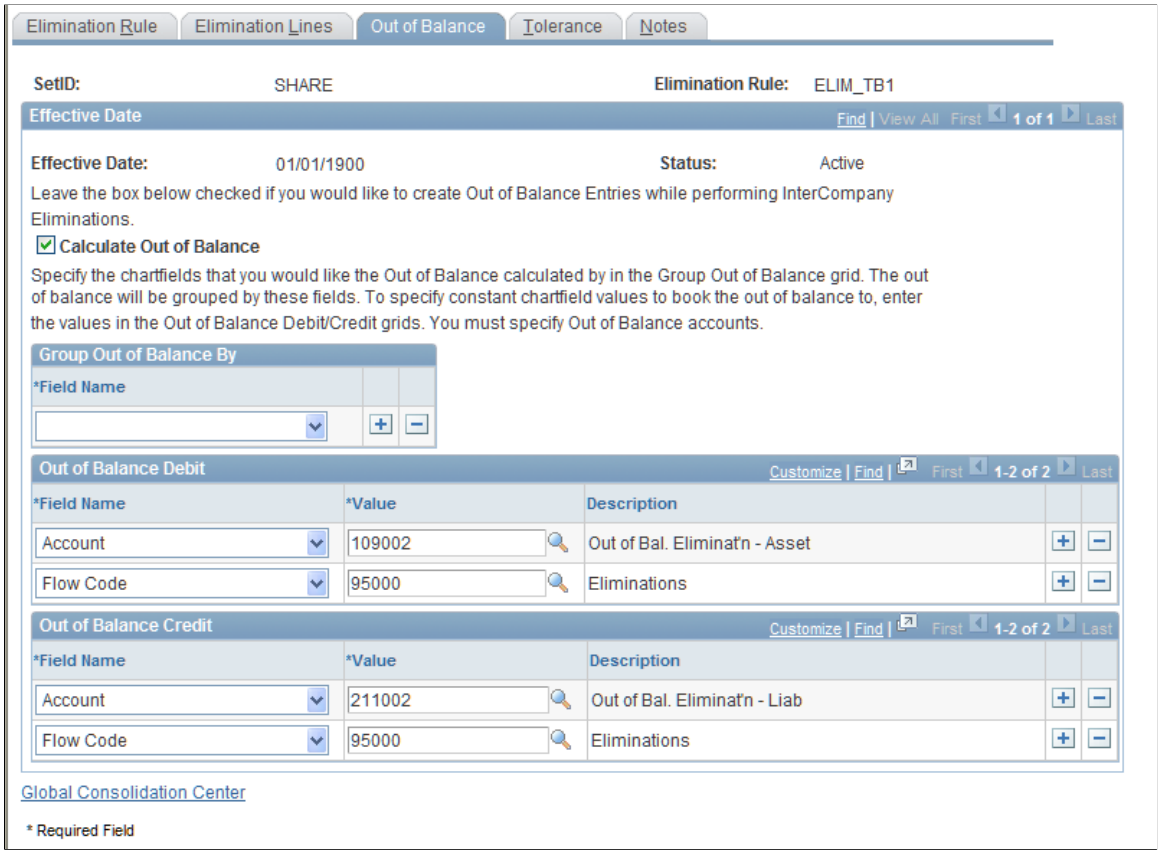
Use the Elimination Rule - Out of Balance page (GC_ELIM_RUL_PG5) to identify to which ChartFields any out of balance amounts that result from eliminating these intercompany transactions should be recorded.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Out of Balance

Image: Elimination Rule - Out of Balance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule - Out of Balance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



There are two options for defining out of balance rules:

- Calculate out-of-balance amounts.

  If the elimination rule does not generate a balanced journal entry during processing, the system generates a journal line that debits or credits the out of balance account that you specify with the out of balance amount. If the amount of the journal is beneath the threshold, it is booked to the elimination entity at the tree node that is being processed.

- Don't calculate out-of-balance-amounts.

  The system creates elimination entries that are not required to balance, effectively creating a one-sided elimination of an account. In this case, elimination rules need to use accounts that are not

required to be balanced, as defined in the balancing account type rule. Typically, this option is used for a financial statement ledger format.

Calculate Out of Balance — When selected, if the elimination rule does not generate a balanced journal entry during processing, the system generates a journal line that debits or credits the out of balance account that you specify on this page with that amount. Complete the remaining fields to indicate the target used to book any out of balance amounts.

Clear this check box to enable the system to create elimination entries that are not required to balance, effectively creating a one-sided elimination of an account. If you choose to do this, keep in mind that in order for the system to create a valid, postable journal, your elimination rules need to use accounts that aren't required to be balanced, as defined in the balancing account type rule. Typically, this option is used only with the financial statement consolidation ledger format.

If you select the Calculate Out of Balance option, complete the field names and values, as appropriate, for these group boxes to define the out of balance target:

Group Out of Balance By — The system groups the out of balance amounts by consolidation dimension and rule. Use the values specified for the Field Name and Value to indicate any additional ChartFields (dimensions) by which to group the out of balance amounts. For example, if your consolidation dimension is business unit, but you want to group out of balance amounts by department, you would select *Department.*

You can add rows to add multiple group by dimensions.

Out of Balance Debit — Indicate the ChartField values to which an out of balance debit should be posted. An account is required, but you can add additional ChartField values as needed, for example Flow Code

Out of Balance Credit — Indicate the ChartField values to which an out of balance credit should be posted. An account is required, but you can add additional ChartField values as needed.

Related Links

Defining Balancing Account Type Rules

Elimination Rule - Tolerance Page

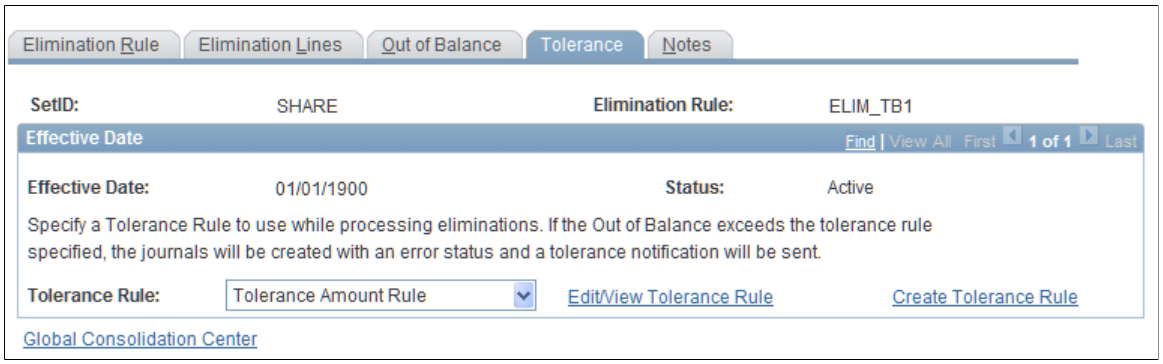
Use the Elimination Rule - Tolerance page (GC_ELIM_RUL_PG3) to specify the tolerance rule to use while processing eliminations.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule, Tolerance

Image: Elimination Rule - Tolerance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule - Tolerance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Tolerance Rule Select the tolerance rule to use with this elimination rule. The system creates and posts journals when the amount by which a transaction is out of balance is less than the threshold specified in the tolerance rule. If the out of balance amount or percentage is greater than the threshold amount or percentage specified in the tolerance rule, the *entire* elimination entry does not get posted, however the system does create the elimination journal entry. Check the Send Tolerance Email box on the Run Control request page if you want the Contact defined on the Ledger Detail page to be notified of an out of tolerance condition.

Edit/View Tolerance Rule Select to go the Tolerance Rule page and view or edit the specified tolerance rule.

Create Tolerance Rule Select to go to the Tolerance Rule page and create a new tolerance rule.

Related Links

Defining Tolerance Rules

Elimination Rule Set Page

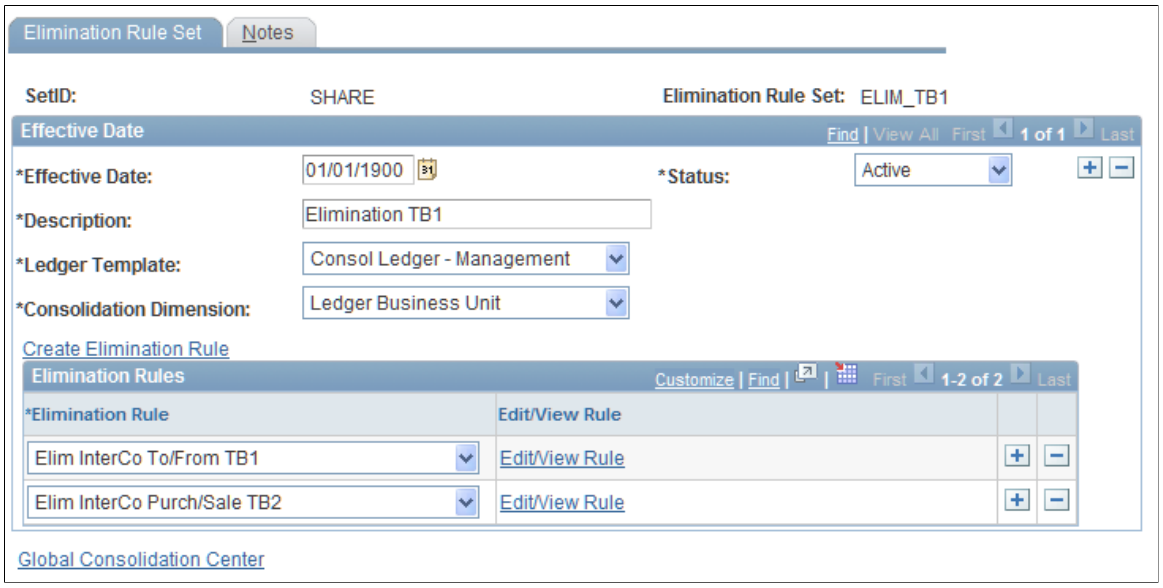
Use the Elimination Rule Set page (GC_ELIM_SET_PG) to group individual elimination rules to identify all of the ChartFields that store intercompany transactions.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Rule Set

Image: Elimination Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Create Elimination Rule Select to go to the Elimination Rule page and define a new elimination rule.

Elimination Rule grid Specify all of the elimination rules to include in this elimination set, adding additional rows as needed.

Edit/View Rule Select to go to the Elimination Rule page and view or edit the specified elimination rule.

Related Links

Rules, Rule Sets, and Rule Groups

Elimination Group Page

Use the Elimination Group page (GC_ELIM_GRP_PG) to define the elimination rule sets that comprise an elimination group and the order in which to process them.

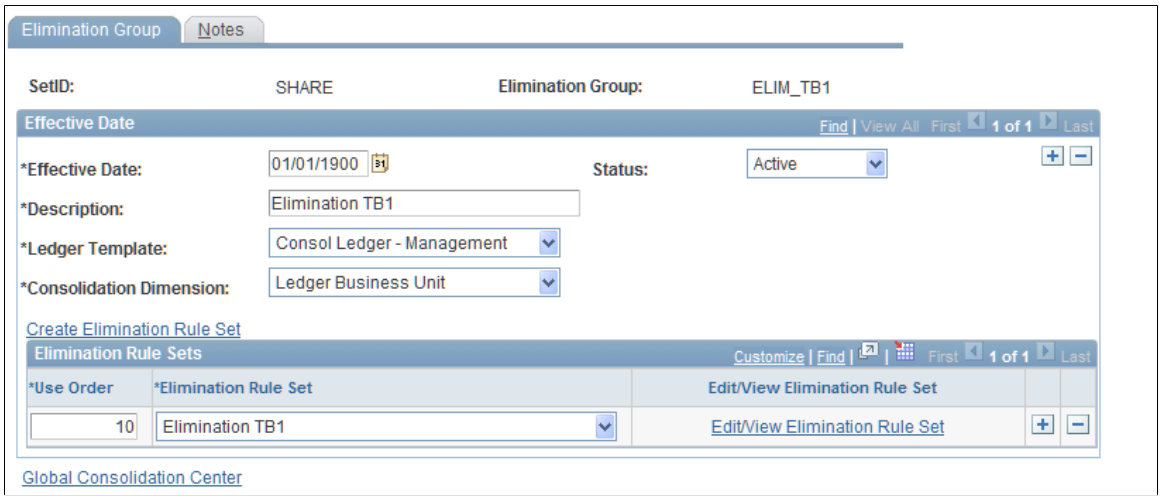
Include all the elimination rule sets needed to describe every ChartField that stores intercompany transaction balances that you want the system to eliminate during processing.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Elimination Rules, Elimination Group

Image: Elimination Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Elimination Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



In the elimination group, include all of the elimination rule sets needed to describe each ChartField that stores intercompany balances that you want the system to eliminate during elimination processing.

Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Elimination Rule Sets

Specify all of the elimination rule sets to include in this elimination group, adding additional rows as needed. Include all of the rule sets you need to identify every intercompany transaction balance requiring elimination. You assign one elimination group to a consolidation model.

Use Order

Enter the use order value. Rule set processing occurs in ascending order based on the number in this field. If you selected the data processing option, *Skip Previously Processed Data* for an elimination rule, and the same data exists in multiple rule sets, the first data encountered is used. If you selected the data processing option, *Process All Data* for an elimination rule, the data is processed again for the rule in the ruleset appearing in a later sequence order.

Defining Non-Controlling Interest Rules

This section provides an overview of non-controlling interest eliminations and discusses how to:

- Establish non-controlling interest rules.
- Establish non-controlling interest sets.
- Establish non-controlling interest groups.

Pages Used to Define Non-Controlling Interest Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Non Controlling Interest Rule	GC_NCI_RUL_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule	Define a non-controlling interest rule and identify the source ChartField value sets for the subsidiary equity and parent investment accounts.
Non Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination	GC_NCI_RUL_PG6	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Elimination	Specify the target ChartField values that the system uses to eliminate the parent investment, eliminate the subsidiary equity corresponding to the parent investment, eliminate (or adjust) the subsidiary equity for non-controlling interest, and book (or adjust) the non-controlling interest liability.
Non Controlling Interest Rule - Out of Balance	GC_NCI_RUL_PG3	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Out of Balance	Identify to which ChartFields you want to record any out of balance amounts that result from non-controlling interest eliminations.
Non Controlling Interest Rule - Tolerance	GC_NCI_RUL_PG4	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Tolerance	(Optional) Specify the tolerance rule to use while processing non-controlling interest eliminations.
Non Controlling Interest Rule - Notes	GC_NCI_RUL_PG5	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Notes	(Optional) Record details about a non-controlling interest rule.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Non-Controlling Interest Set	GC_NCI_SET_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Set	Associate ownership sets with non-controlling interest rules to calculate the non-controlling interest amount and identify the set of non-controlling interest eliminations that should be generated for a group of subsidiaries.
Non-Controlling Interest Set - Notes	GC_NCI_SET_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Set, Notes	Record details about a non-controlling interest rule set.
Non-Controlling Interest Group	GC_NCI_GRP_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Group	Define the non-controlling interest rule sets that comprise a non-controlling interest group and the order in which to process them.
Non-Controlling Interest Group - Notes	GC_NCI_GRP_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Group, Notes	Record details about a non-controlling interest group.

Understanding Non-Controlling Interest Eliminations

Use non-controlling interest (NCI) rules to eliminate subsidiary equity against parent investment and to account for the investment of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary. In consolidating the books of a subsidiary with those of the parent company, you credit the parent with the portion of the subsidiary that it actually owns and exclude what outside investors own. The system reports the value of non-controlling interests in terms of the aggregate net assets rather than in terms of a fractional equity in each of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary.

When processing NCI eliminations for the controlling parent, the system records the original entries to eliminate the remaining subsidiary equity and book NCI Liability. At higher levels of the tree, you may adjust these entries if non-controlling parents are incorporated into the consolidation.

The system calculates the amount of the non-controlling interest entry by multiplying the ownership percentages of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary by the total equity of the subsidiary. How the calculation is processed depends on the ledger template that is associated with the consolidation model. When the Processing Method on the Ledger Template-Consolidation Variables page is set to *Use year-to-date data,* the system uses the ownership percentage at the period end date on the run control page. This ensures that the NCI liability calculation is based on the current ownership percentage for all periods processed. If the processing method is set to *Use period data,* only the specified period is processed for the current ownership percentage.

You set up NCI elimination rules to:

- Specify the source ChartField values sets to use for subsidiary equity and parent investments.

- Specify NCI elimination target ChartFields.
- Specify which ChartFields to use to record out of balance amounts resulting from NCI eliminations.
- Optionally, specify a tolerance rule to apply, and enter notes about the rule.

When processing NCI eliminations, the system:

- Generates journal entries that eliminate the parents's investment in subsidiary account balances.

  These entries eliminate 100 percent of the parent investment, the ownership percentage of the subsidiary equity, and generate an out of balance entry for the difference.

- Eliminates the remaining subsidiary equity against NCI liability.

  The system calculates the amount of the NCI entry by multiplying the ownership percentages of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary by the total equity of the subsidiary.

- If non-controlling parents are either at higher levels in the tree or in branches other than the controlling parent, the system generates two additional sets of entries:
  - The first set of entries eliminates the parent investment against the portion of the subsidiary equity that corresponds to the parent ownership percentage.
  - The second set of entries adjust the NCI liability that was recorded for the controlling parent.

Note: Even if the parent owns 100 percent of its subsidiaries, you must define NCI rules in order for the system to eliminate the parent investment and subsidiary equity balances.

The combined result of the adjustments (journal entries, allocations) and elimination entries is to express the value of the parent investment in terms of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, offset by a non-controlling interest liability. The equity ownership for each subsidiary in the consolidation

is eliminated, with only the parent company's equity accounts and non-controlling interest account remaining. Consolidated capital stock and retained earnings are equal to the balances of the parent.

Image: Setup for non-controlling interest for 20 percent of Company B2 (0.2 x 50,000 USD)

In this example, Company B1 owns 80 percent of Company B2, and B2's total shareholder equity is 50,000 USD:

	Company B1	Company B2	Eliminations DR	CR	Consolidated Results
Assets:					
Cash	10,000.00	4,000.00			14,000.00
Receivables	20,000.00	16,000.00			36,000.00
Merchandise	25,000.00	35,000.00			60,000.00
Investment in B2	40,000.00			40,000.00	0.00
	95,000.00	55,000.00			110,000.00
Liabilities/Equity:					
Payables	25,000.00	5,000.00			30,000.00
Non-Controlling Interest				10,000.00 *	10,000.00
Capital Stock:					
Company B1	50,000.00				50,000.00
Company B2		35,000.00	35,000.00 **		0.00
Retained Earnings:					
Company B1	20,000.00				20,000.00
Company B2		15,000.00	15,000.00**		0.00
	95,000.00	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	110,000.00

* Non-Controlling interest entry to recognize the 20 percent non-controlling interest owned by other than B1 in B2.

** Elimination of the total equity of B2 versus the investment in Company B2.

The amounts of 35,000 USD and 15,000 USD to eliminate Company B equity are recorded in multiple entries. The first set of entries (recorded with a GC_SOURCE of *6A*) eliminate the total parent investment of 40,000 USD and eliminate 80 percent of the subsidiary equity (28,000 USD to capital stock and 12,000 USD to retained earnings). Then the second set of entries (recorded with a GC_SOURCE of *6B*) deal with the NCI—they eliminate the remaining 20 percent of the subsidiary equity (7,000 USD and 3,000 USD, respectively) and book the offsetting 10,000 USD entry to the NCI Liability.

Non-Controlling Interest Rule Page

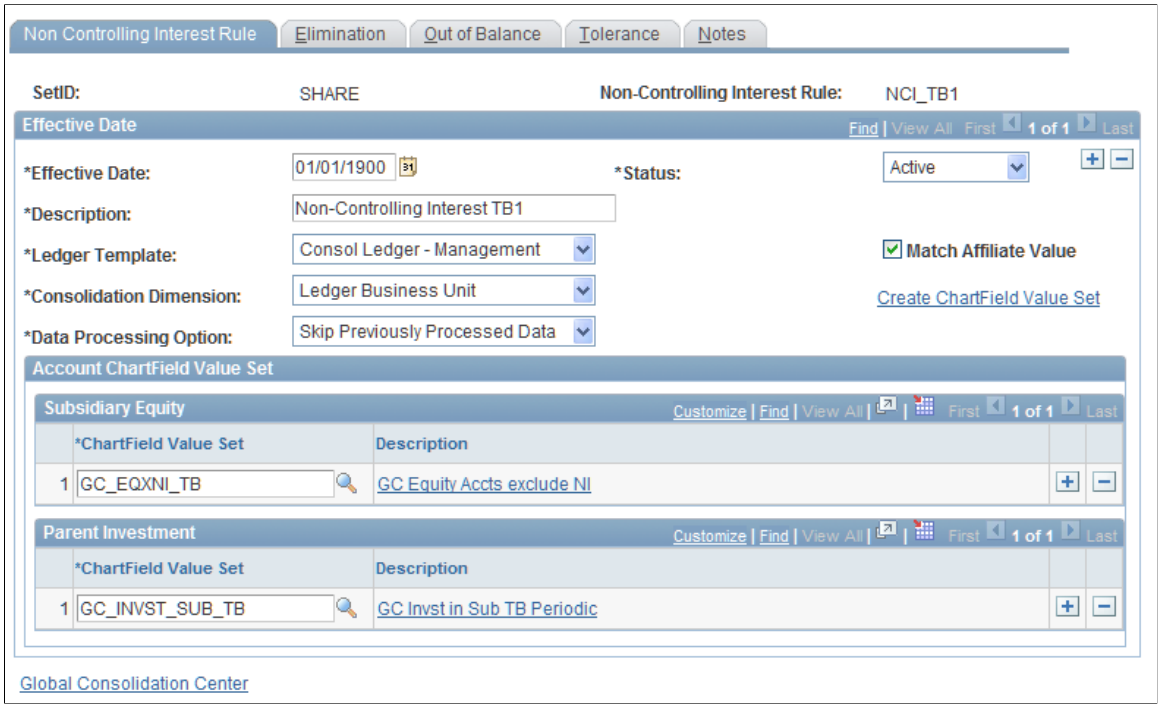
Use the Non Controlling Interest Rule page (GC_NCI_RUL_PG) to define a non-controlling interest rule and identify the source ChartField value sets for the subsidiary equity and parent investment accounts.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule

Image: Non Controlling Interest Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non Controlling Interest Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Match Affiliate Value

If the source ledgers contain a ChartField to record with which affiliate the transaction took place, then the consolidation engine can match the affiliate values to correctly eliminate the intercompany NCI transactions. Because fewer account numbers are used with the affiliate method, fewer NCI rules are required. To enable this option, select the Match Affiliate Value check box. The fields that appear on the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page vary based on this selection.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Data Processing Option

Select the data processing option that you want the elimination rule to use. Your options are *Skip Previously Processed Data* or *Process All Data.*

If you select *Skip Previously Processed Data,* the system processes the data once for a single rule and skips over previously processed data for any other rules.

If you select *Process All Data,* the system can process the same data again for a different rule.

Create ChartField Value Set Select this link to go to the ChartField Value Set page and define a new ChartField Value Set.

Account ChartField Value Set

Subsidiary Equity Specify the ChartField value set that identifies the source of the subsidiary equity accounts.

Parent Investment Specify the ChartField value set that identifies the source of the asset accounts where the subsidiary is carried on the parent company's books.

Establishing Non-Controlling Interest Rule Eliminations

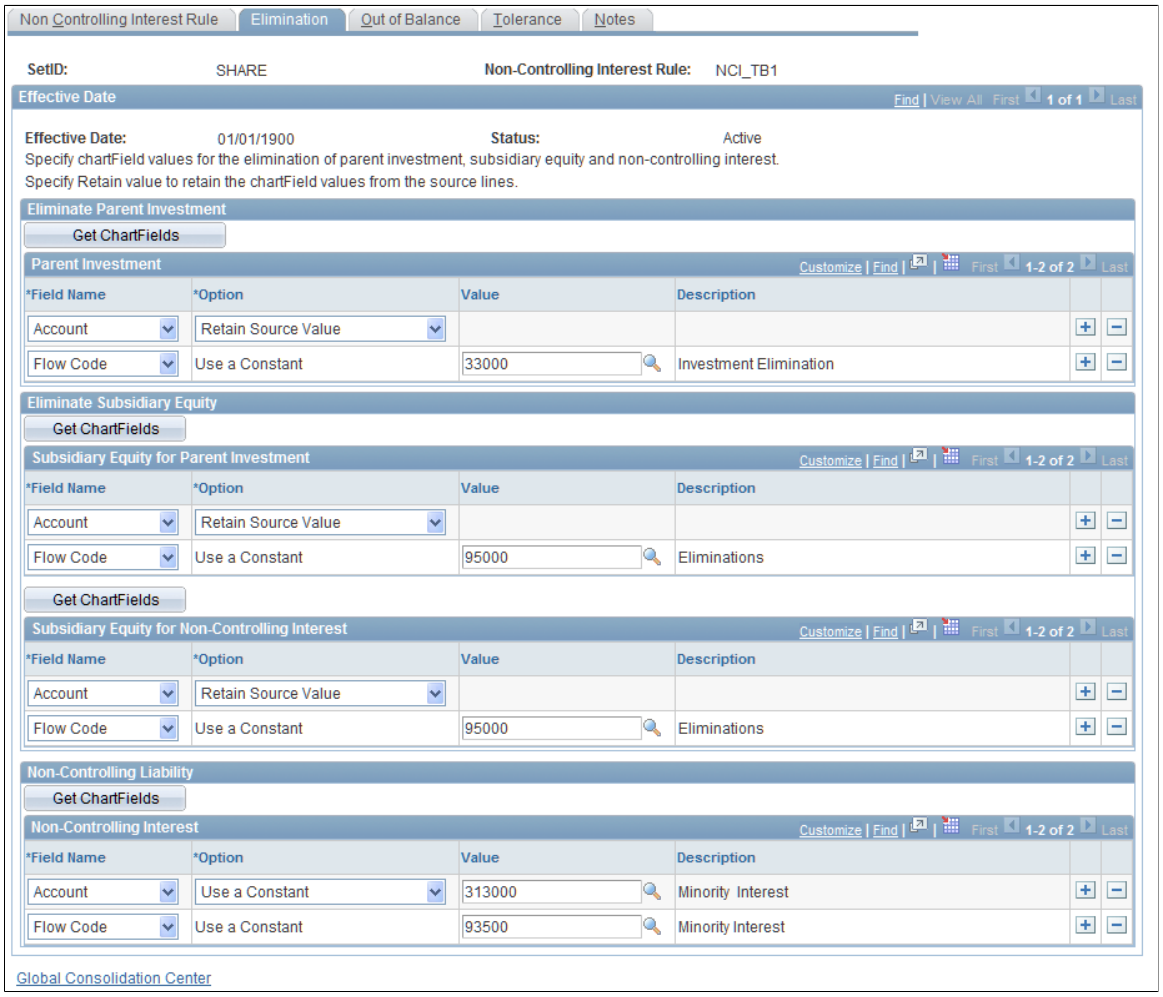
Use the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page (GC_NCI_RUL_PG6) to specify the target ChartField values that the system uses to eliminate the parent investment, eliminate the subsidiary equity corresponding to the parent investment, eliminate (or adjust) the subsidiary equity for non-controlling interest, and book (or adjust) the non-controlling interest liability.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Elimination

Image: Non Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Complete the fields within each of these grids to identify the target dimension or ChartField values that the system uses for NCI eliminations.

Eliminate Parent Investment-Parent Investment Specify the fields and the values used to eliminate the parent's investment in a subsidiary.

Eliminate Subsidiary Equity-Subsidary for Parent Investment Specify the fields and the values used to eliminate the subsidiary equity corresponding to the parent's investment.

Eliminate Subsidiary Equity-Subsidary for Non-Controlling Interest Specify the fields and the values used to book (or adjust) the subsidiary equity for non-controlling interest.

Non-Controlling Liability-Non-Controlling Interest Specify the fields and the values used to book (or adjust) the non-controlling interest liability.

In each grid, *Account* is required. The default Option for each dimension specified is to *Retain Source Value.* . If you select the default option, the system creates NCI elimination entries that retain the dimension values of the input ledger lines, reversing the amounts, and booking them to the elimination unit. If a dimension (ChartField) is not included, then its value is left blank on the NCI elimination entry.

For each grid, complete these fields:

Get ChartFields Click to populate the associated grid with all of the ChartFields or dimensions defined by the implementation. Any target rows that you have already defined remain. You can then delete any rows that you don't need, and the system leaves those ChartField (dimension) values blank. If you include the consolidation dimension, the system ignores it; during processing the system populates the consolidation dimension with the appropriate elimination entity.

Field Name Select a dimension or ChartField to use as a target. *Account* is required.

Option Choose how the system should determine the ChartField value to use as a target. Options are:

Retain Source Value: Use the source elimination value as the target.

Use a Constant: Use a specific value as the target. Specify the value in the ChartField Value field.

Note: For the Field Name *Flow Code,* only the *Use a Constant* option can be selected.

Value Specify the value to use as a target. This field is only available for entry when the Option field is set to *Use a Constant* .

Establishing Non-Controlling Interest Rule Out of Balance Accounts

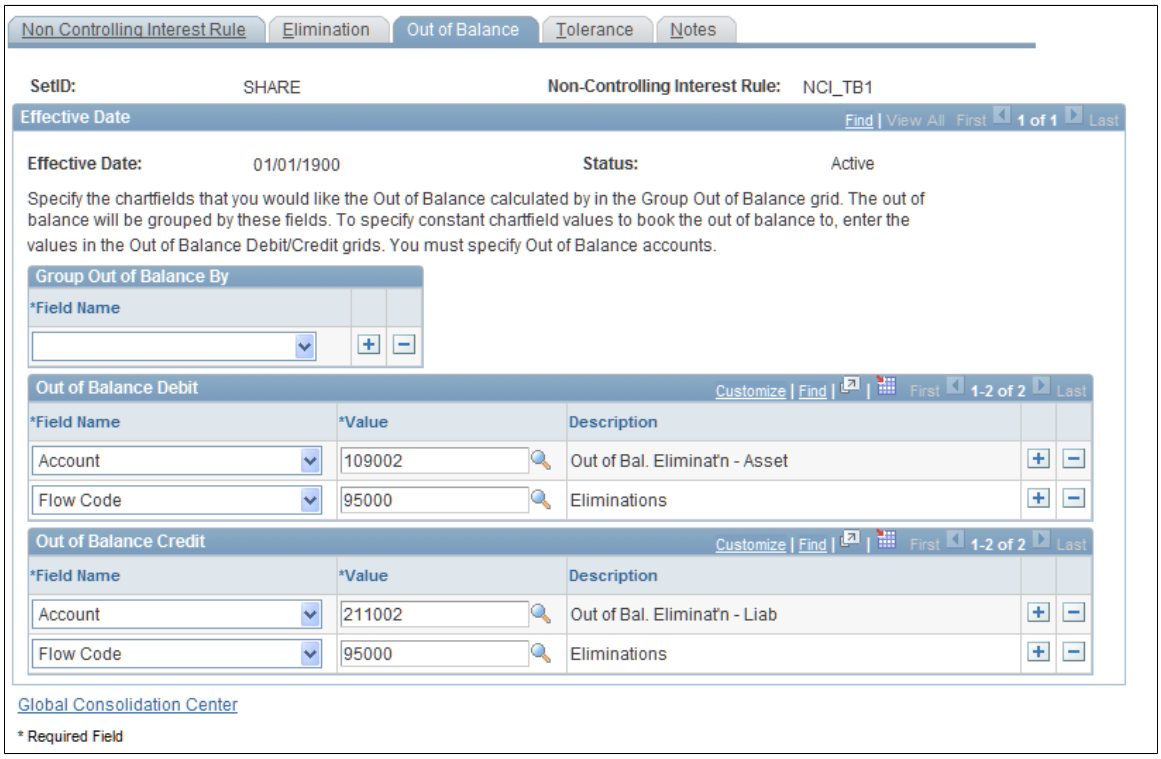
Use the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Out of Balance page (GC_NCI_RUL_PG3) to identify to which ChartFields you want to record any out of balance amounts that result from non-controlling interest eliminations.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Out of Balance

Image: Non Controlling Interest Rule - Out of Balance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Out of Balance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If the NCI elimination does not balance, the system directs the remaining amount to the appropriate out of balance account or ChartFields that you specify on this page. You can specify special ChartFields for the out of balance amounts. For example, you can enter a department for both the Debit and Credit ChartFields in addition to an account. The out of balance amount is booked to the elimination entity attached to common node between the two entities with interunit transactions.

Complete these fields:

Group Out of Balance By — (Optional) Specify one or more source ChartFields by which to group the out of balance amounts. For example, you could group them by Customer ID and Department.

Out of Balance Credit and Out of Balance Debit — Indicate to which ChartFields the out of balance credits or debits should be posted. Add additional rows to specify more than one ChartField value.

Assigning a Tolerance Rule (Optional)

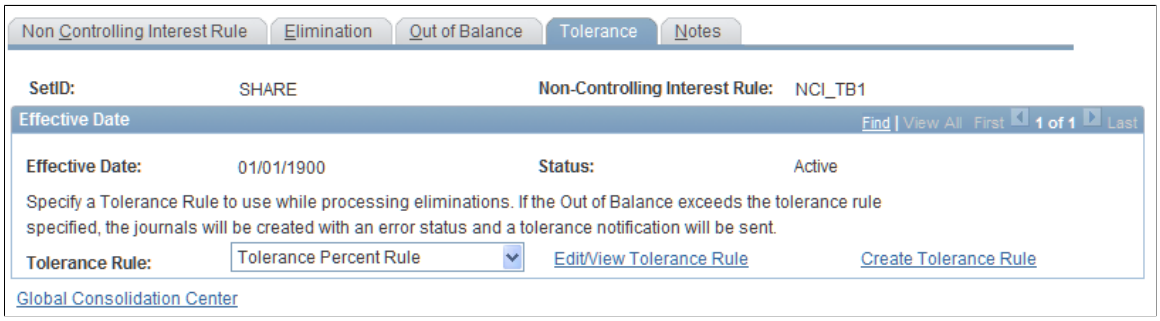
Use the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Tolerance page (GC_NCI_RUL_PG4) to (Optional) Specify the tolerance rule to use while processing non-controlling interest eliminations.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Rule, Tolerance

Image: Non Controlling Interest Rule - Tolerance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non Controlling Interest Rule - Tolerance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Tolerance Rule Select the tolerance rule to use with this NCI elimination rule. The system creates and posts journals when the amount by which a transaction is out of balance is less than the threshold specified in the tolerance rule. If the out of balance amount or percentage is greater than the threshold amount or percentage specified in the tolerance rule, the *entire* NCI elimination entry does not get posted, however the system does create the NCI elimination entry. When processing the NCI elimination rule, select the Send Tolerance Email check box on the Run Control request page if you want the Contact defined on the Ledger Detail page to be notified of an out of tolerance condition.

Edit/View Tolerance Rule Select to go the Tolerance Rule page and view or edit the specified tolerance rule.

Create Tolerance Rule Select to go to the Tolerance Rule page and create a new tolerance rule.

See Defining Tolerance Rules.

Non-Controlling Interest Set Page

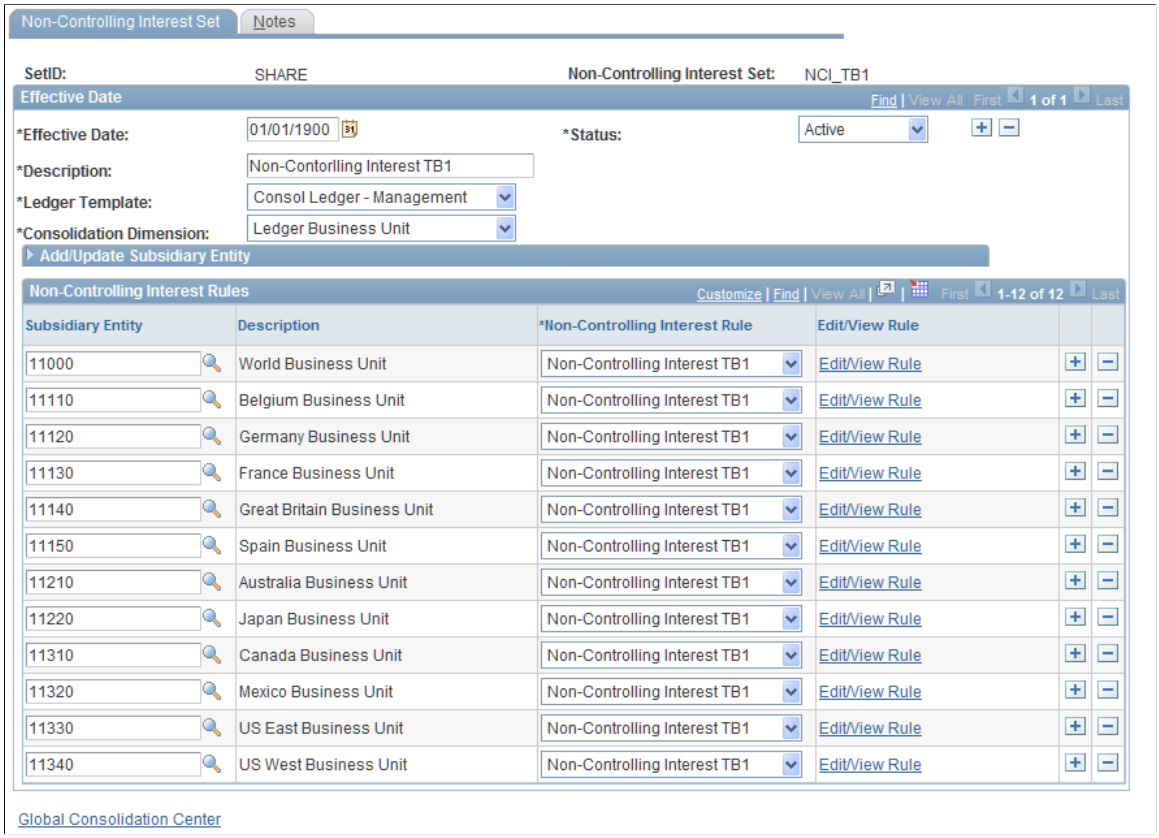
Use the Non-Controlling Interest Set page (GC_NCI_SET_PG) to associate ownership sets with non-controlling interest rules to calculate the non-controlling interest amount and identify the set of non-controlling interest eliminations that should be generated for a group of subsidiaries.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Set

Image: Non-Controlling Interest Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non-Controlling Interest Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Non-Controlling interest sets associate the subsidiary with NCI rules and are used to identify the non-controlling interest elimination rules that should be processed for a set of subsidiaries. The NCI rules eliminate the parent's investment in a subsidiary, eliminate subsidiary equity, and create a NCI liability amount.

Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Add/Update Subsidiary Entity

This group box is a work area that you can use to help you complete the Non Controlling Interest Rules grid. By specifying a business unit tree name, then clicking Get Subsidiary Entity, you can retrieve and

insert all of the ownership sets for the business units with an ownership rule defined in that tree that are not currently in the Non Controlling Interest Rules grid. Similarly, if you select a non-controlling interest rule, then click Apply the Non-Controlling Rule, the selected rule is associated with the rows in the Non-Controlling Interest Rules grid that do not have an assigned non-controlling interest rule.

Non-Controlling Interest Rules

Insert rows to specify each subsidiary's ownership set and its non-controlling interest rule. The system uses this pairing to compute the non-controlling interest amount to eliminate. The consolidation process generates one journal for the entire job, composed of journal lines for each non-controlling interest set and ownership set pair. If there are any out of balance conditions, the out of balance account specified on the non controlling interest rule is debited or credited for the corresponding elimination entity.

Non-Controlling Interest Group Page

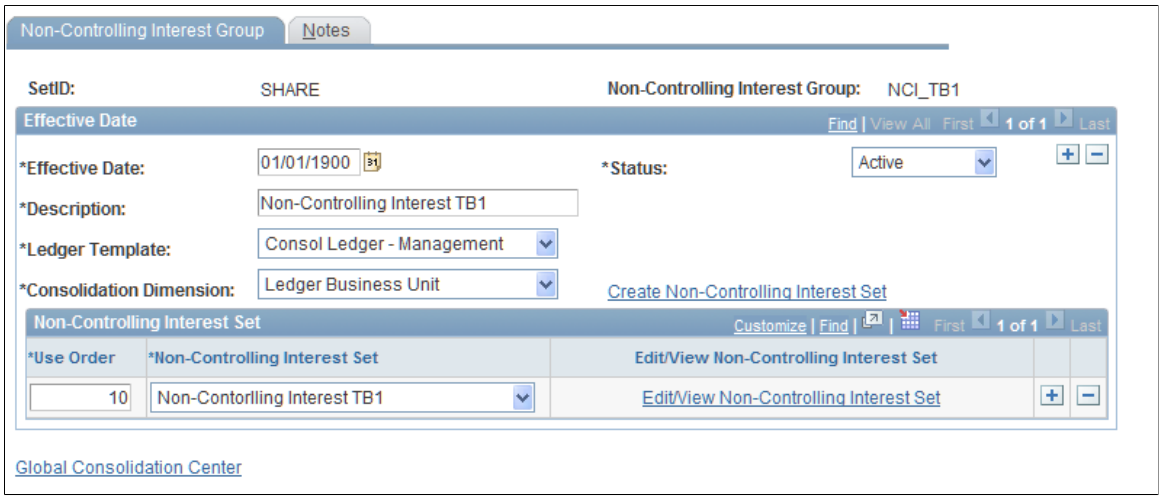
Use the Non-Controlling Interest Group page (GC_NCI_GRP_PG) to define the non-controlling interest rule sets that comprise a non-controlling interest group and the order in which to process them.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Non-Controlling Interest Rules, Non-Controlling Interest Group

Image: Non-Controlling Interest Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non-Controlling Interest Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Within the Non-Controlling Interest Set grid, specify all of the non-controlling interest sets to include in this non-controlling interest group. Include all of the rule sets you need to identify every subsidiary for eliminating non-controlling interests. You can only assign one non-controlling interest group to a consolidation model. The rules are processed in ascending order based on the Use Order value. If the same rule exists in multiple sets, the first rule encountered is used. In other words, only unique rules are used.

Ledger Template Select the ledger template structure. This must be the same template used for your consolidation ledger. This value controls which ChartFields are available.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Non-Controlling Interest Set Specify all of the non-controlling interest sets to include in this non-controlling interest group, adding additional rows as needed. Include all of the rule sets needed to identify every subsidiary for which non-controlling interests should be eliminated, because only one non-controlling interest group is assigned to a consolidation model.

Use Order Enter the use order value. Rule sets processing occurs in ascending order based on the number in this field.

- If you selected the data processing option, *Skip Previously Processed Data,* in an NCI rule, and the same data exists in multiple rule sets, the first time the data is encountered, it is processed, then it is not processed again, even if it is encountered in another rule.
- If you selected the data processing option, *Process All Data,* in an NCI rule, the data is processed each time the data is included in a rule set.

Defining Equitization Rules

This section provides an overview of equitization and discusses how to:

- Establish equitization rules for processing equitization.
- Establish non-controlling interest only equitization rules.
- Establish dividend reclassification equitization rules.
- Establish source elimination equitization rules.
- Establish equitization rule sets.
- Establish equitization groups.

Pages Used to Define Equitization Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Equitization Rule	GC_EQTZ_RULE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule	Establish an equitization rule.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Equitization Rule - Source	GC_EQTZ_SOURCE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Source	Specify the source ChartField values to equitize.
Equitization Rule - Target	GC_EQTZ_TARGET	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Target	Specify the target accounts for equitization.
Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest	GC_EQTZ_MIN_INT	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Non-Controlling Interest	Specify the accounts to offset earnings attributed to non-controlling interest.
Equitization Rule - Subsidiary Offset	GC_EQTZ_OFFSET	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Subsidiary Offset	Specify the accounts to offset the total equitized source amount.
Equitization Rule - Dividend Reclassification	GC_EQTZ_DIV	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Dividend Reclassification	Specify the source and target accounts for a dividend reclassification equitization rule. This page is only available when the equitization rule processing option is set to *Dividend Reclassification*
Equitization Rule - Notes	GC_EQTZ_RULE_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Notes	Enter notes about an equitization rule.
Equitization Rule Set	GC_EQTZ_SET	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule Set	Associate ownership sets with equitization rules to calculate the equitization adjustments and identify the set of equitization rules that should be used for subsidiaries.
Equitization Rule Set - Notes	GC_EQTZ_SET_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule Set, Notes	Enter notes about an equitization rule set.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Equitization Group	GC_EQTZ_GROUP	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Group	Define the equitization rule sets that comprise an equitization group and the order in which to process them. Include *all* the equitization rule sets needed to describe every subsidiary for which the system should process equitization.
Equitization Group - Notes	GC_EQTZ_GRP_NOTES	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Group, Notes	Enter notes about an equitization group.

Understanding Equitization Rules

Equitization rules post a subsidiary's net income or loss to its parent company's books, as a debit to investment and a credit to equity income. The equitization process records current period changes in a parent's investment in subsidiaries, based on the subsidiary's changes in equity. This process then creates the related elimination entries and books them to the elimination entity.

You have the option of calculating and accounting for non-controlling interest or reversing the target amounts that result from equitization; whether you need to do this depends on which accounts you're using as input into the consolidation process. If year-to-date (YTD) elimination for investment is taken care of for equitization processing, you do not want the NCI eliminations (part of processing eliminations) to generate them again; that is why the option to reverse the target amounts from equitization is provided.

Equitization rules are processed differently, depending the on the ledger template associated with the consolidation model. When the Processing Method selection on the Ledger Template-Consolidation Variables page is set to *Use year-to-date data,* the system uses the ownership percentage at the historic period end date for each period processed. This ensures that the equity pickup entries are based on historical ownership. If the processing method is set to *Use period data,* only the specified period is processed

See Defining Ledger Templates.

When a subsidiary's equity changes during the year, its parents will want to update their books to reflect those changes. This is important because it gives an accurate depiction of those parent statements on a standalone basis if these companies are reporting separately to regulatory agencies. When the organization as a whole presents its consolidated financial statements, this change in value requires elimination. The only impact that equitization should have on the consolidated reports is to show the portion of the subsidiary's change in equity for the current period or year that belongs to outside owners (non-controlling interest), if applicable.

The following example, using a trial balance format consolidation ledger, shows the results of the equitization.

The parent owns 70 percent of the subsidiary. Net income for the subsidiary is 100 USD; therefore, the parent's portion is 70 percent of this amount. The equitization process will create journals to debit 70 USD to the parent's investment account and credit 70 USD to the equity income account for this period:

Balance Sheet/Income Statement	*Subsidiary*	*Parent*
	Period 1	Period 1
Cash, receivables, and so forth	100 USD	230 USD
Investment in subsidiary		70 USD (a)
Revenues	–1,000 USD	–2,230 USD
Expenses	900 USD	2,000 USD
Equity income		–70 USD (a)

When producing consolidated financial statements, you need to eliminate your equitization entries and create non-controlling interest entries *related to the equity generated by the subsidiary during the period.* These are both options with the equitization process. If specified, the equitization process creates the elimination entries that "back out" the equitization entries and sends them to the proper elimination entity as indicated in the consolidation tree. It also calculates the non-controlling interest expense and liability for the subsidiary's equity for the period. This example shows these entries:

	Subsidiary	*Parent*	*Elimination*
	Period 1	Period 1	Period 1
Cash, receivables, and so forth	100 USD	230 USD	
Investment in subsidiary		70 USD (a)	–70 USD (b)
Non-Controlling interest liability			–30 USD (c)
Revenues	–1,000 USD	–2,230 USD	
Expenses	900 USD	2,000 USD	
Equity income		–70 USD (a)	70 USD (b)
Non-Controlling interest expense			30 USD (c)

Notice that the effect of the equitization to the parent's account (b) has been removed by eliminating the equitization entry (a). The non-controlling owner's claims on the subsidiary's net income for the period has also been taken into account by increasing the non-controlling interest liability and non-controlling interest expense (c).

Equitization Threshold

When you run the equitization process, the system uses the selection in the Equitize Parent field of the Ownership Rule-Ownership Percentage page to determine whether to equitize changes in subsidiary equity for each parent-subsidiary relationship.

When the Equitize Parent field is set to *Use Threshold,* the equitization threshold percent is compared to the control percentage for each subsidiary and parent relationship. When the cumulative control percentage is greater than or equal to the equitization threshold percent, specified on the Ownership Rule or Ownership Group page, subsidiary equity is equitized, using the ownership percentage to determine the amount for each subsidiary and parent relationship.

When the Equitize Parent field is set to *Yes,* the change in equity is always equitized, regardless of the parents controlling percentage.

When the Equitize Parent field is set to *No,* the change in subsidiary equity is not equitized to the direct parent, however it will be equitized to any indirect parent where the threshold is met, unless the Equitize Parent field is set to *No* for that parent as well.

The equitization threshold percentage can be specified on both the Ownership Group page and the Ownership Rule page. The threshold value that you enter on the Ownership Group page applies to *all* entities within the scenario. You can override this value at the parent level on the Ownership Rule page, by completing the Threshold Percent and Specify Threshold fields on the Ownership Rule page. .

See Ownership Rule Page.

See Ownership Group Page .

Equitization Method

The method by which you account for changes in subsidiary equity varies depending on the control percentage of the parent. This table outlines the general guidelines that apply:

Parent Control Percentage	***Method***	***Description***
Less than 20 percent	Cash	Initial purchase of portion of the subsidiary is recorded as investments in subsidiary (asset). Dividends from the subsidiary are recorded as cash received (income). In this situation, the subsidiary data is probably not loaded into the consolidation ledger (CLED).

Parent Control Percentage	*Method*	*Description*
From 20 percent through 49 percent	Equity	Initial purchase of portion of subsidiary recorded as investment in subsidiary (asset). The investment in subsidiary changes as the subsidiary records change in equity (income). In this situation, the subsidiary balances probably would be loaded into the CLED to facilitate equitization. However, you most likely would not consolidate —unless there are other parents in the organization that bring in enough additional control of the subsidiary to force consolidation.
50 percent or greater	Consolidate	The subsidiary's balances are loaded into the consolidation ledger. Need to define equitization rule to compute and record any non-controlling interest liability for the investment in subsidiary. To view the parent as a stand alone entity, you might choose to equitize, but then define the rule so that you eliminate the equitization afterwards.

Equitization Processing Options

The processing options that you can select for an equitization rule are:

- Equitization.

  Use when you are employing the equity method to account for changes in subsidiary equity.

- Non-controlling interest only.

  Use when you are employing the consolidation accounting method for a subsidiary, to generate the NCI expense for subsidiary equity.

- Dividend reclassification.

  Use to redistribute dividends received from subsidiaries and the associated tax withholding accounts. Applicable in cases where dividends that were recorded as income at lower levels of an organization need to be reclassified at higher levels of an organization where ownership percentages dictate the use of the equity method.

- Source elimination.

Valid only for financial-statement-based consolidation ledgers. Use to eliminate the balances of the equitization source accounts that you identify. This is used in conjunction with the equitization processing option.

Specific rules should be defined for each specific processing option that you use. The processing option that you select dictates which pages appear in the equitization rule component. Once you define and save an equitization rule, you cannot change the processing option. By defining multiple rules using different processing options, and then grouping them into related equitization rule sets and an equitization group, you can process all these situations at one time within your consolidation model.

The following pages are available for specific processing options:

Page Name	*Equitization*	*Non-Controlling Interest Only*	*Dividend Reclassification*	*Source Elimination*
Equitization Rule	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Source	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Target	Yes	No	No	No
Non-controlling interest	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Subsidiary Offset	Yes	No	No	No
Dividend Reclassification	No	No	Yes	No
Notes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following sections describe how to define a rule for each type of processing option. By defining multiple rules using different processing options, as needed, you can process all of these situations at one time within your consolidation model.

Equitization Rule Page

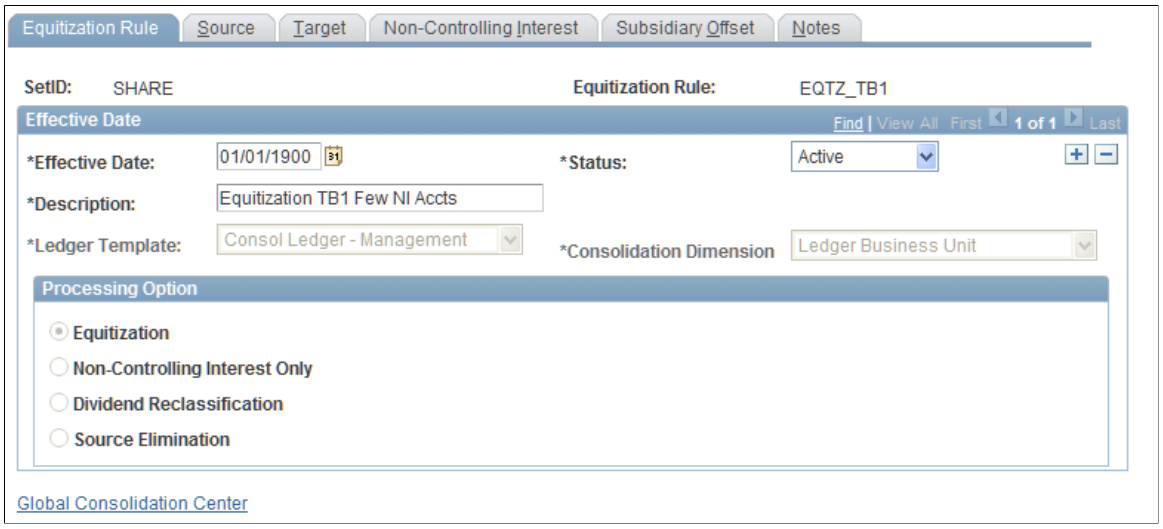
Use the Equitization Rule page (GC_EQTZ_RULE) to establish an equitization rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule

Image: Equitization Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the consolidation ledger template. The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance Based or Financial Statement Based), determines which fields are available for entry in the equitization rule pages.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

Processing Option Select Equitization.

Specifying Equitization Sources

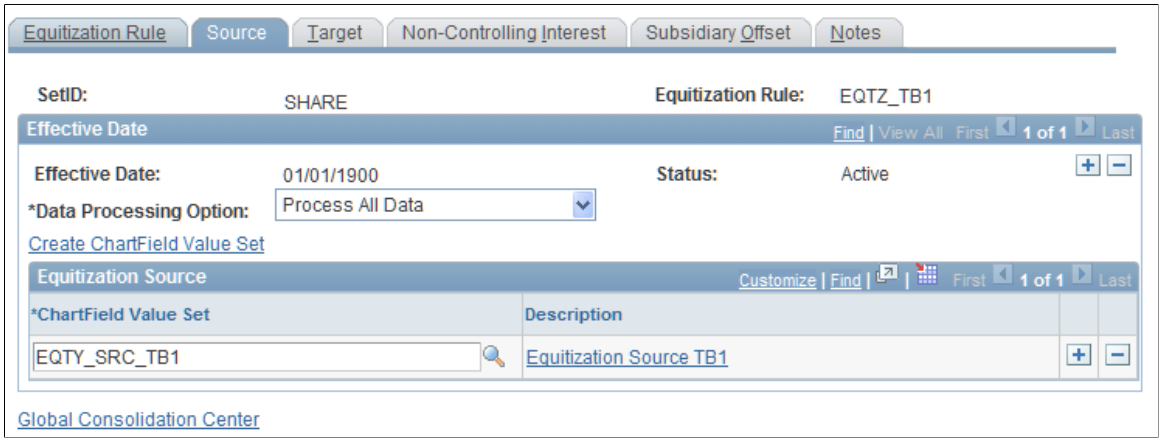
Use the Equitization Rule - Source page (GC_EQTZ_SOURCE) to specify the source ChartField values to equitize.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Source

Image: Equitization Rule - Source page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Source page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Data Processing Option Select the data processing option that you want the elimination rule to use. Your options are *Skip Previously Processed Data* or *Process All Data.*

If you select *Skip Previously Processed Data,* the system processes the data once for a single rule and skips over previously processed data for any other rules.

If you select *Process All Data,* the system can process the same data again for a different rule.

Equitization Source

Select one or more ChartField value sets containing the accounts to equitize. Typically these are the accounts that store the subsidiary's *current* income (or earnings).

Specifying Equitization Targets

Use the Equitization Rule - Target page (GC_EQTZ_TARGET) to specify the target accounts for equitization.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Target

Image: Equitization Rule - Target page (1 of 2)

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Target page (1 of 2). You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.

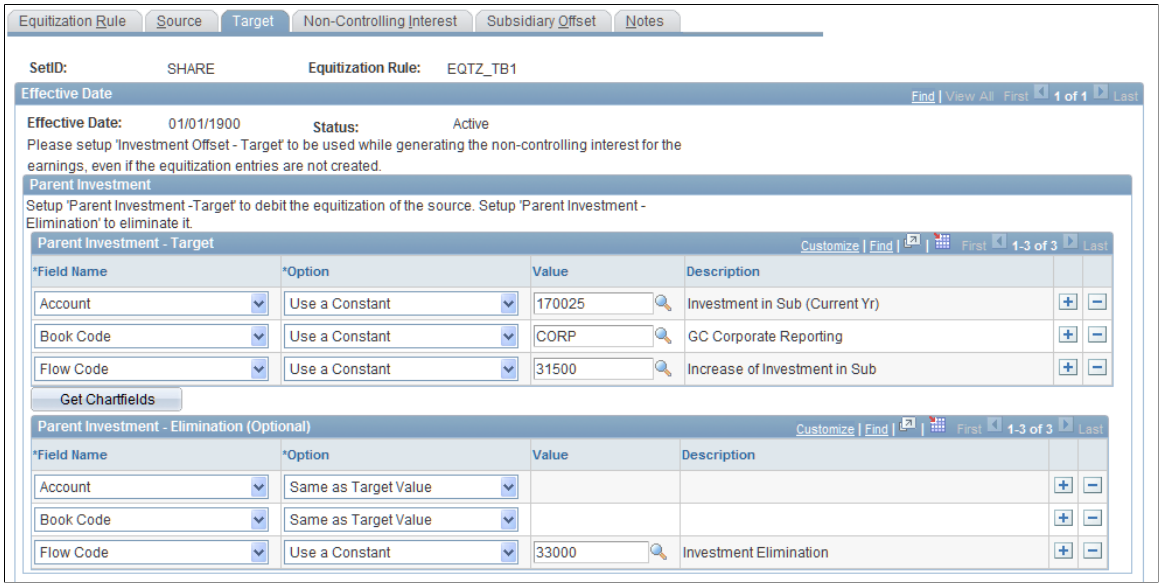
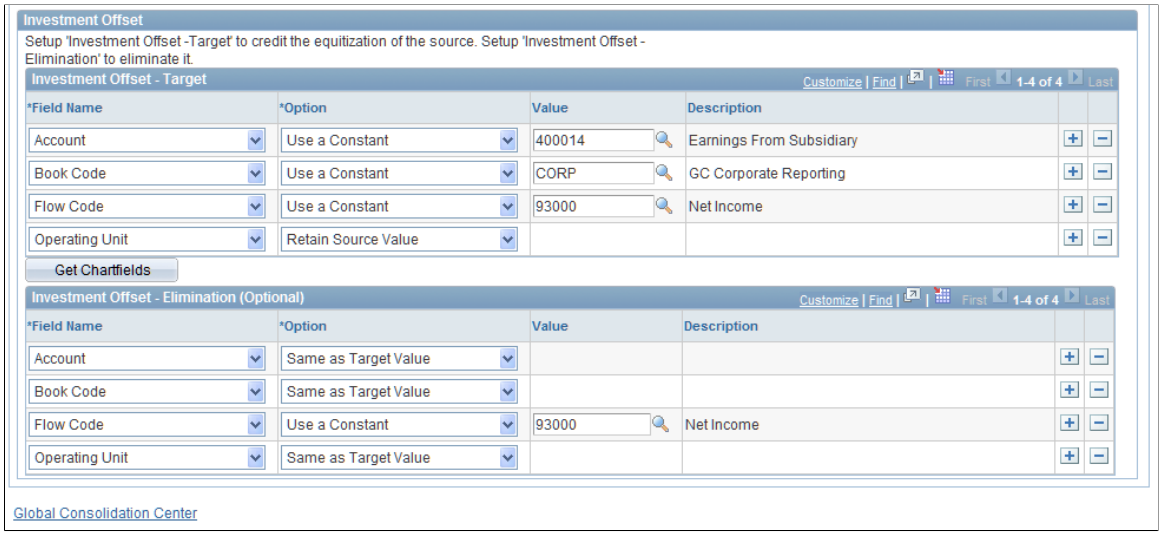


Image: Equitization Rule - Target page (2 of 2)

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Target page (2 of 2). You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page's contents differ depending on the consolidation ledger format. The example shown is for a financial statement format.

Specify the accounts on the parent to which the change in subsidiary equity is recorded by completing the fields within the Parent Investment and Investment Offset group boxes. Entries are booked for the percent of subsidiary source owned by the parent.

Parent Investment - Target

Specify the target ChartFields to which the subsidiary equity should be posted. The *Account* ChartField is required, and you must specify *Use a Constant* in the Option field.

Note: For the Field Name *Flow Code,* only the *Use a Constant* option can be selected.

Parent Investment - Elimination (Optional)

Optionally, you can eliminate the equitization entry by specifying ChartFields in this grid for trial-balance-based consolidation ledgers.

Investment Offset - Target

Specify the target ChartFields to offset the parent investment target entry (credit). Typically this is a revenue account.

Investment Offset - Elimination (Optional)

Optionally, you can eliminate the Investment Offset entry by specifying ChartFields in this grid.

For financial-statement-based consolidation ledgers only, complete the fields within the Offset Balancing grid to credit the equitization of the source.

Offset Balancing - Target

Specify the target ChartFields to offset (or balance) the parent investment target entry (credit). Typically this is an equity account.

For each grid, enter values in these fields:

Field Name

Enter the dimension or ChartField to use.

Option

Select one of the following options:

- *Use a Constant*

  Select to enter a specific ChartField (dimension) value to book the amount to, regardless of source. If you select this option, you must also enter a value in the Value field. If you entered *Account* or *Flow Code* in the Field Name field, then you must select *Use a Constant.*

- *Retain Source Value*

  Select to book the amount to the same ChartField (dimension) value used in the source lines for the elimination entries.

- *Same as Target Value*

  Select to book the amount to the same ChartField (dimension) value used in the target lines for the elimination entries.

Value

If you selected *Constant* for the Option, then this field is displayed and you must enter a value for the selected ChartField (dimension).

Note: For financial statement format consolidations, the parent investment and offset balance must be balance forward account types and the investment offset must be a non-balance forward account type. You can set up a three-sided entry (all three accounts) or a one-sided entry (just the investment offset account).

Eliminating Non-Controlling Interest for Subsidiary Equity (Optional)

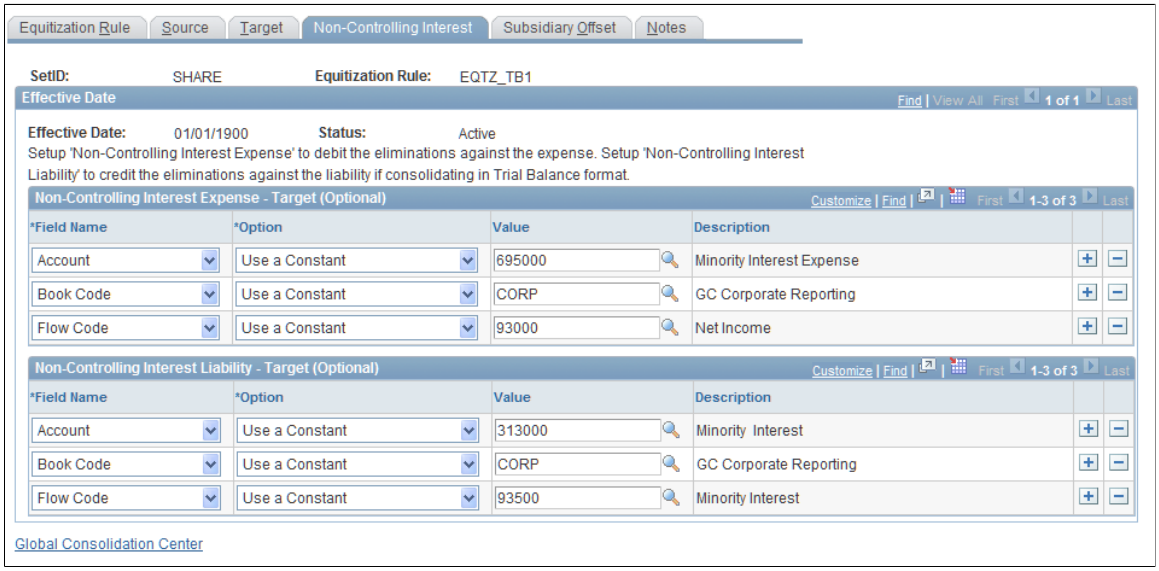
Use the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page (GC_EQTZ_MIN_INT) to specify the accounts to offset earnings attributed to non-controlling interest.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Non-Controlling Interest

Image: Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page's contents differ depending on the consolidation ledger format. The example shown is for a financial statement format.

Complete this page to enable the system to calculate the amount of non-controlling interest liability and expense and post it to the accounts specified on this page. Entries are booked to the elimination entity for the non-owned percentage. The system increases the non-controlling interest liability and non-controlling interest expense accounts for trial balance format consolidation ledgers. For financial statement format consolidation ledgers, this affects only the non-controlling interest expense account.

Complete the following grids:

Non-Controlling Interest Expense — Target Specify the ChartFields for booking the non-controlling interest expense.

Non-Controlling Interest Liability — Target Specify the ChartFields for recording the non-controlling interest liability when using a trial balance format consolidation ledger.

For each grid, enter values in these fields:

Field Name Enter the dimension or ChartField to use.

Option Select one of the following options:

- *Use a Constant*

  Select to enter a specific ChartField (dimension) value to book the amount to, regardless of source. If you select this option, you must also enter a value in the Value field. If you entered *Account* or *Flow Code* in the Field Name field, then you must select *Use a Constant.*

- *Retain Source Value*

  Select to book the amount to the same ChartField (dimension) value used in the source lines for the elimination entries.

- *Same as Target Value*

  Select to book the amount to the same ChartField (dimension) value used in the target lines for the elimination entries.

Value If you selected *Constant* for the Option, then this field is displayed and you must enter a value for the selected ChartField (dimension).

To specify additional ChartFields, such as department, insert additional rows.

Subsidiary Offset (Optional)

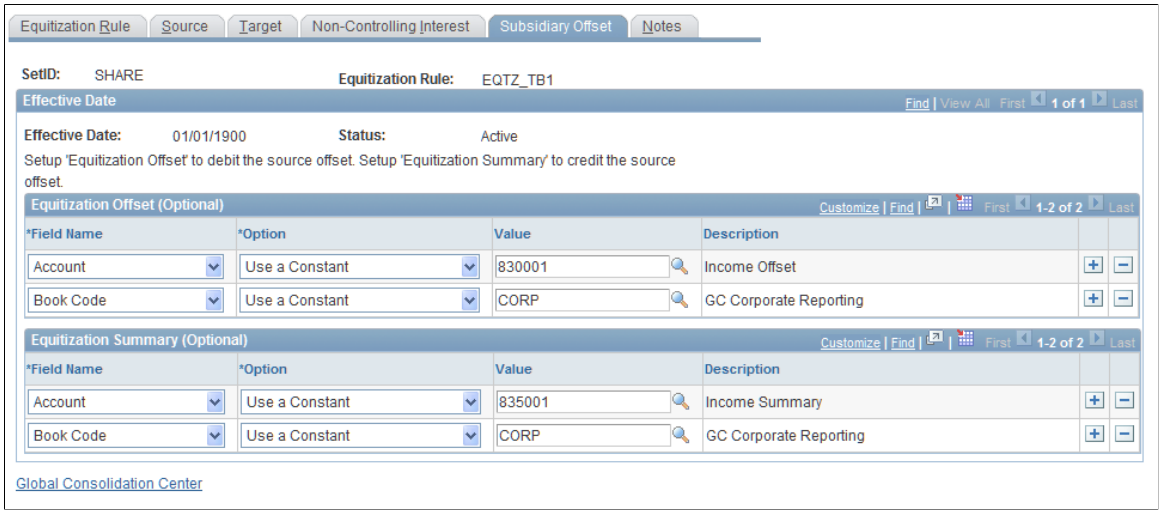
Use the Equitization Rule - Subsidiary Offset page (GC_EQTZ_OFFSET) to specify the accounts to offset the total equitized source amount.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Subsidiary Offset

Image: Equitization Rule - Subsidiary Offset page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Subsidiary Offset page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Complete this page if you want to offset the total equitized source amount (which is booked against an elimination entity) to a specified account. Entries are booked at 100 percent of source. This enables you to move the amount to a separate account, for reporting purposes.

Identify the ChartFields to use for the equitization offset and equitization summary. This offsets the total equitized source amount to the equitization summary account specified in the rule by debiting the equitization offset account for the subsidiary and crediting the equitization summary. These entries are booked against the subsidiary.

Equitization Rule Page (Non-Controlling Interest)

Use the Equitization Rule (GC_EQTZ_RULE) page to establish an equitization rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule

Select Non-Controlling Interest Only for the processing option.

Specifying the Source

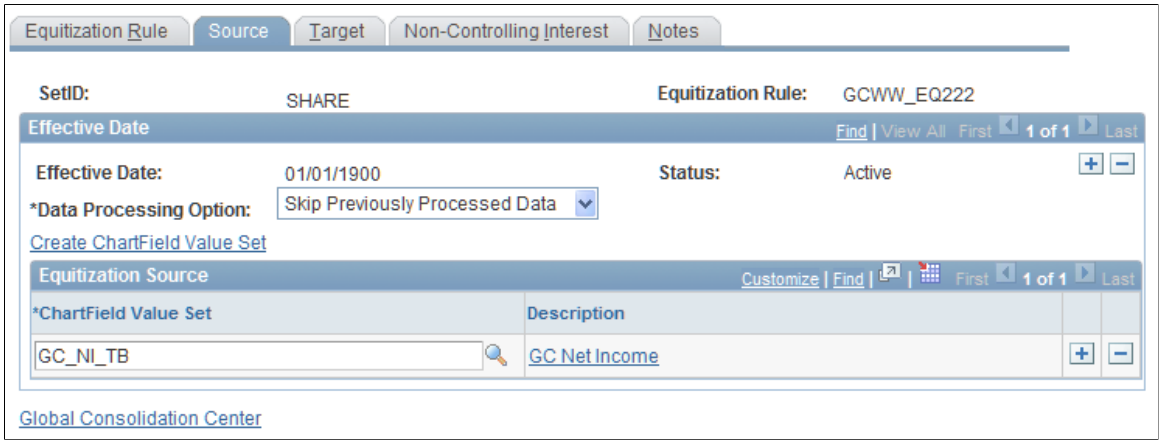
Use the Equitization Rule - Source (GC_EQTZ_SOURCE) page to specify the source ChartField values to equitize.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Source

Image: Equitization Rule - Source page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Source page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Source page contains the ChartField value sets used for processing non-controlling interest only.

Equitization Source Select one or more ChartField value sets containing the accounts for processing non-controlling interest only. Typically these are the accounts that store *current* income (or earnings).

Specifying the Target

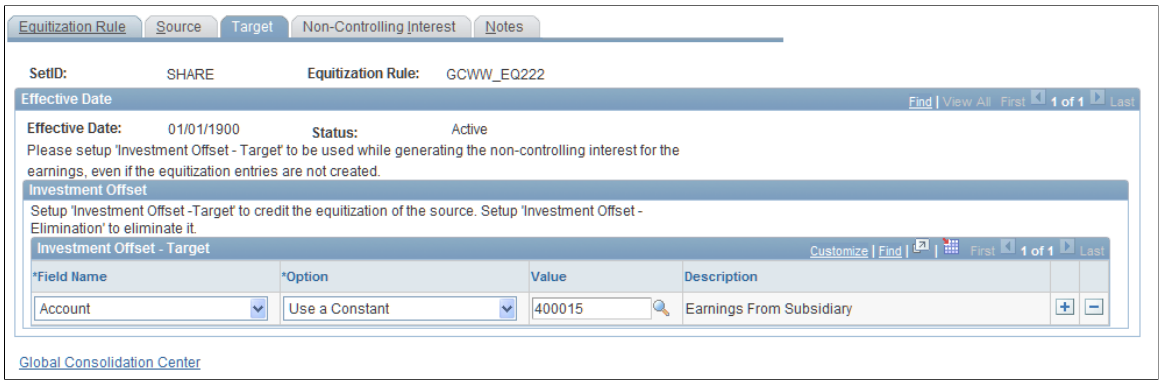
Use the Equitization Rule - Target page to specify the target accounts for equitization.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Target

Image: Equitization Rule - Target page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Target page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Use the Investment Offset - Target grid to specify the accounts to use when computing amounts due to non-controlling interest. The system uses the accounts to temporarily store the information that it needs to

compute non-controlling interest. Even though you are not using this rule to equitize, the system must use this to compute amounts for cases of indirect ownership with multiple levels.

Parent Investment - Target Specify the target ChartFields. *Account* is required.

Eliminating Non-Controlling Interest for Subsidiary Equity

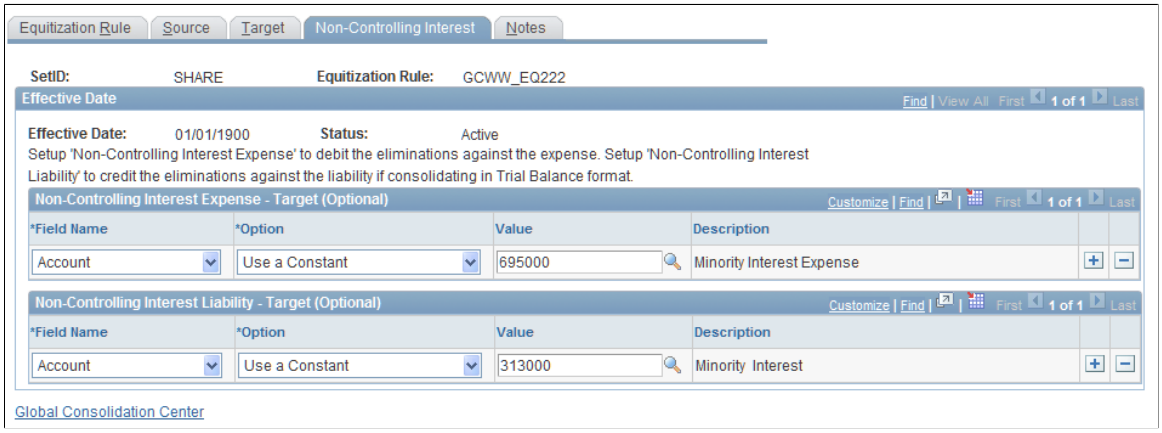
Use the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page to sthe accounts to offset earnings attributed to non-controlling interest.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Non-Controlling Interest

Image: Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page's contents differ depending on the consolidation ledger format. The example shown is for a trial balance format.

By completing this page, when you process equitization the system calculates the amount of the current period or YTD subsidiary equity accounts (subsidiary income) that is attributed to outside owners. The amount due to non-controlling interest is booked to the elimination entity. The system increases the non-controlling interest liability and non-controlling interest expense accounts for trial balance format consolidation ledgers. For financial statement format consolidation ledgers, this affects only the non-controlling interest expense account.

Non-Controlling Interest Expense Specify the ChartFields used to record the non-controlling interest expense. Typically, this is a minority interest expense account.

Non-Controlling Interest Liability Specify the ChartFields for recording the non-controlling interest liability when using a trial balance format consolidation. Typically, this is a minority interest liability account.

For the account ChartField, you must select *Constant,* and specify the ChartField value for the appropriate account. To specify additional ChartFields, such as department, insert additional rows.

Equitization Rule Page (Dividend Reclassification)

Use the Equitization Rule page to establish an equitization rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule

Select Dividend Reclassification as the processing option.

Specifying the Dividend Reclassification Source

Use the Equitization Rule - Dividend Reclassification page (GC_EQTZ_DIV) to specify the source and target accounts for a dividend reclassification equitization rule.

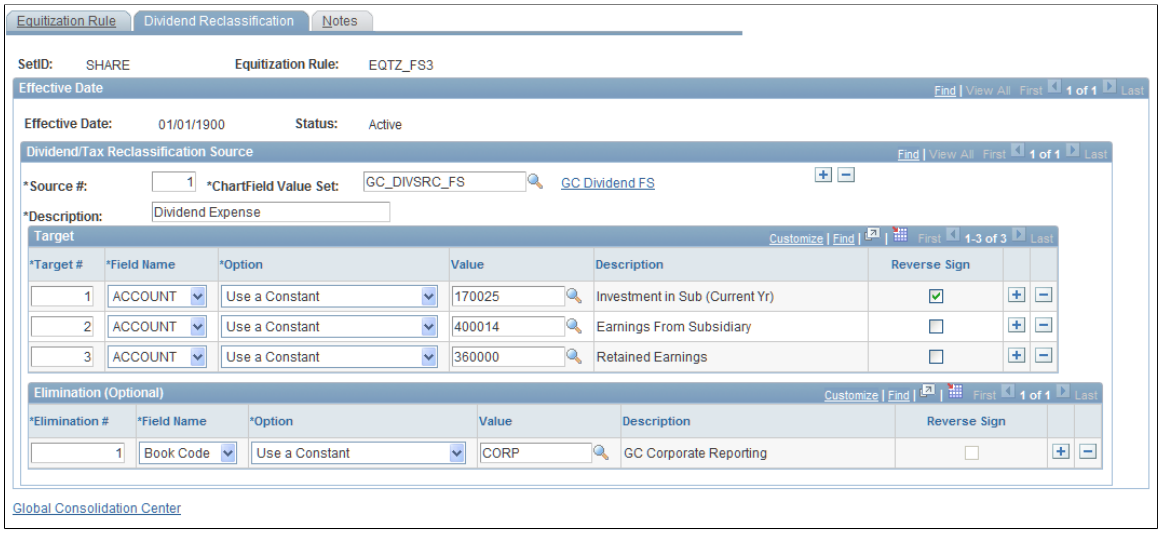
This page is only available when the equitization rule processing option is set to Dividend Reclassification

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Dividend Reclassification

Image: Equitization Rule - Dividend Reclassification page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Dividend Reclassification page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Dividend reclassifications need to occur when there is a subsidiary that is owned by multiple parents and where, in total for all parents, there is enough control held to require equitization, but for some individual parents, the level of control is below the equitization threshold. For the parents whose control is below the equitization threshold, the dividend is recorded as income; this needs to be reclassified when you reach the appropriate level of the tree at which the equitization threshold is met.

To properly reclassify the dividends, it is necessary to make two sets of entries. The first set of entries is made against the equitizing parent. This adjusts the data for the equitizing parent, but does not totally correct the overall consolidated results. So, a second set of entries is made to the common elimination unit between the direct parent and the equitizing parent. These are not true elimination entries in the respect

that they are directly eliminating the entries made against the parent. Rather they are an independent set of reclassification entries that need to be made to the elimination unit to adjust the overall consolidation.

The equitizing parent and the entries for the elimination unit are independent of one another. In both cases, the process reads the source, and makes the appropriate entries to each business unit to constitute a balanced set of entries. The reverse sign is used the same way in each case. Some entries read the source amount and keep the same sign while others reverse the sign to make the balanced entry. This flag is always in reference to the source.

Use dividend reclassification to redistribute dividends received from subsidiaries and the associated tax withholding accounts. Dividend reclassification is applicable in situations where:

- Dividends were recorded as income at lower levels of the organization.
- Dividends now need to be reclassified at higher levels of an organization where ownership percentages dictate the use of the equity method.

Specify the ChartFields to use for dividend reclassification by completing the fields within the Dividend/ Tax Reclassification Source group box.

Source # (source number), ChartField Value Set, and Description

Specify the source ChartField value set, which is typically the ChartField values that represent total dividends paid by the subsidiary. You can insert multiple sources. Each source must have a unique source number.

Target

Specify the account (and, optionally, other dimension values) to which the system records the reclassification entries for the parent business unit where the equity method is first applied for the subsidiary. The target business unit is identified by the system based on where the subsidiary became equitized for the ownership amounts from the direct parents that received dividends.

Add rows in the Target grid to indicate the target ChartField values. You can specify multiple targets for a source; each target must have its own unique target number. To specify multiple ChartFields for a target, use the same target number for each. *Account* is required. For the account ChartField only, use the Reverse Sign check box to control whether to debit or credit the target account.

Note: You must ensure that you define balanced entries. Depending on the ledger format, this could be a two-sided, three-sided, or other multiple-sided entry; there is no limit to the number of entries.

Elimination (Optional)

Add rows in the Elimination (Optional) grid to indicate the elimination ChartField values. Specify the account (and, optionally, other dimension values) to which the system records the reclassification entries for the elimination unit that is common between the equitizing parent business unit and the lower level parent business unit that recorded the dividend as income. To specify multiple ChartFields for an elimination, use the same elimination number for each, as shown in the example.

Account is required. For the account ChartField only, use the Reverse Sign check box to control whether to debit or credit the account.

Equitization Rule Page (Source)

Use the Equitization Rule (GC_EQTZ_RULE) page to establish an equitization rule.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule

Select Source Elimination as the processing option.

Note: Source elimination rules can be defined only for financial-statement-based consolidation ledgers.

Specifying the Source for Source Elimination

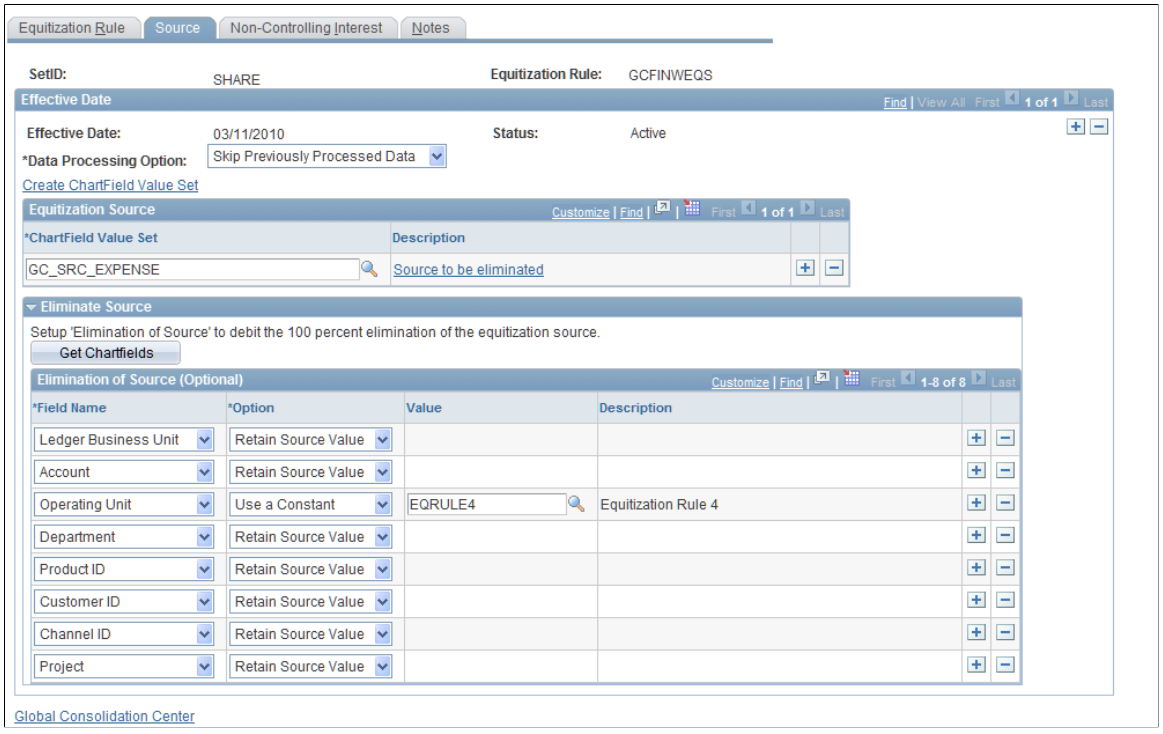
Use the Equitization Rule - Source (GC_EQTZ_SOURCE) page to specify the source ChartField values to equitize

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Source

Image: Equitization Rule - Source page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Source page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Source elimination rules can only be defined for financial statement based consolidation ledgers. You can eliminate the equitization source by creating source elimination equitization rules. Source elimination is typically used in conjunction with an equity pickup rule. The equity pickup rules takes the source, equitizes the owned percentage to the parent, and equitizes the non-owned percentage to non-controlling interest. The source elimination should have the same source ChartField value set as the regular equity pickup rule. It completely eliminates the source and reverses the non-controlling interest created by the pickup.

Equitization Source Specify one or more ChartField value sets containing the accounts to use for source elimination.

Eliminate Source Specify the ChartField (dimension) values to which the system eliminates the source.

Specifying the Non-Controlling Interest Accounts for Source Elimination (Optional)

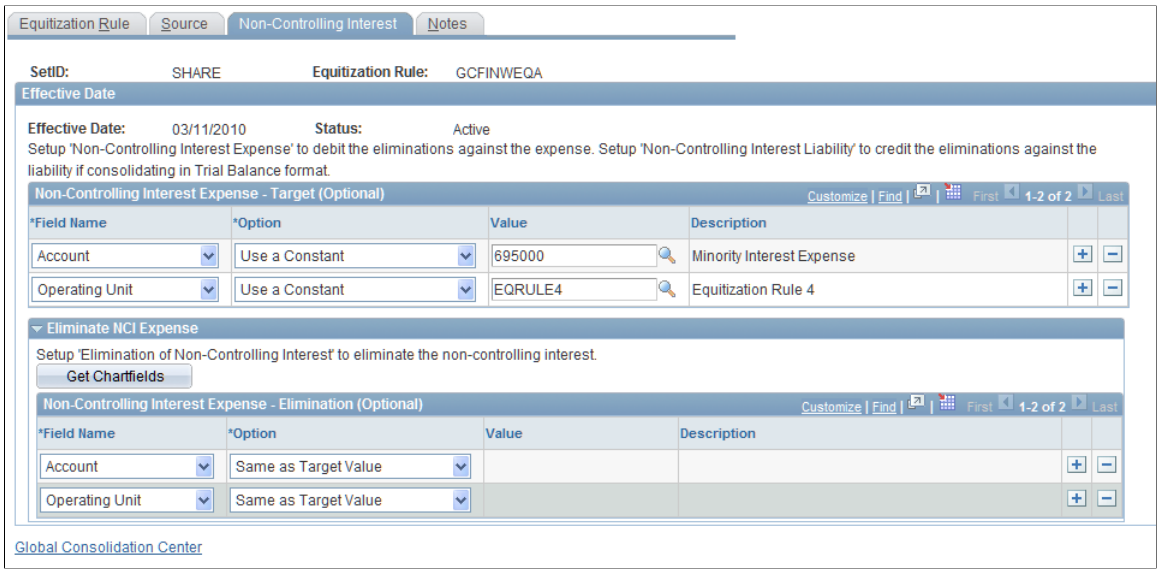
Use the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page to specify the accounts to offset earnings attributed to non-controlling interest.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule, Non-Controlling Interest

Image: Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule - Non-Controlling Interest page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Complete this page to reverse the non-controlling interest..

Non-Controlling Interest Expense - Target (Optional) Specify the ChartFields for storing the non-controlling interest expense.

Non-Controlling Interest Expense - Elimination (Optional) Expand the Eliminate NCI Expense region to access this grid and specify the ChartFields for storing the non-controlling interest expense elimination entry.

Equitization Rule Set Page

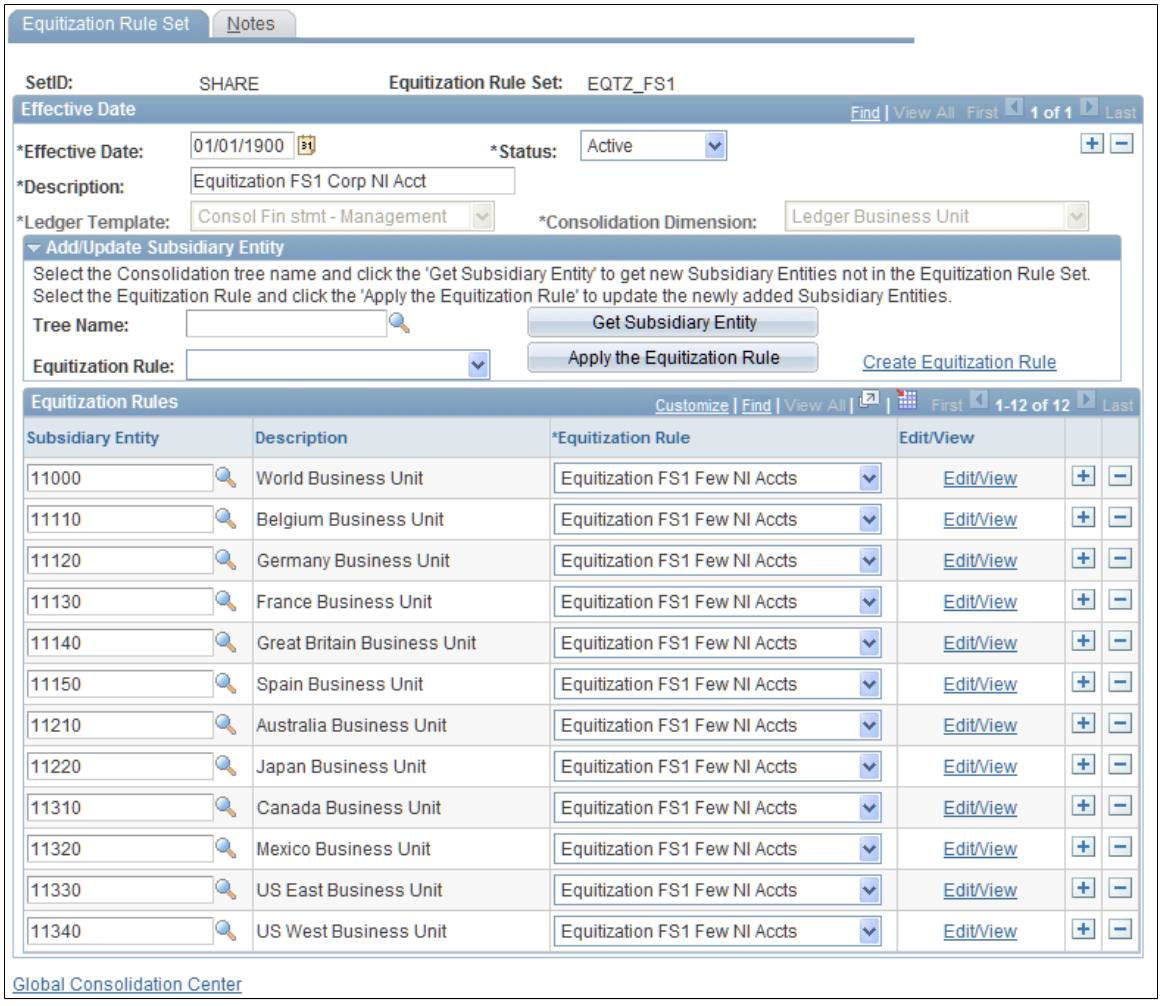
Use the Equitization Rule Set (GC_EQTZ_SET) page to associate ownership sets with equitization rules to calculate the equitization adjustments and identify the set of equitization rules that should be used for subsidiaries.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Rule Set

Image: Equitization Rule Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template Select the consolidation ledger template. The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance Based

	or Financial Statement Based), determines which fields are available for entry in the equitization rule pages. See Understanding Ledger Templates.
Consolidation Dimension	Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.* See Understanding Business Units.
Equitization Rules	Insert rows to specify each subsidiary's associated equitization rule.
Add/Update Subsidiary Entity	This region is a work area that you can use to help you complete the Equitization Rules grid. Select the consolidation tree name and click Get Subsidiary Entity to get new subsidiary entities not already a part of the equitization rule set in the Equitization Rules grid. Select the equitization rule and click the Apply the Equitization Rule to add the selected subsidiary entities.

Equitization Group Page

Use the Equitization Group page (GC_EQTZ_GROUP) to define the equitization rule sets that comprise an equitization group and the order in which to process them.

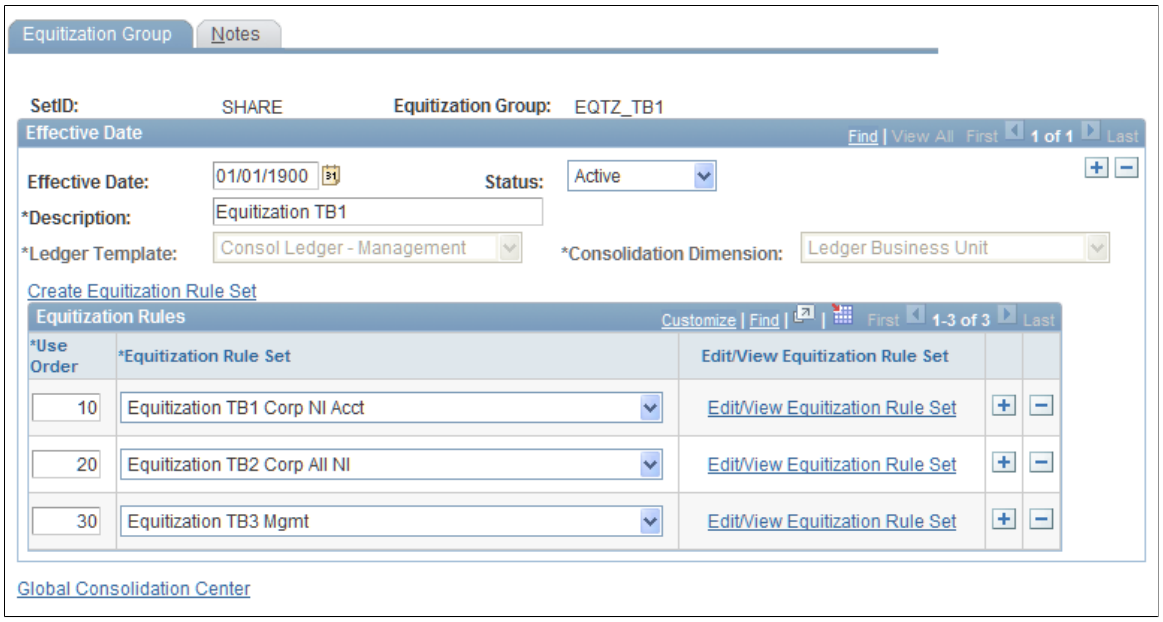
Include all the equitization rule sets needed to describe every subsidiary for which the system should process equitization.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Equitization Rules, Equitization Group

Image: Equitization Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Ledger Template

Select the consolidation ledger template. The ledger format option, which is established on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (either Trial Balance Based or Financial Statement Based), determines which fields are available for entry in the equitization rule pages.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

Consolidation Dimension

Select the dimension by which you are consolidating, for example, *Ledger Business Unit.*

See Understanding Business Units.

Within the Equitization Rules grid, specify all of the equitization rule sets to include in this equitization group, adding additional rows as needed. Include all of the equitization rule sets needed to identify every subsidiary for which equitization should be processed, because only one equitization group is assigned to a consolidation model.

Enter the use order value. Rule set processing occurs in ascending order based on the number in this field. If you selected the data processing option, *Skip Previously Processed Data,* and the same data exists in multiple rule sets, the first time the data encountered it is used. If you selected the data processing option, *Process All Data,* the data is processed again for the rule in the rule set appearing in a later sequence order.

Chapter 9

Managing Journals

Understanding Journal Management Features

There are several processes with which you can manage journals. If you must quickly add missing subsidiary information, for example, or enter an adjustment that is based on updated information, instead of reloading the source ledger, you can create a manual journal entry.

Journal entries are defined for a specific consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period. They can be created after the ledger preparation process is run and before or after consolidation processes are run.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations provides two types of journal entries:

- Manual journal entries are those that you create. They can be set up to reverse, recur at specified intervals, and require approval. They must always be edited (validated) before they can be posted.
- System-generated journals are created during several consolidation processes, such as inter-company eliminations, equitization, and currency translation. They are identified with a Global Consolidations source code so you can track them to the process that created them. They are automatically approved, edited (validated), and posted if they meet tolerance requirements.

You can do the following with manual journals:

- Establish approval options.

  For a specified consolidation business unit and scenario, you can indicate whether all journals should require security- based approval, workflow-based approval, or no approval.

  See Establishing Journal Approval Processing.

- Copy journals.

  For example, if you have multiple consolidation scenarios that are based on the same data and you need to make the same journal entry to each of these scenarios, you can create the entry, then copy the journal to those scenarios.

  See Journal Entries Page .

- Reverse journals.

  At the time you are creating a manual journal, you can also specify the period in which it should be reversed with a reversal batch.

  See Journal Reversal Page.

- Generate recurring journals.

  You can create recurring journal entries that you can schedule in advance with a one-time setup.

See Recurring Template Page .

- Post and unpost journals.

  You can access the PeopleSoft EPM ledger post application to post or unpost journals for a specified consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, period, and journal ID.

  See Posting and Unposting Journals.

- Publish journals.

  You can use data mapper rules to publish selected journals back to the source general ledger in either a PeopleSoft General Ledger format, or a Global Consolidations format. You can also use data mapper rules to transform data during the journal publish process.

  See Publishing Journals.

- View a proforma trial balance.

  Before approving or posting journals, you can see the results as if they had been posted on a proforma trial balance.

  See Viewing Proforma Trial Balances, Viewing Proforma Trial Balances.

- Lock scenarios to prevent posting.

  You can lock a scenario or a specified node on the consolidation tree for a specific period to prevent posting or unposting of journal entries.

  See Locking Scenarios.

- Track journal flow information.

  You can specify flow codes on journal entry line items and use them to track cash flow, fixed asset activity, and other types of flow information.

  See Managing Journal Flow Inputs.

Understanding Allocations

The Allocations application engine (PF_ALLOC_ENG) that comes with the PeopleSoft EPM generates journal entries to distribute amounts, such as overhead costs, across multiple ChartFields such as book codes or business units, based on the allocation rules that you define. Some examples of reasons why you might need to process allocations against the consolidation ledger are to:

- Allocate taxes.

  For example, U.S. taxes include paid local taxes but are usually calculated on the consolidated total.

- Allocate centralized functions, such as information technology, human resources, and other similar departments.

- Charge interest on intercompany balances.

- Allocate harmonization entries.

  For example, book code is a dimension that you can use as an allocation source, basis, target, and offset amounts as well as the book code ChartField to segregate the journal created from the source.

Note: When you set up allocations that use a consolidation ledger as the target, you must use the delivered value object %GC_ALLOCATION to format the GC_SOURCE field on either the Target, Residual, or Offset pages of the allocation rule. This populates GC_SOURCE with *07,* indicating that the source was an allocation entry.

On My Oracle Support, review the red paper entitled"PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Allocations"

Related Links

"Defining Allocation Manager Rules *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Establishing Journal Approval Processing

This section provides an overview of journal approval processing and discusses how to establish journal approval options.

Page Used to Set Up Journal Approval Processing

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
PF Unit Scenario Definition (performance unit scenario definition)	PF_BU_SCENARIO_DFN	EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, WBU Scenario Definition	Establish journal approval options for a scenario.

Understanding Journal Approval Processing

You have the option of establishing approval processing for manual journals before posting. This option is established using the business unit and scenario that you specify on the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page. For consolidations, you associate this with the common consolidation business unit. The following options are available for journal approval processing:

- Workflow-based approvals, in which you use approval rules and workflow processes.
- Security-based approvals, in which you limit access to the journal approval page to only the appropriate people within your organization.
- Automatic pre-approvals for all journals.

System-generated journals (which are generated from running consolidation processes) are not subject to approvals.

Before journals that require approval can be posted, they must be approved.

Note: Unapproved journals are included in proforma results. This enables you to see the impact of journals on the consolidated results before approving them.

Workflow-Based Approvals

The delivered workflow definition requires two separate approvals, one local and one corporate. The local approval includes routings based on the journal monetary amount, with different approvers authorized for different amounts. This table shows the delivered workflow objects:

Object	*ID*
Business Process	GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY_APPROVAL
Approval Rule Set	GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY_APPROVAL
Approval Rule Set	GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY_APPROVAL_HQ

The procedure for using workflow to approve journals is:

1. A user enters a new manual journal.

   The approval status is initially *None,* and *Approve* is the default approval action.

2. (Optional) The user saves the journal without initiating the workflow process.

   In this case, the approval status remains set to *None.*

3. The user clicks Submit on the Approvals page to initiate the approval process.

   If there are no errors in the manual journal entry, the system begins the journal approval process:

   a. If the approver for the journal sets the approval action to *Deny,* the system changes the status to *Denied,* and an email is sent to the user who entered the journal.

   b. If the approver for the journal sets the approval action to *Approve,* the virtual approver is called to see if the user is authorized to approve the journal, and if so, then the approval status is set to *Approved.*

      Otherwise, the status is set to *Pending Approval,* and a worklist item is generated for the next user in the approval hierarchy.

When a supervisor or manager approves the journal from a worklist, the worklist links directly to the approval page. The supervisor or manager can keep the default action of *Approve* or change the action to *Deny.*

You can create your own business process or modify the delivered objects to suit your implementation.

See *PeopleTools Documentaion: Workflow Technology.*

Security-Based Approvals

There are no email notifications, approval rules, or worklist entries for security-based approvals. You can, however, restrict which business unit-scenarios a user can approve by setting up the appropriate row level security.

Authorized users who create journal entries, but do not approve journals, should have read-only access to the Journal Approvals page. They can see the approval status of journals but cannot approve them. Authorized users who can approve journals should have full access to the page. The process flow for security-based journal approvals is:

1. Enter a manual journal.

   The approval status is initially *None,* and *Approve* is the default approval action.

2. (Optional) Save the journal without initiating the workflow process.

   In this case, the approval status remains set to *None.*

3. Click Submit on the Approvals page to initiate the approval process.

   If there are no errors in the manual journal entry, the system begins the journal approval process:

   a. If a user does not have access to the approval page, then the approval action remains *None.*

      The system updates the journal approval status to *Pending Approval.*

   b. If a user does have access to the approval page, then the user can change the approval action to either *Approve* or *Deny,* and the status changes accordingly.

4. Authorized personal who can approve journals must periodically query the database to see if there are any journals with a *Pending Approval* status.

   These individuals have full access to the approval page (contingent on row-level security), and can change the action from the default value of *None* to either *Approve* or *Deny* by clicking the Submit for Approval button to update the status accordingly.

5. (Optional) The person entering the journal can click the Notify button to send an email to authorized personal for approving the journal.

Preapproved Journals

The process flow for preapproved journals is:

1. Enter a manual journal.

   The approval status is initially *None,* and *Approve* is the default approval action.

2. If there are no errors in the manual journal entry, the system changes the journal approval status to *Approved.*

Related Links

"Understanding EPM Security and Setups *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition Page

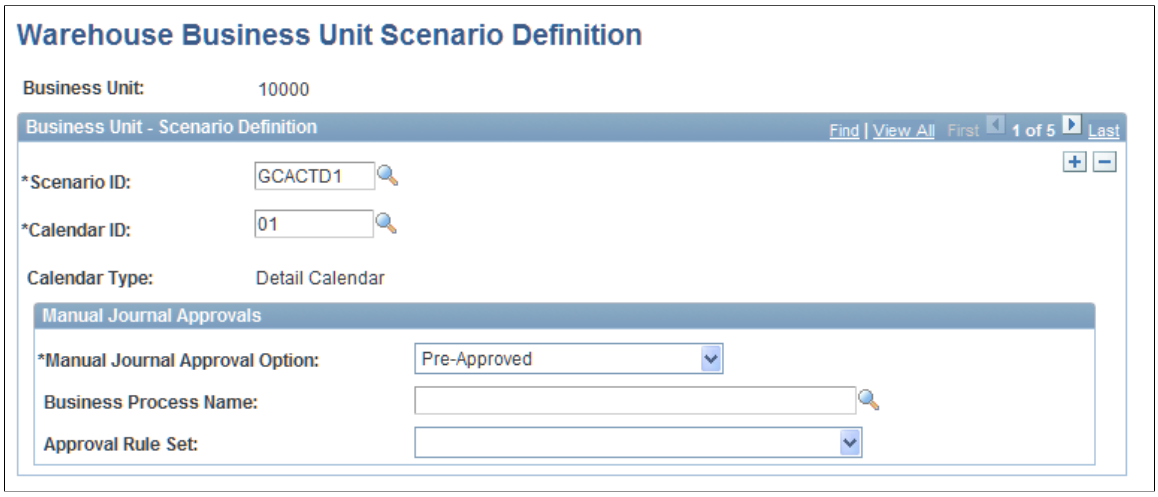
Use the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page (PF_BU_SCENARIO_DFN) to establish journal approval options for a scenario.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, Business Metadata, Business Framework, WBU Scenario Definition

Image: Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Manual Journal Approval Option Specify the type of approval that you require by selecting a value from the drop-down list box. You options are as follows:

Approval Required - Security

Select if you require security-based journal approvals. The ability to approve a journal is controlled by each user's security access to the Journal Approvals page.

Approval Required - Workflow

Select if you require workflow-based journal approvals. Workflow rules control the approval process.

Pre-Approved

Select if you do not require an approval process. When you save manual journals, the system approves their status.

For workflow-based journal approvals, also complete these fields:

Business Process Name Specify the business process to use for approvals. GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY_APPROVAL is the delivered business process.

Approval Rule Set Specify the approval rule set to use for approvals. GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY_APPROVAL is the delivered approval rule set.

Remember that you can modify the approval rule set and business process definitions or create and use your own to suit your implementation. If you use the delivered approval rules, you can change the amounts at which different approvers are set.

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: Workflow Technology*

Creating, Editing, Copying, and Approving Manual Journals

This section provides an overview of manual journals and discusses how to:

- Create a manual journal.
- Create a manual journal with a reversal batch.
- Create a recurring journal template.
- View a recurring journal.
- Attach supporting documentation for manual journal entries.
- Approve journals.
- Copy journals.
- Run the Manual Journals Edit process.
- Run the Recurring Journals process.

Pages Used to Create, Copy, Edit, and Approve Manual Journals

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Journal Entries	PF_JOURNAL_TBL1	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Manual Journal, select Journal Entries tab	Create, copy, or edit (validate) manual journals.
Journal Reversal	PF_JOURNAL_TBL3	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Reversal	Reverse a journal entry by creating a journal reversal batch and specifying the fiscal year and accounting period in which to create the reversal. .
Recurring Template	GC_JOURNAL_RCRT	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Recurring Journal, select Recurring Template tab	Define the recurring journal template and specify schedule options. Create, edit, view, or delete recurring journals linked to a recurring template.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Recurring Journals	GC_JOURNAL_RCRJ	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Recurring Journal, select Recurring Journals tab	View the recurring journal template that is used to create recurring journals.
Journal Attachments	PF_JRNL_ATTACHMENT	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Attachments	Attach documentation to support journal entries.
Journal Approval	PF_JOURNAL_TBL2	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Approval	View or edit the journal approval status.
Copy Journal Entry	GC_JRNL_COPY	Click the Copy button on the Journal Entries page.	Copy a manual journal or recurring template.
Copied Journals	GC_JRNL_COPIED	Click the OK button on the Copy Journals page.	Review the results of the copy journal process.
Manual Journal Edit	RUN_GC_JRNL_EDIT	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Manual Journal Edit	Run control page for editing (validating) manual journals. Runs the GC_JRNLEDT jobstream.
Manual Journal Selection	RUN_GC_JRNL_EDIT2	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Manual Journal Edit, Manual Journal Selection	Select manual journals for editing and posting.
Recurring Journals	RUN_GC_JRNL_RCR	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Recurring Journals	Run control page for creating recurring journals for a specific period. Runs the GC_JRNLRCR jobstream.
Journal Source	PF_JRNL_SRC	EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Profit Manager, Performance Journals, Journal Source	Enter journal source codes.

Understanding Manual Journals

Use the pages in the Manual Journal component to create, review, edit (validate), or copy manual journals. If you require journal approvals, use the Journal Approval page to update a journal's approval status. Journals are written to the journal fact table specified on the ledger template, (for example, GC_JRNL_MGT_F00), which is the source record for the various ledger posting processes.

Journal Balancing

When you save a journal, if the ledger with which it is associated is requires balancing, the system uses the balancing account type rule specified on the consolidation model to determine if the journal balances.

Journal Statuses

Journals can have the following statuses:

New	The status when a journal has been created, but not edited (validated).
Valid	The status after a journal is edited (validated) and no errors are found. At this point the journal can be posted.
Error	The status when the manual journal cannot be edited (validated).
Posted	The status when the journal has been successfully posted.
Unposted	The status when the journal has been successfully unposted.

Manual Journal Types

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations provides these three manual journal types:

- Manual journals, used for one-time journal entries.
- Recurring templates, used to define multiple journal entries that are scheduled on a recurring basis.
- Recurring journals, which are the actual journals generated from recurring templates.

Defining Recurring Journal Entries

Global Consolidations enables you to create recurring journal entries that you can schedule in advance with a one-time setup.

For example, you might want to amortize a capital expenditure over the next twelve periods, and rather than entering the journal entry for the amortization each period, you can use a recurring template to setup the amortization schedule once. Your recurring template schedule could be the last day of the period for the next twelve periods. The system can create all twelve recurring journals at one time or you can run the Recurring Journal engine when you are ready to process each period.

There are two options for scheduling recurring journals:

- Scheduling for sequential periods using the Every Period option, you can select either the first day or last day of the period for the Recurring Journal date.
- Scheduling with the Specific Dates option lets you select a specific date for each recurring journal.

You can create all recurring journals immediately or you can run the recurring journals engine for each period at a later time. If the recurring template uses a currency other than the base currency, creating all of the recurring journals at one time will use the exchange rate from the recurring template, which may be incorrect for later periods. Running the recurring journal engine when you are ready to process each period will use the exchange rate appropriate for that period.

See Recurring Template Page .

See Recurring Journals Page.

Journal Copy

You can copy a manual journal or recurring template to:

- Record the same journal entry to multiple scenarios.

  (The journals must all use the same consolidation business unit.)

- Duplicate a manual journal for another fiscal year or period.
- Create a separate journal entry to reverse a manual journal entry.

You can copy any existing new, valid, or posted journal that was created from the Manual Journal Entries page.

Note: You can also copy a recurring template but not a recurring journal linked to a recurring template.

See Journal Entries Page .

Reversing Journal Entries

There are two methods for creating journal reversal entries :

- Create a reversal batch.
- Copy a manual journal with the reverse amount.

You can create a reversal batch by using the Journal Reversal page when creating a manual journal. The Create Reversal Batch option creates a separate batch linked to the original journal entry. Select this option to activate the journal reversal page and enter the setup information for your journal entry reversal. The only thing that you must specify for journal reversal setup is the period in which you want the reversal batch to be posted.

The reversal batch is created in a valid (edited) status that does not require performing journal edits. The reversal batch must be posted to the ledger. If you unpost the original journal batch that a posted reversal batch is linked to, you receive a warning to unpost the reversal batch. Similarly, if you try to post a reversal batch without posting the original journal batch, you receive a warning that the original journal batch has not yet been posted.

Alternatively, you can copy your original journal, select the reverse amount option, and designate the journal date to create a reversal journal. The Copy button on the Journal Entries page creates a separate manual journal that needs to be reviewed, edited, and posted to the ledger. When you copy a journal with reverse amount option, there are no post or unpost warnings because the two journals are not linked.

Attaching Supporting Documentation

You can attach supporting documentation to a Manual Journal. Use the Journal Attachments page and click the Add Attachments button to attach a document to the Manual Journal.

Journal Entries Page

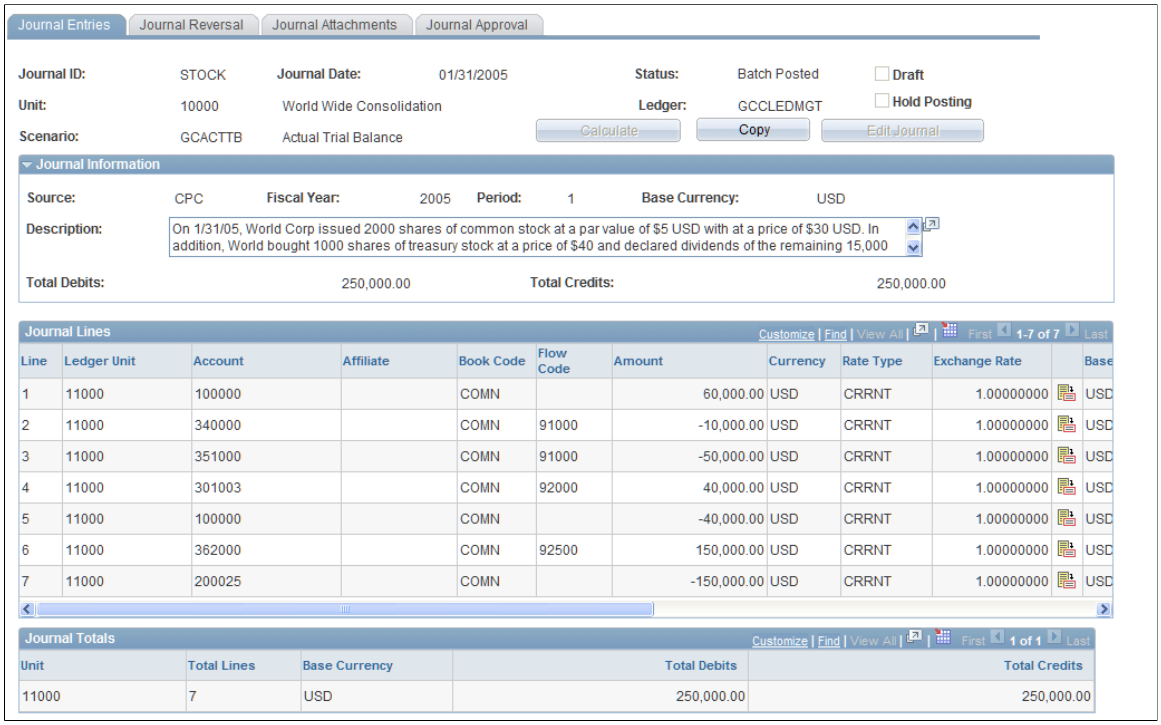
Use the Journal Entries page (PF_JOURNAL_TBL1) to create, copy, or edit (validate) manual journals.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Manual Journal, select Journal Entries tab

Image: Journal Entries page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Entries page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To create a new journal entry, access the Journal Entries page in Add mode, and specify a journal ID, journal date, business unit, scenario, and journal type. To review a journal entry, access the Journal Entries page in Update/Display mode, and enter the search parameters to view a list of journals that you can review.

Journal types are as follows: *Manual Journal,* *Recurring Template,* and *Recurring Journal.*

Note: In Add mode, only the *Manual Journal* and *Recurring Template* journal types are available. In Update/Display mode, all three journal types are available.

Status — Displays the status of the manual journal entries.

New is the default status when a manual journal is created.

Draft — Select this option to create a draft journal. Draft journals are excluded from any additional processing.

Hold Posting — Select to prevent a journal from posting during the ledger post processing. This enables you to save the journal entry and continue to add information to it at a later time. When the journal is complete, clear the Hold Posting check box to enable the journal to post.

Calculate Click to update the debit and credit totals in the Journal Information region and Journal Totals grid. The total debits and credits should be equal for each consolidation unit (such as ledger business unit).

Copy Click to access the Copy Journals page, where you can copy the journal. This option is not available until you save the journal.

Edit Journal Click to edit (validate) your journal. This checks for valid dimension values in the ChartFields that are specified on the journal entry. The total debits must equal the total credits for each consolidation unit (such as ledger business unit). Journals cannot be posted until they are valid. If there are errors on the journal, you can correct the errors, and then edit (validate) the journal again.. Alternatively, you can run journal edits for multiple journals by using the Manual Journal Edit application engine run control page.

See Manual Journal Edit Page .

When you edit a journal, a batch ID is assigned and journals with valid line data are moved to the journal fact table defined in your Ledger Template (for example, GC_JRNL_MGT_F00) and journals with erroneous data reside in the journal error table (for example, GC_JRNL_MGT_E00) until you correct and edit the data.

Post Journal After the journal is validated (edited) the Post Journal Link is active and you can click this link to take you to the Post Ledger run control page to post the journal.

Alternatively, you can select the Post Journal option on the Manual Journal Edit run control page to validate and then post your manual journal entry after it is validated (edited).

Journal Information

Expand the Journal Information region to complete or review these fields:

Journal Source Code Select the journal's source code. You define journal source codes on the Journal Source Code page.

This is an optional field.

Description Enter a description for the journal entry.

The system derives values in the Fiscal Year and Period fields from the scenario's calendar, based on the journal date. The system derives the value in the Base Currency field from the business unit definition. The amounts for Total Debits and Total Credits for the entire journal also appear in the Journal Information grid.

Journal Lines

To enter journal entries, add rows to the Journal Lines grid as needed. For each line, you must complete the consolidation dimension value (for example Ledger Unit), the Account field, and an Amount. If the transaction currency is not the same as the base currency, you must also specify the Currency, Amount, and Rate Type; the system uses the associated exchange rate and populates the Base Amount field.

The consolidation dimension field label varies depending on the consolidation dimension. For example, if the consolidation dimension is business unit, the field label that appears is Ledger Unit. The ledger template that is associated with the business unit for the journal entry determines the ChartFields that are available for the journal entry.

Note: You can customize the journal lines grid to show and hide the specific ChartFields that you want to see.

Journal Totals

Use the Journal Totals grid to view a summary of the journal entry. The information is grouped by consolidation dimension value (such as ledger business unit), listing the total number of lines and total debits and credits. If a journal is balanced, the Total Debits for each consolidation dimension should equal the Total Credits, based on the balancing rules specified for the consolidation model. If debits and credits do not balance, the system will let you save what has been entered, however the journal will not be valid until it is balanced.

See Defining Balancing Account Type Rules.

Journal Reversal Page

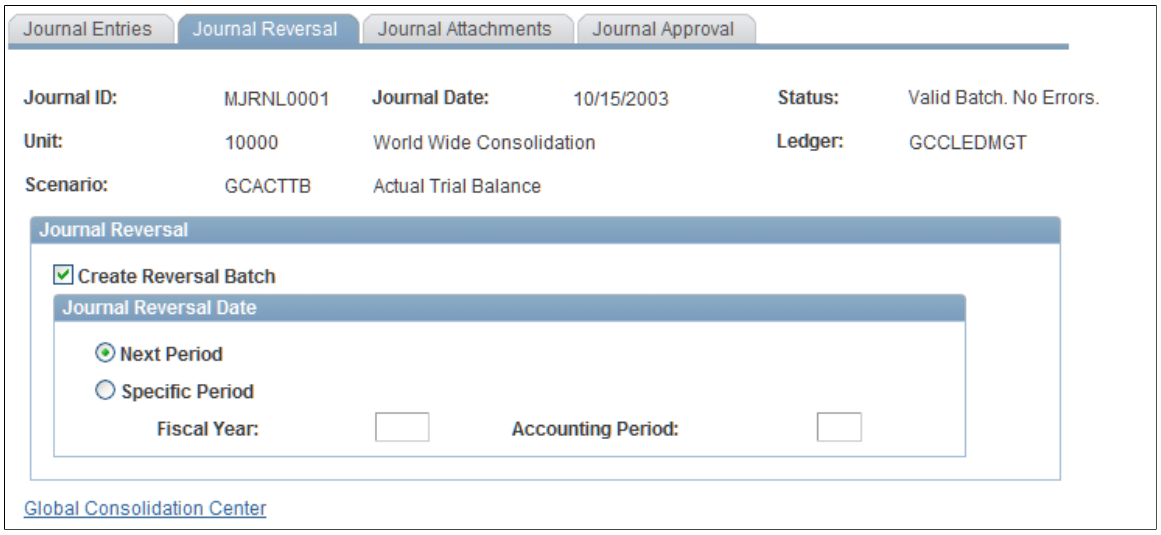
Use the Journal Reversal page (PF_JOURNAL_TBL3) to reverse a journal entry by creating a journal reversal batch and specifying the fiscal year and accounting period in which to create the reversal.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Reversal

Image: Journal Reversal page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Reversal page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select the Create Reversal Batch check box and specify the period in which you want the reversing journal entry to occur.

For the Journal Reversal Date, you can specify either the *Next Period,* which is based on your original journal date, or you can select *Specific Period* and enter a Fiscal Year and Accounting period.

You can create journal entry reversals at the same time that you create a manual journal or recurring journal template. Reversals created using this method are tied to your original journal by the journal ID. The only parameter that you need to specify for journal reversal setup is the period in which you want the reversal journal to be created. For manual journals, you can select either next Period or specific period. For recurring journal templates, you can only select next period.

The Create Reversal Batch option on the Journal Reversal page creates a separate batch that is linked to the original journal entry. The reversal batch is created in a valid (edited) status that does not require performing journal edits.

The original journal batch and the reversal batch will be posted separately to the ledger. If you unpost the original journal batch that a posted reversal batch is tied to, you receive a warning informing you that you have a posted reversal batch that you need to unpost. Similarly, if you try to post a reversal batch without posting the original journal batch, you receive a warning that the original journal batch (tied to the reversal by journal ID) has not yet been posted.

Alternatively, you can copy your original journal, select the reverse amount option, and designate the journal date to create the reversal journal. This creates a separate manual journal that needs to be reviewed and edited and batch posted to the ledger. Reversals created by copying the original journal entry are not linked to the original journal entry, so no warnings appear if you post or unpost the journals out of sequence.

Related Links

Creating, Editing, Copying, and Approving Manual Journals

Recurring Template Page

Use the Recurring Template page (GC_JOURNAL_RCRT) to define the recurring journal template and specify schedule options.

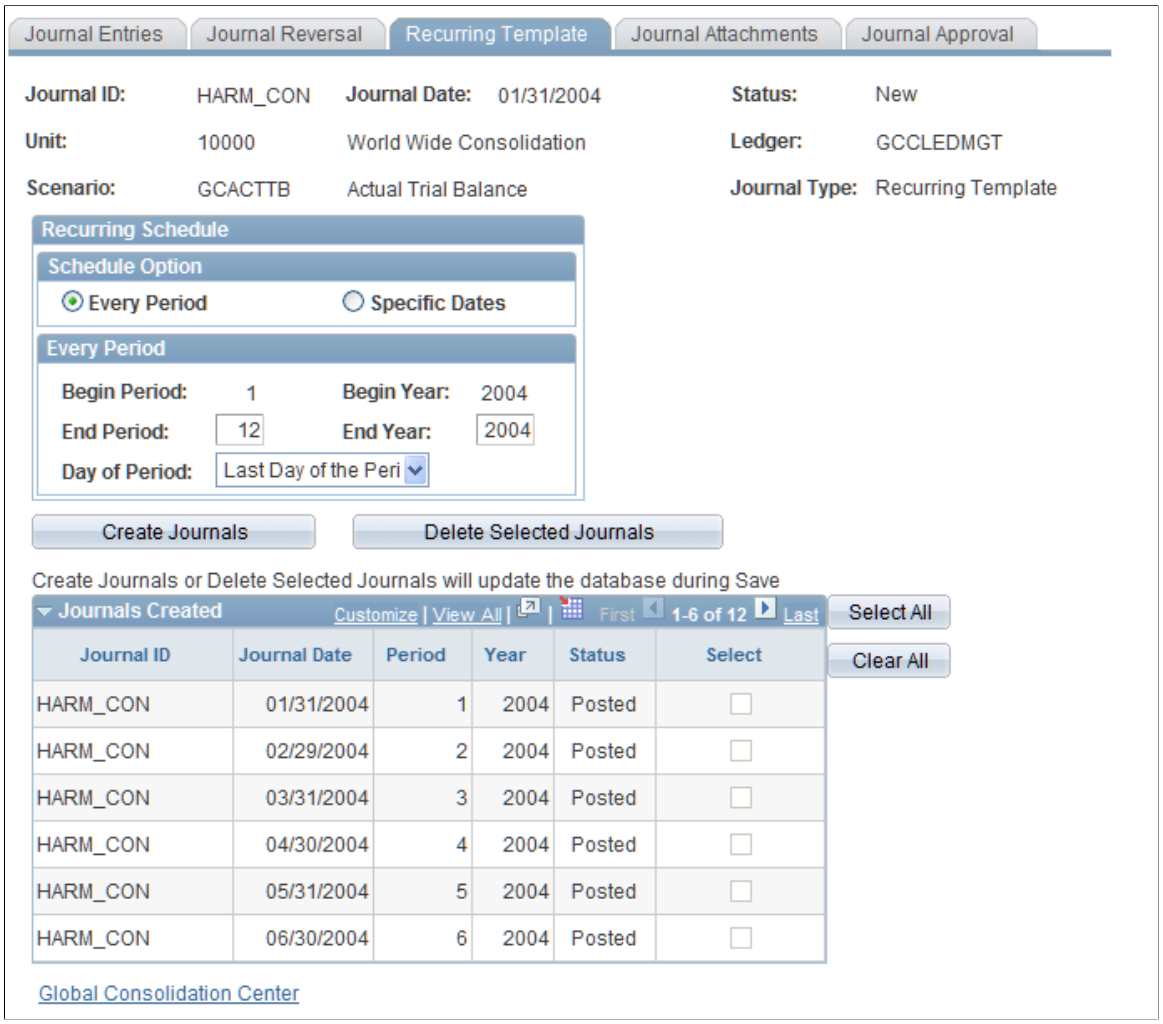
Create, edit, view, or delete recurring journals linked to a recurring template.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Recurring Journal, select Recurring Template tab

Image: Recurring Template page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Recurring Template page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



A recurring journal template provides the exact journal entry that you want to post periodically, including the accounts, amounts, and other dimensions. You create it exactly the same as a manual journal entry, except you select the Journal Type *Recurring Template.* On the Journal Entries page, you enter the line

items including the accounts, amounts, and other dimensions for the journal entry and edit (validate) it. You can also select the Draft and Hold Posting options for the recurring template. When the recurring journals are generated, they will inherit the same options. If the recurring entry needs to be reversed in the next period, on the Journal Reversal page, enter the reversal information for the next period.

Note: The only option for reversing a recurring journal template is the next period.

On the Recurring Template page, you specify how frequently the recurring journal entry should be generated. You set up a recurring journal schedule by selecting one of the following Scheduling Options :

Note: The Recurring Template page is only visible when the journal type is Recurring Template.

Every Period

Select to generate journals every period. You must also complete these fields:

- End Period: indicate the last period that the recurring journal should be generated.
- End Year: indicate the last year that the recurring journal should be generated.
- Day of Period: select either the first day or last day of the period.

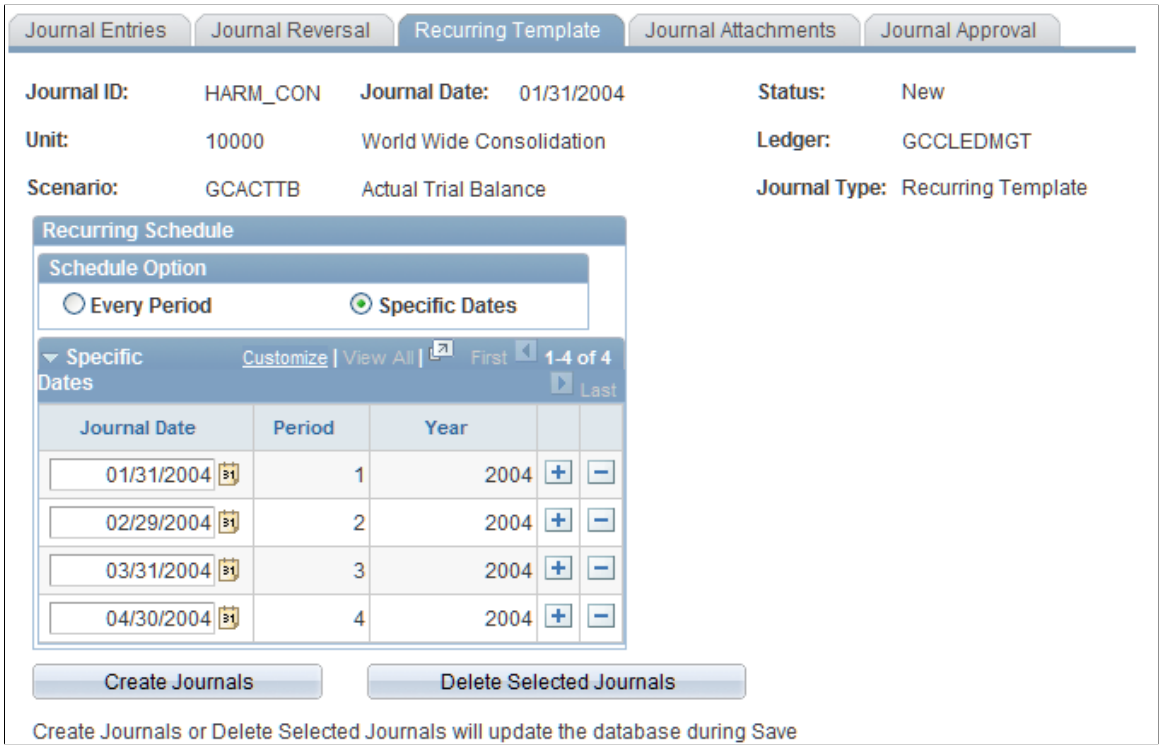
The system uses the journal date that you specified when creating the recurring journal template as the begin period date.

The Journal Date and the End Date fields are inclusive of the range of dates for processing.

Specific Dates Select this option to schedule a recurring journal entry for the dates that you specify. In the Specific Dates grid, insert a row and enter each date the recurring journal should be generated.

Image: Recurring Template page (Specific Dates option)

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Recurring Template page (Specific Dates option). You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Journals Created

The Journals Created grid displays the journals that you have created by using either the Create Journals button or by using the recurring journals process.

Create Journal Click to create all of the journals that you specified with the Recurring Schedule. By default, any journals that are created are set to a status of *New* and must be edited (validated) before they can be posted. They will also inherit other options from the template, such as Hold Posting, Draft, or Create Reversal Batch.

If the recurring journals use a currency other than the consolidation currency, all the recurring journals that you create at one time will use the current period translation rate. It is recommended that you only create recurring journal using a foreign currency for the current period to ensure that the currency is translated using the proper translation rate

Alternatively, you can create a batch of recurring journals for a period by using the Create Recurring Journal run control page. The system picks up the recurring journal information from the recurring template data and creates all recurring journal entries

for the period specified on the run control page that have not been previously created. On the run control page, you can also select options to edit and post the recurring journals that are generated by this process.

See Recurring Journals Page.

Warning! After recurring journals are created, changes to the recurring template are not reflected in the recurring journals. If you want the template changes to be reflected in the recurring journals, you can delete the selected journals (if they have not been posted), then create the recurring journals again.

Delete Selected Journals Select this check box to delete the recurring journal entries that are selected in the Journals Created grid. You cannot delete journals that are already posted.

Select All Selects all created journals that haven't been previously posted. You can then click Delete Selected Journals to delete them.

Clear All Unselects all journals that were previously selected.

Recurring Journals Page

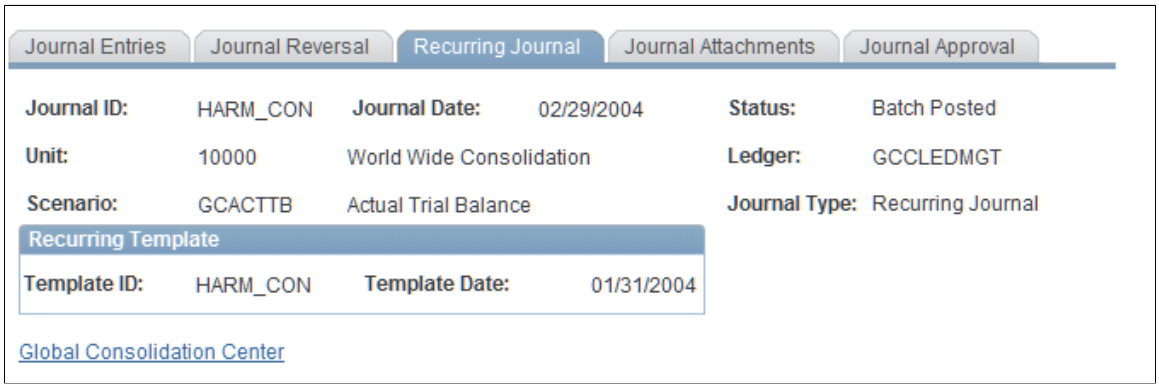
Use the Recurring Journals page (GC_JOURNAL_RCRJ) to view the recurring journal template that is used to create recurring journals.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Recurring Journal, select Recurring Journals tab

Image: Recurring Journal page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Recurring Journal page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



After a recurring journal entry is created, you can view it by selecting the Journal Type *Recurring Journal* when accessing the journal entries component. The journal ID is the same as the recurring template journal ID. On the Journal Entries page, if the journal has not been posted, you can change the line items,

edit (validate) the journal, and select the link to post it. Select the Recurring Journal tab to view the Recurring Template ID and Template date.

Journal Attachments Page

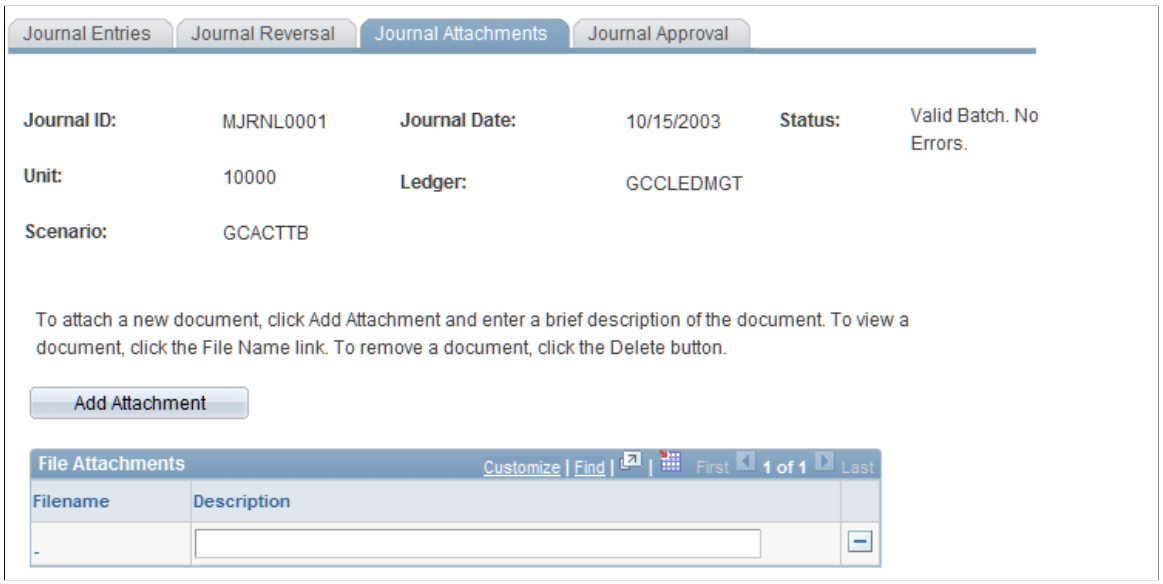
Use the Journal Attachments page (PF_JRNL_ATTACHMENT) to attach documentation to support journal entries.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Attachments

Image: Journal Attachments page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Attachments page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You can use the Journal Attachments page to add supporting documentation for your manual journal.

Click the Add Attachment button to bring up a file browser dialog box. Click the Browse button to navigate to the location of the supporting documentation, select the file, and click Upload to attach the supporting documentation.

To view a document, click the file name link. To remove a document, click the Delete button.

Journal Approval Page

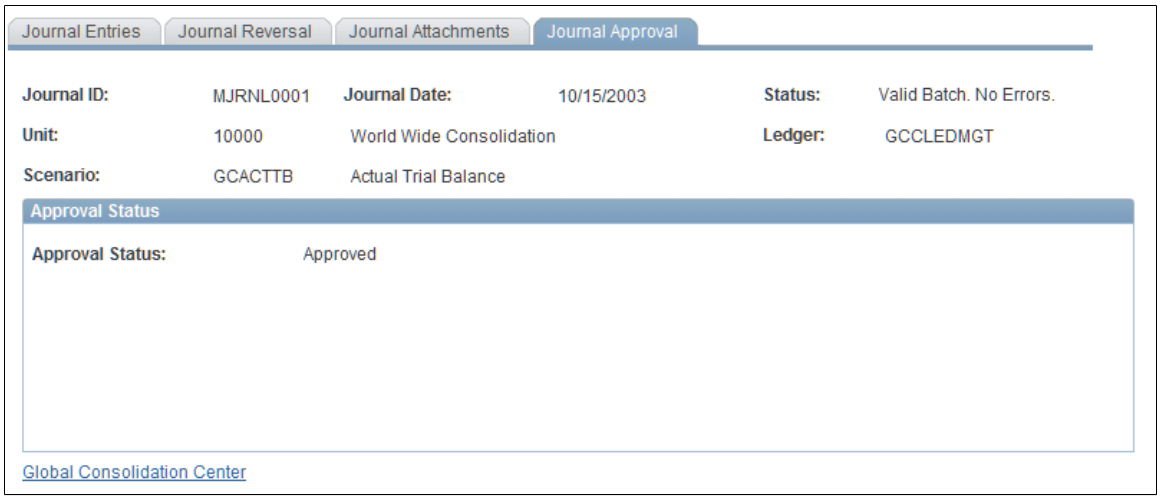
Use the Journal Approval page (PF_JOURNAL_TBL2) to view or edit the journal approval status.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, Journal Approval

Image: Journal Approval page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Approval page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Approval Status

The journal's current approval status appears. The possible status values are:

None

Indicates either a new, unsaved journal or a saved journal, requiring but not yet been submitted for approval.

Approved

Indicates a journal that is approved (or was preapproved) and is eligible for posting.

Pending

Indicates that the journal has been submitted but awaiting approval.

When multiple approval steps are in place, the journal remains in pending approval status until all necessary parties approve the journal.

Denied

Indicates the journal has been denied approval.

Submit

To update the approval status for this journal, select an approval action from the drop-down list box, then click the Submit button. The possible approval action values are:

Approve

Indicates that the approver for this step approved the journal.

For workflow-based approvals, if there are no additional approval steps, the system sets the journal status to *Approved.* If there are additional approval steps, the system sets the journal status to *Pending Approval,* and generates a worklist item for the next approver.

Deny

Indicates that the approver for this step denied the journal.

The system sets the journal status to *Denied.* For workflow-based approvals, the system sends an email to the previous user.

None

This approval action is only for security-based approvals; it appears as the default value when creating the journal. Only someone with authorization to access the approval page can change the action to either *Approve* or *Deny.*

Recycle

Indicates that the author for this journal has requested to resubmit the journal for approval.

For workflow-based approvals, the system sets the journal status to *Recycle.* If there are additional approval steps, the system sets the journal status to *Pending Approval,* and generates a worklist item for the next approver.

The system does not copy journal lines into the journal fact table until the journal status is set to *Approved.*

Related Links

Understanding Journal Approval Processing

Journal Entries Page

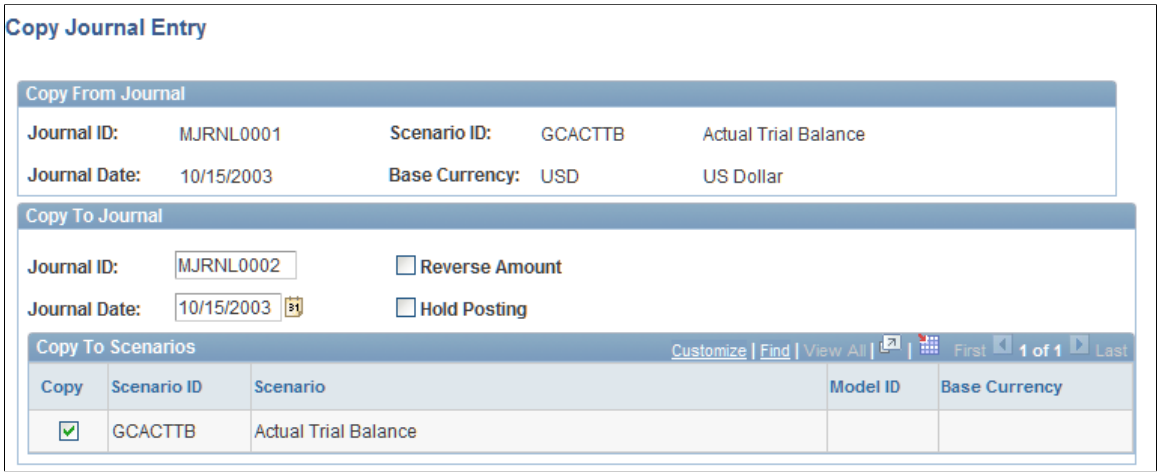
Use the Journal Entries page (PF_JOURNAL_TBL1) to create, copy, or edit (validate) manual journals.

Navigation

(Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry, select Journal Type Manual Journal, select Journal Entries tab)and click the Copy button to access the Copy Journal Entry page.

Image: Copy Journal Entry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Copy Journal Entry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Copy to Journal

The Copy From Journal region lists the values you are copying from the source journal.

Complete the fields within the Copy to Journal region to specify the journal ID, date, whether to reverse the copied amounts, and whether to hold posting.

Complete the fields within the Copy to Scenarios region to specify to which scenarios to copy the journal. You can only copy to scenarios that are linked to the same common consolidation business unit on the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page.

Journal ID and Journal Date Enter the journal ID and date.

The default value appearing in this field is the same value as the journal you are copying. You can override this value. You must specify the journal date. The system uses the target journal date to derive the fiscal year and accounting period values.

Reverse Amount Select to reverse the amount of the copied journal (credit to debit and debit to credit). This is one method to reverse a journal entry. You can also reverse a journal entry on the Journal Reversals page.

Hold Posting Select to prevent the copied journal from posting to ledger.

Copy to Scenarios

Copy Select this check box to copy the source journal to the scenario from this row. Only scenarios that are linked to the common

consolidation business unit on the Warehouse Business Unit Scenario Definition page are listed.

Click OK to copy the journal.

The Journal Copied page summarizes the scenarios to which the journal was copied. Any copied journals requiring approval (through workflow or security) initially have an approval status of *None*. Regardless of the source journal system, the target journal system source is set to SCG (meaning that the journal was system-generated and originated from the Journal Copy process).

Manual Journal Edit Page

Use the Manual Journal Edit page (RUN_GC_JRNL_EDIT) to run control page for editing (validating) manual journals.

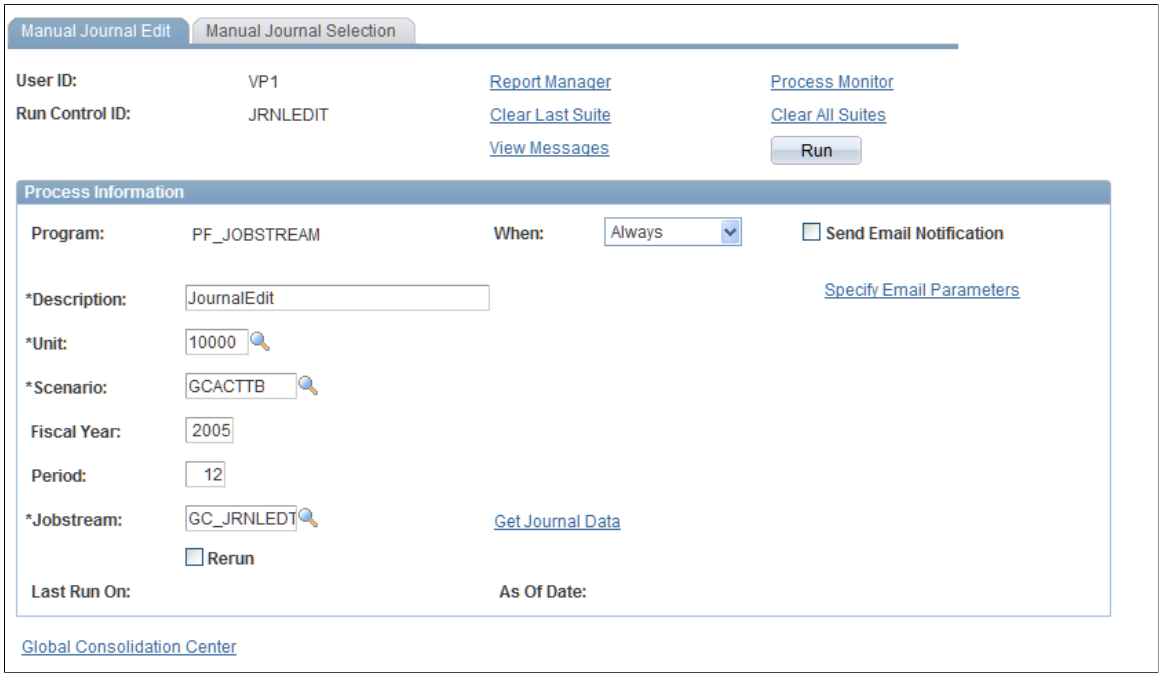
Runs the GC_JRNLEDT jobstream.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Manual Journal Edit

Image: Manual Journal Edit run control page Manual Journal Edit page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Manual Journal Edit run control page Manual Journal Edit page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You run the GC_JRNLEDT jobstream to identify any balance errors and check for valid dimension values in the ChartFields that are specified on the journal entry.

Use the Manual Journal Edit run control page to edit (validate) and optionally post selected manual journals or recurring journals with the status of *New* for the specified consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period. The journal edit process takes data from the Manual Journal Header table (PF_JRNL_HDR_TBL), and Line table (PF_JRNL_LN_TBL) and validates that data.

The process creates a batch header (PF_BATCH_TBL) and moves the lines to the journal fact table (for example, GC_JRNL_MGT_F00) that is defined in the consolidation ledger template.

Note: You can also edit journals one at a time on the Journal Entries page.

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Specify the consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.
Jobstream ID	Accept the default value, *GC_JRNLEDT,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.
Get Journal Data	Select to get a list of all journals with the status of *New* or *Valid* for the specified consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period and display it on the Manual Journal Selection page.

Selecting Manual Journals for Edit

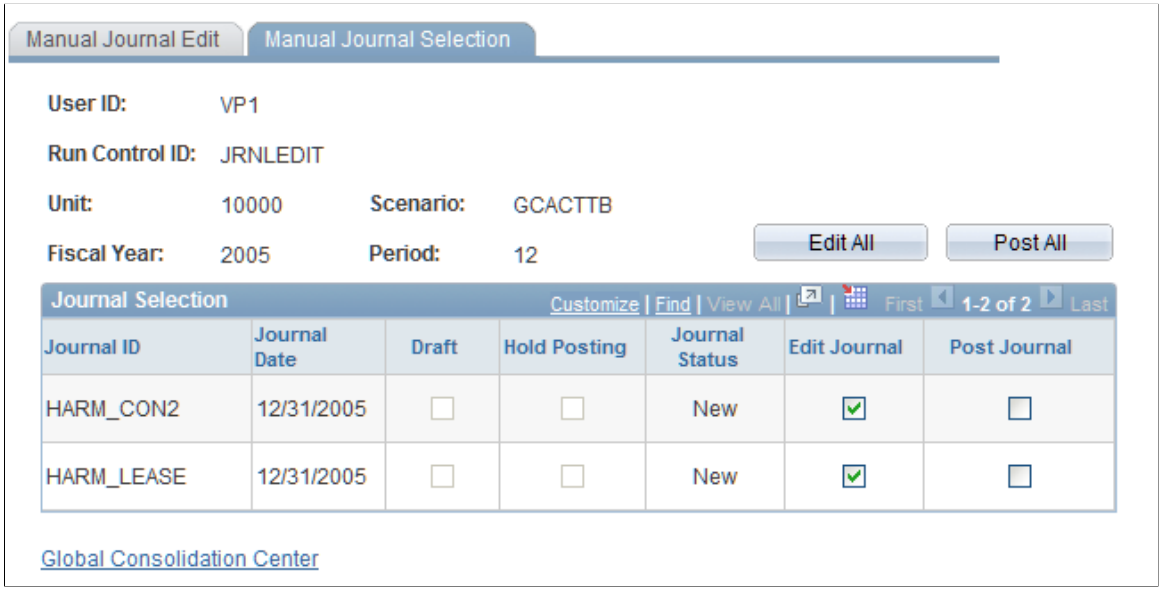
Use the Manual Journal Selection page (RUN_GC_JRNL_EDIT2) to select manual journals for editing and posting.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Manual Journal Edit, Manual Journal Selection

Image: Manual Journal Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Manual Journal Selection page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



After selecting the Manual Journal Edit run control parameters, use the Manual Journal Selection page to select the manual and recurring journals that you want to edit. You can also select the option to post the journals on this page provided that the journals are valid after the manual journal edit process.

Journal ID	Displays the journal Id.
Journal Date	Displays the journal date.
Draft	Displays whether Draft is selected for this journal on the Journal Entries page.
Hold Posting	Displays whether Hold Posting is selected for this journal on the Journal Entries page.
Journal Status	Displays the journal status. Only journals with the status of *New* or *Valid* are displayed.
Edit Journal	Select this check box to run the edit (validate) process for this journal. You can only select this check box for journals with the status of *New.*
Post Journal	Select this check box to run the post process for this journal. You can only select this check box for journals with the status of *New.* Only journals with the status of *Valid* after running the edit process will be posted.

Recurring Journals Page

Use the Recurring Journals page (RUN_GC_JRNL_RCR) to run control page for creating recurring journals for a specific period.

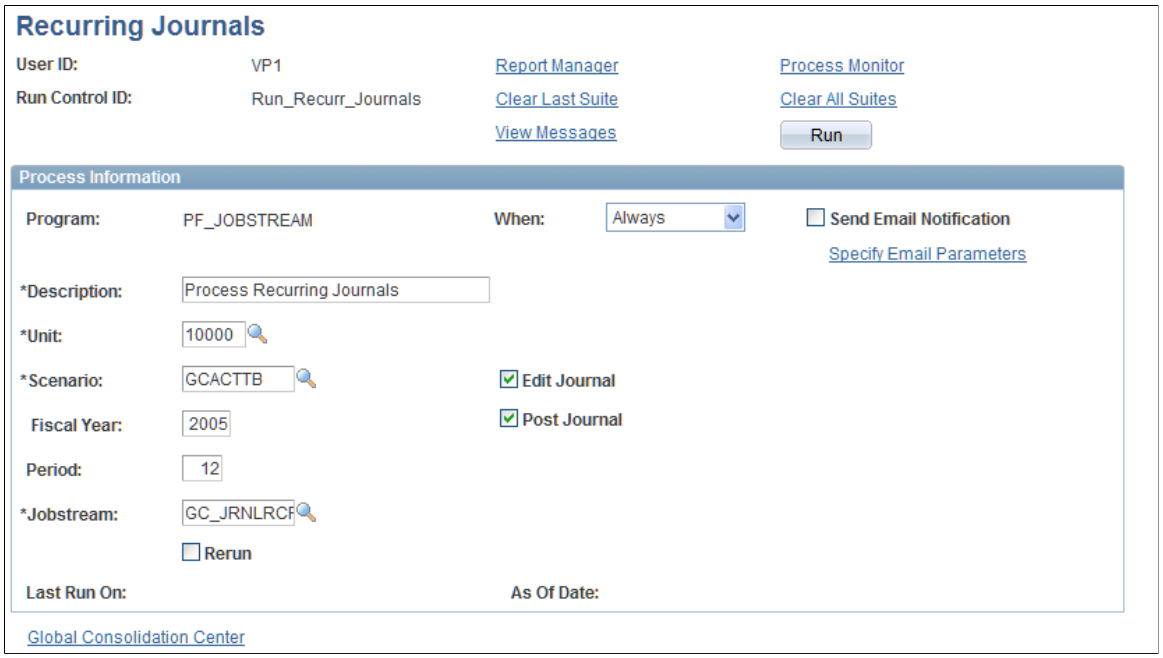
Runs the GC_JRNLRCR jobstream.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Recurring Journals

Image: Recurring Journals run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Recurring Journals run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Use the Recurring Journals run control page to generate recurring journals for a specific fiscal year and period by running the GC_JRNLRCR jobstream. The system reviews each recurring journal template for the specified common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period and creates all recurring journal entries that have not been previously created. You can also select Edit Journal to edit all of the journal entries created by this process, and Post Journal to post all of the journal entries created by this process.

Note: If you do not select the Edit Journal and Post Journal options, then the Recurring Journals are created with a status of *New.* You will need to select these journals and edit and post them.

Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.
Jobstream ID	Accept the default value, *GC_JRNLRCR,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Posting and Unposting Journals

This section provides an overview of journal posting and unposting and lists the pages used to post and unpost journals.

Pages Used to Post and Unpost Journals

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Post	RUN_PF_POST	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Post Ledger or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Profit Manager, Performance Journals, Post Ledger,	Enter the consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period for the journals that you want to post and initiate the post ledger process.
Batch Selection	PF_POST_BATCH	On the Ledger Post page select Get Batch Data.	Select the journals that you want to post or unpost.
PF Ledger Unpost (performance ledger unpost)	RUN_PF_UNP	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Unpost Ledger or EPM Foundation, Data Enrichment Tools, Profit Manager, Performance Journals, Unpost Ledger, PF Ledger Unpost	Enter the consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period for the journals that you want to unpost and initiate the unpost ledger process.

Understanding Journal Posting and Unposting

To post or unpost journals to their respective ledgers, use the ledger posting or ledger unposting engines within PeopleSoft EPM. When you run the consolidation application engines, if you choose the option to post, the system calls the appropriate PeopleSoft EPM application engines.

You can post journals with the status *Valid,* meaning that they have been edited. You can unpost journals with the status *Posted.* When journals are unposted, their status is *Unposted.*

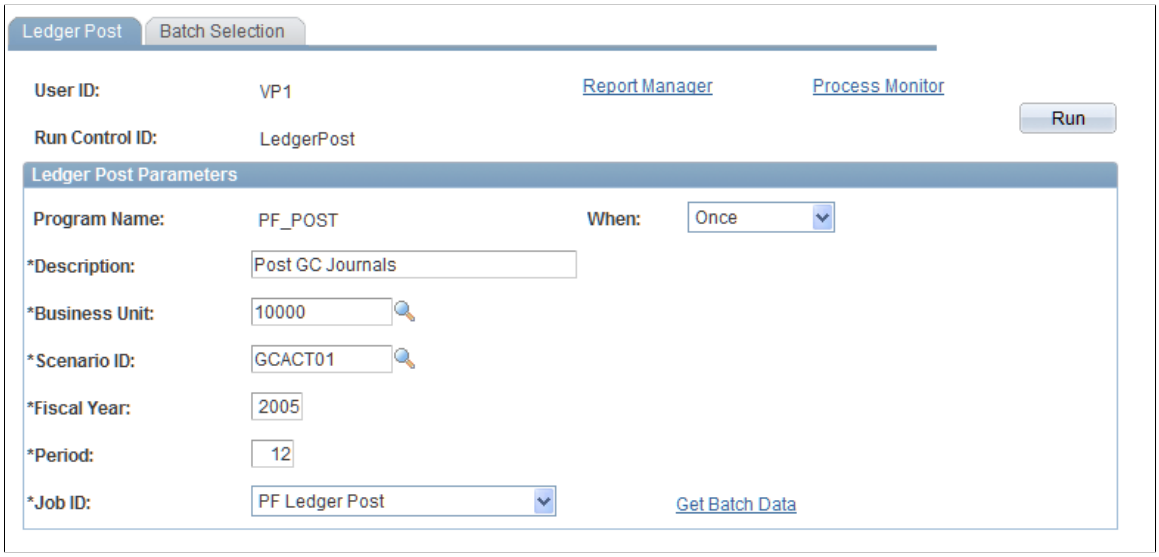
You can access and run the post ledger process by using any of these methods:

- Access the ledger post engine in the Manage Journals, Process Journals folder.
- Select the Post Journal link on the Manual Journal Entries page or the Proforma Trial Balance page to access the Ledger Post run control page.
- Select the Post Journal option when running the manual journal edit process.
- Select the Post Journal Created option when running the elimination process.
- Select the Post Journal Created option when running the equitization process.

Enter the consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period for the journals that you want to post or unpost. To post journals, select the Job ID *PF Ledger Post.* To unpost journals, select the Job ID *PF Ledger Post.*

Image: Ledger Post page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Post page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Related Links

"Processing and Posting Journals *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"
Manual Journal Edit Page
Processing Eliminations
Processing Equitization

Publishing Journals

This section provides overviews of journal publishing and PeopleSoft Integration Broker and discusses how to:

- Map journal publish rules.
- Understand PeopleSoft Integration Broker.
- Define journal publish target options.
- Define journal publish source options.
- Run journal publish.
- Review journal publish history.

Pages Used to Publish Journals

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Publish Rule	GC_PUB_RULE_PG	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Journal Publish Rule, Publish Rule	Specify journal publish target options.
Source Rules	GC_PUB_RULE_PG2	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Journal Publish Rule, Source Rules	Specify which journals are available to publish on the Journal Publish run control page.
Notes	GC_PUB_RULE_PG3	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Journal Publish Rule, Notes	Enter notes to document the publish rule.
Journal Publish run control	RUN_GC_JRNLPUBLSH	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Journal Publish	Run the journal publish jobstream.
Journal Publish - Batch Selection	GC_RUN_JPUBSEL_PG	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Journal Publish, Batch Selection	Select journal batches to publish.
Journal Publish History	GC_JPUB_HIS_PG	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Journal Publish History	Review the history of published journal batches.

Understanding Journal Publishing

The journal publish feature enables you to send journals that are generated in Global Consolidations back to source systems that subscribe to these messages. Journals are published as XML messages.

You set up data mapper rules that define which ChartFields the system publishes. Data mapper rules can also provide additional information not available in the in the journal data. For example, you can use data mapper rules to specify the values for the LEDGER_ID and AFFILIATE fields. Data Mapper also works in conjunction with ledger preparation. You can "reverse map" the changes done during the ledger preparation process.

You define journal publish rules that specify which journals the system publishes and which data mapper rules to use. You assign these rules to a consolidation model; therefore, different consolidation scenarios can use different publish rules.

The publish rules that you establish specify:

- The data mapper rule to use.
- The target ledger.
- The format in which to publish the data.

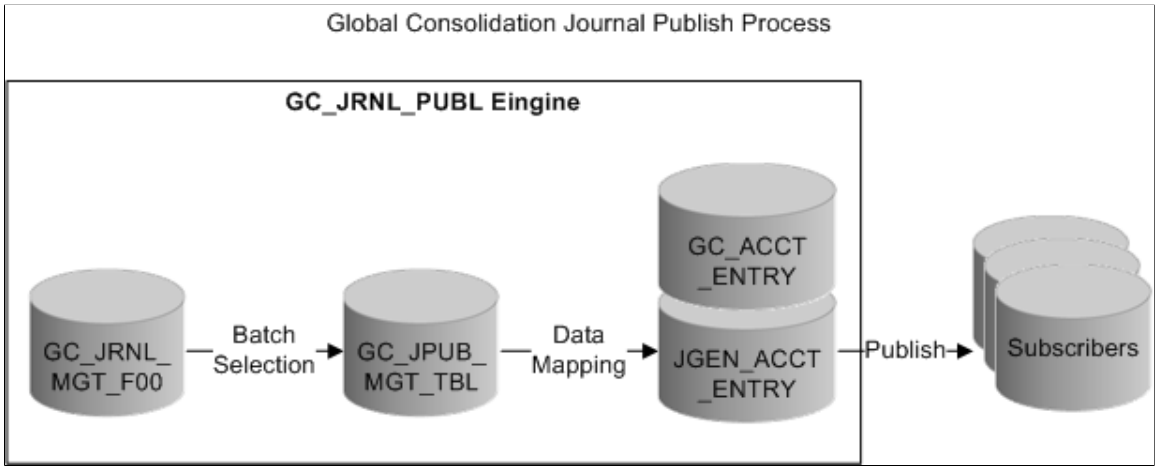
- Which journals to publish, based on the source process from the originating journal.

Note: The publish process cannot reverse map the consolidation ledger's chart of accounts if during the ledger preparation process, several source accounts were merged into one target account. The publish process cannot map changes done during calendar mapping or currency conversion process.

Data Flow

Image: Journal publish data flow

This diagram illustrates the data flow for publishing journals:



The source record for the journals is GC_JRNL_MGT_F00. When you run the journal publish process, the system creates the accounting entries in the staging journal (GC_JPUB_MGT_TBL). You then use data mapper in conjunction with the journal publish process to move the data to either the Global Consolidation accounting entry table (GC_ACCT_ENTRY), the PS General Ledger accounting entry table (GL_ACCT_ENTRY), or both, depending on the options that you select. These tables are built from a ledger template, so you have the ability to customize their ChartFields.

You must process (edit and post) the published journals in the subscribing application; in PeopleSoft General Ledger, use Journal Generator.

Mapping Journal Publish Rules

The Data Mapper provides a comprehensive ChartField mapping capability. Data Mapper is used with the Journal Publish process to set up "reverse mapping" rules for journal publish that map ChartFields in the staging journal to the target accounting entry table.

You follow these steps to map journal publish rules:

- Define the journal record.
- Define the staging journal.
- Define target metadata.
- Define data mapper rule sets and rule groups.
- Define journal publish rules.

With the flexibility of data mapper rules, you can add constraints that filter input rows from GC_JRNL_MGT_TBL as needed. For example, you can populate data to the Global Consolidations account entry table for all ledger business units under the EMEA nodes of the GC_BUCONSL tree, and the General Ledger account entry table for other ledger business units. You can build filters and constraints for each situation and then specify the constraint to use with the appropriate data mapper rule.

Defining the Journal Record

Global Consolidations provides GC_JRNL_MGT_F00 as the journal record. If you are using a name other than GC_JRNL_MGT_F00 for your journal record, you must modify the GC_JRNL_PUB_VW SQL definition, or journal publish will not work.

To modify the GC_JRNL_PUB_VW SQL definition:

1. Using PeopleSoft Application Designer, open the GC_JRNL_PUB_VW SQL definition.
2. Locate this line:

   ```
   From PS_GC_JRNL_MGT_F00 A.
   ```

3. Replace the GC_JRNL_MGT_F00 portion of the string with your journal record name, and save your changes.
4. Rebuild the view.

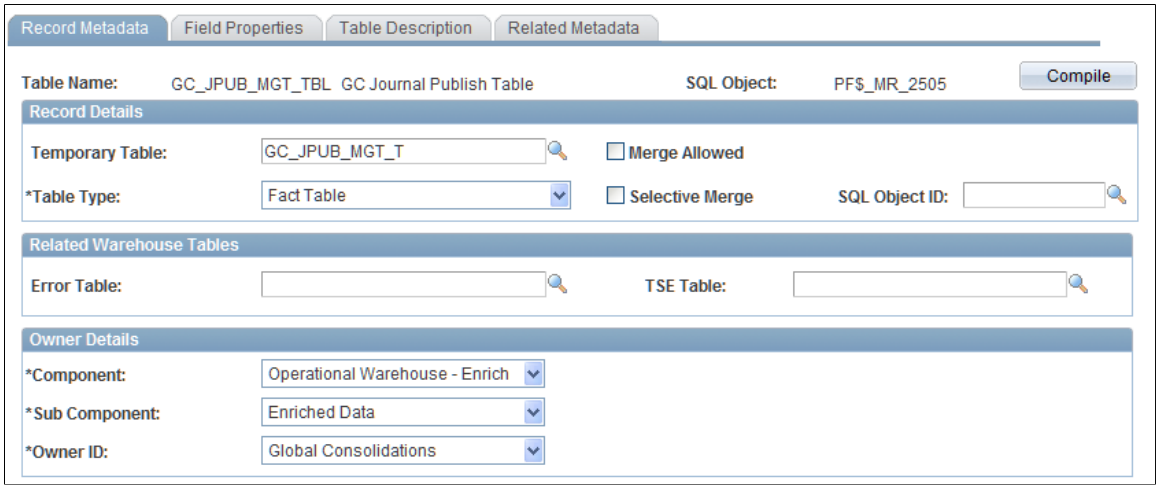
Defining the Staging Journal

The staging journal is a copy of the Global Consolidations journal fact table, with additional fields added that are required to properly load the data to the target accounting entry table. These additional fields include a unique transaction line number for each source row, as well as a few non-ChartFields that are common for either format of the accounting entry tables. The staging journal is used as the source record for the data mapper to perform ChartField mapping. After the staging journal is defined, it is specified on the consolidation Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page. Global Consolidations provides the GCJRNLPUB staging journal, and it is specified on the GCCLEDMGT consolidation ledger template.

Note: Global Consolidations does not reverse engineer the rules used for ledger preparation and does not provide any embedded allocation processing.

Image: Record Metadata page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Record Metadata page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The following table lists the source metadata that is used with the staging journal table:

Metadata	***Metadata***
Record Metadata	GC_JPUB_MGT_TBL
Table Map	GCJRNLPUB
Source Data Map	GCJRNLPUB
Constraint	GCJPUBNONE

Defining the Target Metadata

You can publish the journals in these formats:

- PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry format.

  This structure is in the format of the PeopleSoft General Ledger. You use data mapper to define rules that map the data back to the General Ledger and retain all of the detail. Each line in the journal is assigned a unique journal line number, preserving the journal detail. When publishing journals using the Journal Generator in General Ledger, the journal lines are aggregated into the journal that was created. The journals published using this format are stored in GL_ACCT_ENTRY.

- Global Consolidation Accounting Entry format.

  This structure retains all the detail in the journal. The BUSINESS_UNIT_LED field is mapped to the BUSINESS_UNIT field, and the GC_AFFLIATE field is mapped to the field that you specify. The journals published using this format are stored in GC_ACCT_ENTRY.

If you do any sort of many-to-one mapping in ledger preparation, you should either publish back to a single primary target value, or you must use additional dimensions to maintain the appropriate level of detail to support their reverse mapping needs. In order to use journal publish rules to move data directly to the PeopleSoft General Ledger, you must set up specific data mapper rules and supporting data.

Global Consolidations delivers the record metadata, tablemap, and datamap for GC_ACCT_ENTRY and for GL_ACCT_ENTRY. This table describes the delivered target metadata:

Metadata	***GL_ACCT_ENTRY***	***GC_ACCT_ENTRY***
Record Metadata	GL_ACCT_ENTRY	GC_ACCT_ENTRY
Tablemap	GLACCT	GCACCTENT
Datamap	GLACCT	GCACCTENT

This table lists the fields that are in each format. The fields are listed in alphabetical order so that you can easily compare the fields included for each format:

PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry (GL_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields	***Global Consolidation Accounting Entry (GC_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields***
ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT
ACCOUNTING_DT	ACCOUNTING_DT
ACCOUNTING_PERIOD	ACCOUNTING_PERIOD
AFFILIATE	AFFILIATE
AFFILIATE_INTRA1	
AFFILIATE_INTRA2	
ALTACCT	
APPL_JRNL_ID	APPL_JRNL_ID
BATCH_STATUS	BATCH_STATUS
	BOOK_CODE
BUDGET_REF	
BUSINESS_UNIT	BUSINESS_UNIT
BUSINESS_UNIT_GL	BUSINESS_UNIT_GL
	BUSINESS_UNIT_LED

PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry (GL_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields	*Global Consolidation Accounting Entry (GC_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields*
	BUS_UNIT_E1
	CHANNEL_ID
CHARTFIELD1	
CHARTFIELD2	
CHARTFIELD3	
CLASS_FLD	
CURRENCY_CD	CURRENCY_CD
	CUST_ID
DEPTID	DEPTID
DOC_SEQ_DATE	
DOC_SEQ_NBR	
DOC_TYPE	
FISCAL_YEAR	FISCAL_YEAR
FOREIGN_AMOUNT	FOREIGN_AMOUNT
FOREIGN_CURRENCY	FOREIGN_CURRENCY
FUND_CODE	FUND_CODE
	GC_AFFILIATE
GC_SOURCE	GC_SOURCE
GL_DISTRIB_STATUS	GL_DISTRIB_STATUS
IU_ANCHOR_FLG	
IU_SYS_TRAN_CD	
IU_TRAN_CD	
JOURNAL_DATE	JOURNAL_DATE
JOURNAL_ID	JOURNAL_ID

PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry (GL_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields	*Global Consolidation Accounting Entry (GC_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields*
JOURNAL_LINE	JOURNAL_LINE
JRNL_LN_REF	
LEDGER	LEDGER
LEDGER_GROUP	LEDGER_GROUP
LINE_DESCR	
MONETARY_AMOUNT	MONETARY_AMOUNT
MOVEMENT_FLAG	MOVEMENT_FLAG
OPERATING_UNIT	OPERATING_UNIT
PF_BATCH_ID	PF_BATCH_ID
	PF_EDIT_SEQ_NUM
	PF_SCENARIO_ID
PROCESS_INSTANCE	PROCESS_INSTANCE
PRODUCT	PRODUCT_ID
PROGRAM_CODE	
PROJECT_ID	PROJECT_ID
RATE_DIV	
RATE_MULT	
RT_TYPE	
STATISTIC_AMOUNT	STATISTIC_AMOUNT
STATISTICS_CODE	STATISTICS_CODE
	SUBLEDGER
	SUBLDGRTYPE
	SUBSIDIARY
TRANSACTION_ID	TRANSACTION_ID

PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry (GL_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields	*Global Consolidation Accounting Entry (GC_ACCT_ENTRY) Format Fields*
TRANSACTION_LN	TRANSACTION_LINE

Defining Data Mapper Rule Sets and Rule Groups

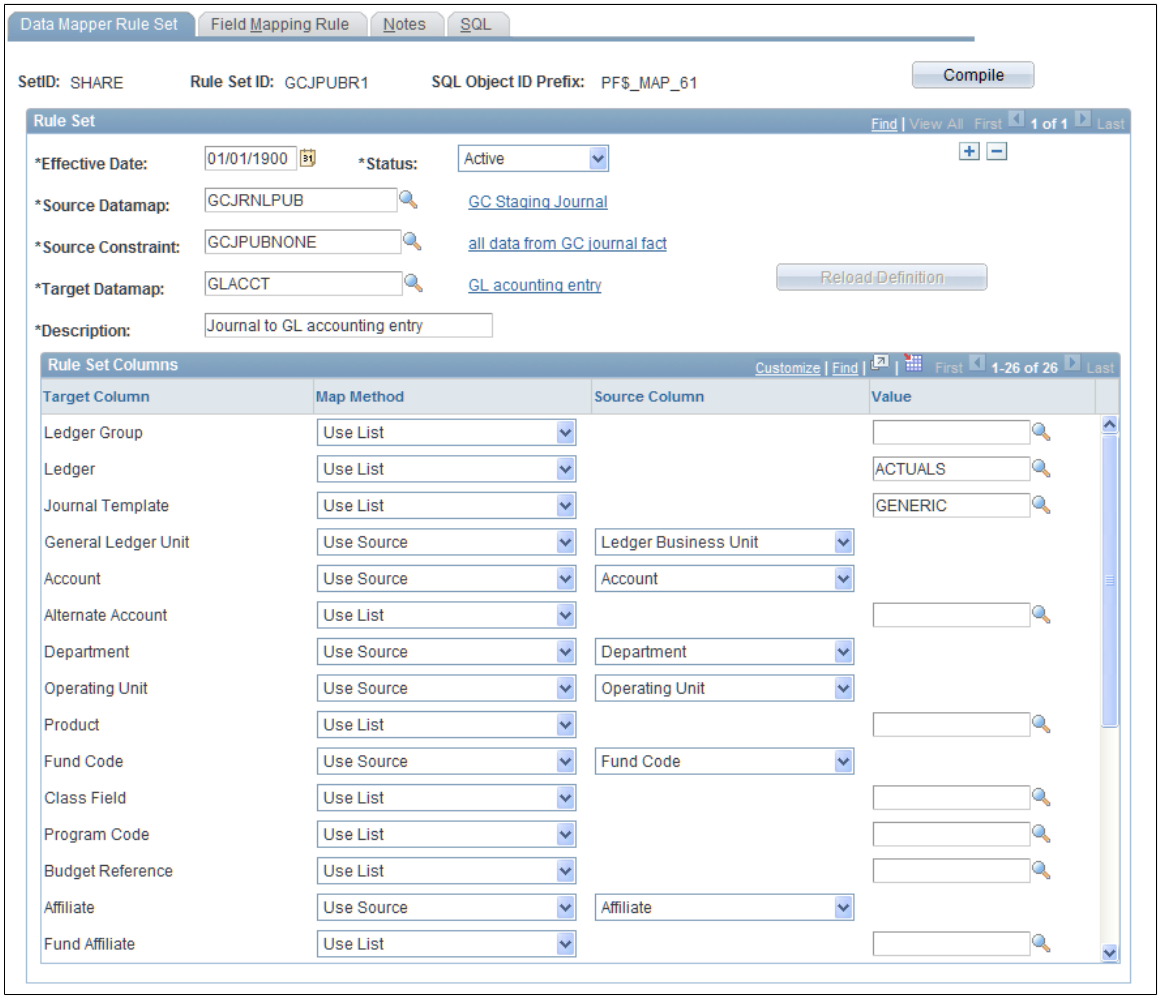
PeopleSoft Global Consolidations provides the following data mapper rule sets to use with journal publishing:

- GCJPUBR1 maps from GC_JPUB_MGT_TBL to GL_ACCT_ENTRY.
- GCJPUBR2 maps from GC_JPUB_MGT_TBL to GC_ACCT_ENTRY.

You can use the provided rule sets and modify them as needed, or you can create your own. This is how the GCJPUBR1 data mapper rule set is delivered:

Image: Data Mapper Rule Set page

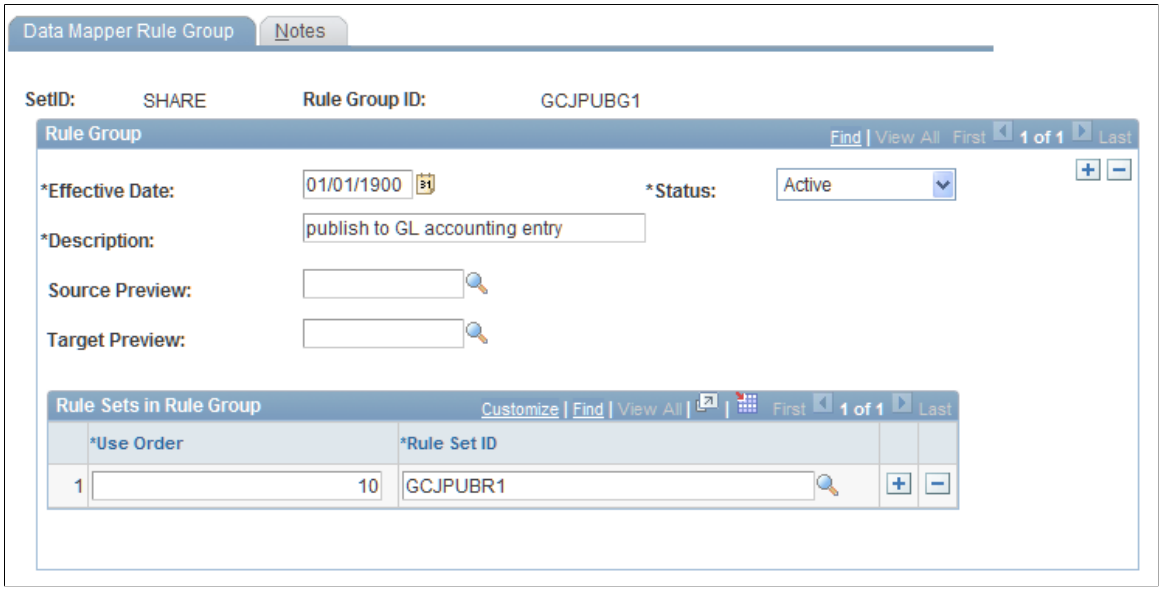
This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Rule Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The data mapper rule group is designed so that the source rows that are mapped by one rule set will be excluded from subsequent rule sets. The following shows that rule group GCJPUBG1 is created to include rule set GCJPUBR1.

Image: Data Mapper Rule Group

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Data Mapper Rule Group. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



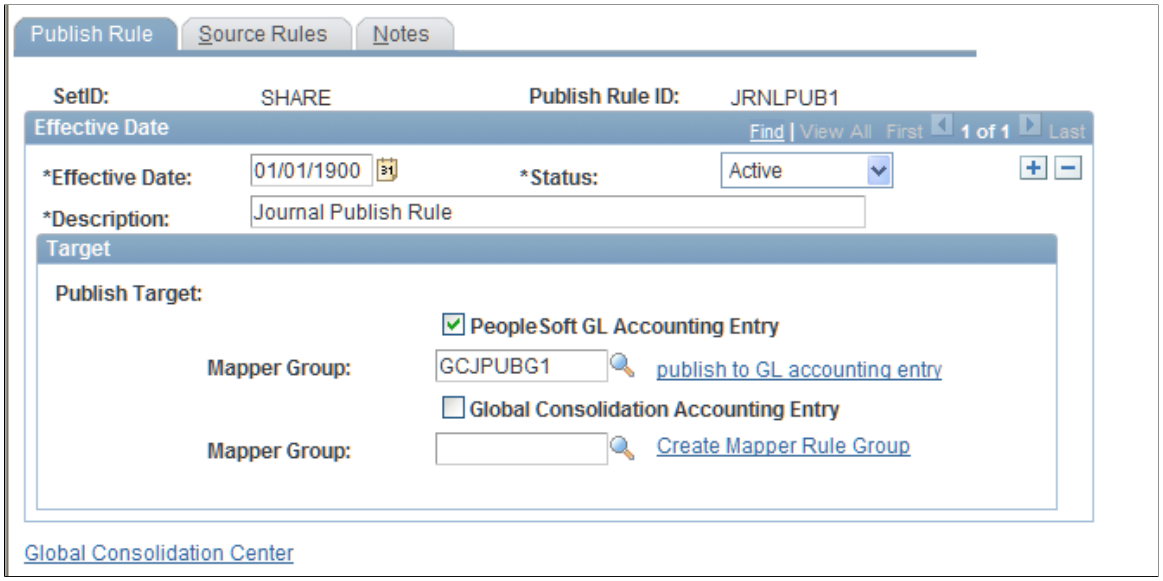
Defining Journal Publish Rules

On the Journal Publish Rule page, you can create or select data mapper rule(s) to use with journal publish. When the Peoplesoft GL Accounting Entry check box is selected, the journal publish process picks up the associated data mapper rule to perform field mapping to GL_ACCT_ENTRY. When the Global

Consolidation Accounting Entry check box is selected, the journal publish process picks up the associated data mapper rule to perform the field mapping to GC_ACCT_ENTRY.

Image: Journal Publish Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Publish Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Understanding PeopleSoft Integration Broker

The journal publish feature uses enterprise integration points (EIPs), also known as data publish and subscribe, across applications. EIPs simplify cross-product integration and automate data transport by providing a predefined structure of the data message among involved parties. You must use PeopleSoft Integration Broker to set up messages and message channels.

It is recommended that you read the following:

- *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker*
- *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleCode Developer's Guide:*"Using Methods and Built-in Functions," Understanding File Attachment Architecture.

Setting Up PeopleSoft Integration Broker

To set up and use the Integration Broker Gateway:

1. Read *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker,* "Understanding PeopleSoft Integration Broker" thoroughly.
2. Review the *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker* topics to learn how to set up the Integration Broker Gateway.
3. Point the Integration Broker Gateway to the PeopleSoft EPM and FSCM databases following the instructions in the *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker.*

4. Read *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker,* "Managing Service Operations" thoroughly, and activate the GC_ACCT_ENTRY, GC_ACCTG_ENTRYand JOURNAL_LOAD_TEMPLATE service operations.

5. Install any additional files required by the Documentaion instructions.

6. To publish messages across applications, set up messages and message channels for both the publisher and the subscribers' end.

   You can use enterprise integration points (EIPs) to publish the journal accounting entries to subscribers. For the additional target record, you can use PeopleSoft Integration Broker to set up messages and message channels for the data transport across applications. Similar setup should also be done on the subscribers' side. The subscribing application must process (edit and post) the published journals; in PeopleSoft General Ledger, use Journal Generator.

Note: You set up the Integration Broker Gateway and point it to the PeopleSoft databases one time only.

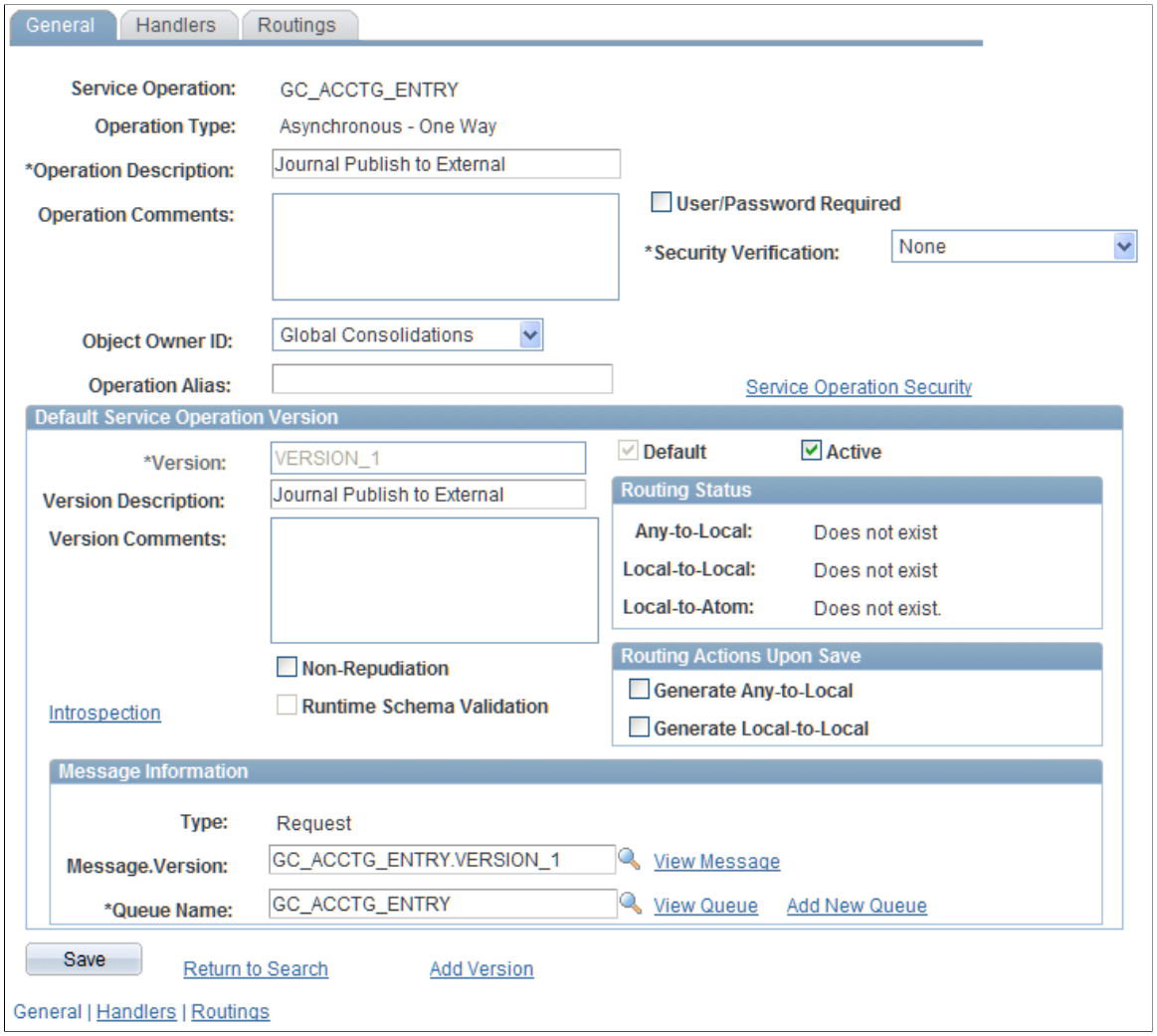
Activating Relevant Service Options

To activate integration broker messages, use PeopleTools Integration Broker services options, and specify the service and the options. Both the GC_ACCT_ENTRY and GC_ACCTG_ENTRY service operations

are used with Global Consolidations journal publish. You must check the Active flag and select other options for each of them.

Image: Service Operations - General page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Service Operations - General page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



1. Review the *PeopleTools Documentaion: PeopleSoft Integration Broker* and read the topic "Managing Service Operations."

2. Activate service operations that are initially delivered with an inactive status.

   For the PeopleSoft EPM database to share information with the FDM database, you must activate the appropriate service operations in both databases.

   Activate the following service operations:

Application Message Name	***Direction***	***Remarks***
Service Operation = GC_ACCTG_ENTRY		

Application Message Name	*Direction*	*Remarks*
GC_ACCTG_ENTRY	PeopleSoft EPM to PeopleSoft General Ledger	PeopleSoft EPM sends PeopleSoft General Ledger accounting entries to PeopleSoft General Ledger.
Service Operation = GC_ACCT_ ENTRY		
GC_ACCT_ENTRY	PeopleSoft EPM to PeopleSoft General Ledger	PeopleSoft EPM sends Global Consolidation accounting entries to PeopleSoft General Ledger.

Publish Rule Page

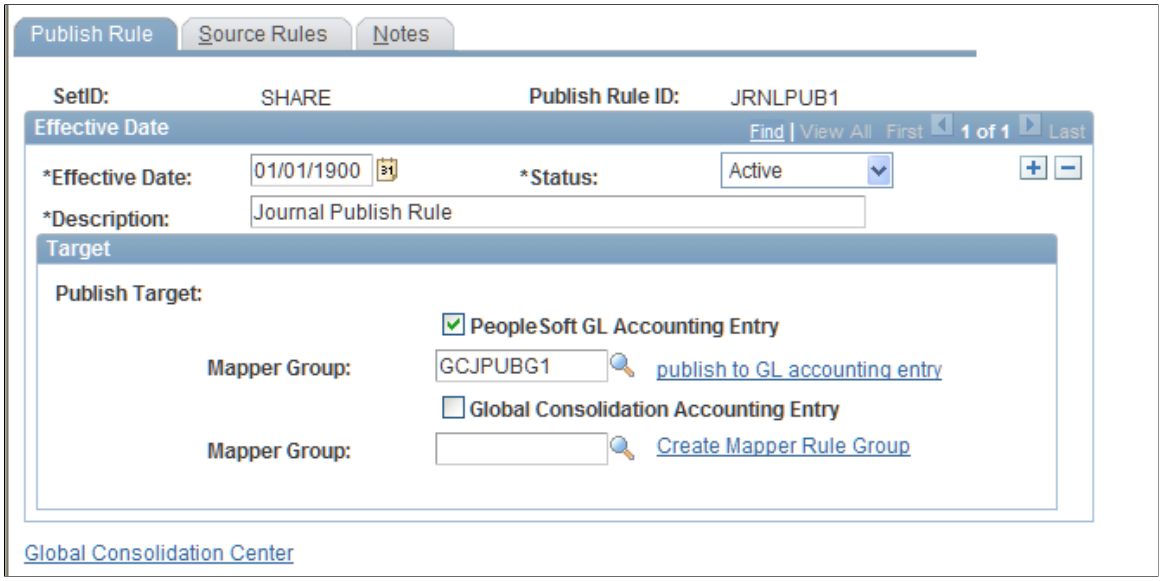
Use the Publish Rule page (GC_PUB_RULE_PG) to specify journal publish target options.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Journal Publish Rule, Publish Rule

Image: Publish Rule page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Publish Rule page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specify the Publish Target by selecting one or both of the following check boxes:

PeopleSoft GL Accounting Entry Select to publish the journals using the PeopleSoft General Ledger accounting entry structure.

Global Consolidation Accounting Entry Select to publish the journals using the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations accounting entry structure.

This option retains all the details of the generated journals.

For each selected Publish Target, specify the Mapper Group. To use pre-defined mapper groups, select the following:

GCJPUBG1 Select to map to GLACCT (General Ledger accounts) as the target.

GCJPUBG2 Select to map to GCACCTENT (Global Consolidations accounts) as the target.

Source Rules Page

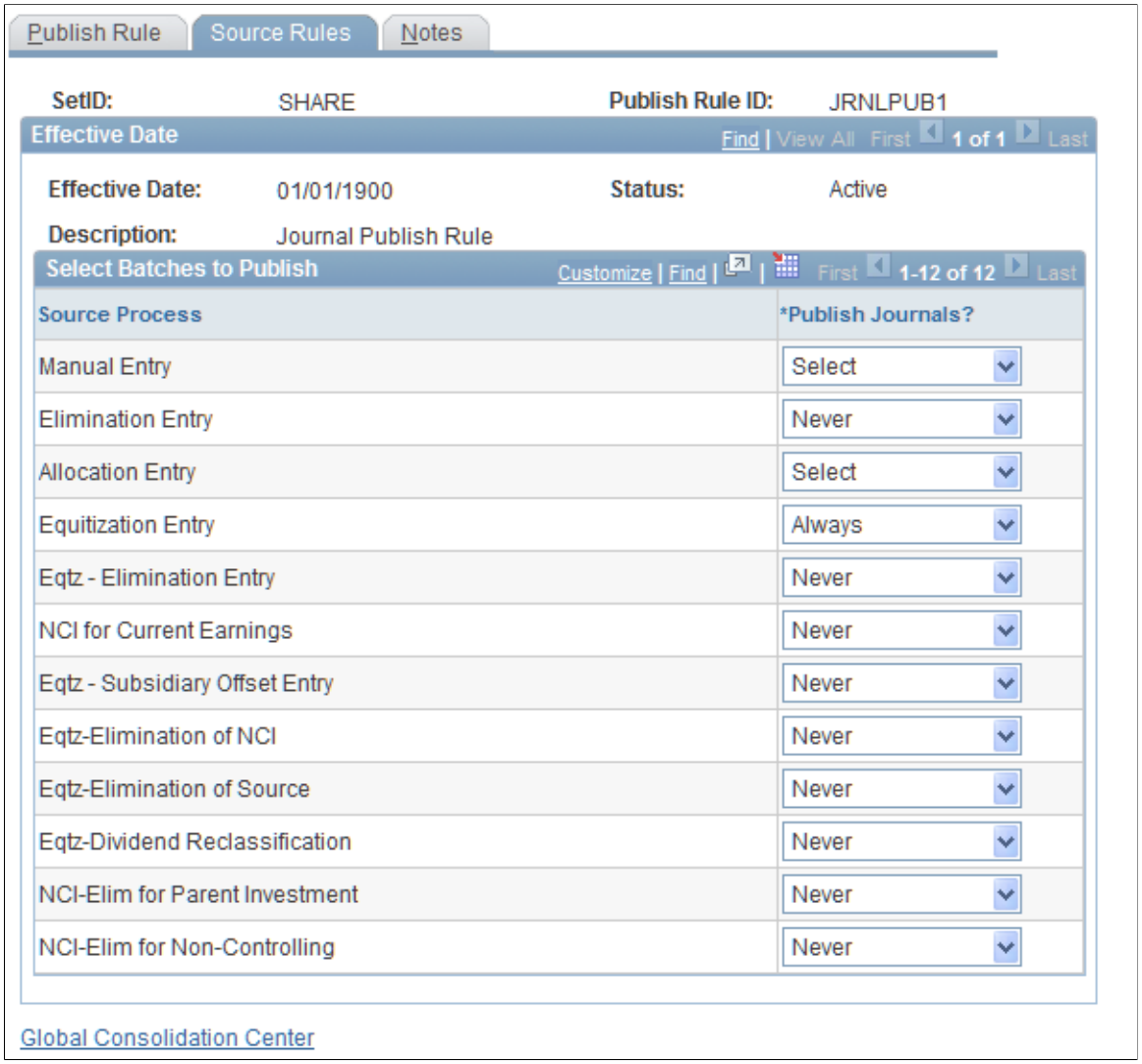
Use the Source Rules page (GC_PUB_RULE_PG2) to specify which journals are available to publish on the Journal Publish run control page.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Journal Publish Rule, Source Rules

Image: Source Rules page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Source Rules page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Source Process Lists each source process that generates journal batches. This is a display-only field.

Publish Journals? Select whether to publish journal batches for this source process. Options are:

Select: Select to include journal batches from this source process in the list of journals that you can opt to publish at runtime.

Never: Select for sources that you do not want to publish.

Always: Select to publish journal batches from this source process every time you run the journal publish process.

Journal Publish Run Control Page

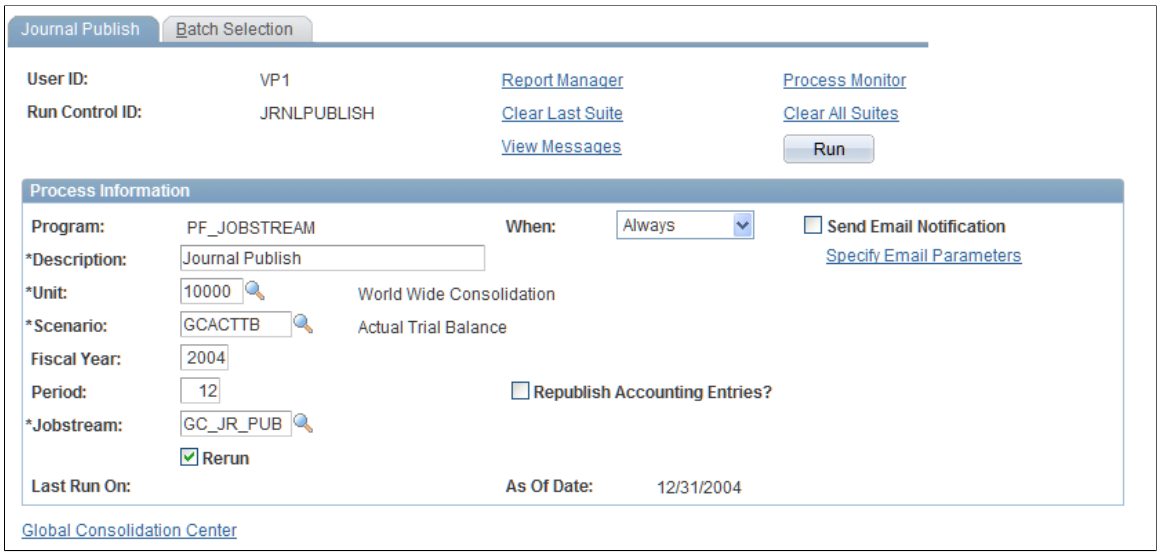
Use the Journal Publish run control page (RUN_GC_JRNLPUBLSH) to run the journal publish jobstream.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Journals, Journal Publish

Image: Journal Publish run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Publish run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specifying Run Control Parameters

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Jobstream ID The default value for this field is *GC_JR_PUB*.

Republish Accounting Entries? Select to republish any journal batches that were previously published.

Specifying Journal Batches to Publish

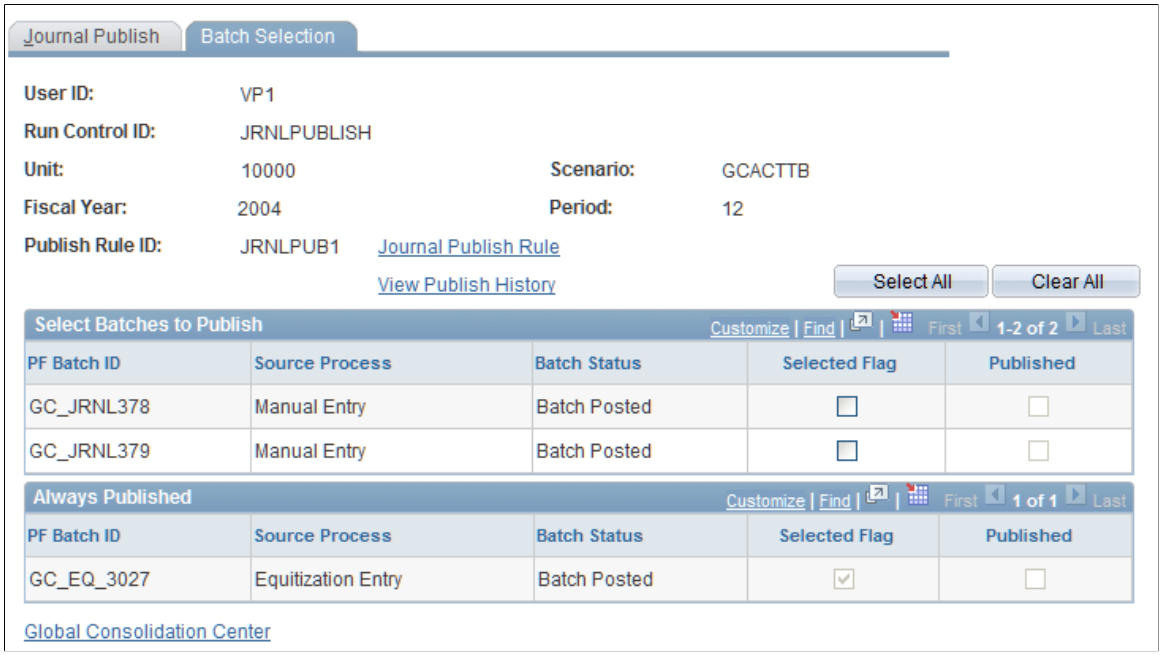
Use the Journal Publish - Batch Selection page (GC_RUN_JPUBSEL_PG) to select journal batches to publish.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Journal Publish, Batch Selection

Image: Journal Publish - Batch Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Publish - Batch Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Selected Flag Select to publish this journal batch. This field is active only for source processes that have the Publish Journals? field set to *Select* on the Source Rules page.

See Source Rules Page.

Published If selected, indicates that published data for the batch already exists.

Journal Publish Rule Click to access the Publish Rule page, where you can review the publish rule.

View Publish History Click to access the Publish History page, where you can review the journal publish history.

The only journals that the system will publish are:

- Posted, unpublished journals.
- Unposted journals, if their posted journals were previously published.

Journal Publish History Page

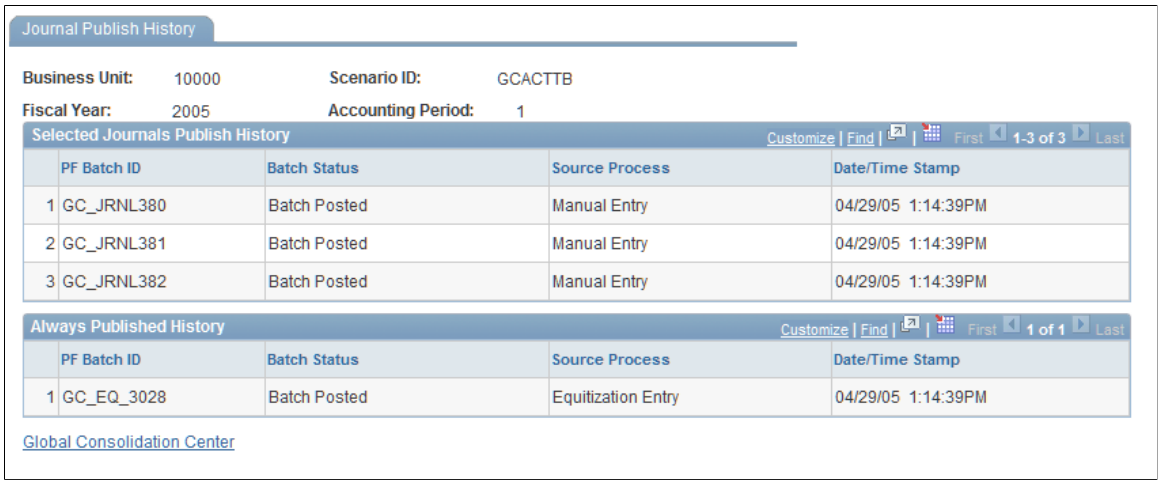
Use the Journal Publish History page (GC_JPUB_HIS_PG) to review the history of published journal batches.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Journal Publish History

Image: Journal Publish History

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Publish History. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page displays the history of published journals, grouped by those that are set to always publish and those that are selectable.

Chapter 10

Using Spreadsheet Journal Import

Understanding Spreadsheet Journal Import

This section describes the prerequisites for importing spreadsheet journals into PeopleSoft Global Consolidations and presents an overview of the spreadsheet journal import process.

Prerequisites

This table lists the file that PeopleSoft provides for the spreadsheet journal import user interface.

ExcelToCI-GC.xls	This is the journal workbook that you use to create and import journals. You can rename this file, if you want.

In addition to this file, the Microsoft XML library file, MSXML6.DLL, must be installed on your workstation. This file is delivered as part of the shared features for Microsoft Office. Microsoft Office must be configured to use Visual Basic.

You must set up Microsoft Excel to accept macros, by navigating to Tools, Macro, Security, and selecting Medium or Low on the Security Level tab.

To import journals from the spreadsheet, your system administrator must grant you permission to the following web libraries:

- WEBLIB_SOAPTOCI
- WEBLIB_GC

Spreadsheet Journal Import Overview

The ExcelToCI-GC.xls workbook enables you to enter journals using Microsoft Excel and then import the journals into your PeopleSoft EPM database. Integration between the workbook and Peoplesoft Global Consolidations is accomplished by using the GC_JOURNAL_ENTRY component interface. You use the ExcelToCI-GC.xls workbook to prepare and enter journals, group and manage journals in journal sheets, and import them into PeopleSoft Global Consolidations (GC) using various pages, dialog boxes, and buttons. The workbook contains one or more journal sheets, and each journal sheet can contain one journal. You can use the worksheet for both manual and recurring journals.

The first time you open the ExcelToCI-GC.xls file, you access the Home page. The Home page contains buttons that enable you to:

- Define connection parameters to enable communication with the PeopleSoft EPM database.
- Map the Global Consolidation ledger template fields to the worksheet.
- Define journal defaults.

- Edit, copy, delete and create new journal worksheets.
- Import journal worksheets into Global Consolidations.
- Review messages about the import process.

You use the Journal Sheet page to enter a journal. The layout of the journal header fields and journal lines are built based on the mappings you define when you map the Global Consolidation ledger template fields to the worksheet. You insert rows to include additional journal lines. Once the journal is complete, you click the Import button to import the journal.

After you import a journal, you must run the Journal Post process in Global Consolidations to edit and post the journal.

Steps for Journal Import

To create and import journals, complete these steps:

1. Set up connection parameters.
2. Map worksheet columns.
3. Define journal defaults.
4. Create the journal worksheet.
5. Run the journal import process.
6. Review the message log.

Details about each step are provided in the following sections.

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Component Interfaces*

Related Links

Understanding Journal Management Features

Setting Up and Importing Spreadsheet Journals

This section discusses how to:

- Use the GC Journal Import Home page.
- Set up connection parameters.
- Define journal defaults.
- Map worksheet columns.
- Create and edit a journal worksheet.
- Import journal worksheets.

- Review the message log.

Pages Used to Set Up and Import Spreadsheet Journals

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
GC Journal Import Home	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Open the ExcelToCI-GC.xls file, click the Home button if necessary.	Use the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.
Setup	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Click the Setup button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.	Set up connection parameters for the PeopleSoft EPM database.
Journal Defaults	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Click the Defaults button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.	Define journal defaults.
Map Excel Columns to Template Fields	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Click the Map Fields button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.	Map worksheet columns.
Journal Sheet	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Click the New or Edit button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page to create or edit a journal sheet.	Create and import a journal worksheet.
Import Log	ExcelToCI-GC.xls	Click the Import Log button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.	Review messages about the journal import process.

GC Journal Import Home Page

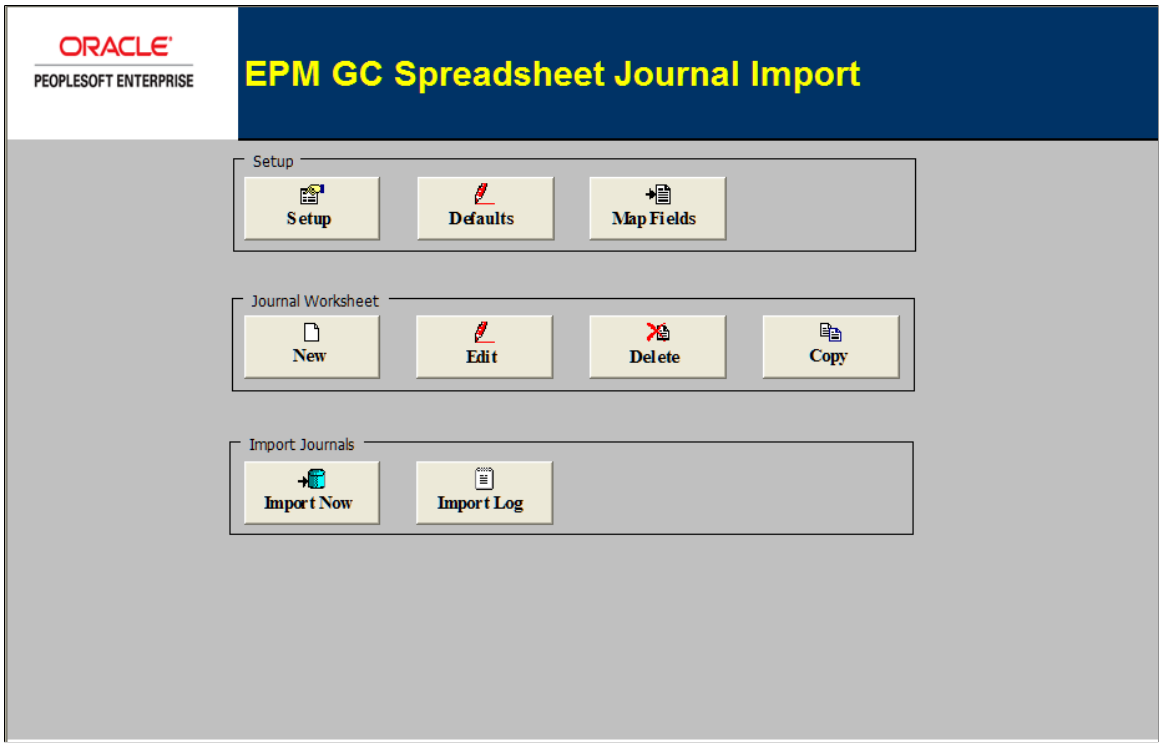
Use the GC Journal Import Home page (ExcelToCI-GC.xls) to use the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Navigation

Open the ExcelToCI-GC.xls file, click the Home button if necessary.

Image: GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The control buttons on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page are categorized by function into the following group boxes:

- Setup
- Journal Worksheet
- Import Journals

Home Page: Setup

The Setup group box enables you to define options and defaults for this workbook and to establish connection parameters.

Setup	Click to set up connection parameters to communicate with the PeopleSoft EPM database. These parameters enable the worksheet to retrieve valid values for various journal fields, such as ChartField/Dimension values, and to complete the import process.
Defaults	Click to define journal defaults.
Map Fields	Click to map the GC ledger template fields to the worksheet.

Home Page: Journal Worksheet

The Journal Sheets group box enables you to insert a new journal sheet, or edit, delete, or copy an existing journal sheet.

New	Click to insert a new journal sheet in the workbook. Enter the new worksheet name in the dialog box, then click OK. A workbook can contain as many journal sheets as needed, and each journal sheet can contain as many journals as desired.
Edit	Click to edit a journal sheet in the workbook. Enter the worksheet name in the dialog box, then click OK.
Delete	Click to delete one or more journal sheets in the workbook. Enter the worksheet name in the dialog box, then click OK.
Copy	Click to copy a journal sheet to a new journal sheet saved under a new name.

Home page: Import Journals

The Import Journals group box enables you to import one or more of the journal sheets and view messages about the import process.

Import Now	Click to import one or more journal sheets.
Import Log	Click to review messages about the journal import process.

Note: You can use Shift and Ctrl keys to select multiple journal sheets.

Setting up Connection Parameters

Use the Setup page (ExcelToCI-GC.xls) to set up connection parameters for the PeopleSoft EPM database.

Navigation

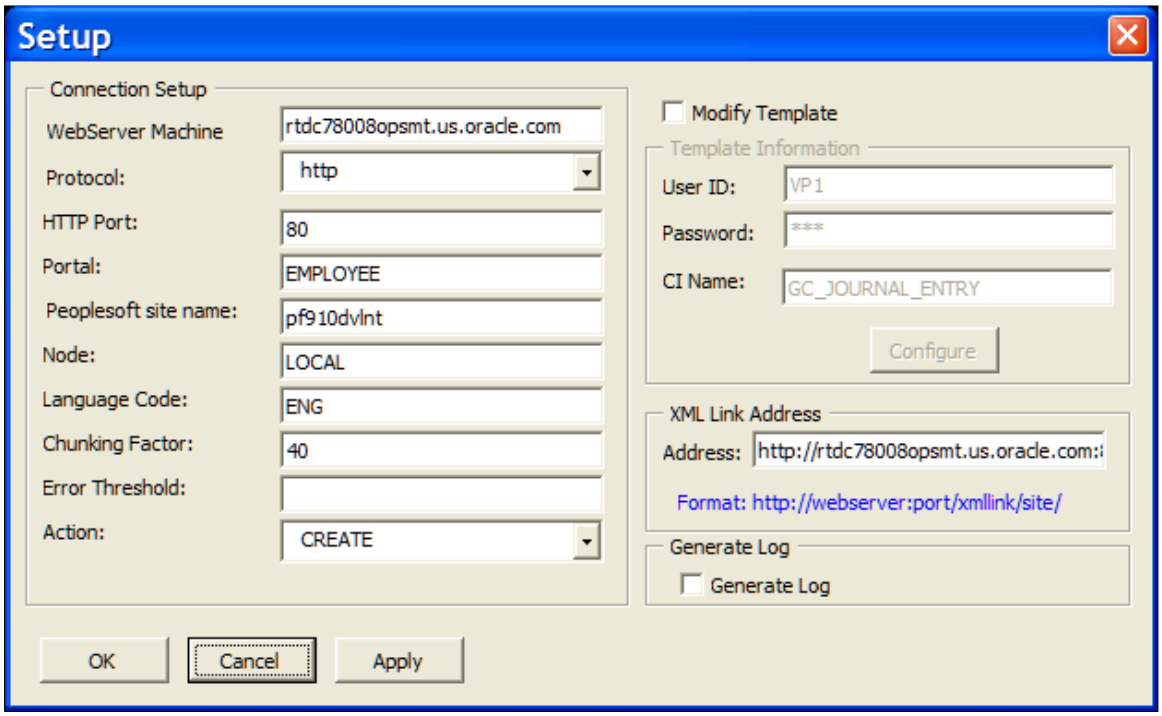
Click the Setup button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Before you start entering journals, you must specify connection parameters to the PeopleSoft EPM database using the Setup page. These parameters enable the worksheet to interface with PeopleSoft

Global Consolidations in order to determine the ledger template structure, retrieve valid values for various journal fields, and import the worksheet journal data into the appropriate records.

Image: Setup page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Setup page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Connection Setup

Complete the fields within this section to establish communication with the PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management database.

WebServer Machine The name of the PeopleSoft web server to which you are connecting.

Protocol The protocol used to access the web server. The default is *http*. The preferred protocol is *https*.

HTTP Port The HTTP port number that the web server uses. The default is 80.

Portal The name of the portal you are using. *EMPLOYEE* is a default portal shipped with PeopleSoft.

PeopleSoft Site Name The PeopleSoft site name that you entered when you installed the PeopleSoft Internet Architecture.

Node The PeopleSoft default local node name. The default is *PT_LOCAL*.

Chunking Factor	The number of rows of data to be transmitted to the database at one time. The default is 40.
Error Threshold	The total number of errors that are permitted before submission to the database ceases. When the error threshold is exceeded, an error message appears and submission to the database stops.
Action	Select *Create.*

Template Information

The values in these fields are unavailable for entry, and are populated with the required values for the template. You should not modify these fields unless you need to use a different component interface.

Modify Template	Select to enable edits to the Template Information fields.
User ID	Enter the user ID to access the PeopleSoft database.
Password	Enter the password associated with the PeopleSoft user ID.
CI Name	Enter the name of the component interface (CI).
Configure	Click to update the worksheet using the new CI.

XML Link Address

Enter the location of XML link using the following format: http://<webserver>/xmllink/<site>/

For example, if the webserver is rtdc70000opsmt.us.companyname.com:80 and the site is pf910database, then you would enter the following for the XML link address:

```
http://rtdc70000opsmt.us.companyname.com:80/xmllink/pf910database/
```

Generate Log

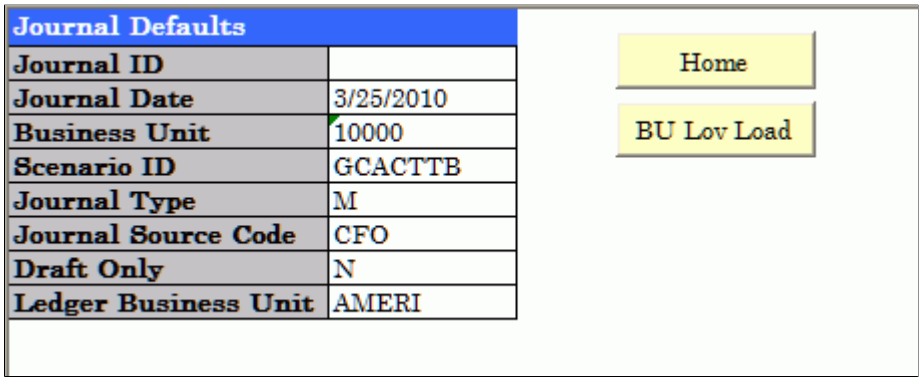
Click to enable the worksheet to create a message log for the import process.

Journal Defaults Page

Click the Defaults button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home to access the Journal Defaults page.

Image: Journal Defaults page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Defaults page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Enter the default values to use for the journal sheets in your workbook. Business Unit and Scenario ID are required, the remaining fields are optional. When you create a new journal worksheet, the values that you provide using this page are automatically populated into their respective fields. Defining these defaults speeds up data entry. If you do not provide a value for an optional field, you can enter it manually when you create the journal.

BU Lov Load (Business Unit List of Values Load) Click to load the list of values for the business unit and scenario ID. A confirmation message appears when the load is complete. After you click this button, you can double-click in the business unit and scenario ID cells to select them from a list.

Journal ID Enter the journal ID.

Journal Date Enter the journal date.

Business Unit Enter the business unit. You can double-click this cell to select from a list of values after you click the BU Lov Load button.

Scenario ID Enter the scenario ID. You can double-click this cell to select from a list of values after you click the BU Lov Load button.

Journal Type Enter *M* for a manual journal, or *R* for a recurring journal template.

Journal Source Code Enter the source.

Draft Only Enter Y for a draft journal, otherwise enter N.

Ledger Business Unit Enter the ledger business unit.

Home Click to return to the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Map Excel Columns to Template Fields Page

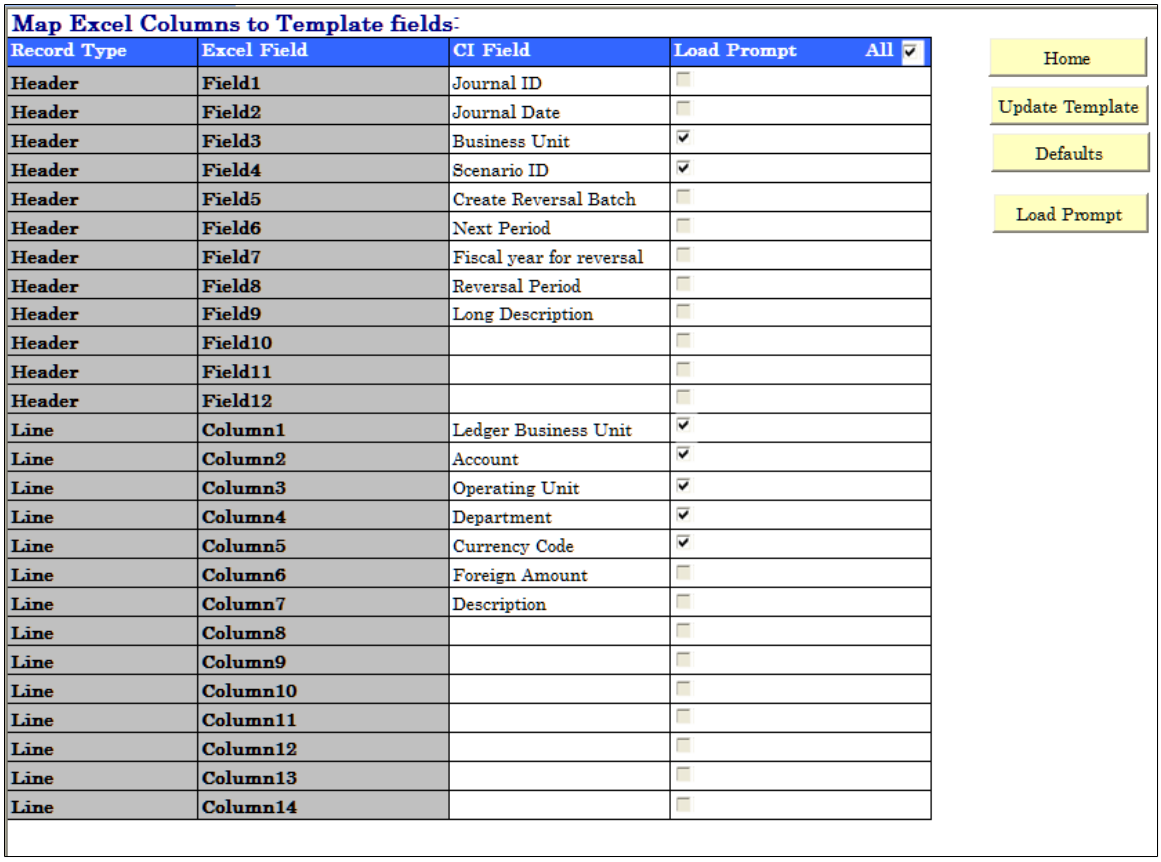
Use the Map Excel Columns to Template Fields page (ExcelToCI-GC.xls) to map worksheet columns.

Navigation

Click the Map Fields button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Image: Map Excel Columns to Template Fields page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Map Excel Columns to Template Fields page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Map Excel Columns to Template fields:

Record Type	Excel Field	CI Field	Load Prompt All
Header	Field1	Journal ID	☐
Header	Field2	Journal Date	☐
Header	Field3	Business Unit	☑
Header	Field4	Scenario ID	☑
Header	Field5	Create Reversal Batch	☐
Header	Field6	Next Period	☐
Header	Field7	Fiscal year for reversal	☐
Header	Field8	Reversal Period	☐
Header	Field9	Long Description	☐
Header	Field10		☐
Header	Field11		☐
Header	Field12		☐
Line	Column1	Ledger Business Unit	☑
Line	Column2	Account	☑
Line	Column3	Operating Unit	☑
Line	Column4	Department	☑
Line	Column5	Currency Code	☑
Line	Column6	Foreign Amount	☐
Line	Column7	Description	☐
Line	Column8		☐
Line	Column9		☐
Line	Column10		☐
Line	Column11		☐
Line	Column12		☐
Line	Column13		☐
Line	Column14		☐

Home

Update Template

Defaults

Load Prompt

Use this page to specify which worksheet field (for the journal header) or column (for journal lines) each of the GC CI (component interface) fields is associated with. Only mapped fields will appear on the journal worksheet. Some fields are optional.

To specify the CI Field, click a cell in the CI Field column, then click the dropdown arrow to the right of the cell and select the value from the list. Continue the process until all of the necessary CI Fields are been defined.

Home — Click to return to the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Update Template — Click to update the worksheet after you have finished mapping the CI fields, or if you subsequently make changes to the mapping. When the utility builds a journal worksheet, the

header and journal line sections are created using the CI fields from the map definition and labels them accordingly.

Defaults Click to access the Journal Defaults page.

Load Prompt Select the Load Prompt check box for each CI field that you want a list of values generated for in the journal worksheet, or click All to include a list of values for all possible fields. The check box is unavailable if a list of values doesn't apply to that field. Click the Load Prompt button to load in the values. This enables you to select from a list of valid values for these fields when creating journal entries. A confirmation message appears when the load is complete.

Creating and Importing a Journal Worksheet

Click the New button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page to create a new journal sheet and access the Journal Sheet page.

A new journal with 2 journal lines is created, using the layout you defined using the Map Excel Columns to Template Fields page. The header and line field values populate with the values that you established on the Journal Defaults page. When you move to each cell to enter a value, if a dropdown arrow appears, you can click it to select from a list of values.

You can insert additional journal lines above the 'Totals' row (which is the last row) to add more lines to the journal. The journal is balanced if the Total, which is the sum of the values in the Foreign Amount fields, is zero.

Home Click to access the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

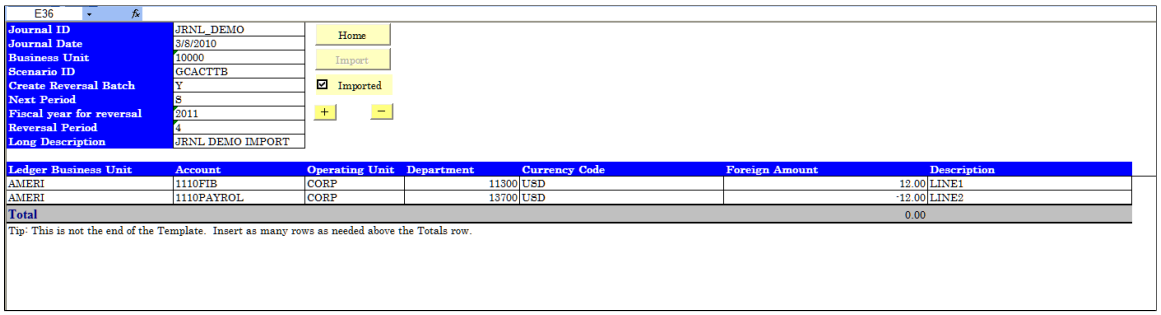
Import Click to import the journal. When the import process is complete, the Import button is disabled, and the Imported check box is selected.

To reuse a journal sheet you can enter a different Journal ID and update the other fields as needed, then deselect the Imported check box. Then click Import to import the journal.

The following example shows how the journal sheet page might appear when the journal entry is complete and has been imported.

Image: Journal Sheet page example

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Sheet page example. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To import several journal worksheets, access the Home page and click Import Now.

Import Log Page

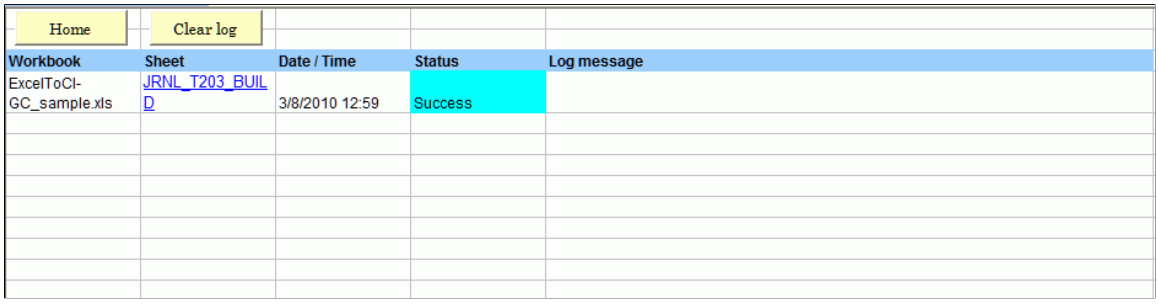
Use the Import Log page (ExcelToCI-GC.xls) to review messages about the journal import process.

Navigation

Click the Import Log button on the GC Spreadsheet Journal Import Home page.

Image: Import Log page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Import Log page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The log contains message generated by the Excel to CI utility during the import process. Each message appears on a separate line with the following information:

- Workbook name
- Journal worksheet name

  Click the sheet name to access it.
- Date time stamp
- Status

- Log message

Clear Log Click to erase the message log content.

Chapter 11

Defining and Managing Flows

Understanding Data Flows

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations flows feature provides the ability to capture the change in account balances for a specified period. By considering the different type of flows (or activities) affecting the net balance of an account, you can reconcile account variation using account activities that traditional ledger mapping of accounts is unable to capture.

Data flows for consolidations are used to track and reconcile gross variation. Gross variation is the difference between the opening and closing balances of an account, which can be caused by many activities. For example, the gross variation of fixed asset accounts could be distinguished by additions, disposals, asset impairment, currency translation, and reclassification. Reporting the data flow for specific accounts is often required as part of regulatory reporting.

To track flow amounts you establish flow codes. Flow codes can track each of the activities associated with account balances so that you can easily determine the impact of each activity on the change in account balance. There are two types of flow codes: pre-defined system flow codes and manual flow codes:

- *System flow codes* capture the system-generated information you need for any type of account, such as the opening balance of an account, the closing balance, translation adjustments, and the total amount of change.

  The amounts associated with these flow codes are captured by the system. You cannot change them. System flow codes are pre-defined. You can modify certain attributes of system flow codes, but you cannot create your own.

  See System Flow Codes Page.

- *Manual flow codes* capture additional activities that are specific for certain types of accounts, such as the acquisition and disposal of fixed assets. The amounts associated with these flow codes can be entered manually, or captured by the system if the manual flow codes are added to consolidation rules and journal entries. You can review, change, and add the amounts for manual flow codes.

  PeopleSoft provides several pre-defined manual flow codes with the sample data that you can import to your database. You can also create your own.

  See Manual Flow Code Page.

  Note: When building an nVision layout that uses GC Flow codes, use a detail value table for the manual flow code table and use a system flow code tree. This will ensure that you can use both system and manual flow codes within the layout.

Flows are further categorized as source flows and journal flows:

- *Source flows* are amounts associated with the source data after it goes through the ledger preparation process and can be tracked by both manual and system flow codes. Source flows are entered in the local book currency and translated at both the closing and cash flow rates.

- *Journal flows* are amounts associated with journal entries or batches posted for the consolidation fiscal year and period, and can be tracked with both manual and system flow codes. Journal flow amounts are entered in the consolidation currency.

Flow templates link the flow codes with specific accounts. They specify the ledger template and effective date, which flow codes to use, and which accounts to use the flow codes with. You can also preview a flow template. There are two types of flow templates:

- *Manual flow templates* are used to capture flow information with a combination of system and manual flow codes. For example, you could set up manual flow templates to track fixed asset activity, investments, stock holder's equity, and short and long term debt. You enter and review the amounts for manual flow templates on the Source Flow Input and Journal Flow Input pages.

  See Flow Template - General Page.

- *System flow templates* capture account activity that is calculated automatically by the system and use only system flow codes. For example, system flow templates can track changes in balances for accounts receivable and accounts payable used for cash flow reporting.

  See Setting Up Flow Processing

All of the flow templates that you want to use for a specific consolidation ledger are specified in a *flow group.* The flow group is associated with the consolidation model.

See Flow Group Page.

Two processes are run to update flow information:

- The *Source Flow Update* process updates both system-generated and manually input flow data associated with the source data.

  See Source Flow Update Run Control Page.

- The *Journal Flow Update* process updates both system-generated and manually input flow data associated with journal entries for the consolidation fiscal year and period.

  See Journal Flow Update Run Control Page.

Phases of Flow Processing

There are three phases of flow processing:

- During the set up phase you turn on flow processing, set up manual and system flow codes, set up manual and system flow templates, assign flow templates to a flow group, and assign the flow group to the consolidation model.

  You can also add manual flow codes to consolidation rules as targets so the system automatically captures flow amounts for those consolidation entries.

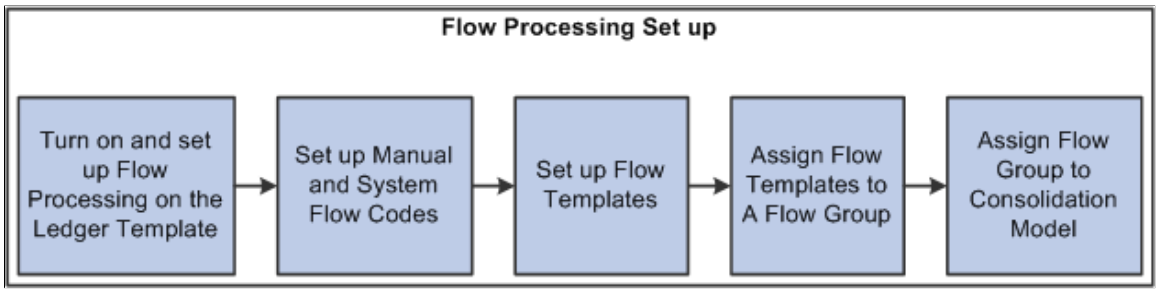
- During the ledger preparation phase, you input, review, and correct amounts for manual flow codes on the Source Flow Input page as needed, and then run the source flow update engine.

- During the consolidation and reporting phase you run the consolidation engines, post manual journals (assigning flow codes to journal lines), run Journal Flow Update, and then review, correct, and add manual flow amounts as needed on the Journal Flow Input page.

Steps for Setting Up Flow Processing

Image: Steps for setting up flow processing

This diagram illustrates the step you complete to establish flow processing.



You complete these basic steps when setting up flow processing:

1. Turn on and setup flow processing on the consolidation Ledger Template.

   See Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables Page.

2. Modify descriptions for system delivered flow codes and select those system flow codes that you want to appear on your flow templates to suit your reporting purposes.

   See System Flow Codes Page.

3. Set up manual flow codes that you want to use for your flow templates.

   See Manual Flow Code Page.

4. Assign flow codes and accounts to manual and system activity flow templates. You generally set up flow templates for related groups of accounts, whose changes are captured by the same activities.

   - Manual flow templates specify which flow codes (columns) and which accounts (rows) appear on the Source Flow Input and Journal Flow Input pages. Manual flow templates are designed for users to review, correct, and add flow amounts. They combine both system flow codes and manual flow codes.

   - System activity flow templates are used to automatically capture change in account balances used for cash flow reporting. You can review the amounts for system activity flow templates on the Flow Inquiry page.

     See Flow Template - Flow Codes Page.

5. Optionally, assign manual flow codes as targets to consolidation rules.

   If manual flow codes are assigned to consolidation rules, the system automatically captures the flow amounts when the consolidation engines are run.

Example: Tracking Fixed Asset Flow Information

The manual flow templates are designed so that users can enter information for financial statement footnotes and cash flow analysis. The templates contain system flow codes to track changes in account balances as well as foreign currency translations, and manual flow codes to track specific types of activity related to the account, such as asset acquisitions and dispositions. If the user has multi-currency business units, then all source flow information must be translated at a closing rate and at a cash flow rate. To illustrate this concept, the following example is presented.

Suppose that fixed asset opening, closing, change, and flow activity amounts (Acquisitions & Disposals) are the following in a foreign currency:

	System Flow Codes	***Manual Flow Codes***					
Account	***Open***	***Close***	***Change***	***FXAJ1***	***FXAJ2***	***ACQ***	***DISP***
Fixed Assets	100	200	100	0	0	200	-100

FXAJ1 and FXAJ2 are system flow codes that represent foreign currency translation and are calculated by the system. ACQ and DISP represent manual flow codes that are used to track acquisitions and disposals, respectively. Note that the flow codes of FXAJ1, FXAJ2, ACQ, and DISP add up to the Change amount.

Assume the following exchange rates.

Rate Type	***Rate***
Opening Rate:	2
Closing Rate:	4
Average Rate:	3

When the amounts and balances are translated at the Closing Rate you would see the following.

				Sum = Change Amount			
Account	Open	Close	Change	FXAJ1	FXAJ2	ACQ	DISP
Fixed Assets	200	800	600	200	0	800	-400

Open balance of 100 is translated at opening rate of 2, which equals 200.

Close balance of 200 is translated at closing rate of 4, which equals 800.

Change amount is 600.

ACQ amount is translated at closing rate of 4 multiplied by 200, which equals 800.

DISP amount is translated at closing rate of 4 multiplied by -100, which equals -400.

FXAJ1 represents the difference between the closing rate of 4 multiplied by the opening balance (4 X 100=400) and the opening rate of 2 multiplied by the opening balance (2 X 100=200), which equals 200.

	A	***B***	***A x B***
FXAJ1	Open Bal	Rate	Total
Close	100	4	400
Less: Open	100	2	200
Total:			200

When the amounts/balances are translated at the Cash Flow Rate or average rate, you would see the following:

				Sum = Change Amount			
Account	Open	Close	Change	FXAJ1	FXAJ2	ACQ	DISP
Fixed Assets	200	800	600	200	100	600	-300

Open and close balances as well as the change amount are still the same as above.

ACQ amount is translated at average rate of 3 multiplied by 200, which equals 600.

DISP amount is translated at closing rate of 3 multiplied by -100, which equals -300.

FXAJ1 is the same as above.

FXAJ2 represents the difference between the closing rate of 4 multiplied by the flow amounts (4 X (200-100)=400) and the average rate of 3 multiplied by the flow amounts (3 X (200-100)=300), which equals 100.

	A	***B***	***A + B***		***C***	***(A+B)xC***
FXAJ2	ACQ	DISP	Flow Amt		Rate	Total
Close	200	-100	100		4	400
Less: Average	200	-100	100		3	300
Total:						100

Note: Combining FXAJ1 and FXAJ2 flow codes with the cash accounts will produce the net affect of currency translation line item on the cash flow statement.

Setting Up Flow Processing

This section discusses how to:

- Establish flow processing.
- Use system flow codes.
- Define manual flow codes.
- Set up flow templates.
- Insert flow codes in a flow template.
- Insert an account set in a flow template.
- Preview a flow template.
- Define flow groups.
- Assign flow codes as targets to consolidation rules.

Pages Used to Define Flows

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables	GC_LEDGER_TEMPLATE	EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, Consolidation Variables	Establish flow processing for a consolidation ledger and specify the flow records to be used.
System Flow Codes	GC_FLSYS_CD	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, System Flow Codes	Modify the short and long names of the system flow codes and to specify which system flow codes automatically populate in the flow templates.
Manual Flow Code	GC_FLMANCD	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Manual Flow Codes	Define manual flow codes.
Manual Flow Code - Notes	GC_FLMANCD_NOTES	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Manual Flow Codes, Notes	Enter notes about a manual flow code.
Flow Template - General	GC_FLTMPLT	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, General	Select the flow template type and enter a description, ledger template, and effective date for the flow template.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Flow Template - Flow Codes	GC_FLTMPL_CD	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Flow Codes	Identify which flow codes to use in the flow template.
Flow Template - Account Set	GC_FLTMPL_ACCT	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Account Set	Identify which accounts to use in the flow template.
Flow Template - Template Preview	GC_FLTMPL_PREV	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Template Preview	Preview the flow template layout.
Flow Template Setup - Notes	GC_FLTMPL_NOTES	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Notes	Enter notes about the flow template.
Flow Group	GC_FLGRP	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Group	Assign manual and system flow templates to a flow group.
Flow Group - Notes	GC_FLGRP_NOTES	Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Group, Notes	Enter notes about a flow group.

Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables Page

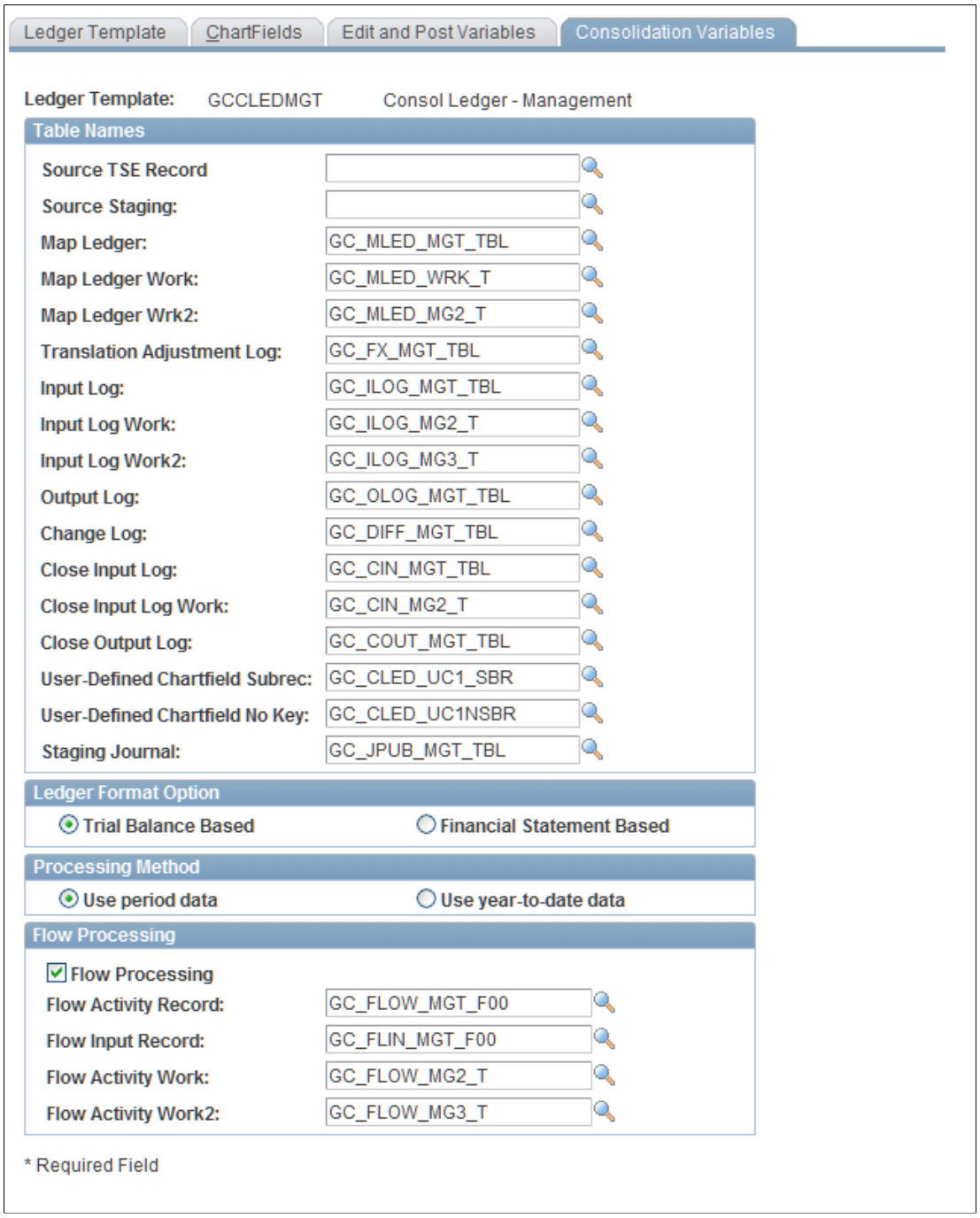
Use the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page (GC_LEDGER_TEMPLATE) to establish flow processing for a consolidation ledger and specify the flow records to be used.

Navigation

EPM Foundation, EPM Setup, Ledger Setup, Ledgers, Ledger Template, Consolidation Variables

Image: Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Template - Consolidation Variables page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To establish flow processing for the selected consolidation ledger template, in the Flow Processing group box select the Flow Processing check box and define which flow records are used.

Flow Activity Record	Represents the table in which the final flow amounts are stored. This table is used in conjunction with the consolidation ledger to develop reports for flow reporting.
Flow Input Record	Represents the table where the user inputs the flow amounts.
Flow Activity Work and Flow Activity Work 2	Temporary tables for the flow update engines.

System Flow Codes Page

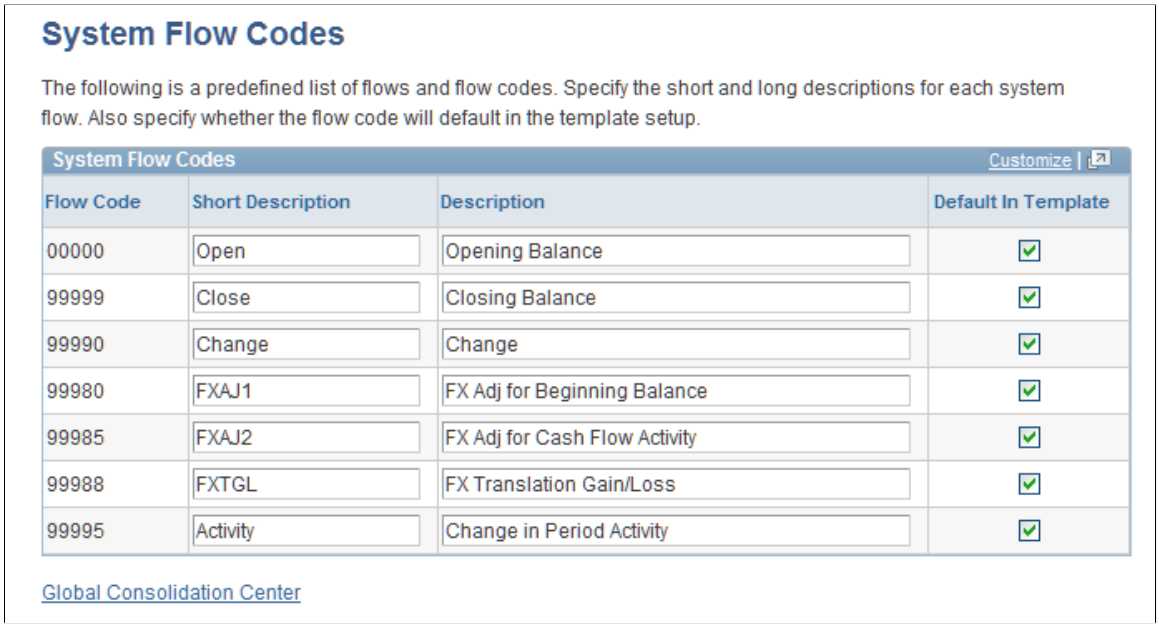
Use the System Flow Codes page (GC_FLSYS_CD) to modify the short and long names of the system flow codes and to specify which system flow codes automatically populate in the flow templates.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, System Flow Codes

Image: System Flow Codes page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the System Flow Codes page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



System flow codes are predefined by the system and are used to track system-generated amounts. These system flow codes and descriptions are delivered with Global Consolidations. You can change the short and long descriptions and the default settings, but not the flow code.

These fields are displayed on the System Flow Codes page:

Flow Code	Displays the fixed five-digit number assigned to the system flow code. You cannot change this field.
Short Description	Displays the short description for the system flow code. You can change this description.

Description Displays the long description for the system flow code. You can change this description.

Default in Template Select this check box to specify that the system flow code will automatically be included when a new flow template is defined. The Open, Close, and Change flow codes are required for every flow template.

The following table lists the seven system flow codes and their definitions.

Flow Code	*Short Description*	*Description*	*Definition*
00000	Open	Opening Balance	Represents the year-to-date opening balance.
99999	Close	Closing Balance	Represents the year-to-date closing balance.
99990	Change	Change	Represents the difference between opening and closing balance on the source input template. On the journal flow input template, it represents the activity from journals or batches.
99980	FXAJ1	FX Adj for Beginning Balance	Used in the translation of flows at the closing rate. Represents the flow translation adjustment to adjust the opening balance, translated at prior rates to the closing translation rate. This amount is derived from GC source of 08.
99985	FXAJ2	FX Adj for Cash Flow Activity	Used in the translation of flows at the cash flow rate (normally an average rate). Represents the flow translation adjustment to adjust the flow amounts translated at the average rate to the closing rate.
99988	FXTGL	FX Translation Gain/Loss	Represents the translation gain loss from the ledger preparation process. This amount is derived from GC source of 02.

Flow Code	*Short Description*	*Description*	*Definition*
99995	Activity	Change in Period Activity	Represents the activity for the account. This flow code is critical when producing the templates for any accounts that do not need manual flow codes such as accounts receivable and accounts payable. It is created through the Flow Update engines when updating flows and is used for translating activity at an average rate for foreign currency balances. The difference between this flow code and the change flow code is that this flow code represents the period activity from the consolidation ledger (CLED) whereas the change flow code represents a calculated amount of the difference between opening and closing balance.

Manual Flow Code Page

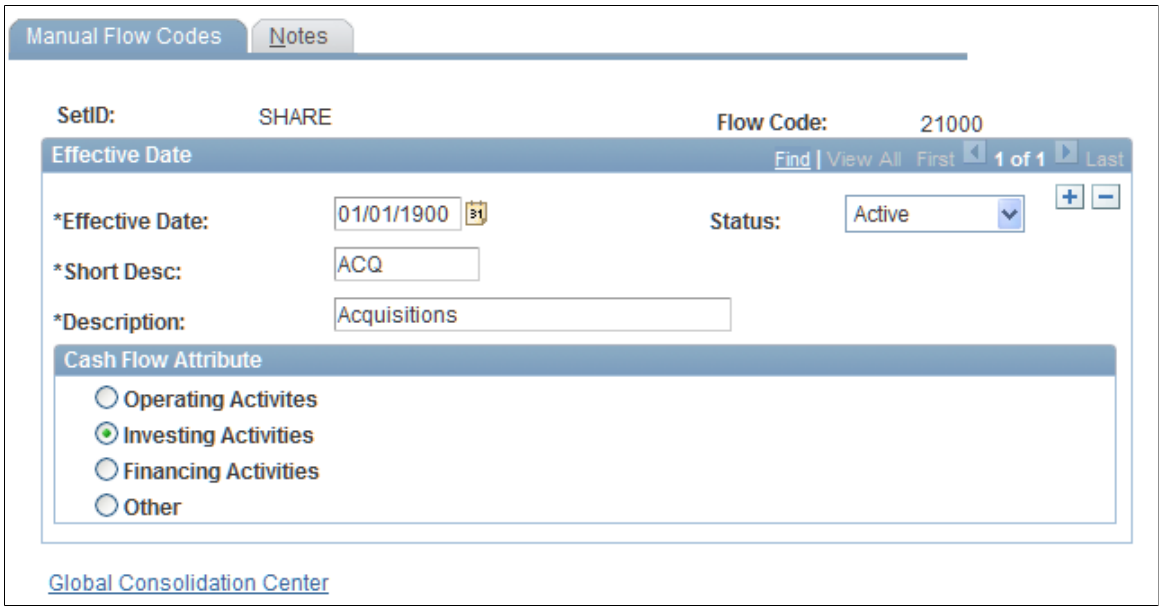
Use the Manual Flow Code page (GC_FLMANCD) to define manual flow codes.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Manual Flow Codes

Image: Manual Flow Codes page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Manual Flow Codes page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Manual flow codes are defined by the user to track account activity and are used in manual flow templates. You must take into consideration the nature of the account when creating manual flow codes. The flow codes should track the types of activities that affect the balance of the account.

To define a new manual flow code, on the Manual Flow Code - Add a new value page, enter the SetID and five digit Flow Code ID for the flow code, and then specify values in the following fields on the Manual Flow Code page:

Effective Date — Specify the date at which the flow code should be available for use.

Short Description — Enter a short description for the flow code.

Description — Enter a long description for the flow code.

Cash Flow Attribute — Select one of the following attributes for the manual flow code: *Operating Activities, Investing Activities, Financing Activities,* and *Other.* These are information-only values used to classify the type of flow code. Their values do not affect flow processing.

Flow Template - General Page

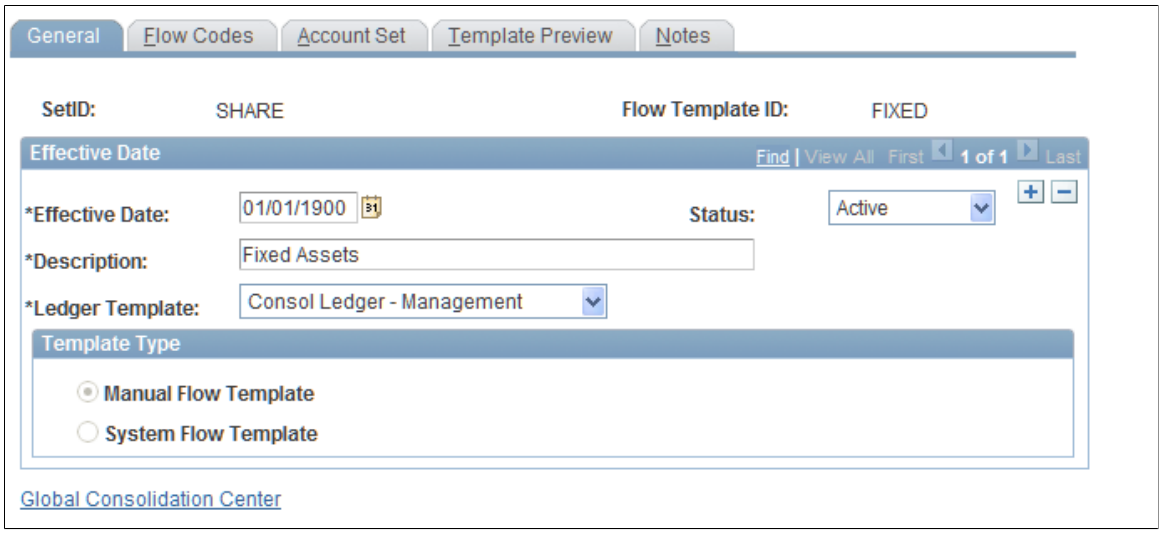
Use the Flow Template - General page (GC_FLTMPLT) to select the flow template type and enter a description, ledger template, and effective date for the flow template.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, General

Image: Flow Template - General page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Template - General page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You define a flow template by specifying SetID and Flow Template ID. On the Flow Template - General page, you specify the following:

Ledger Template Specify the consolidation ledger template.

Template Type Select one of the following:

- *Manual Flow Template:* Select manual flow template to establish a flow template where flows are inputted.
- *System Flow Template:* Select system flow template to capture change in period activity flows..

See Understanding Data Flows.

System Flow Templates

You use the same pages to define system flow templates that you use to define manual flow templates. There are some differences, however, in how you set up the definitions.

If you are producing a cash flow statement using the indirect method, then other changes in activity from balance sheet accounts need to be translated at the cash flow average rate, such as accounts receivable or accounts payable. In this case, a separate system flow template must be setup to capture the change in activity.

Note: The system flow template only needs to be used if the user is consolidating business units in a foreign currency.

Flow Template - Flow Codes Page

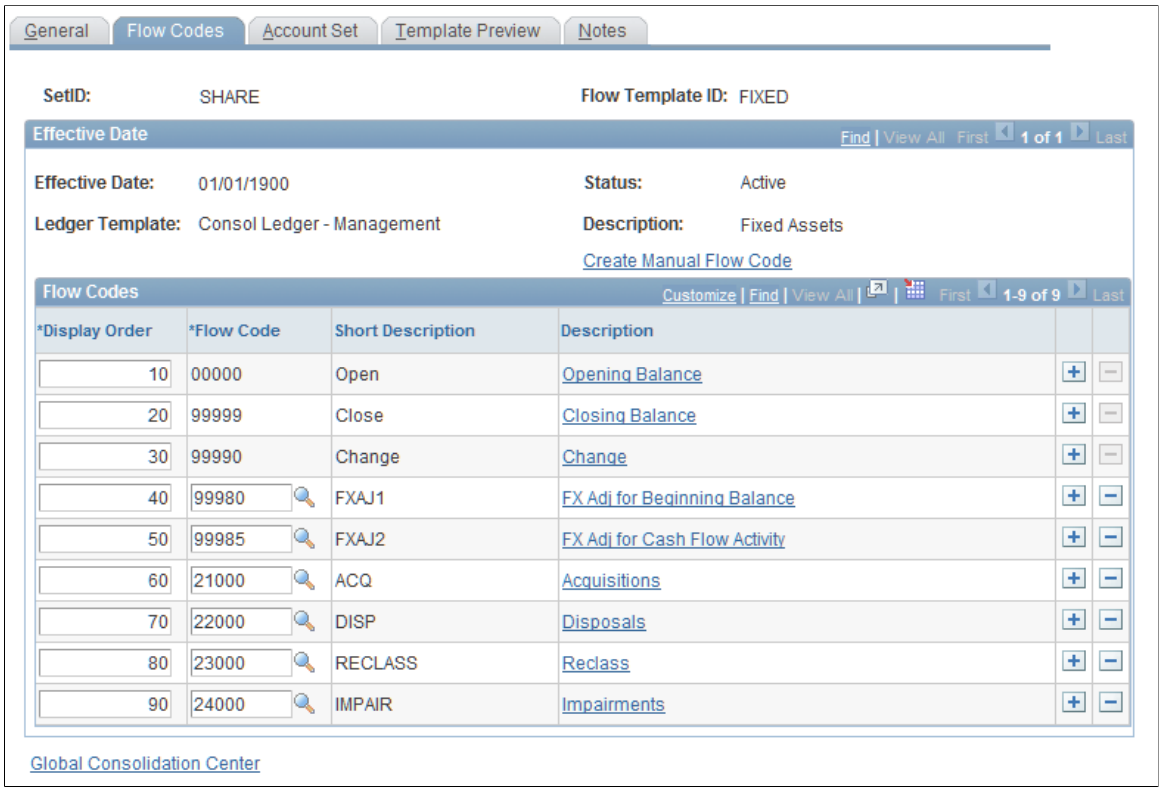
Use the Flow Template - Flow Codes page (GC_FLTMPL_CD) to identify which flow codes to use in the flow template.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Flow Codes

Image: Flow Template - Flow Codes page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Template - Flow Codes page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Add the flow codes that you require for your flow template and place them in the display order in which you want them to be displayed. If you want to review or edit a flow code, you can click the flow code description link to display the definition of that particular flow code.

Display Order Enter the display order for the flow codes as they will appear on the Flow Inquiry page. The flow codes are the columns appearing from left to right, based on the value entered for this field; the lowest display order appears first.

Flow Code Select the flow code value. System flow codes defined as Default In Template automatically populate the Flow Codes grid.

- For manual flow templates, values available are based on those defined by the system or manual flow codes you previously defined on the Manual Flow Code page.

- Only system flow codes can be used on system flow templates.

Create Manual Flow Code (Available only for manual flow templates.) Select the Create Manual Flow Code link to add a new manual flow code on the Manual Flow Code page, then return to the Flow Template - Flow Codes page.

Flow Template - Account Set Page

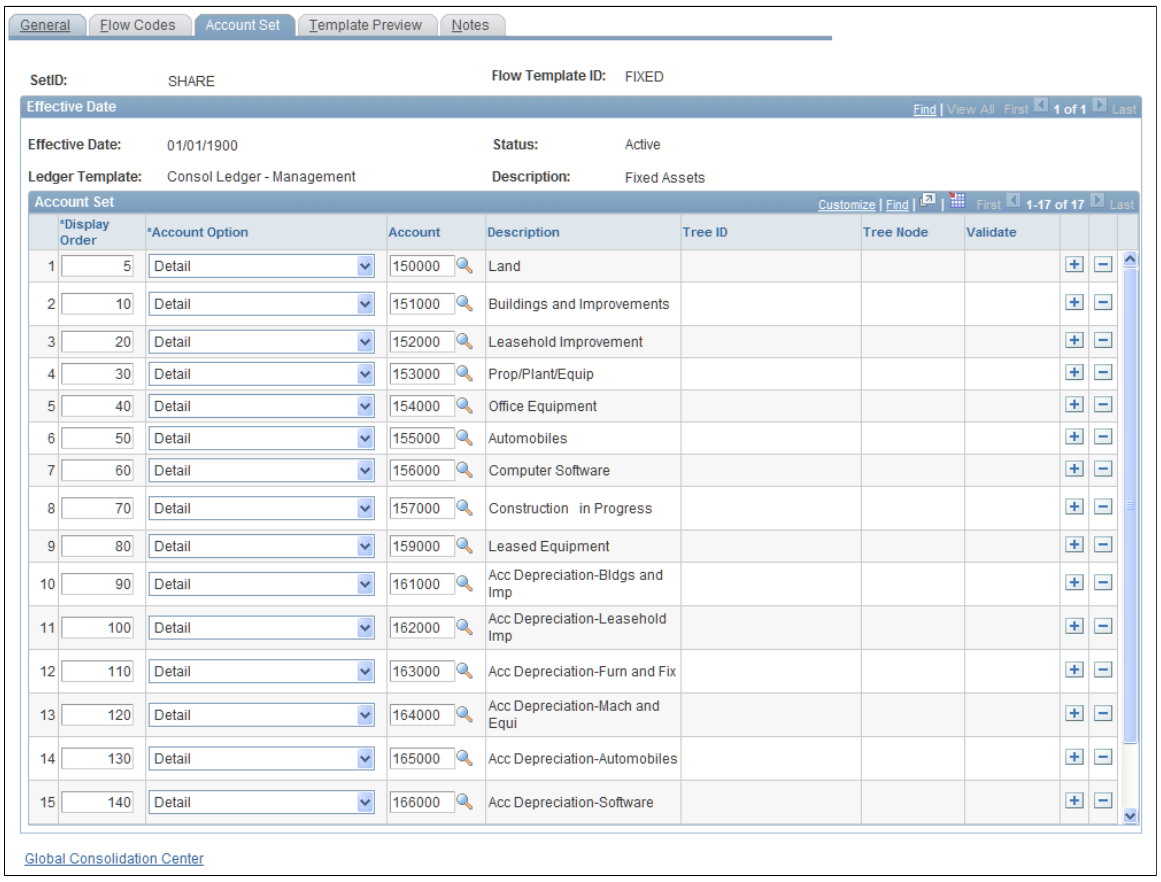
Use the Flow Template - Account Set page (GC_FLTMPL_ACCT) to identify which accounts to use in the flow template.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Account Set

Image: Flow Template - Account Set page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Template - Account Set page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The account set in a flow template is made up of accounts that would logically be associated with the flow template. For example, on a fixed assets manual flow template, you would add accounts associated with fixed assets.

Display Order

Enter the display order for the account. The accounts specify the rows displayed on the Source Flow Input and Journal Flow Input pages, and appear in ascending order, based on the value entered for this field; the account with the lowest display order appears first.

Account Option

Select one of the following options:

- Select *Tree Node* to specify a node from an account tree. Then specify the Tree ID, Tree Node, and Validate options.
- Select *Detail* to specify a single account. Then specify the account in the Account field.

Account

Select the account from the prompt table. This field is used when the *Detail* Account Option is selected.

Tree ID

Select the tree ID. This option is active if you select *Tree Node* as the Account Option. You must select an account structure tree.

Tree Node

Select the tree node based on the Tree ID you selected. Opens the tree viewer so you can select a tree node. This option is active if you select *Tree Node* as the Account Option.

Validate

This option is active if you select *Tree Node* as the Account Option.Your choices are *Node* or *Detail.*

- Select *Detail* to list accounts from the tree node on the template. This option is used to facilitate easier maintenance of entering multiple accounts at a time.
- Select *Node* to select the entire node. The system then stores the flow amount by tree node. If you select *Node,* you must also select an Exchange Rate Type and Rate Type for Cash Flows.

These rate type selections enable you to track flows for both cash flow reporting and footnote disclosures. For example, you might record fixed asset acquisitions at a current rate for footnote disclosure purposes and at an average rate for cash flow. Global Consolidations records the flow amount at both rates for reporting purposes.

Exchange Rate Type

Select an exchange rate type. This field is active if you select *Tree Node* for the account option and validate at the node level. In this situation you are validating the flows at the node level so you must define an exchange rate for the node level results.

Rate Type for Cash Flows

Select the rate type you want to use for cash flows. This field is active if you select *Tree Node* for the account option and validate at the node level. In this situation you are validating the

flows at the node level so you must define an exchange rate for the node level.

Note: If you specify an account in a system flow template that is also listed on a manual flow template, and both flow templates are part of the same flow group, the account in the system flow template will be excluded during flow processing.
There is no setup for node-level currency conversion rules except on the Flow Template - Account Set page. If a detail account or node with Validate set to *Detail* is selected on the Flow Template - Account Set page, then the currency conversion refers to the currency group set at the consolidation model level.

Flow Template - Template Preview Page

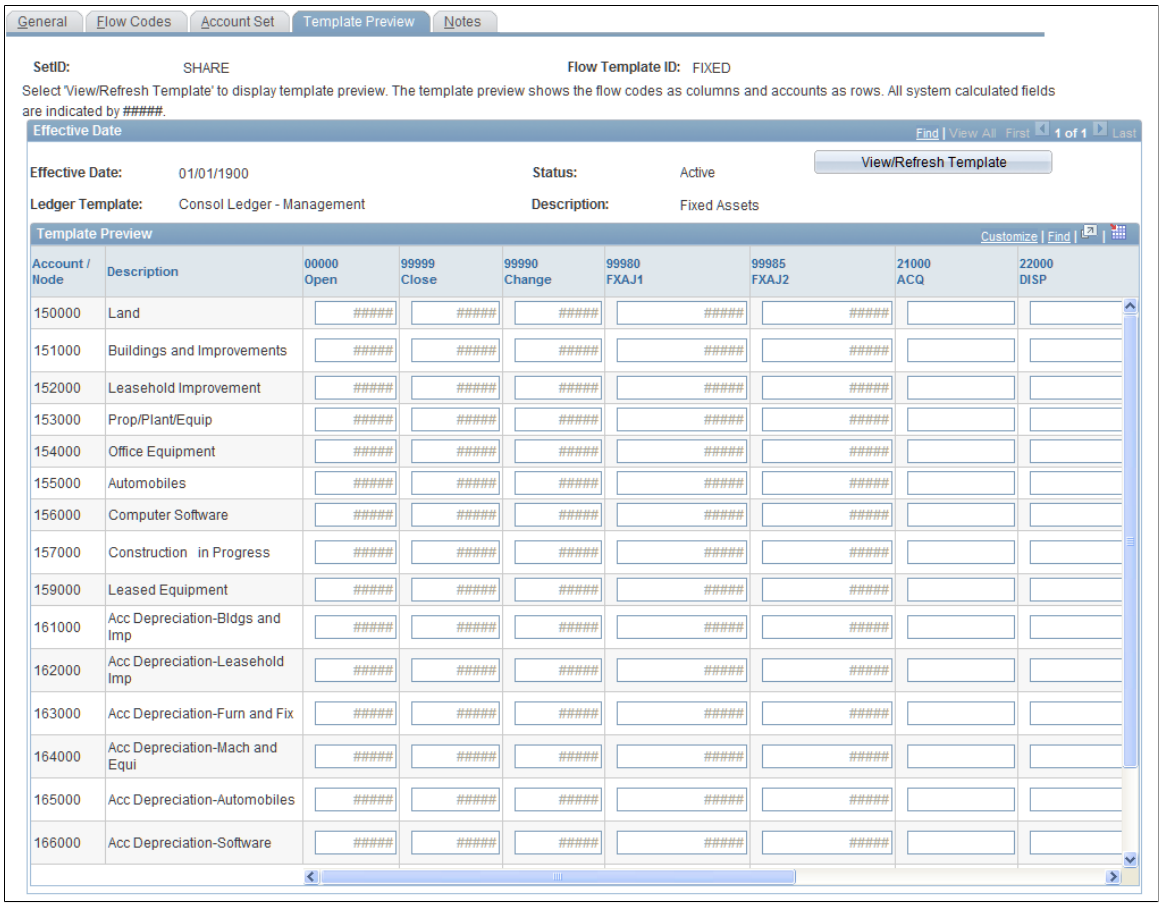
Use the Flow Template - Template Preview page (GC_FLTMPL_PREV) to preview the flow template layout.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Template Setup, Template Preview

Image: Flow Template - Preview page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Template - Preview page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select View/Refresh Template to display the format of the flow template. The Flow Template - Template Preview page displays the layout of the flow template and how it will appear on the Source Flow Input and Journal Flow Input pages. If you change the parameters of flow codes and/or account set on the previous flow template pages and then navigate to the Template Preview page, update the preview by clicking the View/Refresh Template button.

The format is in rows for accounts and columns for flow codes. Values calculated by the system are identified with #####. Values determined using manual flow codes are blank.

Account/Node and Description	A row is displayed for each account or node specified for the flow template.
00000 Open, 99999 Close, and 99900 Change columns	A column is displayed for each of these required system flow codes. Amounts for system flow codes are calculated by the system, and are signified by #####.
Columns for additional flow codes	A column is displayed for each flow code specified in the template.
Difference to be Reconciled	Displays the net amount of the flow activities for the account. It is calculated by the system and shows the net of the 99990 Change column and the sum of the other manual flow code input columns, and can be used to help reconcile the flow amounts.

Previewing a System Flow Template

Like the Flow Template - Template Preview page for a manual flow template, the Template Preview page for a system flow template displays the layout of the system flow template. It displays the accounts specified on the Flow Template - Account Set page in rows. It also displays the system flow codes from the Flow Template - Flow Code page in columns. Because this template is system derived, you can only review amounts for system flow templates on the Flow Inquiry page. The amounts are displayed in the consolidation currency.

See Viewing Data Flows.

Flow Group Page

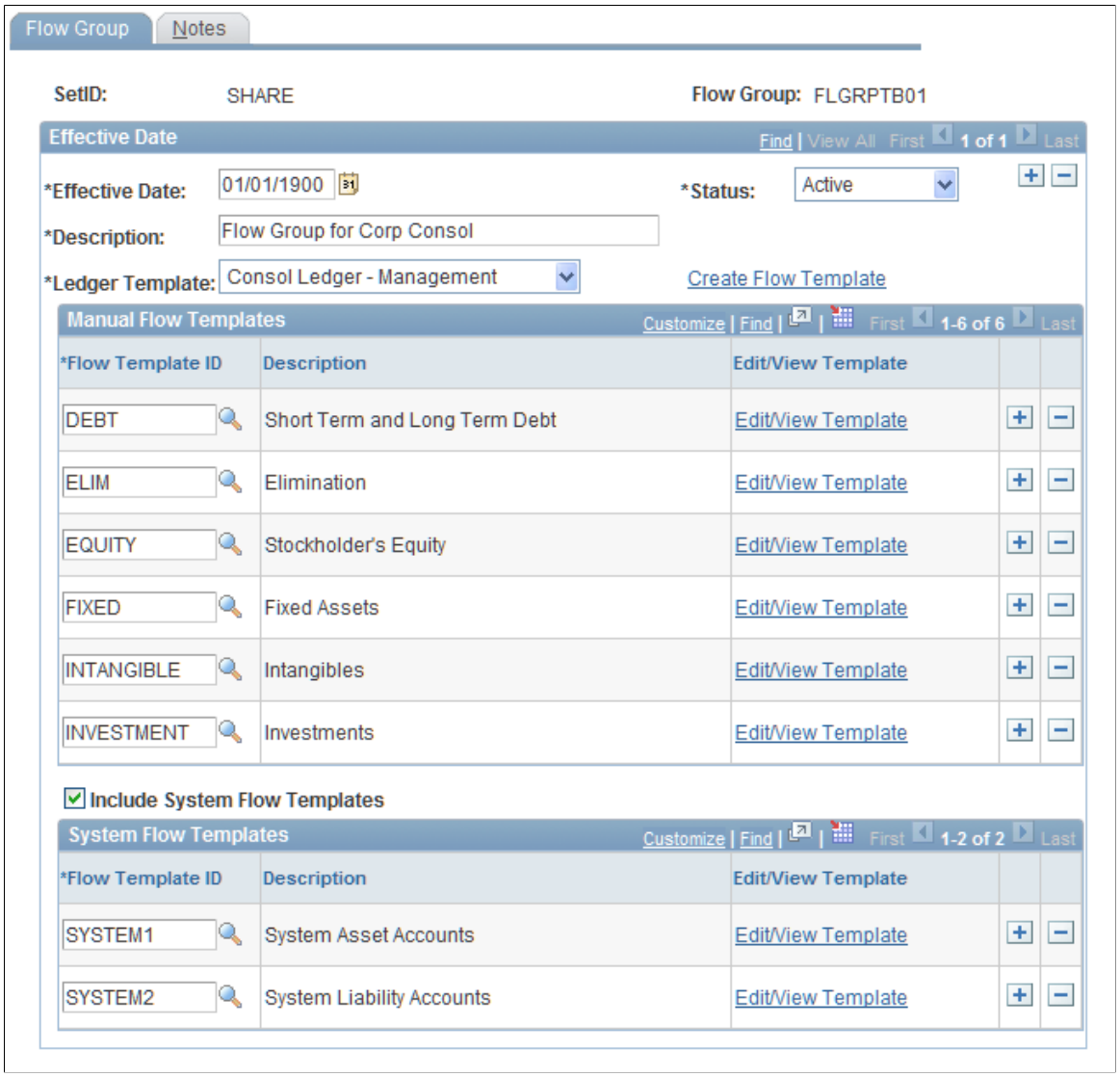
Use the Flow Group page (GC_FLGRP) to assign manual and system flow templates to a flow group.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Define Consolidations, Flow Definitions, Flow Group

Image: Flow Group page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Group page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



After the flow templates have been completed, you must associate the templates with a flow group and associate the flow group with the consolidation model. Use the Flow Group page to associate manual flow templates with a flow group and indicate whether the flow group includes system flow templates.

Ledger Template All the flow templates within a flow group must use the same consolidation ledger template.

Create Flow Template Click this link to open the Flow Templates page and define a new flow template, which can then be included in the flow group.

Manual Flow Templates	Insert a row in this grid for each manual flow template to include in the flow group, and, in the Flow Template ID field, specify the the manual flow template to include.
Include System Flow Templates	Select this check box if the flow group also includes system flow templates.
System Flow Templates	If the Include System Flow Templates check box is selected, insert a row in this grid for each system flow template to include in the flow group, and, in the Flow Template ID field, specify the system flow template to use.

Assigning Manual Flow Codes as Targets into Consolidation Rules

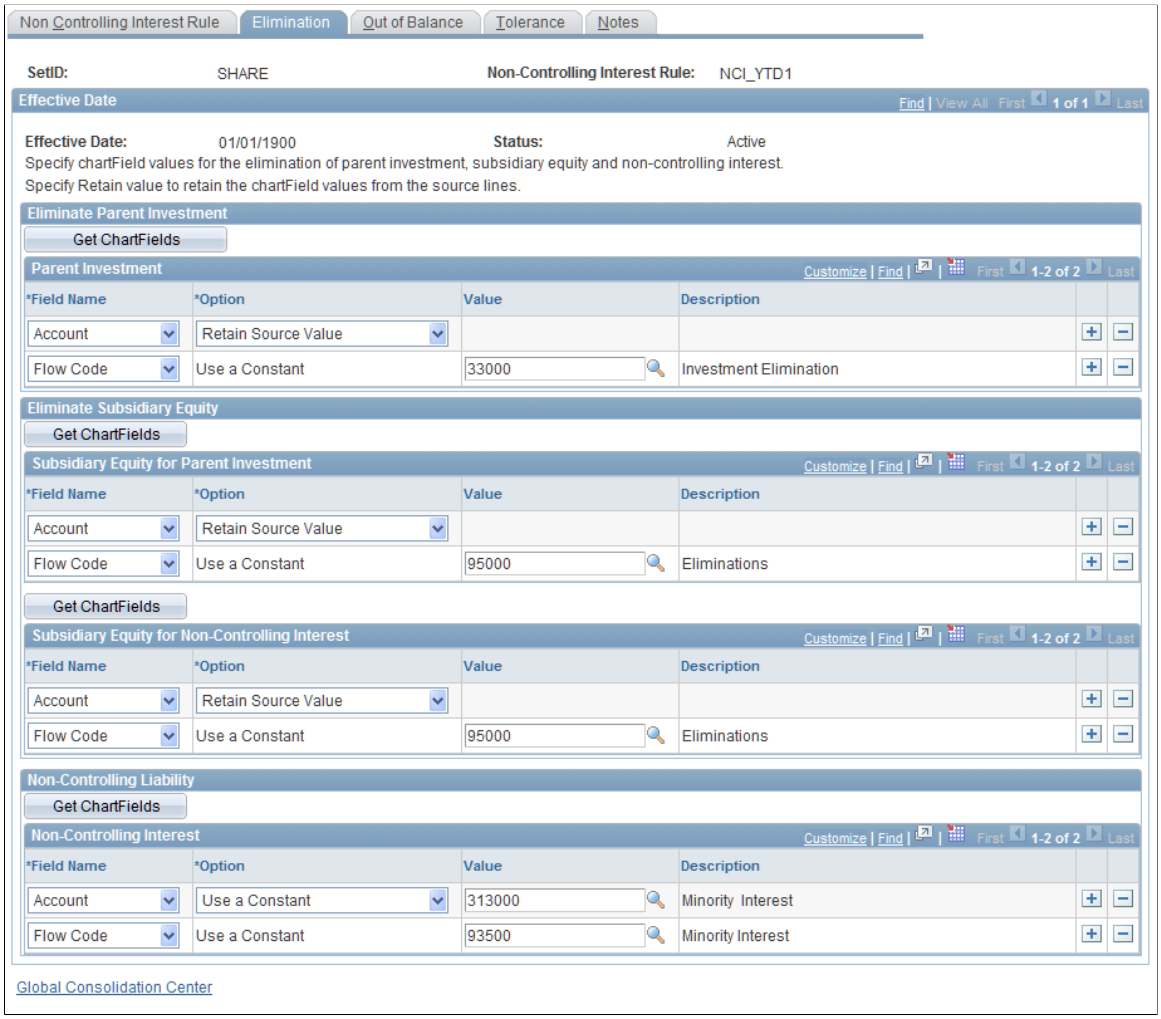
After flow setup is complete, you can use manual flow codes as targets within the consolidation rules.

If you assign manual flow codes to consolidation rules, the system generates flow amounts when the consolidation engine is run and the Update Flow Amounts check box is selected on the run control page

This example shows how flow codes are used in a Non-Controlling Interest rule:

Image: Non-Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page showing flow codes used in combination with accounts

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non-Controlling Interest Rule - Elimination page showing flow codes used in combination with accounts. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Refer to Define Consolidation Rules, Setup Equitization Rules or Setup Elimination Rules or Setup Non-controlling Interest rules for further information on setting up flow targets on the rules.

The flow amounts captured by consolidation rules are categorized as journal flow amounts, and can be reviewed and modified on the Journal Flow Input page.

Related Links

Defining Elimination Rules
Defining Non-Controlling Interest Rules
Defining Equitization Rules

Managing Source Flow Inputs

This section provides an overview of source flow input amounts and discusses how to:

- Enter Source Flow Input amounts.
- Review the Source Flow Summary.

Pages Used to Manage Source Flow Input Amounts

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Source Flow Input	GC_FLSRC_IN	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, Source Flow Input	Review the manual and system flow code amounts, change and add manual flow amounts, and monitor opening and closing balances for the source consolidation ledger
Source Flow Update Run Control	GC_FLSRC_RUN	Click the Source Flow Update hyperlink on the Flow Source Input page.	Run control page to start the Source Flow Update process.
Flow Attachment	GC_FLSRC_ATT	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, Source Flow Input,Attachment	Attach supporting documentation
Source Flow Summary	GC_FLSRC_SMY	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, , Source Flow Summary	Review the open and close balances for the template and total flow activity.

Understanding Source Flow Input

Use the Source Flow Input page to enter and review flow amounts for the source balances that are brought in to the consolidation ledger by the ledger preparation process. For each manual flow template that you establish to work with your consolidation model, you can review, change, and add source flow amounts for manual flow codes on the Source Flow Input page. The manual flow template establishes which accounts and flow codes are displayed on the Source Flow Input page.

This example shows the Source Flow Input page for the Fixed Assets template. The Account, Description, and Book Code are all derived from the values specified on the Fixed Assets manual flow template. The amounts in the Open, Close, and Change columns are all derived using the system flow codes specified on the Fixed Assets manual flow template. The columns for ACQ (acquisition), DISP (disposition), Reclass (reclassification), and Impair (impairments), are used to enter actual amounts for the manual flow codes associated with the Fixed Assets template. Because source amounts for the manual flow codes cannot be extracted by the system, you must enter them manually.

After source flow input amounts are entered and validated, you update the flow activity record by running the Source Flow Update process.

You can also use spreadsheets to upload source and journal flow amounts.

See Using the ExcelToCI Spreadsheet Upload Facility.

Source Flow Input and Ledger Format

When defining ledgers, you select one of these formats: trial balance or financial statement. The way the balances are stored and how the consolidation entries are recorded differ for each format, so the Source Flow Input page also differs depending on what Global Consolidations sources are used to derive the opening and closing balances.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

This table explains the differences in the Source Flow Input page, depending on whether you are using the trial balance or financial statement ledger format:

Balance	*Trial Balance Ledger Format*	*Financial Statement Ledger Format*
Opening Balance	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the summation of accounting periods zero through the period selected minus one. Comprised of GC sources from source balances (01, 1A) and close process entries (9A-9D).	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the accounting period selected minus one. Comprised of GC sources from source balances, manual journals (03), equitization entries (05's, allocations (07's), and close process (09's) entries.
Closing Balance	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the summation of accounting periods zero through the period selected. Comprised of Global Consolidations sources from source balances (01, 1A) and close process entries (9A-9D).	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year and accounting period selected. Comprised of Global Consolidations sources from source balances (01, 1A) and close process entries (9A-9D).
Change	Derived from the closing balance less the opening balance.	Derived from the closing balance less the opening balance.

Note: When using the financial statement ledger format, if the period selected is the first period, then the opening balance will be derived from the last period of the previous fiscal year.

See Consolidation Data Sources.

Source Flow Input Page

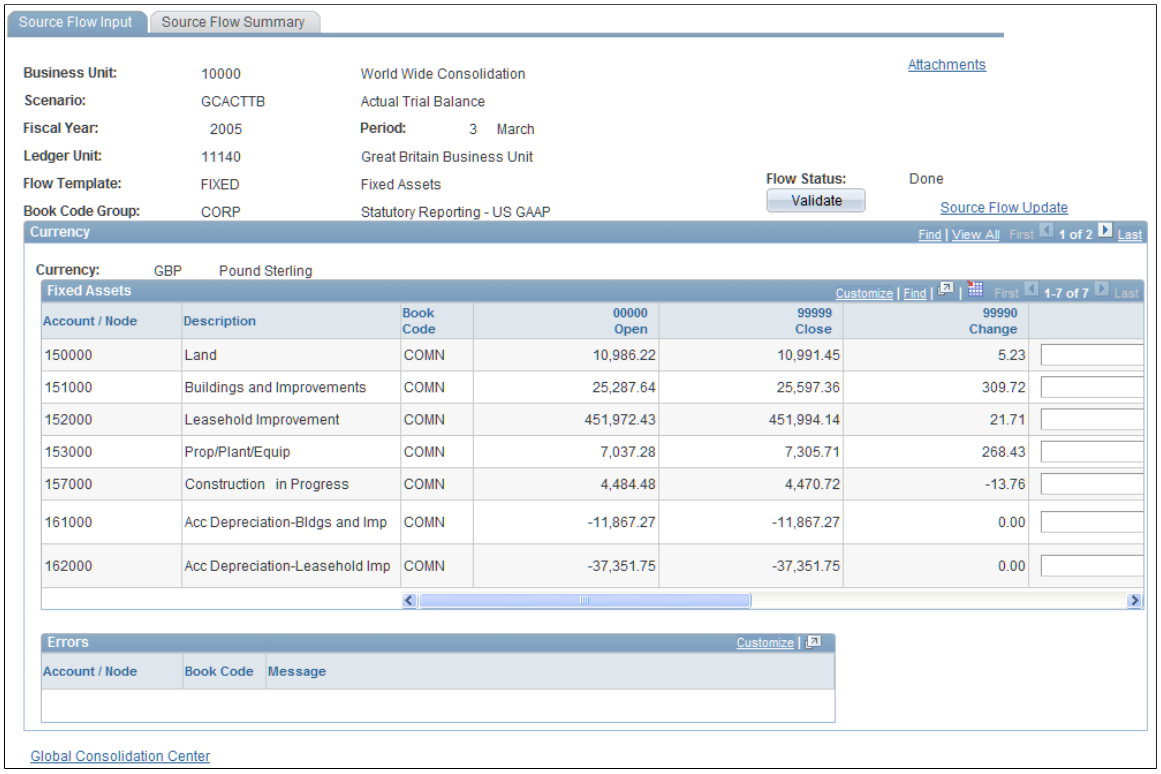
Use the Source Flow Input page (GC_FLSRC_IN) to .

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, Source Flow Input

Image: Source Flow Input

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Source Flow Input. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You enter source flow amounts (also called inputs) for a manual flow template in the source currency by ledger business unit. If book code functionality has been turned on at the system level, then you enter source flow amounts by book code for that ledger business unit.

The Source Flow Input page lists the opening, closing, and change amounts for the accounts specified on the selected flow template. The opening and closing balances are derived from the consolidation ledger from the source in the source currency. In the manual flow code columns, review, change, and add flow amounts that tie to the change amount.

Validate

Click the Validate button to compare the difference between the open and closing balances (the change amount) with the sum of the manual flow code amounts. Any errors will be displayed in the Errors grid below the template. The Difference column shows the calculated amount of the Change column and all manual flow code amounts for that row. The value in the Difference column should be zero. If it is not zero, then the status will be *Error,* and information about the rows that do not add up to zero are displayed in the Errors grid.

Save

Click the Save button to simply save, but not validate, the data that has been entered. Saving does not update the Errors grid.

This enables the user to enter large amounts of data and save it without initiating the validate process.

Flow Status

The Flow Status indicates the status of the template, and is set to the following values:

- *Pending:* The user enters flow amounts and must validate the template by clicking the 'Validate' button.
- *Error:* The template is in error because the sum of the manual flow amounts does not add up to the change amount.
- *Valid - Pending Update:* The template is valid and no errors exist. Run the Source Flow Update engine to update the flow activity record.
- *Done:* Source Flow Update has been run and the flow activity record is updated.

Source Flow Update

Click this link to access the Source Flow Update Run Control page to start the Source Flow Update process.

See Processing Source and Journal Flows.

Attachments

Click this link to add any supporting documentation or spreadsheets with the template.

Source Flow Summary Page

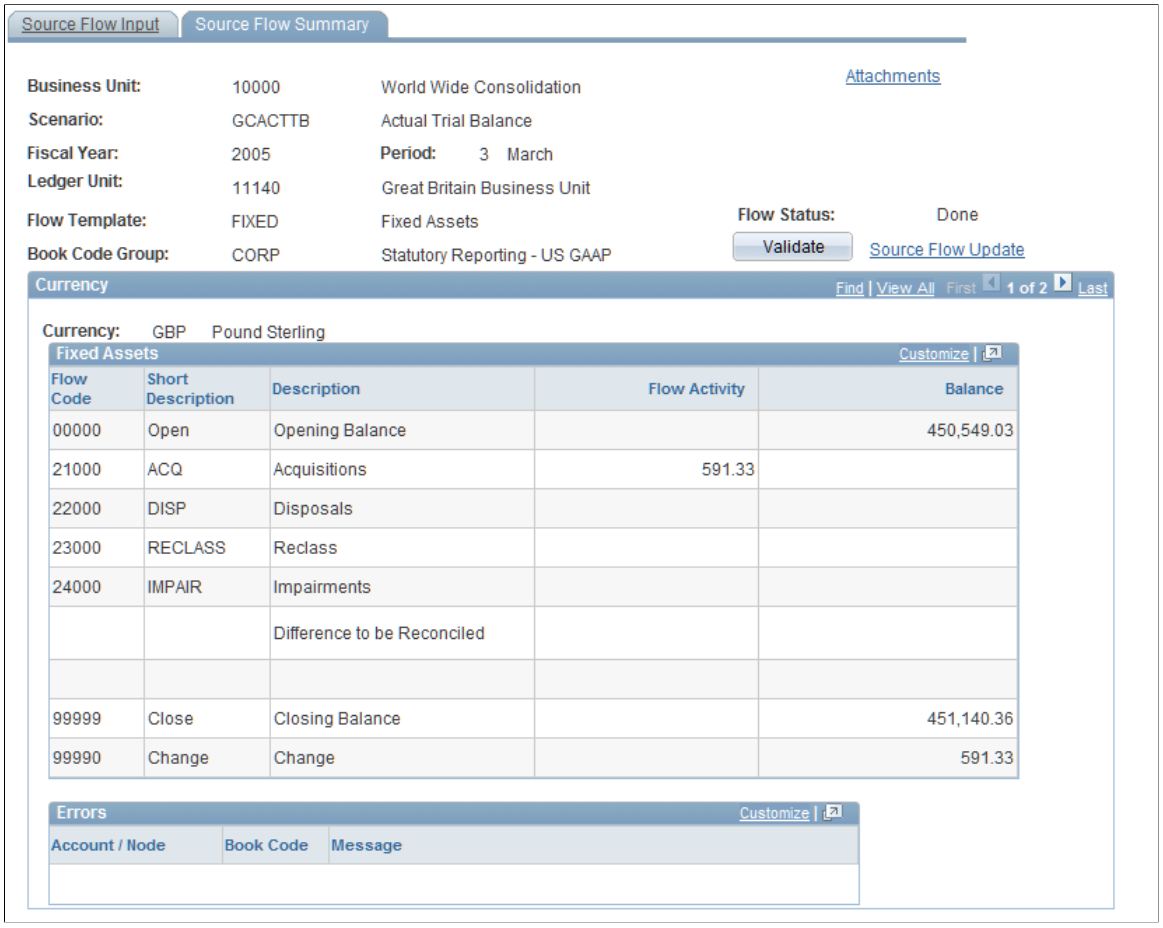
Use the Source Flow Summary page (GC_FLSRC_SMY) to review the open and close balances for the template and total flow activity.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, , Source Flow Summary

Image: Source Flow Summary page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Source Flow Summary page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Source Flow Summary page lists the flow code, short description and description. This page allows you to review the opening and closing balances in total for the template as well as the total flow activity.

Using Spreadsheets to Upload Source and Journal Flow Data

In addition to entering flow amounts manually, you can also enter source and journal flow amounts using the spreadsheet upload process.

Related Links

Using the ExcelToCI Spreadsheet Upload Facility

Managing Journal Flow Inputs

This section provides an overview of entering journal flow input amounts and discusses how to:

- Assign Flow Codes to Journal Lines.
- Enter and review Journal Flow input amounts.
- Review the Journal Flow Summary.

Pages Used to Manage Journal Flow Inputs

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Journal Entries	PF_JOURNAL_TBL1	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry	Enter manual flow codes on the journal lines.
Journal Flow Input	GC_FLSRC_IN	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Input	Review, change, and add journal flow amounts for a manual flow template.
Journal Flow Summary	GC_FLSRC_SMY	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Input, Journal Flow Summary	Review the open and close balances in total for a manual flow template, as well as the flow activity.
Journal Flow Update Run Control	GC_FLJRNL_RUN	Click the Journal Flow Update hyperlink on the Journal Flow Input page.	Run control page to start the Journal Flow Update process.

Understanding Journal Flows

As with source flows, you enter journal flow amounts (inputs) for each manual flow template. The Journal Flow Input page is designed to for users to review, change, and add flow amounts resulting from journals or batches within Global Consolidations. On this page, you can either add flow amounts for journals or batches where no flow codes were specified, and review and update flow amounts for journals or batches where flow codes were specified.

There are two ways in which amounts for journal flows are captured by the system:

- Assign manual flow codes as targets in consolidation rules. When the consolidation engines are run, the system captures these journal flow amounts.

  Note: The Update Flow Amounts option must be selected on the run control page.

- Enter flow codes on manual journal entry lines. The flow codes and accounts on the journal entry line must be include in a manual flow template associated with the consolidation model, or the flow amounts will not be processed.

After the journal flow amounts are reviewed, changed, or added, and validated on the Journal Flow Input page for a template, you update the flow activity record through the Journal Flow Update process.

See Journal Flow Update Run Control Page.

Journal Flow Input and Ledger Format

When installing Global Consolidations, you can choose the ledger format to use: trial balance or financial statement. Because how balances are stored and how the consolidation entries are recorded differ according to the ledger format, the Journal Flow Input page also differs for each format as to what Global Consolidation sources are used to derive the opening and closing balances, and the change amount.

See Understanding Ledger Templates.

This table explains the differences in how balances are derived on the Journal Flow Input page, depending on whether you are using the trial balance or financial statement ledger format:

Balance	*Trial Balance Ledger Format*	*Financial Statement Ledger Format*
Opening Balance	N/A	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the current period activity for the period selected minus one. Comprised of Global Consolidations sources from intercompany elimination (04) entries, and non-controlling interest (6A 6B) entries.
Closing Balance	N/A	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the current period activity for the period selected. Comprised of Global Consolidations sources from manual journals, intercompany elimination entries (04), equitization entries, non-controlling interest entries (6A 6B), and allocations.
Change	Derived from the consolidation ledger for the fiscal year selected and the current period activity for the selected period. Comprised of Global Consolidations sources from manual journals, intercompany elimination entries, equitization entries, non-controlling interest entries, and allocations.	Derived from the closing balance less the opening balance.

Note: When using Financial Statement ledger format, if the period selected is the first period, then the opening balance will be derived from the last period of the previous fiscal year.

See Consolidation Data Sources.

Journal Entries Page

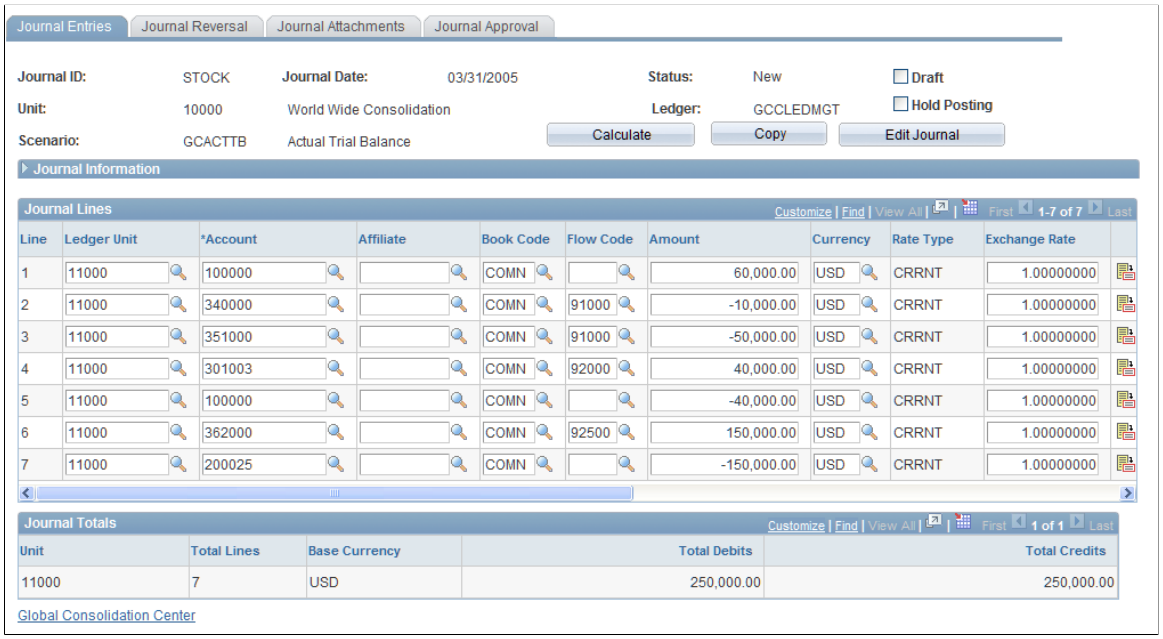
Use the Journal Entries page (PF_JOURNAL_TBL1) to enter manual flow codes on the journal lines.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Manual Journal Entry

Image: Journal Entries page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Entries page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If the flow code functionality has been turned on for the consolidation ledger template, you can enter manual flow codes on journal lines, along with the account, amount, and other information.

After the journal entry has been posted, run the journal flow update engine to update the flows to the activity record. The flow amounts will appear in the journal flow input page for the manual flow template. When entering flow codes for journal lines, it is important to select a flow code where both the flow code and the account exist on a manual flow template that is included in the flow group associated with the consolidation model, or the flow amounts will not be processed.

Note: If a journal entry is created with an account where the account exists on a system flow template, then the system activity flow code will be assigned to the journal line amount.

Note: If a journal entry is created with an account where the account exists within a manual flow template and the account set is a node option with a validation at the node level, then the amount will be recorded on the flow activity table with the tree node specified from the template.

Journal Flow Input Page

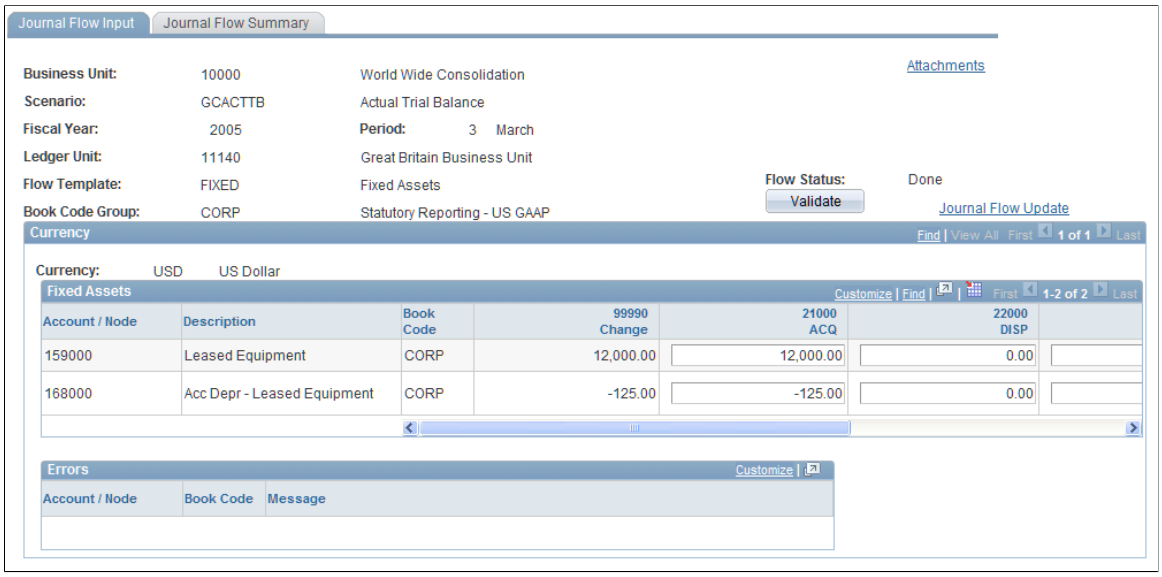
Use the Journal Flow Input page (GC_FLSRC_IN) to review, change, and add journal flow amounts for a manual flow template.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Input

Image: Journal Flow Input page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Flow Input page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You enter journal flow amounts for each affected manual flow template in the consolidation currency by ledger business unit, and if book code functionality has been turned on at the system level, by book code.

The Journal Flow Input page has the same functionality as the Source Flow Input page with a few exceptions.

- Journal flow amounts are entered in the consolidation currency.

  (Source flow amounts are entered in the source currency.)

- Journal flows are reconciled against the change amount and no open and close balance columns are displayed.

  The change amount is derived from journals (manual, recurring, or reversing) allocations, or consolidation entries. If no change amount exists for the account, then the account will not appear on the Journal Flow Input page for the selected template.

Validate

Click the Validate button to compare the difference between the change amount with the sum of the manual flow code amounts. Any errors will be displayed in the Errors grid below the template. The Difference column shows the calculated amount of the Change column and all manual flow code amounts for that row. The value in the Difference column should be zero. If it is not zero, then the status will be *Error,* and information

about the rows that do not add up to zero are displayed in the Errors grid.

Save Click the Save button to simply save, but not validate, the data that has been entered. Saving does not update the Errors grid. This enables the user to enter large amounts of data and save it without initiating the validate process.

Flow Status The Flow Status indicates the status of the template, and is set to the following values:

- *Pending:* The user enters flow amounts and must validate the template by clicking the 'Validate' button.
- *Error:* The template is in error because the sum of the manual flow amounts does not add up to the change amount.
- *Valid - Pending Update:* The template is valid and no errors exist. Run the Source Flow Update engine to update the flow activity record.
- *Done:* Source Flow Update has been run and the flow activity record is updated.

Journal Flow Update Click this link to access the Journal Flow Update Run Control page to start the Journal Flow Update process.

See Processing Source and Journal Flows

Attachments Click this link to add any supporting documentation or spreadsheets with the template.

The Attachments link and Validate button operate as they do on the Source Flow Input page.

Journal Flow Summary Page

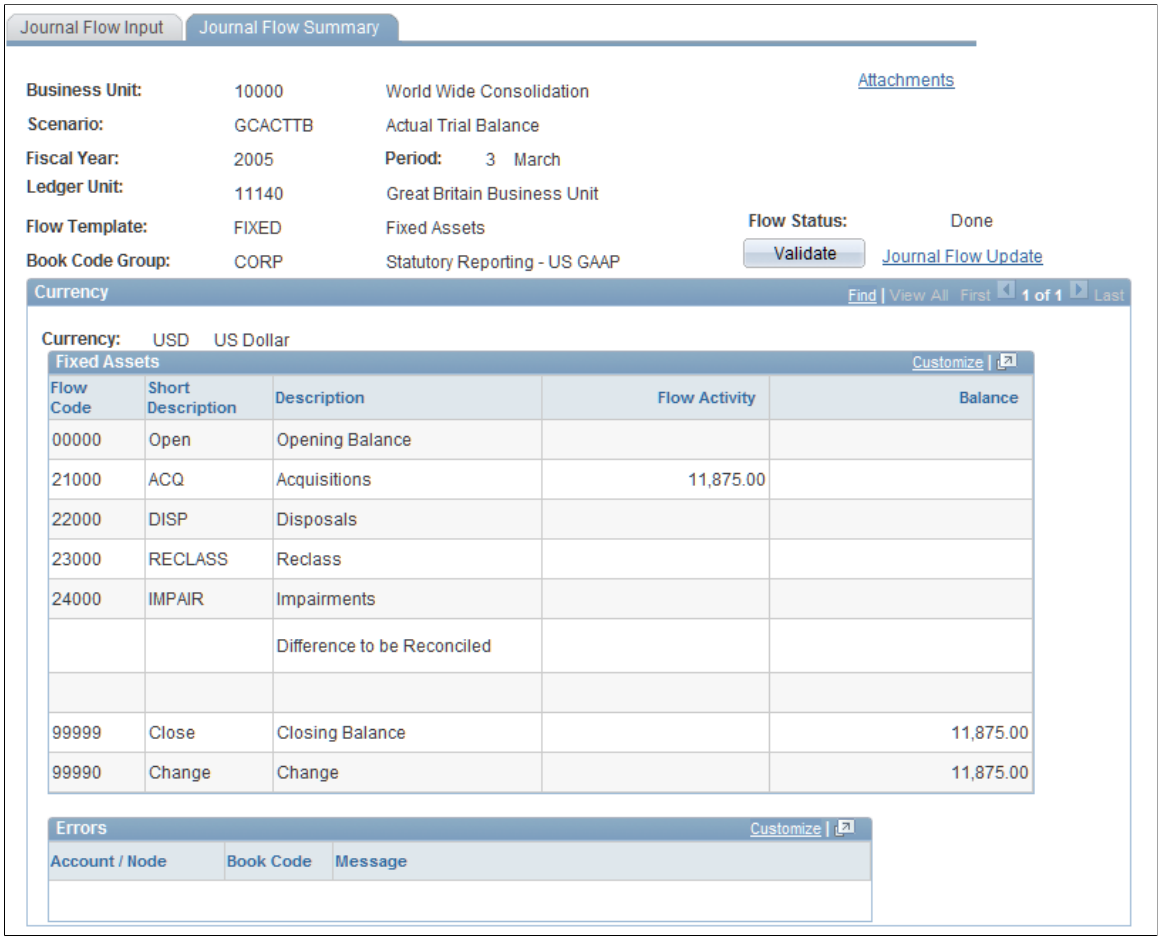
Use the Journal Flow Summary page (GC_FLSRC_SMY) to review the open and close balances in total for a manual flow template, as well as the flow activity.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Input, Journal Flow Summary

Image: Journal Flow Summary page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Flow Summary page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Journal Flow Summary page lists the flow code, short description and description. You can review the open and close balances in total for the template as well as the flow activity.

Processing Source and Journal Flows

This section provides an overview of the flow update process and discusses how to:

- Run the Source Flow Update process.
- Run the Journal Flow Update process.
- Run the Flow Flattener.

Pages Used to Process Flow Updates

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Source Flow Update run control	GC_FLSRC_RUN	Global Consolidation, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, Source Flow Update	Run the Source Flow Update process.
Journal Flow Update run control	GC_FLJRNL_RUN	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Update	Run the Journal Flow Update process.
Journal Flow Update - Pending Batches	GC_FLJRNL_PND	Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Update, Pending Batches	Select to view pending or posted batches.
Flow Flattener run control	RUN_GC_FLOW_FLAT	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Other Processes, Flow Flattener, Run Flow Flattener	Run the Flow Flattener process.

Understanding the Flow Update Process

Flow processing is divided into two phases: Source Flow Update and Journal Flow Update.

Source Flow Update

The source flow update engine validates, translates, and updates the flow amounts to the flow activity record. Even though the templates may be validated, the engine revalidates the flow amounts for the template.

Because the source flow amounts are entered in the source currency, the source flow update engine translates the source flows into the consolidation currency if the source currency is not the same as the consolidation currency. The engine translates the flow amounts both at the closing rate and the cash flow rate.

See Currency Rule Page.

After the engine runs, it updates the flow activity record, and sets the status of the flow template to *Done.* The engine also updates the Source Flow status on the Ledger Enrichment Manager.

See Status Detail - Source Flows Page.

Journal Flow Update

The journal flow update engine performs two functions.

- It processes all posted and unposted journals/batches for flow updates.

  Even if there are no flow amounts attached to a journal, the system keeps a log that the journal/batch has been processed.

- The engine updates the flow information from the journal flow input templates.

  The journal flow update engine validates and updates the flow amounts to the flow activity record. Even though the journal flow input amounts may have been validated for a manual flow template, the engine re-validates the flow amounts.

After it is run, the journal flow update engine updates the flow activity record, and sets the status of the flow template to *Done.* The engine also updates the Journal Flow status and Flow Journals Pending Status on the Consolidation Manager page.

Note: The Journal Flow Update engine does not perform any translations because all journal flows are entered in the consolidation currency.

Flow Flattener

The Flow Flattener application engine populates the flow flattener table, which designates the flow template and accounts by business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period. This table is a key input for the Flow Inquiry. The system calls the Flow Flattener application engine when the Source Flow Update or Journal Flow Update application engines are run. Occasionally, you may need to run this engine separately. You can access the Flow Flattener run control page to run this application engine, if needed.

Source Flow Update Run Control Page

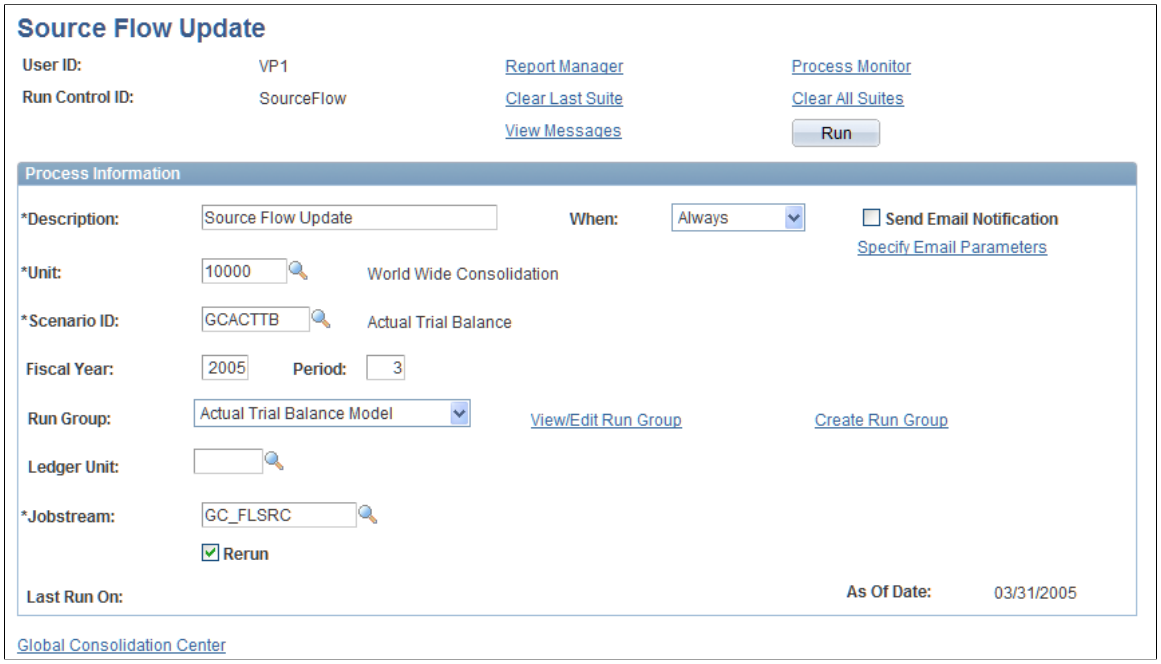
Use the Source Flow Update run control page (GC_FLSRC_RUN) to run the Source Flow Update process.

Navigation

Global Consolidation, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Process Flows for Source Data, Source Flow Update

Image: Source Flow Update run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Source Flow Update run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Enter the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.
Run Group ID and Ledger Unit	Select either a run group ID to process or a single ledger unit (the business unit associated with the ledger).

Journal Flow Update Run Control Page

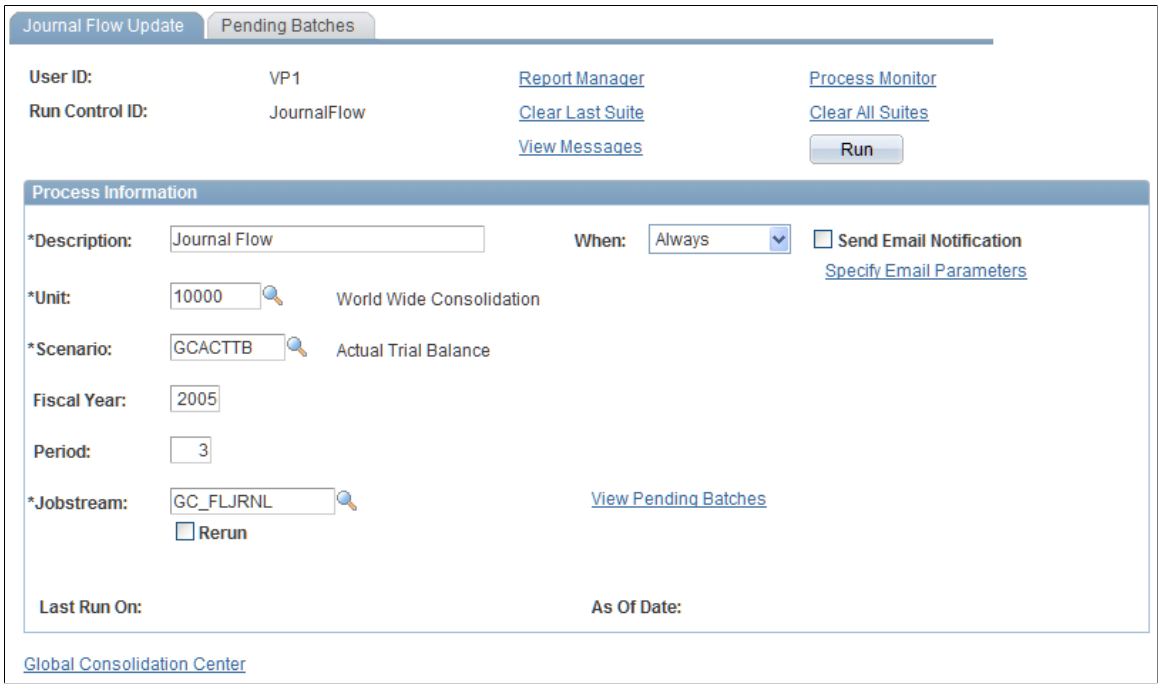
Use the Journal Flow Update run control page (GC_FLJRNL_RUN) to run the Journal Flow Update process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Manage Journals, Process Flows for Journal Data, Journal Flow Update

Image: Journal Flow Update run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Flow Update run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

View Pending Batches Click to view pending or posted batches on the Journal Flow Update - Pending Batches page. This does not have the same functionality as in the Post process. All the pending batches will be processed.

Flow Flattener Run Control Page

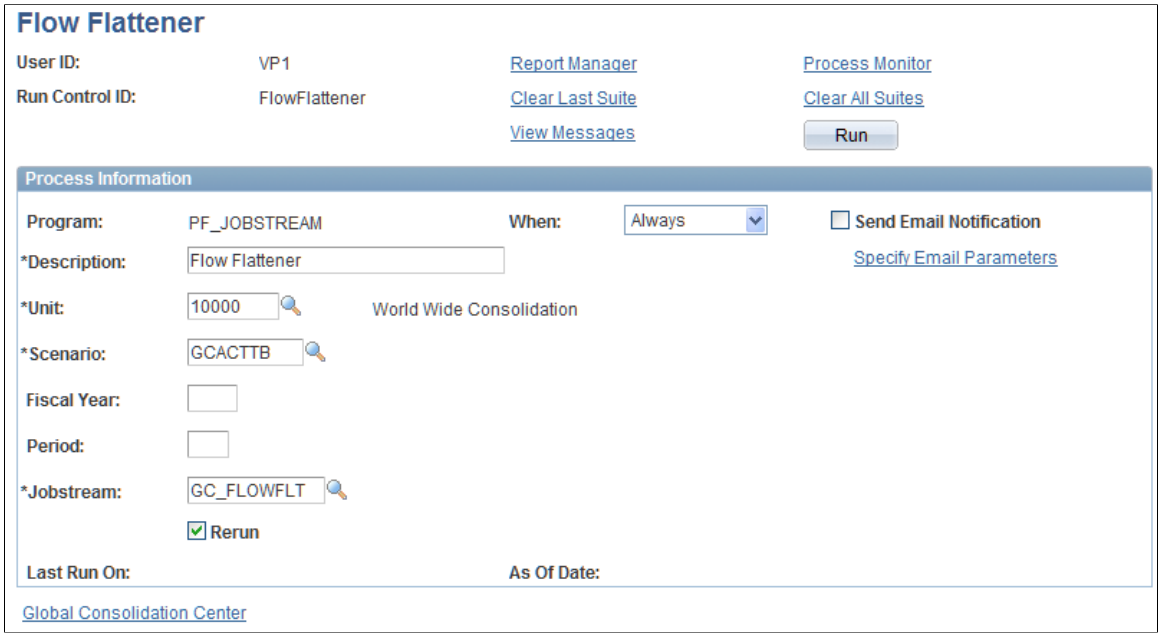
Use the Flow Flattener run control page (RUN_GC_FLOW_FLAT) to run the Flow Flattener process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Other Processes, Flow Flattener, Run Flow Flattener

Image: Run Flow Flattener run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Flow Flattener run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Jobstream ID Accept the default value, *GC_FLOWFLT,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Viewing Data Flows

This section provides an overview of the Flow Inquiry component and discusses how to:

- Specify flow inquiry parameters.
- View flow inquiry results.
- View the flow inquiry details.
- View the flow inquiry difference details.
- View the flow inquiry audit.

Pages Used to View Data Flows

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Flow Inquiry Selection	GC_FLINQ_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Flow Inquiry	Enter parameters by which to view flow data.
Flow Inquiry	GC_FLOW_INQUIRY	Click Go on the Flow Inquiry Selection page.	View the results of a flow inquiry.
Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount	GC_FLINQ_AMT	Click an amount in the flow inquiry flow template grid.	View detailed information about a flow amount and its associated account.
Flow Audit	GC_FLINQ_AUD	Click an amount on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page	View the base flow amount and the source flow amount for their respective currencies for a selected amount.
Get Preference	GC_FLINQ_PREF_SEL	Click Get Preference on the Flow Inquiry selection page.	Select a preference to use for the Flow Inquiry page. The field values defined for that preference load into the Flow Inquiry selection page.
Save Preference	GC_FLINQ_PREF_SAV	Click Save Preference on the Flow Inquiry selection page.	Save the current settings to a named preference.

Understanding the Flow Inquiry Component

After updating flow amounts, you can review the flow templates (both manual input and system activity) in the consolidation currency for the source and journal flows. The flow template inquiry enables you to look at the template from a single ledger business unit or by multiple ledger business units using a business unit filter tree.

Flow Inquiry Selection Page

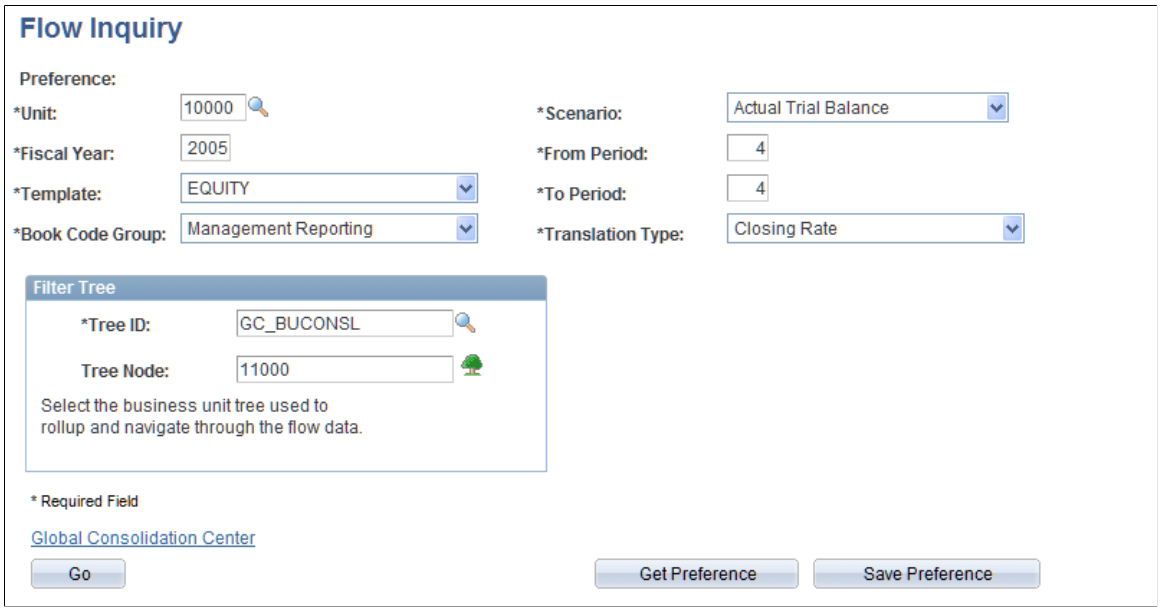
Use the Flow Inquiry Selection page (GC_FLINQ_SEL) to enter parameters by which to view flow data.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Flow Inquiry

Image: Flow Inquiry Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Inquiry Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Preference

Displays the selected preference. If you want to use previously saved selection criteria, select Get Preference and select the preference. If you want to save the selection criteria that you enter on this page, select Save Preference.

See Analyzing Consolidations/Saving and Loading Inquiry Preferences

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, From Period , and To Period

Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and range of accounting periods on which to inquire.

Template

Select the flow template ID. Your choices are dependent on the flow templates you create for the flow group associated with the business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period.

Translation Type

Select the translation type. You have two options to select from to view the currency translated flows: *Cash Flow Rate* or *Closing Rate.*

- If you select *Closing Tate* as the translation type, the 99980 FXAJ1 column appears on this page as the translation flow code. It represents the flow translation adjustment to adjust the opening balance, translated at prior rates to the closing balance at the closing translation rate. This amount derives from the GC_SOURCE 08, for currency translations adjustments.

- If you select *Cash Flow Rate* as the translation type, both the 99980 FXAJ1 and 99985 FXAJ2 columns appear on this page as the translation flow code. It represents the flow translation adjustment to adjust the flow amounts translated at the average rate to the closing rate.

See Understanding Data Flows.

Book Code Group Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create book code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages.

Filter Tree

Select the business unit tree used to roll up and navigate through the flow data. The flow inquiry allows you to look at the template from a single ledger business unit or by multiple ledger business units by using the filter tree.

See Using Reporting Trees with Inquiries.

Saving and Loading Preferences

You can save a set of defined values to a named preference, which you can use to generate the flow amounts. Click the Save Preference button after defining the field values, and enter a preference ID and description. To load a previously saved preference, click the Get Preference button, and select the preference. If a preference is currently active, its name appears in the Preference field.

Viewing Results

Click Go to view the Flow Inquiry - Results page.

Flow Inquiry Page

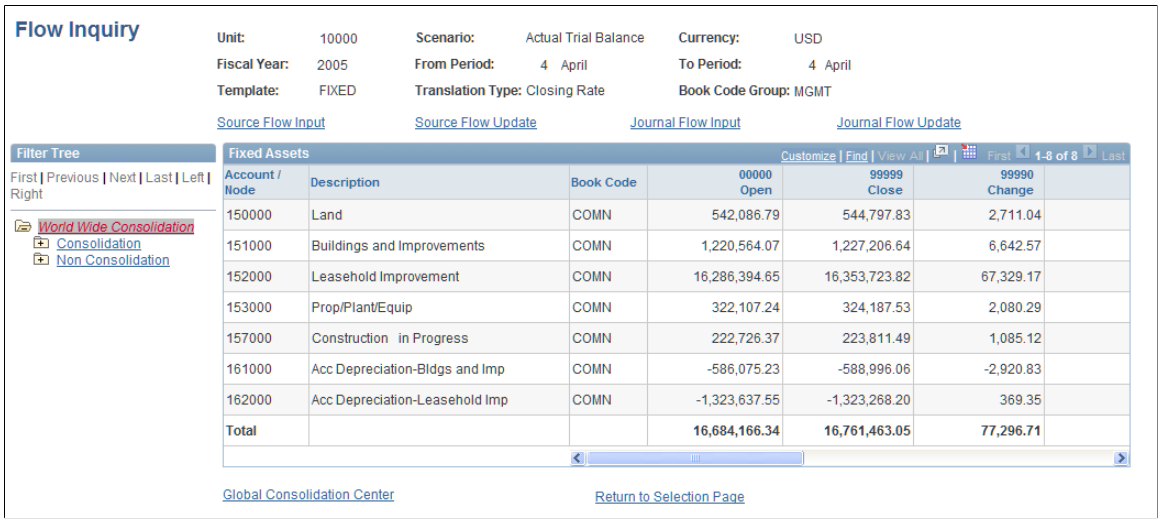
Use the Flow Inquiry page (GC_FLOW_INQUIRY) to view the results of a flow inquiry.

Navigation

Click Go on the Flow Inquiry Selection page.

Image: Flow Inquiry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Inquiry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The flow amounts appear in the grid.

Select a tree node to view the data associated with that node. When you reach an end node, you view details for the filter tree objects within that node.

Drilling on Flow Amounts

When viewing the Flow Inquiry page, click an amount to view more details on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page. The flow amounts and difference amounts that are highlighted as links enable you to click the linked amount in the grid and get more detailed information about the flow amounts for the related accounts.

Note: System flows such as the Open, Close, and Change columns do not have active links for viewing details.

Links on the Flow Inquiry Page

The following links are available on the Flow Inquiry page:

Source Flow Input

Click to view the Source Flow Input page where you can enter and validate flow information for source flow data.

Note: This link is not available for system flow templates.

Journal Flow Input

Click to view the journal flow input page where you can enter and validate flow information for journals.

Note: This link is not available for system flow templates.

Source Flow Update	Click to view the source flow update page where you can submit a request to update the source flow activity amounts.
Journal Flow Update	Click to view the journal flow update page where you can submit a request to update the journal flow activity amounts.
Return to Selection Page	Click to return to the Flow Inquiry Selection page.

Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount Page

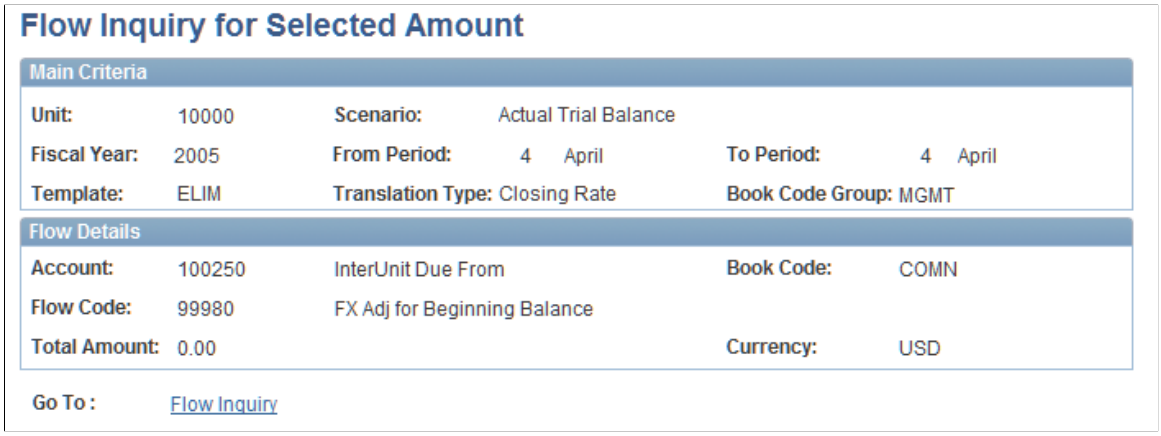
Use the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page (GC_FLINQ_AMT) to view detailed information about a flow amount and its associated account.

Navigation

Click an amount in the flow inquiry flow template grid.

Image: Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page provides details about the flow amounts, the account, and flow code by ledger business unit. The flow amounts are segregated by source flow amount and journal flow amount. This distinguishes where the flow amount originated. Selecting any amount in the Source Flow Amount column or Journal Flow Amount column directs you to the flow audit page.

Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount - Difference Details Page

Use the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount - Difference Details page to view a difference amount in Flow Inquiry.

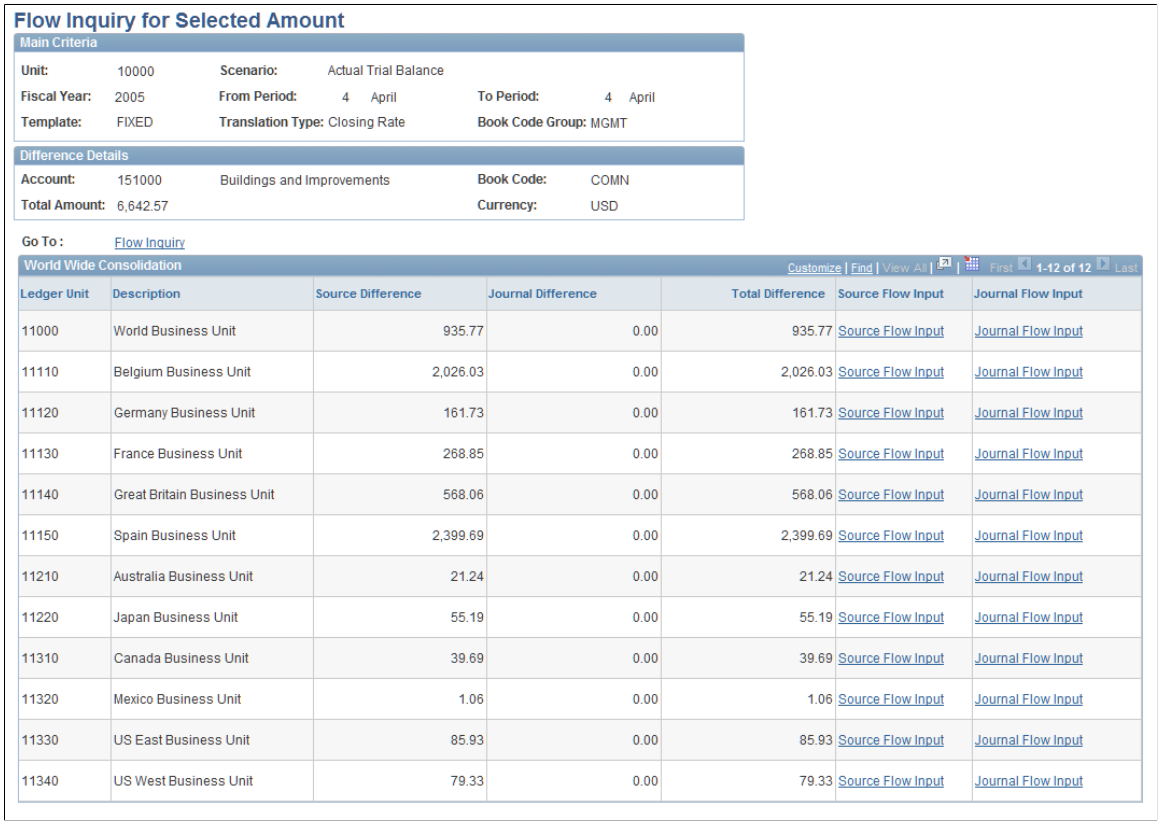
Navigation

Click an amount in the flow inquiry flow template grid.

Click a difference amount on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page

Image: Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount - Difference Details page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount - Difference Details page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount

Main Criteria

Unit:	10000	Scenario:	Actual Trial Balance		
Fiscal Year:	2005	From Period:	4 April	To Period:	4 April
Template:	FIXED	Translation Type:	Closing Rate	Book Code Group:	MGMT

Difference Details

Account:	151000	Buildings and Improvements		Book Code:	COMN
Total Amount:	6,642.57			Currency:	USD

Go To : Flow Inquiry

World Wide Consolidation — Customize | Find | View All | First 1-12 of 12 Last

Ledger Unit	Description	Source Difference	Journal Difference	Total Difference	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11000	World Business Unit	935.77	0.00	935.77	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11110	Belgium Business Unit	2,026.03	0.00	2,026.03	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11120	Germany Business Unit	161.73	0.00	161.73	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11130	France Business Unit	268.85	0.00	268.85	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11140	Great Britain Business Unit	568.06	0.00	568.06	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11150	Spain Business Unit	2,399.69	0.00	2,399.69	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11210	Australia Business Unit	21.24	0.00	21.24	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11220	Japan Business Unit	55.19	0.00	55.19	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11310	Canada Business Unit	39.69	0.00	39.69	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11320	Mexico Business Unit	1.06	0.00	1.06	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11330	US East Business Unit	85.93	0.00	85.93	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input
11340	US West Business Unit	79.33	0.00	79.33	Source Flow Input	Journal Flow Input

On the Flow Inquiry page, drill on the Difference to be Reconciled amount to access the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount - Difference Details page. Because flow amounts originate from two different sources, the difference amounts are divided into the Source Difference and the Journal Difference columns.

If there are amounts in either column, you can drill down to the relevant input page and correct the difference:

- If there is an amount in the Source Difference column, you can select the Source Flow Input link to drill down to the Source Flow Input page.
- If there is an amount in the Journal Difference column, you can select the Journal Flow Input link to drill down to the Journal Flow Input page.

Note: After correcting the flow amount in the respective flow input page, use the Validate button on the flow input page to validate the flow template. After the flow amounts are corrected, rerun the update engine to eliminate the difference to be reconciled amount.

Flow Audit Page

Use the Flow Audit page (GC_FLINQ_AUD) to view the base flow amount and the source flow amount for their respective currencies for a selected amount.

Navigation

Click an amount on the Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount page

Because the flow inquiry amounts are in the consolidation currency and the source input templates are in the source currency, the Flow Audit page enables you to view the base flow amount and the source flow amount in their respective currencies. You can access the Currency Rule setup page by clicking on the currency rule link. You can also drill to the flow input pages when drilling on a flow amount that originated from source flows or journal flows.

You can use the navigation path to navigate back to the Flow Inquiry and Flow Inquiry for Selected Amount pages.

Note: If there are multiple currencies on the input template, then there are multiple rows of data detailing the multiple base amounts with the multiple source amounts and source currency. When drilling on a system flow, the source and journal flow input link will not display as the flow is system generated.

Chapter 12

Processing Consolidations

Understanding Consolidation Processing

This section lists prerequisites and discusses:

- Consolidation processing.
- Reconciliation for consolidation processes.
- Delivered application engines and job streams.

Note: This topic assumes that you are already familiar with run controls, jobstreams, and PeopleSoft Enterprise Process Scheduler.

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Process Scheduler*

Prerequisites

Before processing consolidations, you must:

- Prepare ledgers (including all related rules and processing).
- Define consolidation models and include elimination, equitization, flows, and non-controlling interest groups.

Related Links

Running Ledger Preparation
Establishing Consolidation Models
Understanding Data Preparation

Consolidation Processing

There are three main consolidation application engines: eliminations, data flows, and equitization. Each application engine is launched by a separate run control page. You can initiate and monitor consolidation processing from the Consolidation Manager page.

See Managing Consolidation Processing.

As with all application engines within the PeopleSoft EPM environment, you specify the following run control parameters: unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period for each application engine. The system uses these parameters to determine which consolidation model to use.

For PeopleSoft Global Consolidations processes, the specified unit must be the common consolidation business unit. Depending on the processing method that you specify for the consolidation ledger template,

the system processes either a single period or all periods for that fiscal year that are less than or equal to the specified run control period.

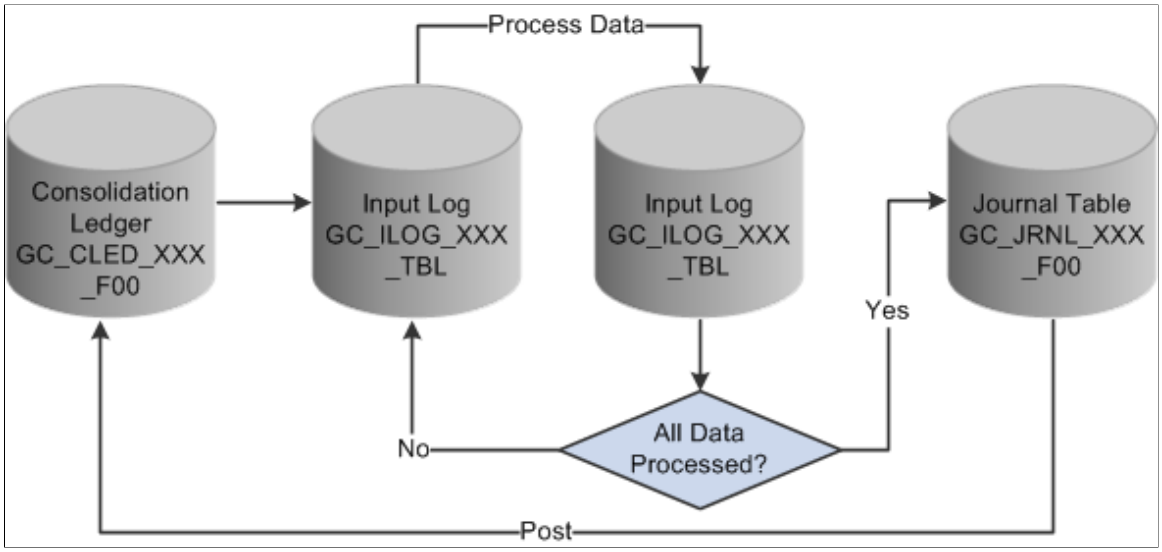
Global Consolidations uses several record objects during processing: the consolidation ledger (CLED), the input log (ILOG), the output log (OLOG), the journal table, and related temporary tables. During processing, the general data flow is:

1. The system retrieves data that matches the run control parameter criteria from the consolidation ledger and stores it in the input log (ILOG).
2. Processing occurs, using the consolidation model rules that apply.
3. The system writes results to the output log (OLOG) and calculates any out-of-balance amounts.
4. The system writes the resulting journal lines to the journal table that you define in the ledger template for the consolidation ledger.
5. Depending on the processing options that you select, the system posts the journals to the consolidation ledger as the last processing step, or you can run the Ledger Post application engine at a later time.

   The system does not update the consolidation ledger with the results until you run the ledger post process.

Image: Overview of the Consolidation Process Flow

The following diagram illustrates the Consolidation Process Flow:



Spawning

When you process eliminations and equitization, the system uses spawning to process multiple jobs, optimizing performance. The main application engines, or parent jobs, spawn the child jobs.

During elimination processing, the system assigns one record suite to the parent elimination manager (GC_ELIMMGR) engine, spawns one job for intercompany eliminations, and as many non-controlling interest jobs as the number of remaining available record suites. For example, if there are a total of three record suites available, one is used by the elimination manager, one is used by the intercompany

elimination spawned job, and the third is used for an NCI spawned job. If there are five record suites available, three can be used for non-controlling interest-spawned jobs.

During equitization processing, the system equitizes subsidiaries based on the ownership level sequence. Spawning of equitization jobs depends on the total number of subsidiaries in the ownership level divided by the number of record suites available. This strategy enables parallel processing for subsidiaries, reducing the amount of time required to process them all. The more record suites that are available, the faster processing occurs. For example, if there are a total of three record suites available during equitization processing, the system assigns one record suite to the parent equitization manager (GC_EQ_MGR) engine, spawning two (child) equitization jobs for each ownership level. When both jobs for the lowest ownership level are complete, the system spawns two more jobs for the next ownership level, and so on.

If you need to cancel processing for eliminations or equitization jobs, you should cancel the spawned jobs first (the child jobs), then the parent job. If you are using the delivered jobstreams for processing, you can identify parent jobs by the process name PF_JOBSTREAM. The process names for spawned jobs are:

- GC_ICUELIMS for intercompany eliminations.
- GC_NCI_ELIM for non-controlling interest eliminations.
- GC_EQTZ for equitization.

ILOG and OLOG Maintenance for Reruns

During a rerun, the system adds the prior run's batch ID to GC_DELBATCH_TBL. The Delete Batch engine (GC_DELB) deletes the ILOG and OLOG data for the prior run batch. You should either run this as the last job in the jobstream when processing eliminations or equitization, or run it as a separate jobstream that you can schedule to run during off-peak hours—for example, sometime overnight. The delivered jobstream is GC_DELB.

Related Links

"Understanding Jobstreams *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"
Defining System-Wide Security and Processing Options
Defining System-Wide Security and Processing Options

Reconciliation for Ledger Preparation and Consolidation Processes

As part of consolidation processing, reconciliation occurs at several stages. The reconciliation programs include balance rules that check the records used during ledger preparation and consolidation processing.

- For ledger preparation, the system uses a filter-based query that returns the count of the number of records in the source and target tables during calendar mapping, account mapping, and currency mapping. The number of records in the source and target should be equivalent.
- For consolidation processing, the system uses a filter-based query that verifies that debits equal credits in the output journal, based on the balancing rule associated with the consolidation model.

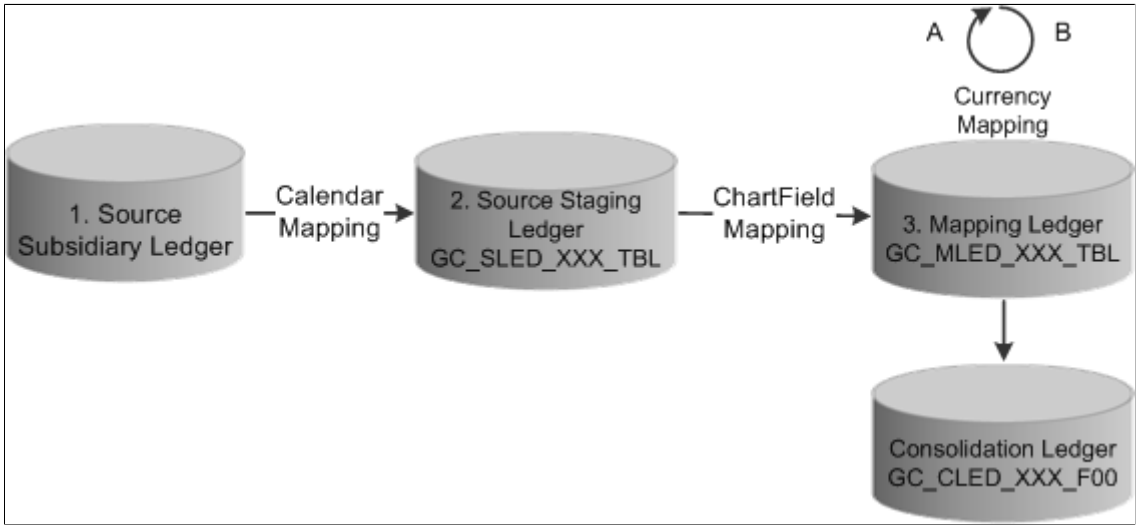
This table describes the individual jobs that are used to reconcile specific aspects of ledger preparation or consolidation processing:

Job ID	Consolidation Phase	Description	Usage
GCRECNCAL	Ledger Preparation	Reconciliation for calendar mapping.	Counts the number of records in the source and target tables for each ledger business unit during the calendar mapping phase of ledger preparation processing. The counts should be the same. As illustrated in the diagram that follows this table, the reconciliation compares 1 and 2.
GCRECNCLED	Ledger Preparation	Reconciliation for ChartField mapping.	Counts the number of records in the source and target tables for each ledger business unit during the ChartField mapping phase of ledger preparation processing. The counts should be the same. As illustrated in the diagram that follows this table, the reconciliation compares 2 and 3.
GCRECNCUR	Ledger Preparation	Reconciliation for currency mapping.	Counts the number of records in the source and target tables for each ledger business unit during the currency mapping phase of ledger preparation processing. The counts should be the same. As illustrated in the diagram that follows this table, the reconciliation compares a and b for each ledger business unit that has a GC_SOURCE equal to 01 (the source staging ledger) and whose base currency field is not blank.
GCRECNELIM	Consolidation	Reconciliation for intercompany elimination processing.	Verifies that the output journal is balanced.
GCRECNEQTZ	Consolidation	Reconciliation for equitization processing.	Verifies that the output journal is balanced.

Job ID	*Consolidation Phase*	*Description*	*Usage*
GCRECNNCI	Consolidation	Reconciliation for NCI processing (within intercompany elimination processing).	Verifies that the output journal is balanced.

Image: Ledger Preparation Reconciliation Points

This diagram illustrates the Ledger Preparation Reconciliation Points



These jobs are run as part of ledger preparation or consolidation processing. The IDs for the balance rules, filters, and constraints used by these jobs all start with GCRECN, and are in the SHARE SetID. For these jobs to work, you must not remove any rows from the delivered filter and constraint definitions. The delivered rules are intended primarily as examples; review them for applicability to your specific business requirements.

To set up the Consolidation Manager and Ledger Preparation Manager pages to view the status of the reconciliation jobs, use the Consolidation Processes page to add the job IDs to their related page, and then on the Status Details page, click the View Reconciliation Totals link to view the results.

Related Links

Consolidation Processes Page

Consolidation Processes Page

"Using Balancing and Reconciliation Features *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Delivered Application Engines and Jobstreams

The Global Consolidation batch processes use several PeopleSoft application engine programs. This section provides a complete list of the engines used and the jobstream definitions that are provided with the delivered sample database in the SHARE SetID. This information is provided so that you can create your own jobstreams or modify the delivered ones to suit your implementation.

Delivered Application Engines

PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management applications use application engines to run each process. Engine metadata is delivered with the system; unless you are revising the application, you should not need to modify it. This metadata stores information about the various PeopleSoft application engine programs used within an engine. This table lists the delivered engines that are used by PeopleSoft Global Consolidations when processing consolidations by using the delivered jobstreams and their associated jobs:

Engine ID	*Description*	*Usage*
GC_CLOSMGR	Global Consolidations closing manager application engine.	Runs the closing process. Uses the GC_CLOSE_MGR application engine.
GC_DELB	Audit log cleanup engine.	Cleans up the ILOG and OLOG data for a prior run when you rerun any of the consolidation processes. Uses the GC_DELBATCH application engine. You should either run this as the last job in the jobstream when processing eliminations or equitization, or set it up as a separate jobstream that you can schedule to run during off-peak hours. See Understanding Consolidation Processing.
GC_ELIM	Spawned intercompany eliminations application engine.	Processes intercompany eliminations. Uses the GC_ICUELIMS application engine.
GC_ELIMMGR	Main elimination manager application engine. Spawns processing of the Intercompany Eliminations engine (GC_ELIM) and the NCI engine (GC_NCI).	Processes intercompany eliminations. Uses the GC_ELIM_MGR application engine.
GC_EQ_MGR	Main Equitization Manager application engine. Spawns processing of the equitization engine (GC_EQTZ).	Processes equitization. Uses the GC_EQTZ_MGR application engine.
GC_EQTZ	Spawned equitization application engine.	Processes equitization for each subsidiary entity. Uses the GC_EQTZ application engine.
GC_FILEIMP	File import application engine.	Processes file import. Uses the GC_FILE_IMP application engine.
GC_FLJRNL	Journal flow update application engine.	Processes journal flows. Updates the journal flow activity table based on the run criteria. Uses the GC_FLJRN_ENG application engine.

Engine ID	*Description*	*Usage*
GC_FLOWFLT	Global Consolidations flow flattener application engine.	Creates a flattened table based on the flow group and the flow template attached to the model. Uses the GC_FLOW_FLAT application engine.
GC_FLSRC	Source flow update application engine.	Processes source flows. Updates the flow activity table based on the run criteria. Also calls the currency engine to perform translation of flow amounts. Uses the GC_FLSRC_ENG application engine.
GC_FX_MGR	Global Consolidations currency adjustment application engine	Processes currency adjustments. Uses the GC_FX_MGR application engine.
GC_JR_PUB	Journal publish application engine.	Publishes selected journals that result from consolidation processing. Uses the GC_JRNL_PUBL application engine. **Note:** This application engine publishes the journals only; you must set up application messaging to subscribe to the published journals. See Publishing Journals.
GC_JRNLEDT	Manual journal edit application engine.	Edits consolidation manual journals. Uses the GC_JRNLEDIT application engine.
GC_JRNLRCR	Consolidations create recurring journal application engine.	Creates recurring journals. Uses the GC_JRNL_RCR application engine.
GC_LEDVERF	GC ledger verification application engine.	Processes ledger verification rules. Uses the GC_LEDVERIFY application engine.
GC_MATCH	Matching report application engine.	Processes matching. Uses the GC_MATCH application engine.
GC_NCI	Spawned NCI application engine.	Processes NCI eliminations. Uses the GC_NCI_ELIM application engine.

Engine ID	Description	Usage
GC_OWN_FLT	Ownership Inquiry Preparation engine.	Prepares a flattened ownership table prior to running the ownership inquiry. The flattened ownership table is populated with keys such as business unit, scenario, and as of date.
GC_PREP	Spawned ledger preparation application engine.	Processes ledger preparation. Uses the GC_PREP application engine.
GC_PREPMGR	Main ledger preparation process. Spawns processing of the ledger preparation engine (GC_PREP).	Processes ledger preparation. Uses the GC_PREP_MGR application engine.
GC_RECON	Reconciliation application engine.	Processes reconciliation rules defined for the ledger preparation and consolidation processes. Calls the PF_RECON application engine.
GC_VALID	Consolidation Validation application engine.	Validates consolidation rules and objects. A validation process that validates consolidation setups (elimination, non-controlling interest, equitization, ownership rules) and data preparation setups (ChartField, calendar, currency mapping). Uses the GC_VALIDATE application engine.
GCTREEFLAT	Tree flattener application engine.	Processes tree flattener. Uses the GC_ TREE_FLAT application engine.
RECN	Reconciliation application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; processes reconciliation. Uses the PF_RECON application engine.
ALLOCATION	Allocation application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; processes allocations. Uses the PF_ALLOC_ENG application engine.
EDIT	PF Journal edit application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; processes journal edit. Uses the PF_EDIT application engine.

Engine ID	Description	Usage
POST	PF Ledger post application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; processes ledger post. Uses the PF_POST application engine.
UNPOST	PF Ledger unpost application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; processes ledger unpost. Uses the PF_UNP application engine.
MERGE	Merge application engine.	PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management engine; merges temp tables to permanent tables. Uses the PF_MERGE application engine.

Delivered Jobstreams

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations uses jobstreams for processing. Jobstreams enable different users to run a series of application engines at the same time by using temporary tables. Instead of using fact tables in the Peoplesoft EPM database, temporary tables, using record suites, use only the relevant data from the main fact tables to run the application engines and process the data. This strategy enables the application engines in the jobstream to run faster (because the entire fact table is not being used) while keeping the fact tables open and accessible to other users so that they can run the same engines simultaneously. The record suites are assigned when the first application engine runs, then released when the last application engine is finished.

You associate each main application engine with a job ID on the Job Metadata page. You associate jobs with a jobstream on the Jobstream setup page. You must also define record suites for the jobstream on the Jobstream Record Suites page. A job must be unique across all jobstreams, so if you require additional jobstreams, you first need to create new jobs to use in each jobstream. This table lists each batch process, the delivered jobstream, and the engines and job IDs used in that jobstream:

Process	Delivered Jobstream ID	Application Engines Used (Engine ID)	Job IDs in Jobstream	Description
Closing	GC_CLOSMGR	GC_CLOSMGR MERGE	GC_CLOSMGR GC_MERGE	Global Consolidations closing process for year end closing and period roll forward.
Audit Log cleanup utility	GC_DELB	GC_DELB	GC_DELB	Cleans up ILOG and OLOG for prior run when you rerun eliminations or equitization.

Process	*Delivered Jobstream ID*	*Application Engines Used (Engine ID)*	*Job IDs in Jobstream*	*Description*
Elimination	GC_ELIM	GC_ELIM	GC_ELIM	Processes intercompany eliminations. Uses the GC_ICUELIMS Application Engine program.
Elimination Manager	GC_ELIMMGR	GC_ELIMMGR MERGE	GC_ELIMMGR GC_ELIMMRG	Processes intercompany and non-controlling interest eliminations.
Equitization	GC_EQ_MGR	GC_EQ_MGR MERGE	GC_EQ_MGR GC_EQ_MRG	Processes equitization and NCI for current income.
Equitization	GC_EQTZ	GC_EQTZ	GC_EQTZ	Processes equitization.
GC file import	GC_FILEIMP	GC_FILEIMP	GC_FILEIMP	Import files.
Journal flow update	GC_FLJRNL	GC_FLJRNL MERGE	GC_FLJRNL GC_FLMERGE	Processes journal flow updates.
Flow flattener	GC_FLOWFLT	GC_FLOWFLT MERGE	GC_FLOWFLT GC_FLOWMRG	Creates a flattened table based on flow group and flow templates attached to the model.
Source flow update	GC_FLSRC	GC_FLSRC MERGE	GC_FLSRC GC_FLMERGE	Processes source flow updates.
Currency adjustment	GC_FX_MGR	GC_FX_MGR MERGE	GC_FX_MGR GC_MERGE	Processes currency adjustments.
Journal publish	GC_JR_PUB	GC_JR_PUB	GC_JR_PUB	Publishes journals.
Manual Journal Edit	GC_JRNLEDT	GC_JRNLEDT	GC_JRNLEDT	Processes manual journal edits.
Create Recurring Journals	GC_JRNLRCR	GC_JRNLRCR	GC_JRNLRCR	Processes recurring journal creation.
Ledger verification	GC_LEDVERF	GC_LEDVERF	GC_LEDVERF	Processes ledger verification.
Consolidation Match	GC_MATCH	GC_MATCH	GC_MATCH	Processes consolidation match report.

Process	*Delivered Jobstream ID*	*Application Engines Used (Engine ID)*	*Job IDs in Jobstream*	*Description*
NCI Elimination	GC_NCI	GC_NCI	GC_NCI	Processes NCI eliminations.
Ownership Inquiry Preparation	GC_OWN_FLT	GC_OWN_FLT	GC_OWN_FLT	Moves data to flattened ownership table prior to running Ownership Inquiry.
Ledger Preparation	GC_PREP	GC_PREP	GC_PREP	Processes ledger preparation.
Ledger Preparation Manager	GC_PREPMGR	GC_PREPMGR MERGE	GC_PREPMGR GCPREPMRG	Processes ledger preparation.
Tree Flattener	GC_TREEFLT	GCTREEFLAT MERGE	GC_TREE GCTREEMRG	Processes tree flattener as a standalone job.
Validation	GC_VALID	GC_VALID	GC_VALID	Validates the consolidation setups (for example, elimination, non-controlling interest, equitization, ownership rules) and data preparation setups (for example, ChartField, calendar, and currency mapping).

Note: When running these jobs and jobstreams, do not select the As Of Dated Jobstream option on the run control page. This option is not supported for PeopleSoft Global Consolidations application engines. If you select this option, your results will be incorrect.

Validating the Consolidation Setup

This section provides an overview of the Consolidation Validation application engine and describes how to run the Validation application engine.

Page Used to Validate the Consolidation Setup

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Validation run control	RUN_GC_VALIDATE	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Validation	Run the Validation application engine.

Understanding the Consolidation Validation Application Engine

PeopleSoft recommends that you run the Consolidation Validation application engine to verify that the consolidation setup is correct. The delivered job and jobstream are both named GC_VALID. You may opt to run the Consolidation Validation application engine in its own jobstream by using the delivered run control page, or consider adding it to other jobstreams, depending on your organization's requirements. Optimally, you should check the validation errors before running the Ledger Preparation application engine or processing consolidations business rules.

The Consolidation Validation application engine checks that these objects and rules are valid, writing the results to the message log:

- Consolidation model definition.
- Mapping rules (calendar mapping, currency mapping, data mapping for ChartFields).
- Consolidation tree.
- Equitization rules.
- Elimination rules.
- Non-controlling interest rules.
- Data flow rules.
- Closing rules.
- Ownership rules, including circular references or ownership validation.

If you make any changes to consolidation rules, it is import to run the validation engine again and carefully review the output.

Note: Circular references in ownership rules are checked only when the consolidation dimension is ledger business unit.

Validation Run Control Page

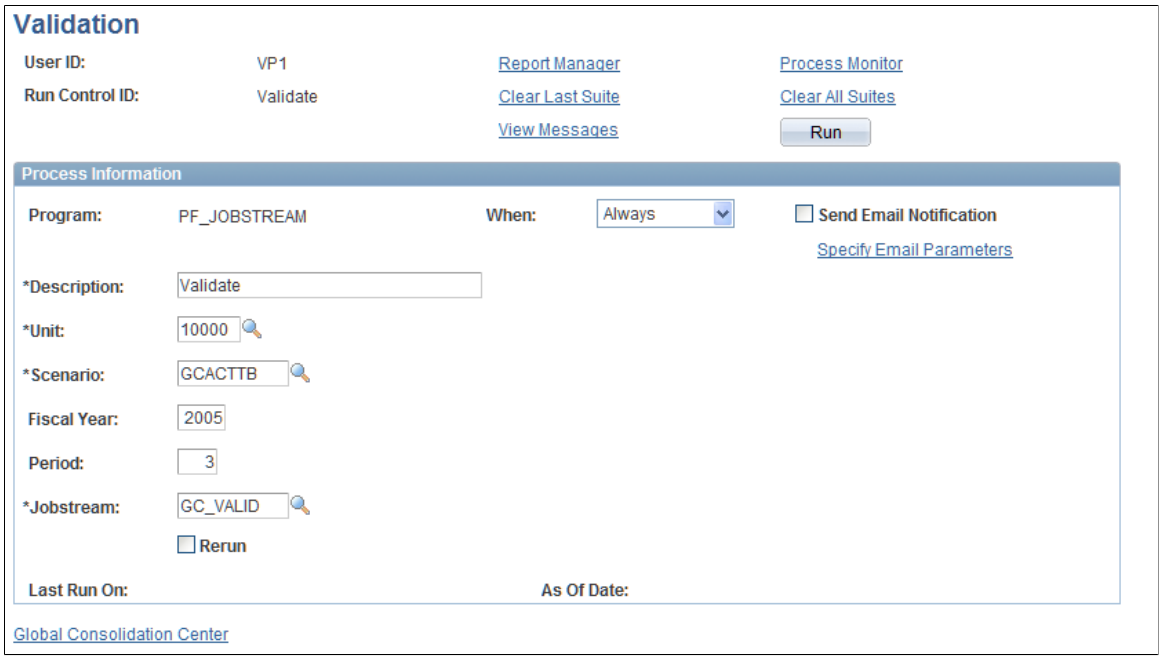
Use the Validation run control page (RUN_GC_VALIDATE) to run the Validation application engine.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Validation

Image: Validation run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Validation run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.
Jobstream ID	Accept the default value, *GC_VALID,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Review the application engine message log for the process instance after processing is complete to see the results.

See Reviewing Application Engine Messages.

Processing Eliminations

This section provides an overview of elimination processing and discusses how to run the Elimination application engine.

Pages Used to Process Eliminations

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Eliminations run control	RUN_GC_CONSL	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Consolidations Processes, Eliminations	Run the Elimination application engine.
Journal Selection	RUN_GC_JRNL	Click the Select Journals link on the Eliminations run control page.	Select which journals to include when using the proforma option.

Understanding Elimination Processing

Use the Elimination run control page to process eliminations, which eliminates or cancels out the effects of intercompany transactions and non-controlling interests. When you process eliminations, you can opt to process intercompany eliminations, non-controlling interest eliminations, or both.

When running the intercompany elimination process, the system:

1. Resolves data from the consolidation ledger (CLED) into the ILOG, based on the elimination rules for the consolidation model, the fiscal year, and period that you specify in the run control, and adds a sequence number key to each row.

2. Processes eliminations on the resolved ILOG data by creating entries in the OLOG to the specified elimination target ChartFields with a reversed sign, booking the entries to the elimination entity for that node.

3. After populating the OLOG with the elimination entries, calculates the out-of-balance amount from the OLOG lines and creates the out-of-balance entries to the OLOG.

4. Creates reversal entries for eliminations, if necessary.

   This step depends on the processing method, which is established on the Ledger Template page for the consolidation ledger. The system creates reversal entries only if you are using a trial balance format and processing year-to-date, except when you are processing the last accounting period of the year.

   Note: Steps one through four use temporary (work) tables.

   ---

5. Merges the temporary ILOG and OLOG tables into their permanent tables, GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL and GC_OLOG_XXX_TBL, respectively.

6. Creates the journal lines in the journal table with a GC_SOURCE of 04 (elimination entry).

7. Posts the journals to the consolidation ledger (CLED), if you choose to automatically post them.

If you are processing a rerun, during the initial stages of processing, the system unposts any posted journals from the prior run that affect the same data, or the system deletes them if they weren't posted. If you rerun using a different consolidation tree node, the system only unposts (or deletes) journals from the prior run that were recorded against nodes within the tree node now being processed.

When you run the non-controlling interest eliminations process, the system:

1. Resolves the data for the subsidiary equity accounts from the CLED into the ILOG, and adds a sequence number key to each row.
2. Resolves the data for the parent investment accounts from the CLED into the ILOG.
3. Eliminates the subsidiary equity data by creating the entries in the OLOG to the specified elimination target ChartFields with a reversed sign, booking the entries to the elimination entity.
4. Similarly, eliminates the parent investment data, generates non-controlling interest adjustments, and creates out-of-balance amounts in the OLOG, if applicable.
5. Creates reversal entries for the non-controlling interest eliminations, if necessary.

   This step depends on the processing method, which is established on the Ledger Template page. The system creates reversal entries only if you are using a trial balance format and processing year-to-date, except when you are processing the last accounting period of the year.

   Note: Steps one through five use temporary (work) tables.

6. Merges the temporary ILOG and OLOG tables into their permanent tables, GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL and GC_OLOG_XXX_TBL, respectively.
7. Creates the journal lines in the journal table with one of these GC_SOURCE values:

6A	The parent investment elimination and the elimination of the portion of the subsidiary equity that is from that parent, as well as any out-of-balance entries.
6B	The non-controlling interest liability elimination, and the elimination of the portion of the subsidiary equity due to the non-controlling interest.

8. Posts the journals to the consolidation ledger (CLED), if you choose to automatically post them.

Note: If you are using the financial statement consolidation ledger format, you must run the non-controlling interest eliminations after the equitization process. In this way, the system properly eliminates the additional investment from the equitization process.

Related Links

Defining Elimination Rules
Defining Non-Controlling Interest Rules
Global Consolidations Source Codes

Eliminations Run Control Page

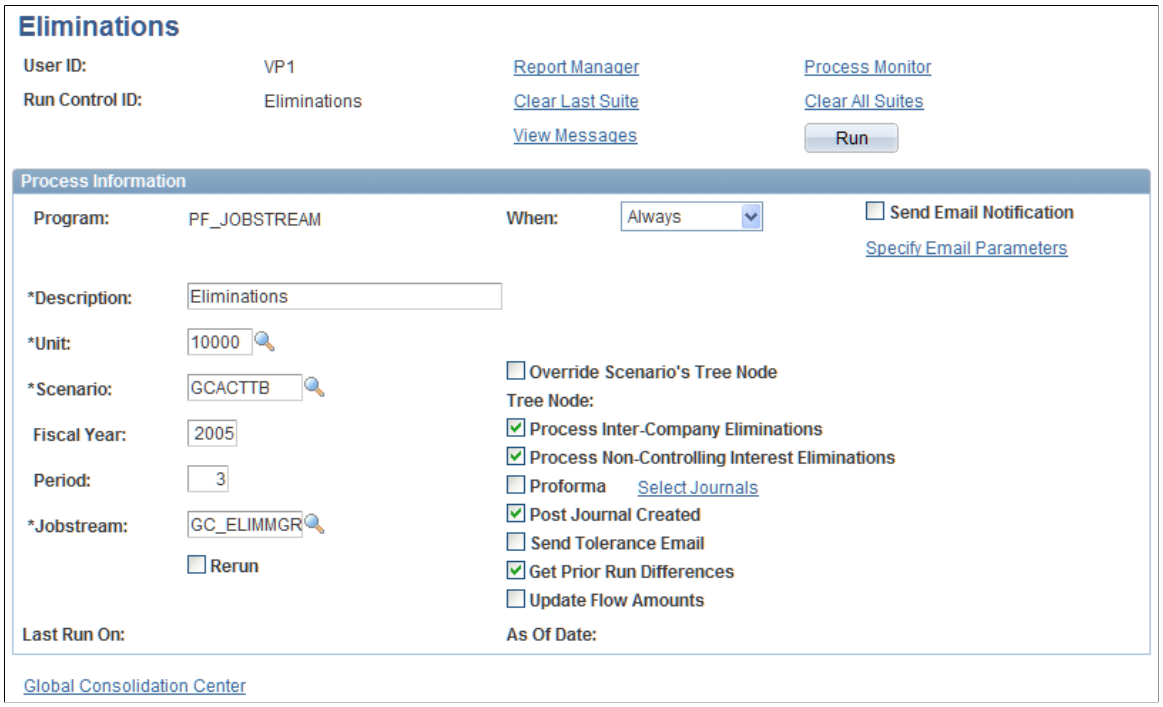
Use the Eliminations run control page (RUN_GC_CONSL) to run the Elimination application engine.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Consolidations Processes, Eliminations

Image: Eliminations run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Eliminations run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Jobstream ID Accept the default value, *GC_ELIMMGR,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Select any of these processing options:

Override Scenario's Tree Node Select to use a different tree node than the one that is specified on the consolidation model. If you use this option, then in the Tree Node field, select the applicable tree node. The tree node that you specify must be at a lower hierarchical level of the tree than the node specified on the consolidation model. If the consolidation model is configured for tiered consolidations, you can select only the tree nodes specified on Tiered Consolidation page.

See Establishing Consolidation Models.

Process Inter-Company Eliminations Select to run the inter-company elimination engine.

Process Non-Controlling Interest Eliminations Select to eliminate subsidiary equity and parent investment amounts, and generate adjustments attributed to non-controlling owners.

Proforma Select to use proforma journals (journals that have not been posted) as source data, rather than the consolidation ledger. When you select this option, the Post Journal Created option is disabled, because the system does not post proforma journals for consolidation processing. Use the ledger post process to post proforma journals.

Post Journal Created Select to automatically post the resulting journals to the consolidation ledger by calling the ledger post process. This option is not available when the Proforma option is selected.

Send Tolerance Email Select to send email notifications when out-of-balance amounts exceed their tolerance level.

Get Prior Run Differences Select to compare results of the current run with that of the previous run and store the differences in the consolidation change log, which you can view by using the Run Difference Analysis page. This field is available if you select it on the General Options page.

See Defining System-Wide Security and Processing Options.

Update Flow Amounts Select to update flow amounts when processing eliminations.

Updates any flow amounts after the consolidation process has been run. This option is available only if the Post Journal Created option is selected. The Update Flow Amounts option appears only if flow processing has been turned on for the consolidation ledger template.

Processing Equitization

This section provides an overview of equitization processing and discusses how to run the Equitization application engine.

Pages Used to Process Equitization

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Equitization run control	RUN_GC_EQTZ	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Equitization	Run the Equitization application engine.
Journal Selection	RUN_GC_JRNL	Click the Select Journals link on the Equitization run control page.	Select which journals to include when using the Proforma option.

Understanding Equitization Processing

If you have set up equitization groups for your consolidation model, use the Equitization run control page to equitize the current period changes in equity (for example, net income) of subsidiaries.

When processing equitization, the system completes these steps for each ChartField value in the equitization rule group:

1. Resolves data from the consolidation ledger (CLED) into the ILOG, based on the equitization rule group for the consolidation model, the fiscal year, and the period that you specify in the run control, and adds a sequence number key to each row.

2. Debits the ownership percentage amount for the account of the subsidiary against the parent investment account of the parent (if the control percentage is greater than the threshold), and credits the ownership percentage amount for the account of the subsidiary against the investment offset of the parent, and then moves the data to the OLOG.

   These entries, which increase the parent investment account and increase parent earnings, are booked directly against the parent. Optionally, the system eliminates the amount equitized against the elimination entity (if you define the eliminate equitizations fields for the rule). For financial statement format ledgers, the system creates offset balance entries for the income statement side, similar to the investment offset entries.

3. Offsets the total equitized source amount to the equitization summary account specified in the rule by debiting the equitization offset account for the subsidiary and crediting the equitization summary, and then moves the data to the OLOG.

   These entries are booked against the subsidiary. (This is an optional step, completed only if defined on the Equitization - Subsidiary Offset page.)

4. Generates non-controlling interest adjustments for claims on the subsidiary's net income for the period.

   For trial balance format ledgers, the system debits the non-controlling interest expense account and credits the non-controlling interest liability account. For financial statement format ledgers, only the expense entries are created. The entries are booked to the elimination entity.

5. For financial statement format ledgers, creates elimination entries at the controlling parent to eliminate 100 percent of the source amounts identified if the equitization rule's processing option is *Source Elimination.*

   Optionally, the system creates non-controlling interest entries and the corresponding elimination entries.

6. Creates dividend reclassification entries to the equitizing parent for the dividend amounts of a subsidiary, distributed to the direct parents of the subsidiary if the equitization rule's processing option is *Dividend Reclassification.*

   Optionally, the system creates additional reclassification entries for the dividend amount to the elimination unit that is common to both the equitizing parent and the direct parent.

7. Creates reversal entries for the equitization, if necessary.

   This step depends on the processing method, which is established on the Ledger Template page for the consolidation ledger. The system creates reversal entries only if you are using a trial balance format

ledger and processing year-to-date, except when you are processing the last accounting period of the year.

8. Merges the temporary ILOG and OLOG tables into their permanent tables, GC_ILOG_XXX_TBL and GC_OLOG_XXX_TBL, respectively.

9. Creates journal lines in the journal table with one of these GC_SOURCE values:

5A	Equitization.
5B	Equitization - elimination entry.
5C	Non-controlling interest for current earnings.
5D	Equitization - subsidiary offset entry.
5E	Equitization - elimination of NCI.
5F	Equitization - elimination of source.
5G	Equitization - dividend reclassification.

10. Posts the journals to the CLED, if you choose to automatically post the journals.

If you are processing a rerun, then during the initial stages of processing, any journals that were posted during the prior run affecting the same data are unposted, or are deleted if they weren't posted. If you rerun using a different consolidation tree node, the system only unposts (or deletes) journals from the prior run that were recorded against nodes within the tree node now being processed.

If you make any changes to consolidation rules, it is import to rerun the validation engine again and carefully review the output.

Related Links

Global Consolidations Source Codes
Validating the Consolidation Setup

Equitization Run Control Page

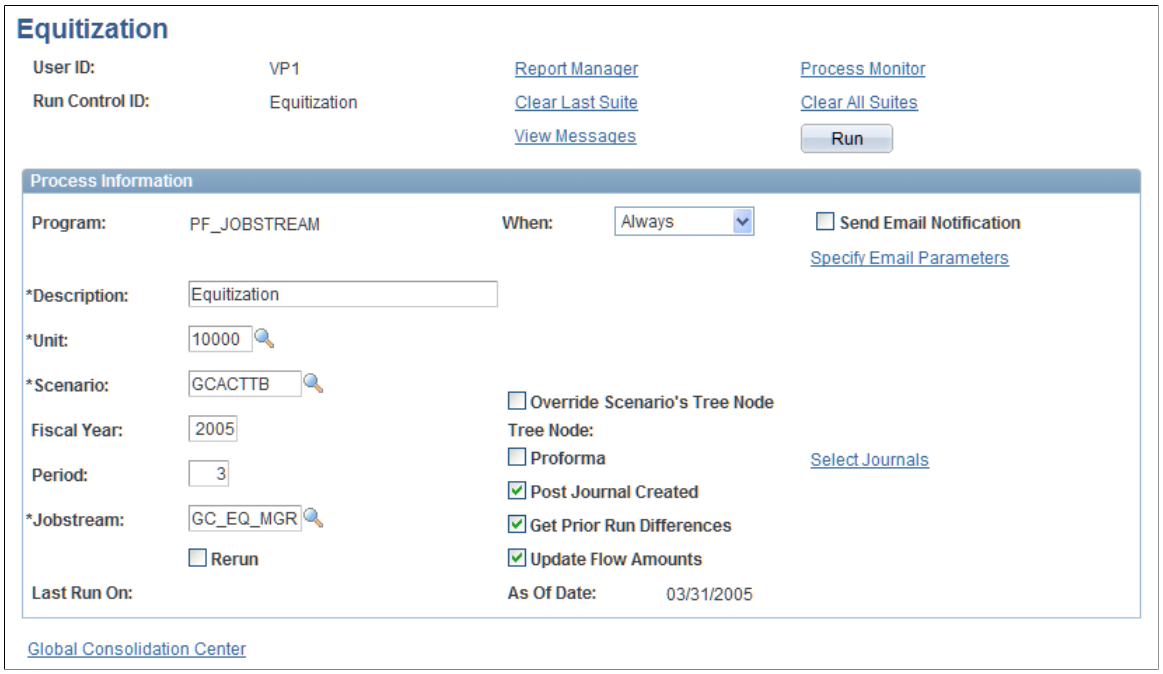
Use the Equitization run control page (RUN_GC_EQTZ) to run the Equitization application engine.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Equitization

Image: Equitization run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Jobstream ID Accept the default value, *GC_EQ_MGR,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Select any of these processing options to use:

Override Scenario's Tree Node Select to use a different tree node than that specified on the consolidation model. In the Tree Node field select a tree node if you use this option. The tree node that you specify must be at a lower hierarchical level of the tree than the node specified on the consolidation model. If the consolidation model is configured for tiered consolidations, the user can select only the tree nodes specified on the Tiered Consolidation page.

Note: Use this option carefully. When processing by nodes, if you run equitization for a node that includes only the parent, the system does not equitize from the child to the parent. If you run the process for a node that includes only the child, the system does not create the equitization entries on the parent or to the elimination unit. You must pick a node that includes both the child and the parent to create the equitization entries; the entries are booked to the appropriate parent and elimination unit.

Proforma Select to use proforma journals (journals that have not been posted) as source data, rather than the consolidation ledger. When you select this option, the Post Journal Created option is disabled, as the system does not post the proforma journals as part of consolidation processing. Use the ledger post process to post proforma journals.

Post Journal Created Select to automatically post the resulting journals to the consolidation ledger by calling the ledger post process. This option is not available when the Proforma option is selected.

Get Prior Run Differences Select to compare results of the current run with that of the previous run and store the differences in the consolidation change log, which can be viewed on the Run Difference Analysis page. This field is available only if it is selected on the General Options page.

See Understanding Consolidation Processing.

Update Flow Amounts Select to update flow amounts when processing equitizations.

Updates any flow amounts after the consolidation process has been run. This option is available only if flow processing has been turned on at the ledger template level. and the Post Journal Created option has been selected on the Equitzation run control page.

Locking Scenarios

This section provides an overview of scenario locking and discusses how to lock scenarios.

Page Used to Lock Scenarios

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Scenario Locking	GC_LEDLOCK_DEFN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Lock Scenario, Scenario Locking	Lock and unlock scenarios and nodes on the consolidation tree for specified business unit, scenario, fiscal year and period.

Understanding Scenario Locking

You can lock a consolidation scenario to ledger preparation, ledger posting, and ledger unposting, by specifying a period for which the scenario is locked. You can also specify individual nodes on the consolidation tree to lock. You can lock:

- An entire scenario to journal activity for a specific period.

- A specific node (dimension) on the consolidation tree for a specific period.

You identify the common consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period. From this information, the system derives the consolidation ledger, the consolidation dimension ChartField, and the consolidation tree. The locking information is stored in the Locked Scenario Header (GC_LEDLOCK_DEFN), Locked Scenario Details (GC_LEDLOCK_DTL), and the Locked Scenario Detail History (GC_LEDLOCK_DHIS) tables.

Locking an Entire Scenario

If you lock an entire scenario through a specified fiscal year and period, the system allows neither manual or system-generated journal activity to post or unpost, nor ledger preparation to run for that fiscal year and period. Essentially, nothing can be run to change the scenario, including ledger preparation, consolidation, currency adjustment, and, if the target period is locked, period-end closing.

Locking a Dimension Node

Optionally, instead of locking an entire scenario, you can lock a node on the scenario consolidation tree for the specified fiscal year and period. Journals whose lines include a locked node cannot be posted or unposted. Journals whose lines do not include a locked node can still be posted or unposted to the ledger. Additionally, ledger preparation cannot be run for the business units in the locked node.

Note: When a dimension node is locked, all child nodes and detail dimension values of that dimension node are also locked.

Impact on Journal Posting and Unposting

If you lock an entire scenario for a specified fiscal year and period, no further journal activity is allowed to the consolidation ledger through that period; the Ledger Post and Unpost application engines skip any journals that would be booked to the locked periods.

The locking functionality can also be based on consolidation tree nodes. If a node is locked, all of the business units under that node are locked and you cannot run ledger preparation for the locked nodes. This is also true for manual journals. You cannot post a manual journal if a node is locked

The Ledger Post and Unpost application engines check whether there are nodes that are locked. If any journal line contains a locked node, the entire journal (batch ID) is not posted. Other system-generated journal entries are allowed to post.

Scenario Locking Page

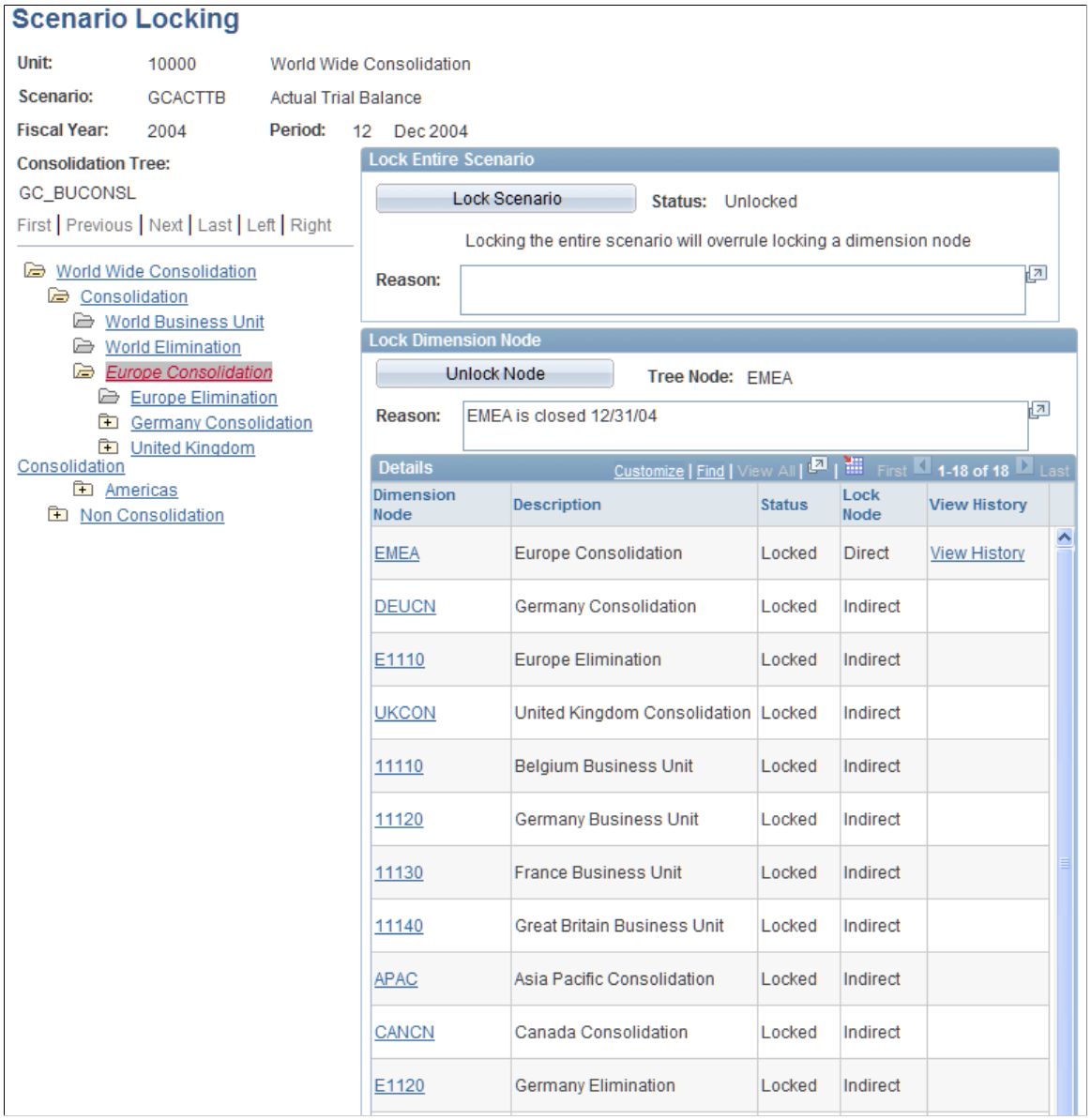
Use the Scenario Locking page (GC_LEDLOCK_DEFN) to lock and unlock scenarios and nodes on the consolidation tree for specified business unit, scenario, fiscal year and period.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Lock Scenario, Scenario Locking

Image: Scenario Locking page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Scenario Locking page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and period when accessing the Scenario Locking page.

Lock Entire Scenario

In the Lock Entire Scenario group box, select Lock Scenario to lock the entire scenario for the specified fiscal year and period. Select Unlock Scenario to unlock a previously locked scenario. When you select either of these buttons, you will also need to enter a reason in the Reason window.

Lock Dimension Node

To lock a node, first select the node from the Consolidation Tree group box, and then, in the Lock Dimension Node group box, select either Lock Node to lock the tree node, or, if the node has already been locked, select Unlock Node. When you select either of these buttons, you will also need to enter a reason in the Reason window.

Processing Close

This section provides an overview of the close process and discusses how to run the close process (GC_CLOSMGR).

Page Used to Process Closing Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Close Process run control	RUN_GC_CLOSE	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Other Processes, Close Processing, Close Process	Run the closing process.

Understanding the Closing Process

Use the Close Process run control to page to close the income statement account balances to retained earnings and roll forward balance sheet account balances. In order to use this feature, you must set up closing rules and rule sets, roll forward rules and rule sets, a close process group, and associate the close process group with the consolidation model.

See Understanding Close Process Rules.

When running the close process, you either run year-end or period-end processing. Trial balance-based consolidations use year-end processing, and financial statement-based consolidations use period-end processing.

When you enter the business unit and scenario on the run control page, an edit checks the consolidation model, consolidation ledger, and the ledger template to determine whether the business unit and scenario combination is a trial balance or financial statement based consolidation.

- If the consolidation method is trial balance, the period input field is display-only, and the system selects a close process type of *Year End Processing.* In addition, the request type options are limited to *Close/Roll Forward* or *Delete.* The *Delete* request type enables you to clear out the previous run data and reset the close and roll forward amounts to zero.
- If the consolidation method is Financial Statement, enter the fiscal year and period in which you want to perform the close processing. If the period selected is not the last period of the fiscal year (typically, period 12), then you may only select *Roll Forward Only* or *Delete.* If the period selected is the last period, then you may select *Close/Roll Forward* or *Delete.*

The closing process does not update flow amounts. You will have to enter the closing amounts on a manual flow template.

See The Global Consolidations red papers on My Oracle Support.

Here is an overview of the steps performed for each Consolidation Dimension value/Tree Node in the Close Process group when the closing process is run:

1. Resolves data from the consolidation CLED, based on the Close Process group for the consolidation model, the fiscal year, and the period that you specify in the run control, and Ledger Template associated with the consolidation Model.

2. If processing the Close Option, the system creates a target entry in the next fiscal year/accounting period based on the ChartField value sets andxource input option specified on the close rule.

   For elimination entities in Financial Statement-based ledger, only non-system-generated entries are closed.

3. If processing the Roll Forward Option, the system rolls forward balances in the next accounting period based on the ChartField value sets and source input option specified on the roll forward rule.

   For elimination entities in Financial Statement-based ledgers, only non-system generated entries are rolled forward.

The closing process creates ledger entries with following Global Consolidations source values:

9A	Closing Entry
9B	RollForward Entry
9C	Elimination Reversal — Closing Represents the reversal amounts booked to period one for elimination entity amounts closed during year-end close process. These entries are only created for the trial balance ledger format system-generated entries. Manual journal entries are not reversed.
9D	Elimination Reversal — RollForward Represents the reversal amounts booked to period one for elimination entity amounts rolled forward during the year-end close process. These entries are only created for the trial balance ledger format. Reversals are only performed for system-generated journals. Manual journal entries are not reversed.

After the close process has run, you can review the results on the Ledger Inquiry page.

- To view the amounts closed to retained earnings or balances rolled forward for trial balance-based consolidations, specify the period of zero for the next fiscal year.

- For financial statement-based consolidations, select the fiscal year and period in which the balances were rolled forward.

  View this inquiry after the roll forward process has been run but before the next period is processed. You can also view these entries through the consolidation audit, and filter by the source process on the roll forward processing entries.

See Reviewing Ledger Balances.

See Auditing Consolidation Data.

Closing Processing and Elimination Business Units

If you want to roll forward manual journal entries that are recorded to elimination entities, be sure that the Include Elimination Entities check box is selected for each applicable close rule set.

- For trial balance-format ledgers, both system-generated and manual journal entries will be rolled forward.

  The trial balance roll forward engine closes and rolls forward the entries to the elimination entity to period zero with an auto reversal in period one for system-generated entries. Manual journal entries to the elimination entity are not reversed.

- For financial statement-format ledgers, only manual journal entries booked to the elimination entity are rolled forward. System-generated entries are not rolled forward.

  Manual journal entries are not reversed.

Close Process Run Control Page

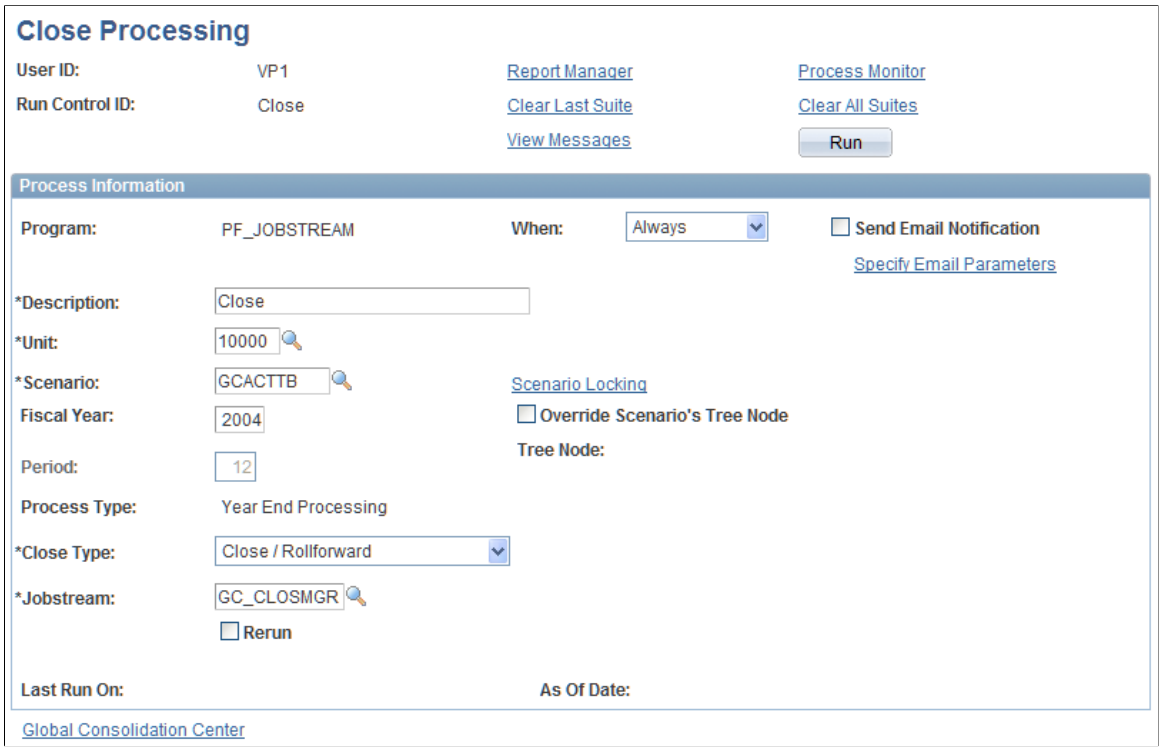
Use the Close Process run control page (RUN_GC_CLOSE) to run the closing process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Run Other Processes, Close Processing, Close Process

Image: Close Processing run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Close Processing run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Scenario Locking Click to access the Scenario Locking page, on which you can prevent journals from being posted to the selected scenario or tree node.

Override Scenario's Tree Node Select to use a different tree node than that specified on the consolidation model. In the Tree Node field, select a tree node if you use this option. The tree node that you specify must be at a lower hierarchical level of the tree than the node specified on the consolidation model.

Jobstream ID Accept the default value, *GC_CLOSMGR,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Close Process Type Select the close process type.

If the consolidation method is trial balance, the period input field is inactive and the system selects the close process type as *Year End Processing.* This field cannot be updated.

If the consolidation method is financial statement based, the period input field is active and the system selects the close process type *Period End Processing.* This field cannot be updated. The parameter options are the same as year-end processing with two exceptions.

- First, you must specify the period that is to be rolled forward.
- Then you must specify a request type. The request type options you can choose are: *Close/Roll Forward, Roll Forward Only,* or *Delete.*
    - If you select a period other than the last period, then you can only select *Roll Forward Only* or *Delete.*
    - If you select the last period, then you can select *Close/Roll Forward* or *Delete.*

Note: Financial statement consolidations do not have a period zero. When selecting period end processing with a period set to the last period, the system runs the close process to period one of the next fiscal year.

Close Request Type Select the close request type.

When the request type option is *Close/Roll Forward,* the application engine posts the close amounts to the target account as a one-sided entry as well as posts the carry-forward balances to period zero of the next fiscal year.

If you need to undo the year-end or period-end process, the system provides you with two options. First, if you incorrectly ran the close process and need to reset the posted amounts to zero, then set the close request type to *Delete.* If you want to replace the amounts that have been posted, then rerun the run control. The application engine deletes the entries from the previous run and replaces the amounts to retained earnings and roll forward balances with the current posting.

Running Tree Flattener

This section provides an overview of tree flattener and discusses how to run the Tree Flattener application engine (GC_TREEFLT).

Page Used to Run Tree Flattener

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Run Tree Flattener	GC_RUN_TREE	Global Consolidations, Request Processing, Tree Flattener	Flatten trees.

Understanding the Tree Flattener

To improve performance on the inquiry and analysis pages, run tree flattener on any trees that you use for inquiries—for example, an account tree. This process creates a database table of the tree structure, which the inquiry and analysis pages use to navigate through the tree nodes.

To use the Trial Balance page *prior* to processing eliminations or equitizations, you must run tree flattener on your consolidation tree. This step is not a requirement if you have already run eliminations or equitization, as the consolidation tree is automatically flattened during those processes.

Related Links

"Setting Up and Flattening Tree Metadata *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Run Tree Flattener Page

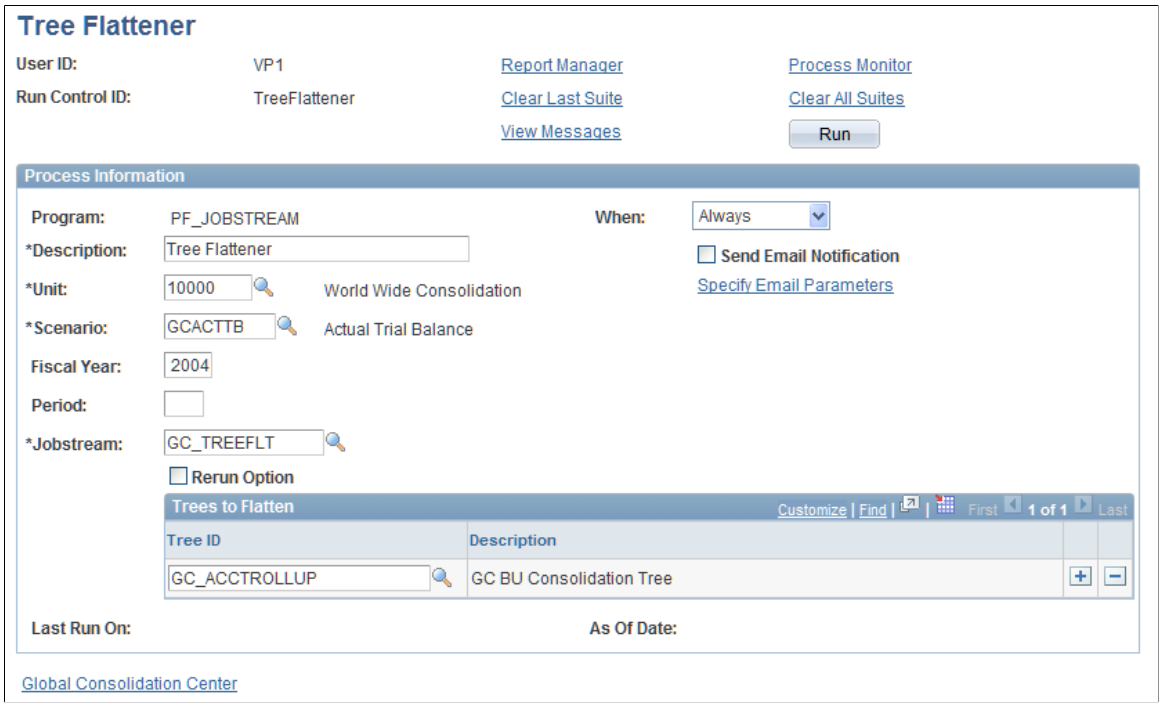
Use the Run Tree Flattener page (GC_RUN_TREE) to flatten trees.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Request Processing, Tree Flattener

Image: Run Tree Flattener page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Tree Flattener page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.
Jobstream ID	Accept the default value, *GC_TREEFLT,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.
Trees to Flatten	Select the trees to process.

Reviewing Application Engine Messages

Use the Engine Message component to review any messages generated during a specific process instance.

See "Viewing Engine Messages *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Pages Used to Review Engine Messages

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Message Header	PF_ENGMSG_HEAD	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Review Messages, Message Header	View application engine messages for a specific process instance.
Message Detail	PF_ENGMSG_LOG	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Review Messages, Message Detail	View application engine message details for a specific process instance.

Running Related Processes

There are several additional processes that you may run in the course of using PeopleSoft Global Consolidations:

- Ledger Post and Ledger Unpost.
- Allocations.
- ETL to the Multidimensional Warehouse for Reporting.
- Reconciliation.

These application engines are delivered as part of PeopleSoft EPM and are covered in detail in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion.*

See"Operational Warehouse - Enriched (OWE) *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*""PeopleSoft EPM Analytical Applications *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Chapter 13

Monitoring Ledger Preparation and Consolidation Processes

Understanding Global Consolidations Monitoring Tools

This section provides an overview of the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations monitoring tools that are used to manage each consolidation phase.

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations provides three monitoring pages that you can use to manage the status of each phase of consolidation. You can also use these pages to initiate processes for each consolidation phase, and to analyze the results.

This table lists the available monitoring tools and describes the how they are used:

Ledger Preparation Manager	Monitor each phase of ledger preparation processing: loading source ledger data, receiving external data sources such as spreadsheet upload, mapping calendars, converting currency, mapping ChartFields (accounts), verification of source data, and creating the consolidation ledger. See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager.
Ledger Enrichment Manager	Monitor each phase of ledger enrichment processing: harmonization entries, translations adjustments, and source flows. **Note:** Harmonization entry is a manual process that you can use the ledger enrichment manager to update the status of these processes as well as view the status. See Managing Ledger Enrichment Processing.
Consolidation Manager	Manage each phase of consolidation processing: eliminations, equitization, non-controlling interest, journal flows, close process, and scenario locking. See Understanding the Consolidation Manager.

Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages

The Consolidation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Ledger Preparation Manager pages provide an overview of the progress of each stage of consolidation processing and provide detailed information about processing during each phase. These pages display information for a particular

consolidation model, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period—the parameters that the consolidation processes uses as input.

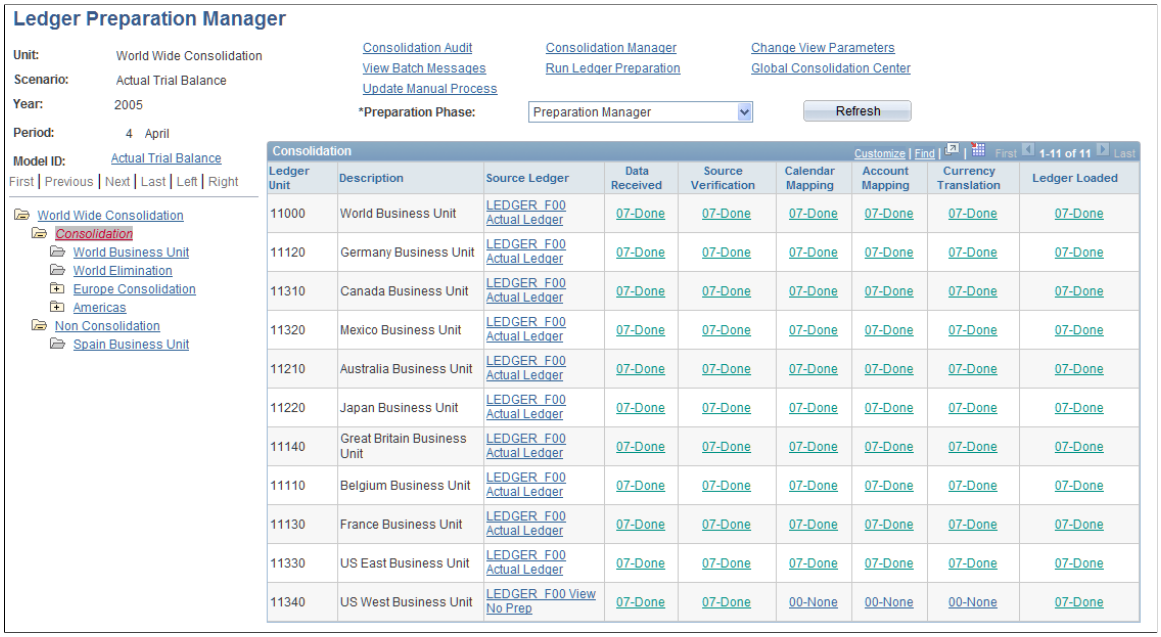
These pages are all constructed in a similar way. The tree used during the consolidation phase is displayed on the left side of the page. After you select a tree node, the grid on the right side of the page shows the status of the processes that are run during the phase for that node.

The tree used for ledger preparation and ledger processing is always based on business units. The tree used during consolidation processing can be based on the same business units, different business units, or another dimension, such as department

This example illustrates the common functionality of the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager pages:

Image: Using the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager pages

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Using the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager pages. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The status links on these pages enable you to quickly assess the progress of consolidations throughout your organization. The pages are interactive; by clicking the links or status text messages, you can view more detail about that process.

You can configure the information that appears on these pages to suit your particular needs. For example, you can sort columns by text message status or in the case of Ledger Preparation Manager, you can refresh the grid with either *Preparation Manager* or *Ledger Enrichment* preparation phases.

Some of the field descriptions are also links. You can click the link to view the definition page for that object. For example, on the Ledger Preparation Manager page, the Source Ledger field descriptions are links. When you click the description, you access the Detail Ledger definition page for that ledger.

You use the Consolidation Processes page to establish which processes are displayed on each manager page, and to add manual process that you have established.

See Consolidation Processes Page.

Statuses on the Consolidation Manager, Ledger Preparation Manager, and Ledger Enrichment Manager Pages

The status on the monitoring pages changes when a process has been run for a consolidation tree node, or when new data has been added. These are the statuses that are displayed on the Consolidation Manager, Ledger Preparation Manager, and Ledger Enrichment Manager pages:

00–None	Indicates that no information is available. Appears when processing has notoccurred for that phase.
01–Pending	Indicates that the process has not yet started.
02–Process	Indicates that some units under this node are processing.
03–Rerun	Indicates that you need to reprocess this phase, because one or more processes upon which it depends have been run since this phase was last processed, and could impact this phase.
04-Failed	Indicates that processing failed to complete.
05–Error	Indicates that processing was initiated and completed successfully, but with errors. The system did not create a journal.
06–Review	Indicates that processing completed successfully, but there is data that you should review.
07–Done	Indicates that processing completed successfully, without errors.
08–N/A	Indicates that processing is not applicable.

Configuring the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages

This section discusses how to configure the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager pages.

You establish which processes display on each of the consolidation monitoring pages by using the Consolidation Processes page. The Consolidation Processes page lists all the delivered Global Consolidations application engine process IDs. The page is pre-populated for the SHARE SetID. You can modify the consolidation processes on this page to incorporate any manual processes that you create. You can revise the fields in the grid to suit your implementation, or create a new definition for a different SetID. PeopleSoft recommends that you limit changes to the Display Title and Display Order fields, unless you have configured the system for your implementation or want to add your own processes.

Note: If you add a consolidation process, the new process does not appear in Consolidation Manager, Ledger Preparation Manager, or Ledger Enrichment Manager until the next time you log on to the system.

Pages Used to Configure the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Consolidation Processes	GC_PRCS_DEFN	Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Processes	Configure the information that appears on the Consolidation Manager and Ledger Preparation Manager pages.

Consolidation Processes Page

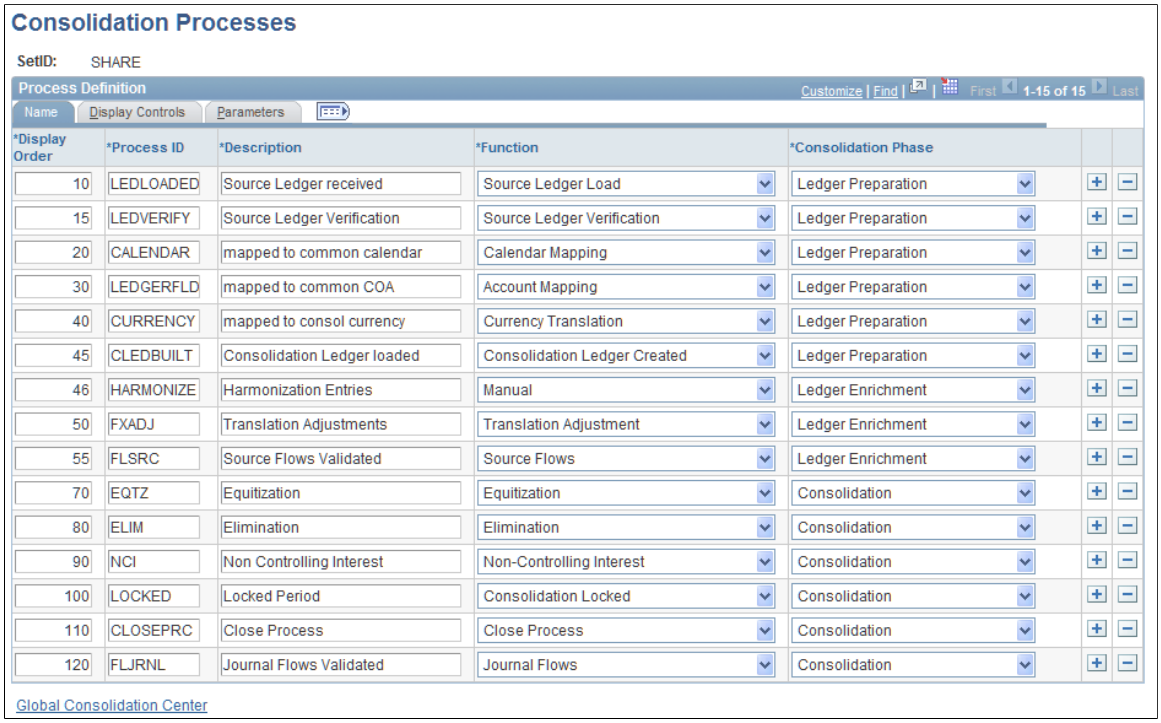
Use the Consolidation Processes page (GC_PRCS_DEFN) to configure the information that appears on the Consolidation Manager and Ledger Preparation Manager pages.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Define Consolidations, Common Definitions, Consolidation Processes

Image: Consolidation Processes page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Processes page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Consolidation Processes

SetID: SHARE

Process Definition — Customize | Find | First 1-15 of 15 Last

Name | Display Controls | Parameters

*Display Order	*Process ID	*Description	*Function	*Consolidation Phase
10	LEDLOADED	Source Ledger received	Source Ledger Load	Ledger Preparation
15	LEDVERIFY	Source Ledger Verification	Source Ledger Verification	Ledger Preparation
20	CALENDAR	mapped to common calendar	Calendar Mapping	Ledger Preparation
30	LEDGERFLD	mapped to common COA	Account Mapping	Ledger Preparation
40	CURRENCY	mapped to consol currency	Currency Translation	Ledger Preparation
45	CLEDBUILT	Consolidation Ledger loaded	Consolidation Ledger Created	Ledger Preparation
46	HARMONIZE	Harmonization Entries	Manual	Ledger Enrichment
50	FXADJ	Translation Adjustments	Translation Adjustment	Ledger Enrichment
55	FLSRC	Source Flows Validated	Source Flows	Ledger Enrichment
70	EQTZ	Equitization	Equitization	Consolidation
80	ELIM	Elimination	Elimination	Consolidation
90	NCI	Non Controlling Interest	Non-Controlling Interest	Consolidation
100	LOCKED	Locked Period	Consolidation Locked	Consolidation
110	CLOSEPRC	Close Process	Close Process	Consolidation
120	FLJRNL	Journal Flows Validated	Journal Flows	Consolidation

Global Consolidation Center

The fields are categorized by function within the Name, Display Controls, and Parameters tabs. Either select each tab to view the related fields, or click the Show All Columns button to view all fields on one page. Insert rows as needed and complete these fields:

Display Order Enter the display order, which controls the order in which the field appears. Fields appear in ascending order, based on the value that you enter in this field, with the lowest displaying first.

(This field is updatable on each of the Consolidation Processes pages.)

Process ID Enter the ID of the process to monitor. (This field is updatable on each of the Consolidation Processes pages.)

Description Enter a description of the process.

Function Select a function, describing what the process does. Options are: *Account Mapping, Calendar Mapping, Close Process, Consolidation Approval, Consolidation Ledger Created, Consolidation Locked, Currency Translation, Elimination, Equitization, Journal Flows, Journal Entries, Manual, Non-Controlling Interest, Source Flows, Source Ledger Load, Source Ledger Verification,* and *Translation Adjustment.*

Consolidation Phase Select the phase of consolidation processing in which this process occurs. Options are: *Consolidation, Consolidation/Last Period, Ledger Enrichment,* or *Ledger Preparation.*

Display On Displays the page on which the process status appears: the Consolidation Manager page, the Ledger Enrichment Manager page, or the Ledger Preparation Manager page.

Changing Display Titles

Select the Display Controls tab.

Note that only the Ledger Preparation Manager and the Consolidation Manager are listed on this page. The Ledger Enrichment Manager is considered part of the Ledger Preparation Manager page.

Display Title Enter the title to use for this process on the Consolidation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, or Ledger Preparation Manager pages.

Controlling Processes and Process Order

Select the Parameters tab.

Status Update Method Select the update status method. Options are: *Application Engine Batch, Locking Processing, Manual Processing,* or *None.* Your selection controls the prompt list for the process name, and also the information that appears on the Status Details page for that process. For example, for application engine batch processes, the Status Detail page includes links to the Process Monitor.

Process Order Enter a value indicating the sequential order in which each process must be run, the lowest number occurring first. Use the process order to indicate processing dependencies. For example, calendar mapping must occur prior to loading the consolidation

ledger. The system determines which processes should be rerun based on these dependencies.

Process Name Enter a process name, which is the page or PeopleSoft Application Engine program used for this process. This field is inactive when the value in the Status Update Method field is *None* or *Manual Processing.* The system uses this information to determine which process status ID it should update.

Reconciliation Job ID Enter the job ID for reconciliation rules that you have established for this process. When you assign a reconciliation job ID, the Review Reconciliation Totals link becomes active on the status details page.

See Reconciliation for Ledger Preparation and Consolidation Processes.

Managing Ledger Preparation Processing

This section provides an overview of the Ledger Preparation Manager and discusses how to use the Ledger Preparation Manager to manage the ledger preparation phase of consolidations.

Pages Used to Manage Ledger Preparation Processes

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Preparation Manager	GC_PREP_MGR	Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Ledger Preparation Manager	Monitor and review the status of the processes used to prepare ledger data for consolidations.
Ledger Preparation Manager Search	GC_PREP_SRCH	Click the Change View Parameters link on the Ledger Preparation Manager page.	Specify which data to view in the Ledger Preparation Manager.

Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager

The Ledger Preparation Manager page conveys the status of each phase of ledger preparation processing for the selected consolidation node, including:

- Loading data into the warehouse.
- Verification of the source data.
- Calendar mapping.
- Account mapping.
- Currency translation.

- Creating the consolidation ledger.

Note: For business units where the no preparation option is used, the status for calendar mapping, account mapping, and currency translation will be *None* because these processes are not run.

See Using the No Preparation Option.

The Ledger Preparation Manager has two views:

- The *Preparation View* includes ledger preparation steps up and including loading the consolidation ledger.
- The *Enrichment View* displays the activities on the consolidation ledger after the ledger preparation phase, but before the consolidation phase. This view is generally used to track harmonization, translation adjustments, and source flow activity.

When managing the ledger preparation phase, use the Preparation View.

Ledger Preparation Manager Page

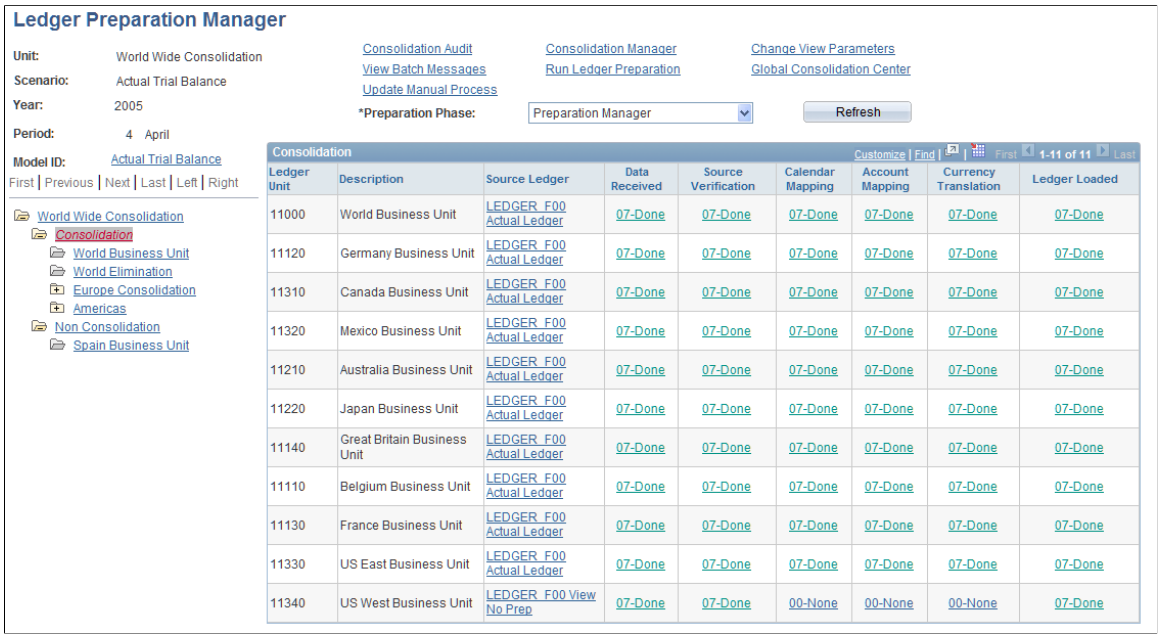
Use the Ledger Preparation Manager page (GC_PREP_MGR) to monitor and review the status of the processes used to prepare ledger data for consolidations.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Prepare Data for Consolidation, Ledger Preparation Manager

Image: Ledger Preparation Manager

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Preparation Manager. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



On the Ledger Preparation Manager page, you can review which stages of ledger preparation are complete for the selected consolidation tree node.

See Understanding Global Consolidations Monitoring Tools

The status of each phase of ledger preparation processing appears for each ledger business unit and source ledger within the selected tree node. You can sort the results by clicking on a column heading. You can click on a status to access the Status Details page.

The phases are:

Data Received

Indicates the status of the source ledger loading process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Data Received page.

Source Verification

Indicates the status of the source ledger verification process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Source Verification.

The status for the ledger verification and the subsequent ledger preparation processes is updated based on the error handling choice you make on the Ledger Preparation Run Group page.

For example, if you select *Prevent all BU(s) to continue* and errors occur during the ledger verification phase for some of the business units, the ledger verification process continues to update the valid business units with the status text message *06-Review.* For the subsequent ledger preparation processes, the ledger preparation process checks if the business units were previously run. If so, the status text messages is set to *03-Rerun,* otherwise, the status is set to *00-None.* Similarly, the ledger preparation process updates the consolidated business unit status for the subsequent consolidation processes.

If you select *Allow valid BU(s) to continue* and errors occur during the ledger verification phase for some of the business units, the ledger verification process updates the status for the subsequent ledger preparation processes to 00-None, or 03-Rerun for the problem business units. The ledger preparation process continues to prepare the valid business units and set the status per the results from each preparation step.

See Ledger Preparation Group Page.

Calendar Mapping

Indicates the status of the calendar mapping rules process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Calendar Mapping page. When the no preparation option is used for a business unit, the status will be *None* because this process is not run.

Account Mapping

Indicates the status of the Data Mapper rules process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Account Mapping page. When the no preparation option is used for a business unit, the status will be *None* because this process is not run.

Currency Translation

Indicates the status of the currency mapping rules process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Currency Translation

page. When the no preparation option is used for a business unit, the status will be *None* because this process is not run.

Ledger Loaded Indicates the status of the mapped data for the consolidation ledger. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Ledger Loaded page.

Click the text message for more information, or click a link to access the corresponding page.

You can also access the following links on this page:

Model ID Click to review or modify the consolidation model for the selected consolidation business unit.

Consolidation Audit Click to access the Consolidation Audit Trail page, where you can interactively view the audit trail of the consolidation model.

See Auditing Consolidation Data.

View Batch Messages Click to access the Engine Messages component, where you can review messages for a specific process instance.

Update Manual Process Click to access the Update Manual Process page, where you can update the process status for manual processes previously defined on the Consolidations Processes page—for example, when you want to update the status for harmonization entries.

See Update Manual Status Page.

Consolidation Manager Click to access the Consolidation Manager page, where you can view the status of each phase of consolidation processing.

See Understanding the Consolidation Manager.

Run Ledger Preparation Click to access the Ledger Preparation run control page, where you can run process ledger preparation.

See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager.

Change View Parameters Click to access the search page, where you can specify which data to view in the Ledger Preparation Manager or Consolidation Manager pages.

Global Consolidation Center Click to access the Global Consolidation Center page.

Managing Ledger Enrichment Processing

Ledger enrichment defines all the processes that occur after ledger preparation and before consolidation. The Ledger Enrichment Manager that is delivered with the SHARE SetID, is used to manage:

- *Harmonization* processing, which uses book code functionality to track journal entries that adjust the local statutory balance to consolidation reporting under international accounting standards (IAS) or

US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requirements. This feature is only available if book code functionality has been enabled.

See Establishing Book Code Functionality.

- *Translation adjustments* are run to adjust beginning balances for a period by adjusting prior period source ledger activity, and source currency journal entries to the current rate.

  See Running Currency Adjustments.

- *Source flow processing,* which is used to track changes in source account balances. This feature is only available if flow processing has been enabled for the consolidation ledger template. You view source flow amounts from the Ledger Enrichment Manager.

  See Processing Source and Journal Flows.

The status of manual processes, such as harmonization, and others that you create for ledger enrichment, must be updated manually.

See Update Manual Status Page.

Pages Used to Manage Ledger Enrichment Processing

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Enrichment Manager	GC_LED_ENRICH_MGR	Select the ledger enrichment value for the Preparation Phase field on the Ledger Preparation Manager page, and then click refresh to populate the grid with the ledger enrichment processes, such as source flows.	Monitor and review the status of the ledger enrichment processes.
Ledger Preparation Manager Search	GC_PREP_SRCH	Click the Change View Parameters link on the Ledger Enrichment Manager page.	Specify which data to view in the Ledger Enrichment Manager.

Ledger Enrichment Manager Page

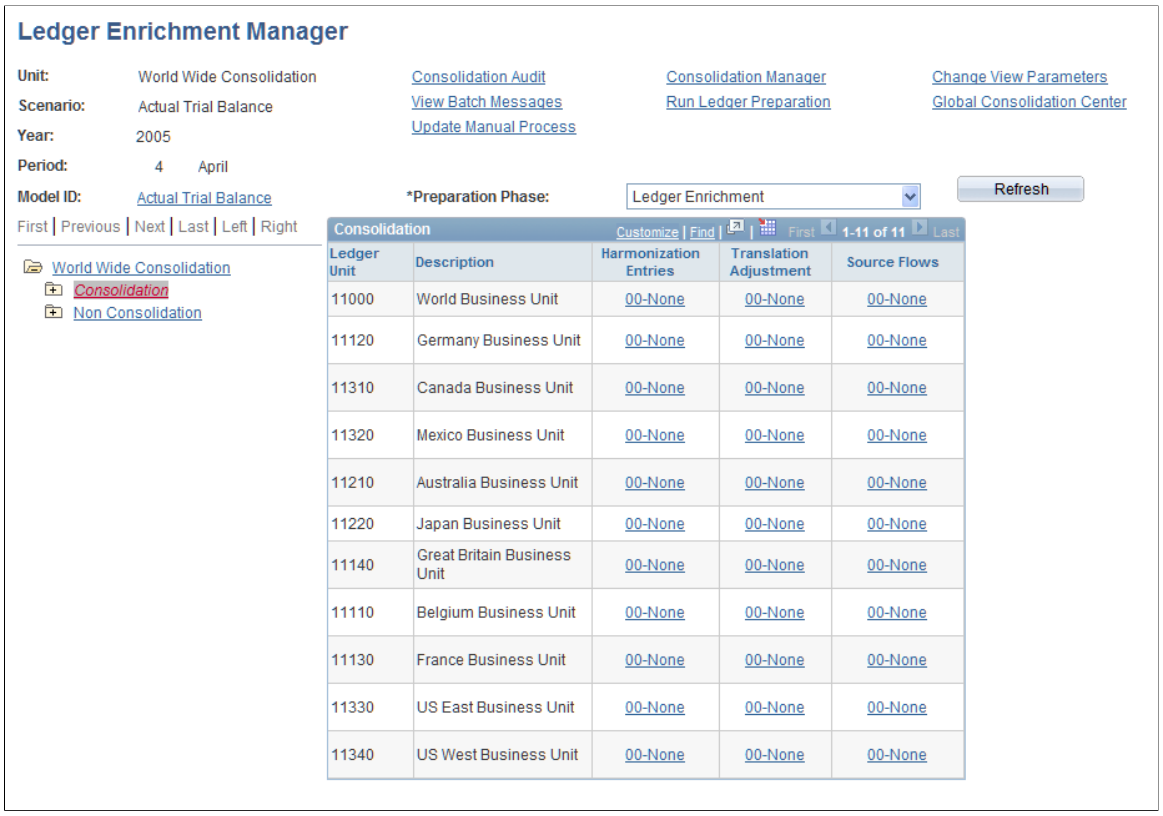
Use the Ledger Enrichment Manager page (GC_LED_ENRICH_MGR) to monitor and review the status of the ledger enrichment processes.

Navigation

Select the ledger enrichment value for the Preparation Phase field on the Ledger Preparation Manager page, and then click refresh to populate the grid with the ledger enrichment processes, such as source flows.

Image: Ledger Enrichment Manager page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Enrichment Manager page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Harmonization Entries Indicates the status of the harmonization entries process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Harmonization Entries page.

Translation Adjustment Indicates the status of the translation adjustments process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Translation Adjustment page.

Source Flows Indicates the status of the source flow update process. Click on a status to display the Status Details - Source Flows page.

See Flow Status Detail Page.

The Ledger Enrichment Manager page also includes the following links:

Model ID Click to review or modify the consolidation model for the selected consolidation business unit.

Consolidation Audit Click to access the Consolidation Audit Trail page, where you can interactively view the audit trail of the consolidation model.

See Auditing Consolidation Data.

View Batch Messages Click to access the Engine Messages component, where you can review messages for a specific process instance.

See Analyzing and Updating Processing Results

Update Manual Process Click to access the Update Manual Process page, where you can update the process status for manual processes previously defined on the Consolidations Processes page—for example, when you want to update the status for harmonization entries.

See Update Manual Status Page.

Consolidation Manager Click to access the Consolidation Manager page, where you can view the status of each phase of consolidation processing.

See Understanding the Consolidation Manager.

Run Ledger Preparation Click to access the Ledger Preparation run control page, where you can run process ledger preparation.

See Running Ledger Preparation.

Change View Parameters Click to access the search page, where you can specify which data to view on the Ledger Enrichment Manager page.

Global Consolidation Center Click to access the Global Consolidation Center page.

Managing Consolidation Processing

This section provides an overview of the Consolidation Manager and discusses how to manage consolidation processing.

Pages Used to Manage Consolidation Processing

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Consolidation Manager	GC_CONS_MGR	Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Consolidation Manager	Monitor and review the status of the processes used in PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.
Consolidation Manager Search	GC_CONSL_SRCH	Click the Change View Parameters link on the Consolidation Manager page.	Specify which data to view on the Consolidation Manager page.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Journal Summary	GC_JRNL_SUMM	Click the Journal Entry Status value on the Consolidation Manager page.	View a summary of any journal activity against the consolidation model for that period.
Proforma Summary	GC_PROFORM_STAT	Click the Proforma Run Status value on the Consolidation Manager page.	View the status of proforma runs for the consolidation model.
Status Detail - Journal Flows	GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG	From the Consolidation Manager page, click a status link in the Journal Flows column.	View status information about the journal flow data for ledger business units.
Flow Status Detail for journal flows	GC_CONS_FLSTAT	From the Status Detail - Journal Flows page, click a link in the Flow Status column.	View detailed information about the journal flow data, and which flow templates it came from.

Understanding the Consolidation Manager

From the Consolidation Manager page, you can initiate and view the status of each stage of consolidation for each node of the consolidation tree including:

- Eliminations.
- Equitizations.
- Non-controlling interest.
- Period locking.
- Journal flows (if flow processing is enabled).

You can also view the proforma run status, the journal entry status, and the pending flow journal status from this page, and perform several inquiries:

Trial Balance View the consolidation ledger, incorporating only source data and posted journals. Summarize the data by account, with an option to navigate to details of additional dimensions such as book code.

See Viewing Trial Balances.

Proforma Trial Balance View the consolidation ledger, incorporating source data for posted *and* nonposted journals. Enables you to check the impact of consolidation processing prior to posting any journals. Summarizes the data by account, with an option to navigate to details of additional dimensions such as book code.

See Viewing Proforma Trial Balances.

Flow Inquiry Use the flow templates and flow inquiry to review translated flow amounts for all the ledger business units within a scenario.

View source and journal flow amounts hierarchically according to cash flow rate or closing rate translation types, with amounts grouped by a business unit reporting tree. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Flow Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code.

See Viewing Data Flows.

Consolidation Manager Page

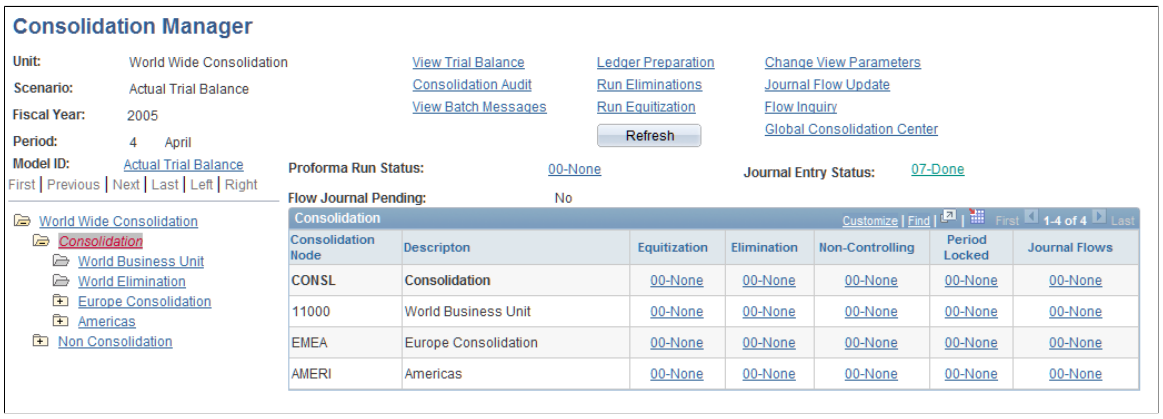
Use the Consolidation Manager page (GC_CONS_MGR) to monitor and review the status of the processes used in PeopleSoft Global Consolidations.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Process Consolidations, Consolidation Manager

Image: Consolidation Manager page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Manager page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page shows the status of proforma runs, the status of journals that require flow processing, and the status of journal entries for the consolidation model for this period.

Within the grid, you can monitor the status of each phase of consolidation processing for each consolidation node within the selected tree node. The phases include:

Equitization Indicates the status of equitization processing.

Elimination Indicates the status of elimination processing.

Non-Controlling Indicates the status of non-controlling interest processing.

Period Locked Indicates if the ledger is closed to any further journal activity.

Close Process Indicates the status of the close process.

Journal Flows Indicates the status of journal flow update processing.

Click the text message for more information, or click a link to access the corresponding page.

You can also access the following links on this page:

Model ID	Click to review or modify the consolidation model for the selected consolidation business unit.
Consolidation Audit	Click to access the Consolidation Audit page, where you can interactively view the audit trail of the consolidation model. See Auditing Consolidation Data.
View Batch Messages	Click to access the Engine Messages component, where you can review messages for a specific process instance. See Reviewing Application Engine Messages.
Update Manual Process	Click to access the Update Manual Process page, where you can update the process status for manual processes previously defined on the Consolidations Processes page. See Update Manual Status Page.
Run Ledger Preparation	Click to access the Ledger Preparation run control page, where you can run process ledger preparation. See Running Ledger Preparation.
Change View Parameters	Click to access the search page, where you can specify which data to view in the Ledger Preparation Manager or Consolidation Manager pages.
Global Consolidation Center	Click to access the Global Consolidation Center page.
Journal Flow Update	Click to access the Journal Flow Update page. See Journal Flow Update Run Control Page.
Flow Inquiry	Click to access the Flow Inquiry criteria selection page. After selecting your input, you can view flows by the template selected. See Viewing Data Flows.
View Trial Balance	Click to access the Trial Balance page, where you can view a trial balance of the consolidation model. See Viewing Trial Balances.
Ledger Preparation	Click to access the Ledger Preparation Manager page, where you can monitor and review the status of the processes used to prepare ledger data for consolidations. See Understanding the Ledger Preparation Manager.
Run Eliminations	Click this link to access the Eliminations run control page, where you can process intercompany eliminations.

See Understanding Elimination Processing.

Run Equitization Click this link to access the Equitization run control page, where you can process equitization.

See Understanding Equitization Processing.

Journal Summary Page

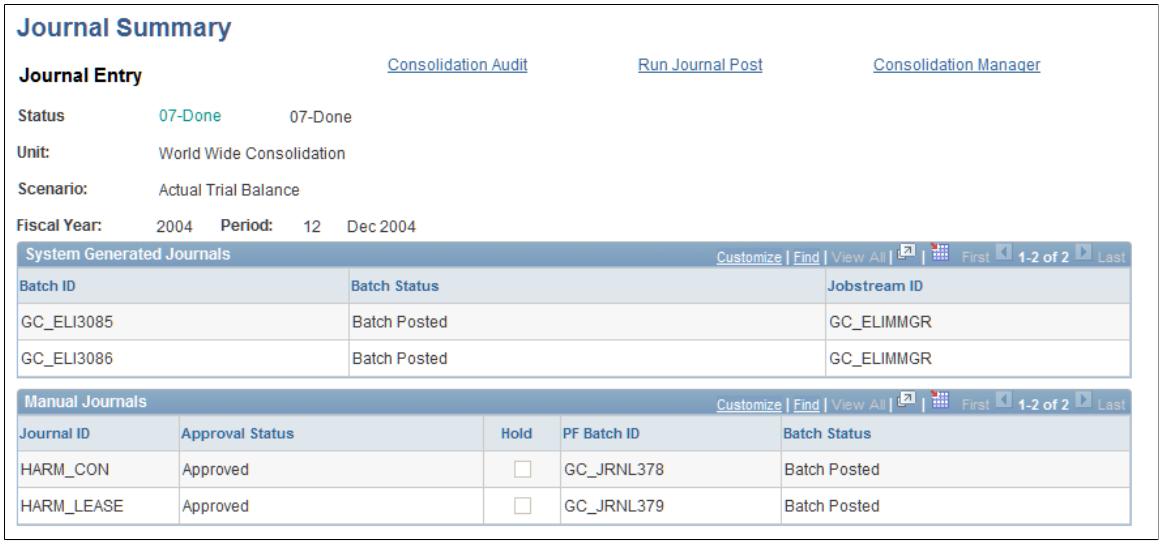
Use the Journal Summary page (GC_JRNL_SUMM) to view a summary of any journal activity against the consolidation model for that period.

Navigation

Click the Journal Entry Status value on the Consolidation Manager page.

Image: Journal Summary page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Summary page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page lists the status of both system-generated journals and manual journals. Any batches for manual journals that were held from posting appear with the Hold check box selected by the system.

You can select the following links from this page:

Consolidation Audit Select to access the Consolidation Audit page.

See Understanding the Consolidation Audit.

Run Journal Post Select to access the journal post run control page.

See Understanding Journal Posting and Unposting.

Consolidation Manager Select to return to the consolidation manager page.

Proforma Summary Page

Use the Proforma Summary page (GC_PROFORM_STAT) to view the status of proforma runs for the consolidation model.

Navigation

Click the Proforma Run Status value on the Consolidation Manager page.

This page lists the output journals (and their associated reversal journals, if any) generated for the pro forma run, the overall process status, and the status of the equitization, elimination, non-controlling interest, and close process phases of processing. The page also lists the source input journals for each output journal.

Click a status text message to view the status details for the corresponding phase.

You can select the following links from this page:

Consolidation Audit	Select to access the Consolidation Audit page.
Run Journal Post	Select to access the journal post run control page.
Consolidation Manager	Select to return to the consolidation manager page.
View Trial Balance	Select to view the trial balance.

Status Detail - Journal Flows Page

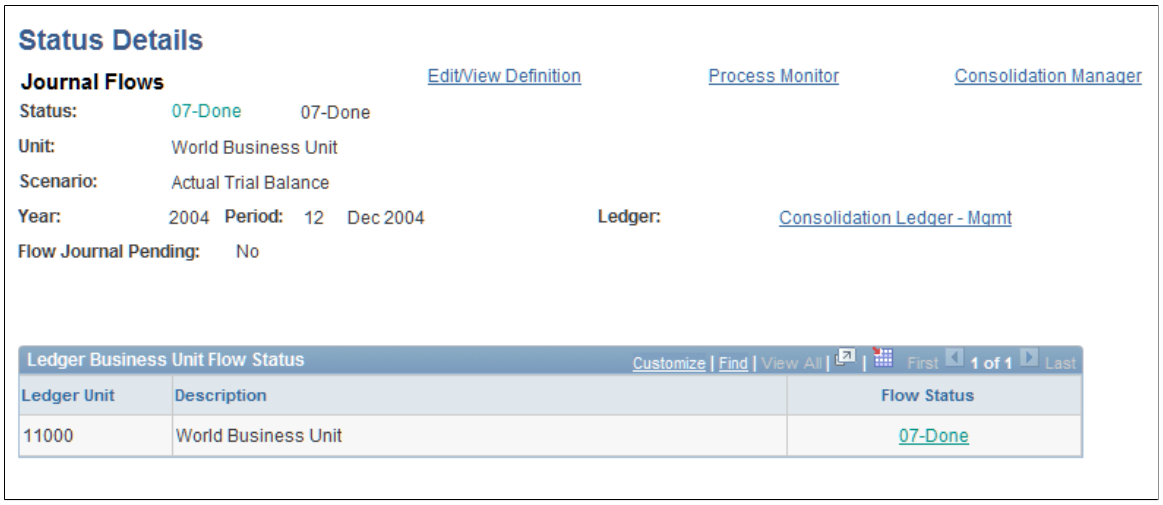
Use the Status Detail - Journal Flows page (GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG) to view status information about the journal flow data for ledger business units.

Navigation

From the Consolidation Manager page, click a status link in the Journal Flows column.

Image: Status Details - Journal Flows page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Status Details - Journal Flows page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Status Details - Journal Flows page displays the following links:

Edit/View Definition	Select to go to the Flow Group page to view or edit the defintion.
Process Monitor	Select to go to the PeopleTools Process List page where you can view process requests.
Consolidation Manager	Select to return to the Consolidation Manager page.
Ledger link	Select to go to the Consolidation Ledger page where you can view the ledger definition and contact list for consolidation processes.
Flow Status	Select a flow status link to go to the Flow Status Details page for the related ledger business unit.

Flow Status Detail For Journal Flows Page

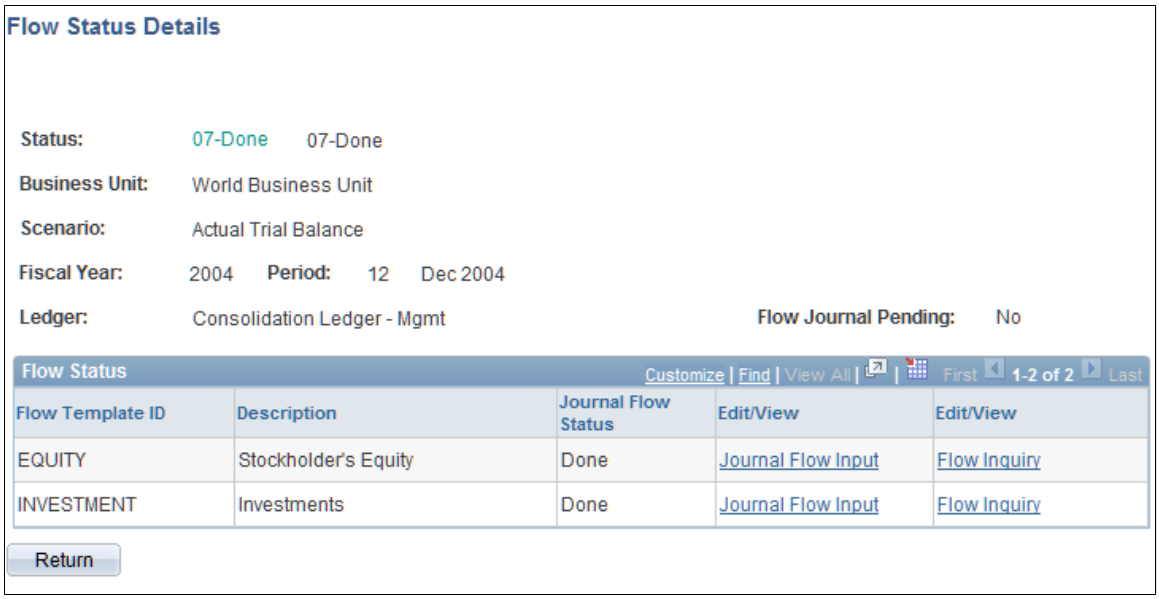
Use the Flow Status Detail for journal flows page (GC_CONS_FLSTAT) to view detailed information about the journal flow data, and which flow templates it came from.

Navigation

From the Status Detail - Journal Flows page, click a link in the Flow Status column.

Image: Flow Status Details page for journal flows

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Status Details page for journal flows. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Flow Status Details page for journal flows displays the following fields:

Flow Template Id, Description, and Journal Flow Status Displays the related flow templates and their processing statuses.

Edit/View Journal Flow Input link Select to drill to the Journal Flow Input page for template.

Edit/View Flow Inquiry Select to go to the Flow Inquiry - Selection page. It will be populated with the values on the Flow Status Details page.

Analyzing and Updating Processing Results

This section discusses how you view and update processing results on the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager pages, and includes:

- Viewing status details.
- Viewing reconciliation details.
- Viewing engine messages.
- Updating the status for manual processes.

Pages Used to Analyze and Update Processing Results

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Status Details	GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG	From the Consolidation Manager page or the Ledger Preparation/Enrichment Manager page, click the status of a consolidation phase or a ledger preparation phase	View details about a process.
Status Detail - Source Flows	GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG	From the Consolidation Manager page, click a status value in the Source Flows column.	View status information about the source flow data for ledger business units.
Flow Status Detail	GC_CONS_FLSTAT	From the Status Detail - Source Flows page, click a value in the Flow Status column.	View detailed information about the source flow data, and which flow templates it came from.
Reconciliation Results	GC_RECON_RESULTS	Click the Review Reconciliation Totals link on the Status Details page.	Review reconciliation totals.
Engine Messages	GC_ENG_MSG	Click View Batch Messages on the Consolidation Manager or Ledger Preparation Manager page.	Access the Engine Messages search page, where you can select and review messages for a specific process instance and engine ID.
Update Manual Status	GC_UPDT_STATUS	Click the Update Manual Status link on the Ledger Preparation Manager page or click the status text message link of any manual processes on the Ledger Preparation Manager page or Consolidation Manager page.	Update status of any manual processes such as harmonization entries.

Status Details Page

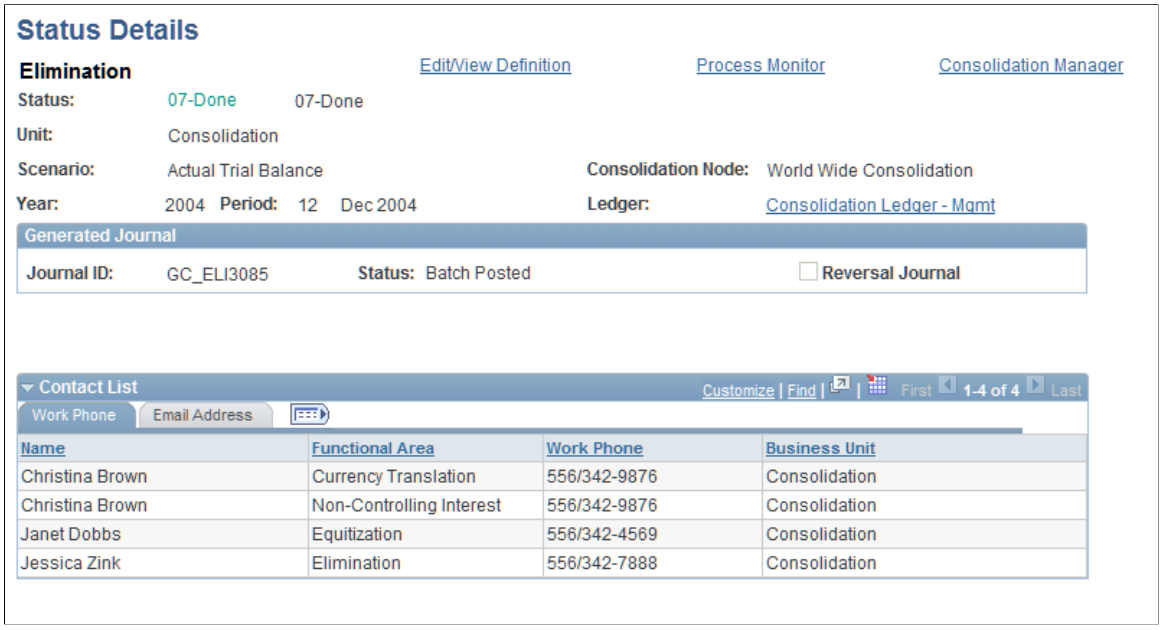
Use the Status Details page (GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG) to view details about a process.

Navigation

From the Consolidation Manager page or the Ledger Preparation/Enrichment Manager page, click the status of a consolidation phase or a ledger preparation phase

Image: Status Details page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Status Details page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The content of this page varies depending on the process phase that you are viewing. The top portion of the page shows the field values for the processing parameters and related fields, such as Run Control ID, Start Date/Time, and so on.

If applicable, this page also shows the generated journal ID, and contacts for the ledger.

The expandable regions that can appear are:

Process Log	Click to expand this region, and review any processing messages for the process instance. Click Explain to view message details.
Control Process Log	Click to expand this region, and review any processing messages for the controlling process (applicable to processes that use parallel processing, or spawning). Click Explain to view message details.
Messages	Click to expand this region, and review engine messages. Click Explain to view message details.
Ledger Chart Field Validation	Click to expand this region, and review ChartField validation error messages.

Select the available links to access related pages.

Status Detail - Source Flows Page

Use the Status Detail - Source Flows page (GC_PRCS_ENG_MSG) to view status information about the source flow data for ledger business units.

Navigation

From the Consolidation Manager page, click a status value in the Source Flows column.

Image: Status Details - Source Flows page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Status Details - Source Flows page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.

The Status Details - Source Flows page contains the following links:

Edit/View Flow Group Rule Select to go to the Flow Group page to view or edit the defintion.

Process Monitor Select to go to the PeopleTools Process List page where you can view process requests.

Ledger Enrichment Manager Select to return to the Ledger Enrichment Manager page.

Flow Status Select a flow status to go to the Flow Status Details page for the related ledger business unit.

These are the relevant flow statuses:

00 None - indicates that the source flow update process has not been run.

03 Error - indicates that the process has been run, but the flow amounts do not reconcile to the change amount from the source flow template.

07 Done - indicates that the source flow update process has been run and the flow amounts reconcile to the change amount from the source flow template.

Flow Status Detail Page

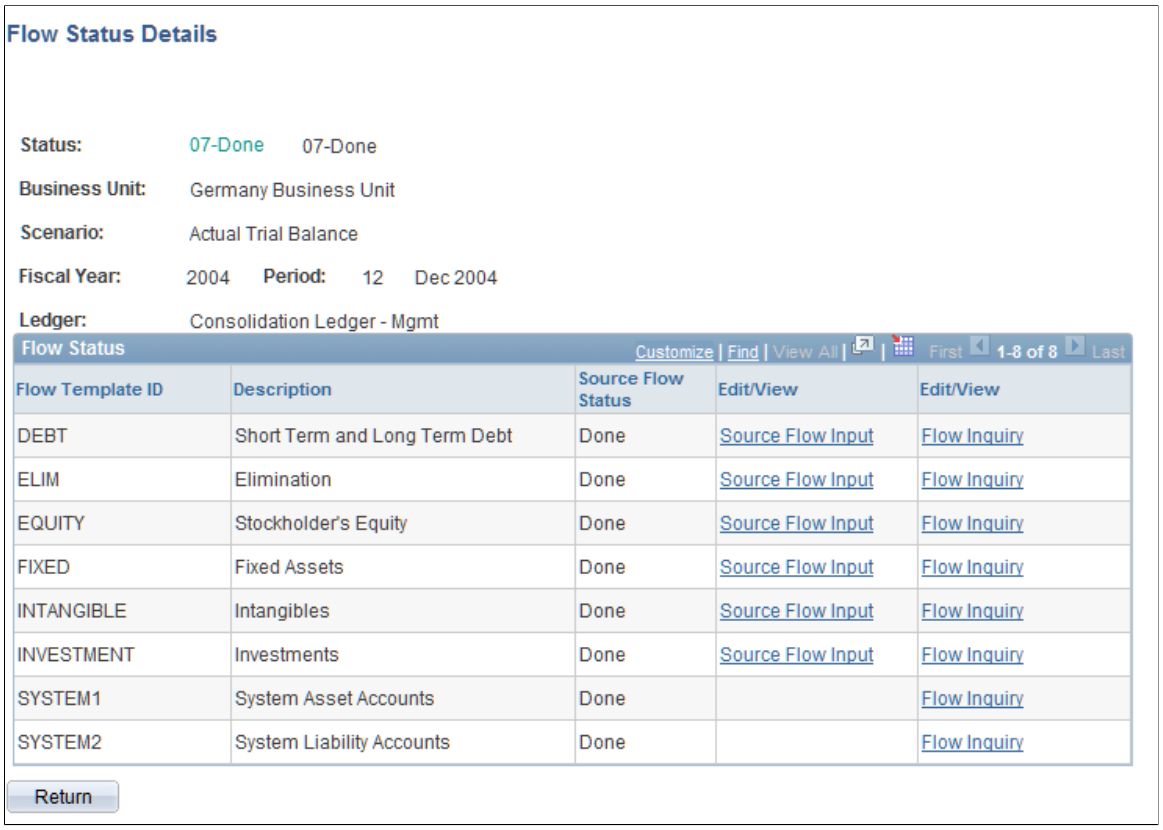
Use the Flow Status Detail page (GC_CONS_FLSTAT) to view detailed information about the source flow data, and which flow templates it came from.

Navigation

From the Status Detail - Source Flows page, click a value in the Flow Status column.

Image: Flow Status Details page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Flow Status Details page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The Flow Status Details page for source flows displays the following fields:

Flow Template Id, Description, and Source Flow Status — Displays the related flow templates and their processing statuses.

Edit/View Source Flow Input link — Select to drill to the Source flow input page for template.

Edit/View Flow Inquiry — Select to go to the Flow Inquiry - Selection page. It will be populated with the values on the Flow Status Details page.

Reconciliation Results Page

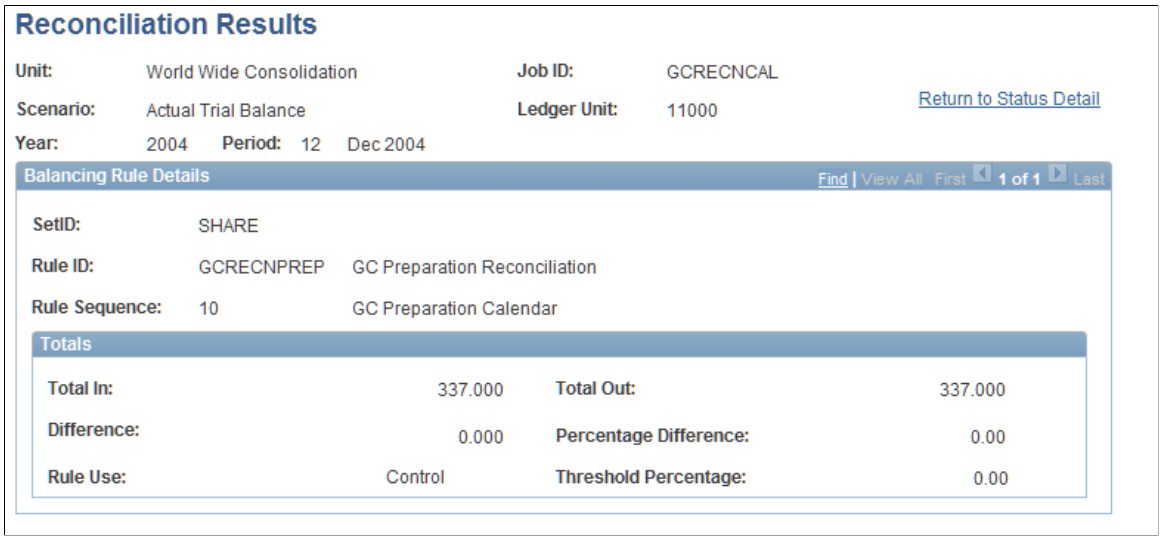
Use the Reconciliation Results page (GC_RECON_RESULTS) to review reconciliation totals.

Navigation

Click the Review Reconciliation Totals link on the Status Details page.

Image: Reconciliation Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Reconciliation Results page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



As part of consolidation processing, reconciliation occurs at several stages. The reconciliation programs include balance rules that check the records used during ledger preparation and consolidation processing. To view the status of the reconciliation jobs on the consolidation manager or ledger preparation manager pages, on the Status Details page, click the View Reconciliation Totals link to view the results. Reconciliation results can be viewed for the following processes:

- Ledger preparation processes:
    - Calendar mapping.
    - ChartField mapping.
    - Currency mapping.
- Consolidation processes:
    - Equitization.
    - Elimination.
    - Non-Controlling interest.

To establish the View Reconciliation Totals link on the Status Details page for these processes, use the Consolidation Processes page to add the job IDs to the related page.

Related Links

Configuring the Ledger Preparation Manager, Ledger Enrichment Manager, and Consolidation Manager Pages

Message Detail Page

Use the Message Detail page .

Navigation

Click View Batch Messages on the Consolidation Manager or Ledger Preparation Manager page

Review any messages generated during a specific process instance.

See "Viewing Engine Messages *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Update Manual Status Page

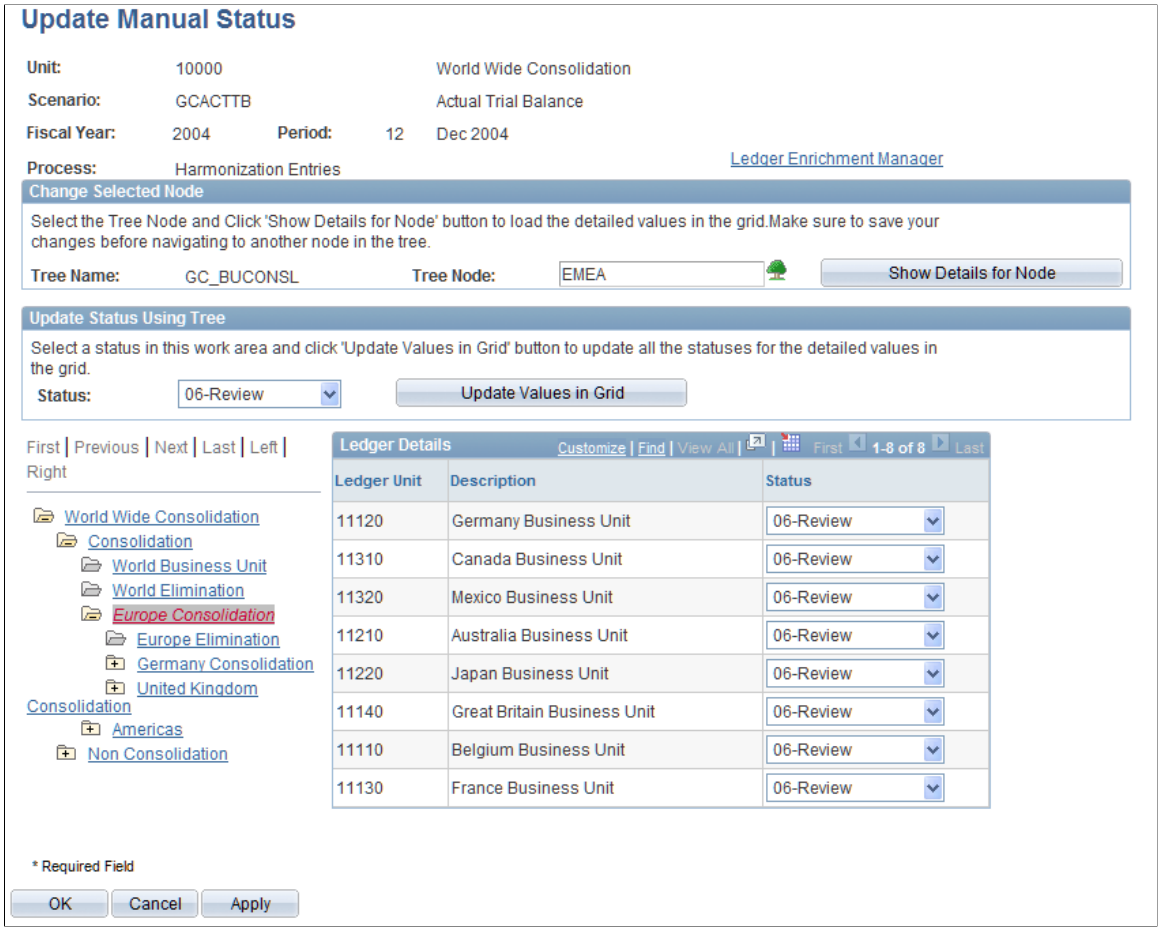
Use the Update Manual Status page (GC_UPDT_STATUS) to update status of any manual processes such as harmonization entries.

Navigation

Click the Update Manual Status link on the Ledger Preparation Manager page or click the status text message link of any manual processes on the Ledger Preparation Manager page or Consolidation Manager page.

Image: Update Manual Status page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Update Manual Status page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Use this page to update the status of manual processes, such as harmonization entries.

Process Displays the manual process that you are updating. This process must have been previously added to the Consolidation Processes page.

Change Selected Node

Select a tree node, and click Show Details for Node to populate the grid with the detail business unit under that node. Update the statuses for those ledger units.

Note: Ensure that you save your changes before selecting another tree node.

Update Status Using Tree

Select the status for the manual process and click Update Values in Grid to change the status for the ledger units in the grid.

You can change the status for individual ledger units in the grid by selecting the appropriate status from the drop-down list box next to each ledger unit.

Chapter 14

Analyzing Consolidations

Understanding the Analysis and Monitoring Tools

This section provides an overview of the available inquires that you can use during each phase of consolidation and explains how the system uses reporting trees.

Global Consolidations Inquiries

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations provides many tools that enable you to view different aspects of consolidations, including monitoring the status of each phase of consolidation, ledger enrichment, and ledger preparation, viewing a trial balance of the consolidation ledger—either prior to (proforma) or after posting consolidation-related journals, and navigating through an interactive audit trail of the consolidation ledger data.

By using Global Consolidations inquiries, you can view the information during each phase of processing in many ways, such as viewing a trial balance of the consolidation ledger — either prior to (proforma) or after posting consolidation-related journals, and navigating through an interactive audit trail of the consolidation ledger data. This table lists the available inquiry tools, describes in which phase of consolidation they are used, and describes the type of information that they provide:

Inquiry	*Consolidation Phase*	*Description*
Ledger Inquiry	Ledger Preparation Consolidation	View ledger balances hierarchically, with amounts grouped by a reporting tree. Optionally, show trends, limit the view to only a filtered subset of the entire ledger, if desired filter by the book code dimension, and generate a chart of the data. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.
Variance Inquiry	Ledger Preparation Consolidation	Compare ledger balances from different scenarios or periods of time. Optionally, show trends, limit the view to only a filtered subset of the entire ledger, if desired filter by the book code dimension, and generate a chart of the data.

Inquiry	*Consolidation Phase*	*Description*
Trial Balance	Ledger Preparation Consolidation	View the consolidation ledger, incorporating only source data and posted journals. Summarize the data by account, with an option to navigate to details of additional dimensions such as book code.
Proforma Trial Balance	Consolidation	View the consolidation ledger, incorporating source data for posted *and* journals that have not been posted. Enables you to check the impact of consolidation processing prior to posting any journals. Summarizes the data by account, with an option to navigate to details of additional dimensions such as book code.
Consolidation Audit	Ledger Preparation Ledger Enrichment Consolidation	Navigate through an audit trail of the consolidation ledger data, viewing the history of activity from the consolidation ledger level back to the source ledger level, or allocation source, if applicable, or view journal data. Use this tool to determine how the system arrives at a particular balance. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.
Flow Inquiry	Ledger Enrichment Consolidation	View data for journal and source flow amounts.
Ownership Inquiry	Ledger Preparation Ledger Enrichment Consolidation	View ownership hierarchies for a ledger business unit and its subsidiaries, and the percent of direct and indirect ownership and control belonging to the parent.
Run Difference Analysis	Consolidation	View differences between consolidation runs.
Impact Analysis	Consolidation	Determine which consolidation tree nodes need to be rerun if any changes occur after consolidations are initially processed. This information can help you determine which entities within a consolidation may be impacted by changes to any of the supporting rules.
Journal Publish History	Consolidation	View the history of which journals have been published.

Inquiry	*Consolidation Phase*	*Description*
Match Results Inquiry	Consolidation	Preview the outcome of intercompany eliminations by viewing the balances that are matched among business units for an elimination rule set.

Global Consolidations also provides several reports that you can use to analyze consolidation results.

Related Links

Generating Consolidation Reports

Using Reporting Trees with Inquiries

Both the Ledger Inquiry page and the Variance Inquiry page use a reporting tree to group ledger balances. Often the consolidation tree is based on business units, and when running inquiries it is more informational to specify a reporting tree based on your account rollup structure. This provides you with a view of the ledger balances summarized by account.

Optionally, you can limit the view to only a certain set of records, by specifying criteria for which objects to include. As you view the inquiry results, you can navigate through the reporting tree, viewing summarized totals for each node. When you reach an end node—a node that has no levels beneath it—you can view the details that comprise that amount.

You can specify additional dimensions to include with the details. Using the example of a business unit-based consolidation and an account reporting tree, if you select ledger business unit and department as the additional dimensions, when you click a ledger balance for a particular account, the information is grouped by ledger business unit, then department.

Note: If the reporting tree is a detail tree (also referred to as a summer tree), rather than a node-oriented tree, you must set the use of levels to either strictly enforced or loosely enforced. You cannot have detail values (or ranges) at the same level as nodes.

Note: To improve performance of the inquiry pages, run tree flattener on the dimension trees used in your inquiries.

See Running Tree Flattener.

See *PeopleTools Documentaion: Tree Manager*

Consolidation Data Sources

On some inquiry and report pages, the *GC_SOURCE* field displays the consolidation ledger data source—the process from which it originates. The system captures this information when processing consolidations, processing ledger enrichment, running ledger preparation, and generating the consolidation audit . On some of the consolidation pages, the field's numeric value appears instead of its translate table description.

See Global Consolidations Source Codes.

Understanding Amount Options for Viewing Ledger Balances

When viewing ledger balances, several options control how to display the amounts. The available options depend on the consolidation ledger format and whether the account type is balance-forward. Balance-forward accounts (balance sheet accounts) are displayed as period-end balances. For non-balance-forward accounts (income statement accounts), you can choose to view amounts as either period activity or year-to-date (YTD) amounts.

This table summarizes the available amount options:

Amount Option	*Description*	*Availability*
End of Period / Period Activity	View end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.	Available for trial balance and financial statement ledger formats.
End of Period / Year to Date	View end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.	Available for trial balance and financial statement ledger formats.
Period Activity	View period activity for all accounts.	Available only for trial balance ledger format.

These definitions apply to the different amount options:

End of Period Amounts reflect the account balances as of the end of the reporting period. Prior period balances are irrelevant.

Period Activity Amounts reflect the activity on an account over the duration of an accounting period.

Year to Date Amounts reflect the accumulated activity on an account from the beginning of the fiscal year through the specified period.

Saving Inquiry Preferences

The parameters initially displayed on inquiry selection pages default to the values that you specified on the User Preferences - Inquiry page.

See User Preferences - Inquiry Preference Page.

You can also save named preferences for individual inquiry selection pages on the Save Preference page. To save a preference, enter the parameters that you want to save on the inquiry selection page, then select Save Preference, and on the Save Preference page enter a name for the preference. You can save multiple named inquiry preferences. You can also select a named preference to be the default preference for an inquiry.

After an inquiry preference is saved, you can select it again whenever you run the inquiry by using the Get Preference button and selecting the named preference. The saved inquiry preferences for a specific user ID.

When you access an inquiry parameters page, select Get Preference and on the Select Inquiry Preference page, select the saved preference that you want to use. The inquiry parameters page is then loaded with the parameters stored in the preference.

Reviewing Ledger Balances

This section provides overviews of the Ledger Inquiry component and discusses how to:

- Specify which data to view.
- View ledger inquiry results.
- View ledger inquiry detail results.

Pages Used to Review Ledger Balances

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ledger Inquiry - Selection	GC_LED_INQ_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Ledger Inquiry	Enter parameters by which to view consolidation ledger data.
Ledger Inquiry - Results	GC_LEDGER_INQUIRY	Click Go on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.	View the results of a ledger inquiry.
Ledger Inquiry Results - Details	GC_LEDINQ_DETAIL	Click a node at the lowest level of the tree on the Ledger Inquiry - Results page.	View the details for the node's balances.
Get Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SEL	Click Get Preference on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.	Select a preference to use for the ledger inquiry page. The field values defined for that preference load into the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.
Save Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SAV	Click Save Preference on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.	Save the current settings to a named preference.
Detail Dimensions	GC_LEDINQ_DET_SEL	Click Select Detail Dimensions on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.	Select which dimensions to display when viewing details.

Understanding the Ledger Inquiry Component

The pages within the Ledger Inquiry component display ledger balances hierarchically, with amounts grouped by a reporting tree. Optionally, you can show trends, limit the view to only a filtered subset of the entire ledger, and generate a chart of the data.

Specifying Which Data to View

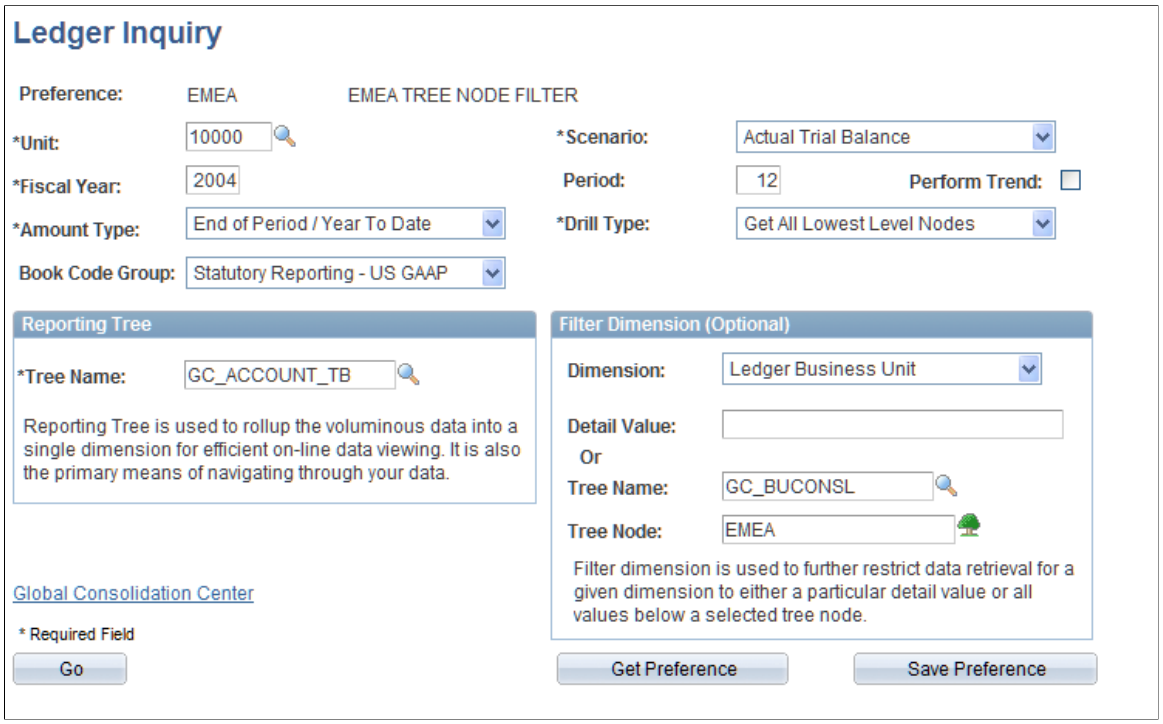
Use the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page (GC_LED_INQ_SEL) to enter parameters by which to view consolidation ledger data.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Ledger Inquiry

Image: Ledger Inquiry - Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Complete the following fields, and click Go to view the results.

Preference

Displays the selected preference. If you want to use previously saved selection criteria, select Get Preference and select the preference. If you want to save the selection criteria that you enter on this page, select Save Preference.

See Saving and Loading Inquiry Preferences

Business Unit, Scenario, Fiscal Year, Period

Specify the common consolidation business unit on which to inquire and the associated scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period.

Perform Trend

By default, results display ledger data for a single accounting period. Select the Perform Trend option to view ledger data from the beginning period of the specified fiscal year through the specified accounting period, summarized by period.

Amount Type

Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Drill Type

The Drill Type field determines which tree level information appears in the grid. Select from these options:

Get All Lowest Level Nodes Displays the information for the children (direct or indirect) at the lowest level of the tree for the selected node.

Get Next Level Nodes Displays the information for the direct children of the selected node within the grid. When you select this option, you must navigate through the tree nodes to eventually view the lowest level details.

Book Code Group

Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create book code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages. Book code is an additional dimension on which you can report. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.

Reporting Tree

Select a reporting tree Tree Name to use to group inquiry results. Select an account rollup tree based on the accounts in your consolidation ledger to view the totals broken down by account, or another tree depending on your requirements.

Filtering Selection Criteria

As an option to further define which data to select, you can enter a dimension and specific values to display on the inquiry results page. You can select the specific values by either entering a value in the Detail Value field, or by selecting a Tree Name and Tree Node.

Dimension

Select a dimension from the consolidation ledger on which to filter the data, then either enter a value in the Detail Value field, or select a Tree Name and Tree Node.

Detail Value

Specify a value to use to filter the data. For example, if the selected Dimension is *Ledger Business Unit,* enter a specific

ledger business unit in this field. This field is not used if a value is entered in the Tree Name field.

Tree Name Specify a tree to use to filter the data, then specify a Tree Node. These fields are not used if a value is entered in the Detail Value field.

Tree Node Specify a tree node from the filter tree by which you want to further filter the trial balance inquiry. This field is not used if a value is entered in the Detail Value field.

Viewing Results

Click Go to view the Ledger Inquiry - Results page.

Ledger Inquiry - Results Page

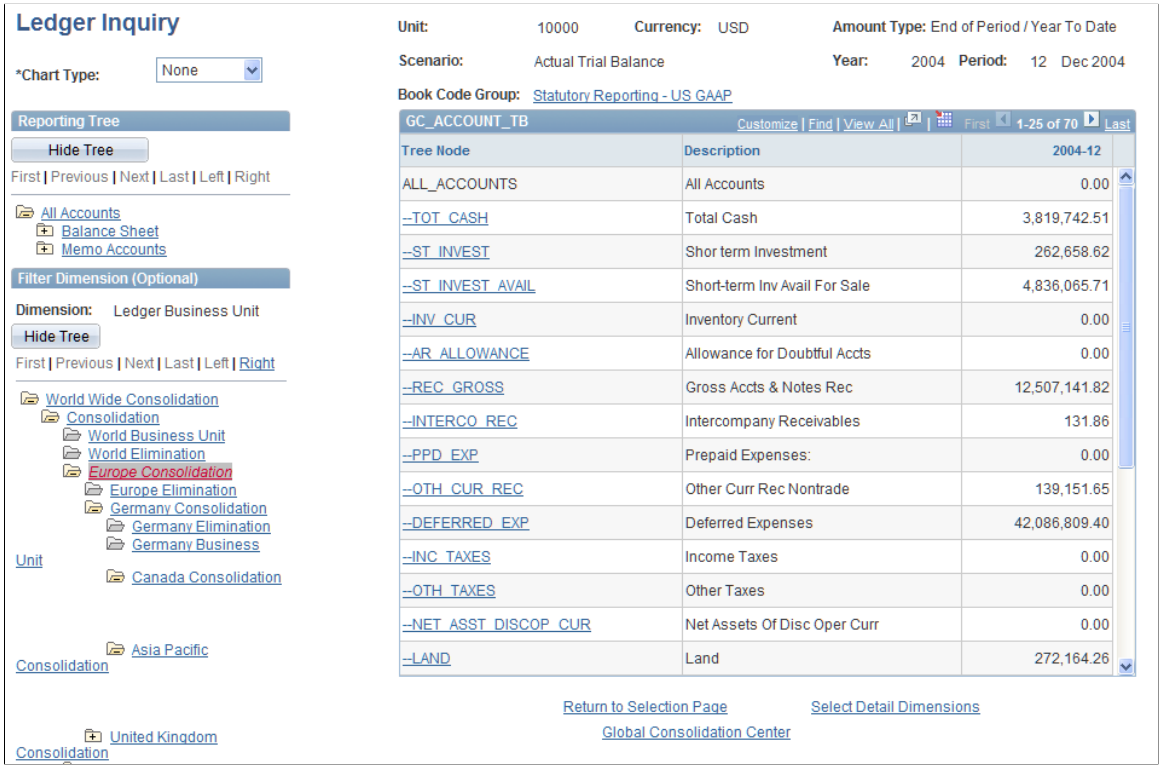
Use the Ledger Inquiry - Results page (GC_LEDGER_INQUIRY) to view the results of a ledger inquiry.

Navigation

Click Go on the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.

Image: Ledger Inquiry - Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Inquiry - Results page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The ledger balances appear in the grid.

Select a tree node to view the data associated with that node. When you reach an end node, you view details for the reporting tree objects within that node, grouped by dimension values. The system uses the dimensions on the user preferences page by default, or the dimensions selected on the Detail Dimensions page.

If you select a book code parameter, you can access the Book Code Group setup page by clicking the designated book code group name.

Viewing Charts

To view a chart of the results, select a chart in the Chart Type field.

Auditing Amounts

When viewing details, click the Audit link to view the Consolidation Audit page for this data.

Select Detail Dimensions

Click the Select Detail Dimensions link to select the dimensions that you want to display when you view the ledger inquiry detail results.

Return to Selection Page

Click the Return to Selection Page to return to the Ledger Inquiry - Selection page.

Related Links

Using Reporting Trees with Inquiries

Ledger Inquiry Results - Details Page

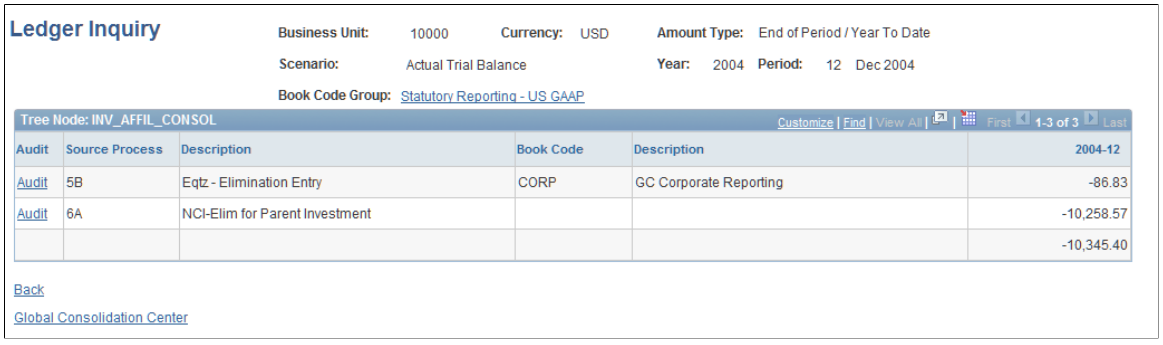
Use the Ledger Inquiry Results - Details page (GC_LEDINQ_DETAIL) to view the details for the node's balances.

Navigation

Click a node at the lowest level of the tree on the Ledger Inquiry - Results page.

Image: Ledger Inquiry- Detail Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Inquiry- Detail Results page . You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The detail ledger balances appear in the grid.

Click the Audit link to view the Consolidation Audit page.

Note: You can add or remove columns in the grid on the Detail Dimensions page.

Related Links

Understanding the Consolidation Audit
Select Dimension Page

Comparing Ledger Balances

This section provides an overview of the Variance Inquiry component and discusses how to:

- Specify which data to compare.
- View comparison results.

Pages Used to Compare Ledger Balances

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Variance Inquiry - Selection	GC_LEDINQ_VAR_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Variance Inquiry	Specify which ledger data to compare.
Variance Inquiry - Results	GC_LEDINQ_VAR	Click Go on the Variance Inquiry - Selection page.	Review differences between ledger data, either from different scenarios or different periods.
Variance Inquiry Results - Details	GC_LEDINQ_VAR_DET	Select a node at the lowest level of the tree.	View the details for the node's balances.
Get Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SEL	Click Get Preference on the Variance Inquiry - Selection page.	Select a preference to use for the ledger inquiry page. The field values defined for that preference load into the Variance Inquiry - Selection page.
Save Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SAV	Click Save Preference on the Variance Inquiry - Selection page.	Save the current settings to a named preference.
Detail Dimensions	GC_LEDINQ_DET_SEL	Click Select Detail Dimensions on the Ledger Inquiry page.	Select which dimensions to display when viewing details.

Understanding the Variance Inquiry Component

The Variance Inquiry pages show period over period net changes on balance sheet account types. Use these pages to compare two different scenarios or the same scenario over two different time frames and review the ledger balance differences between them.

Specifying Which Data to Compare

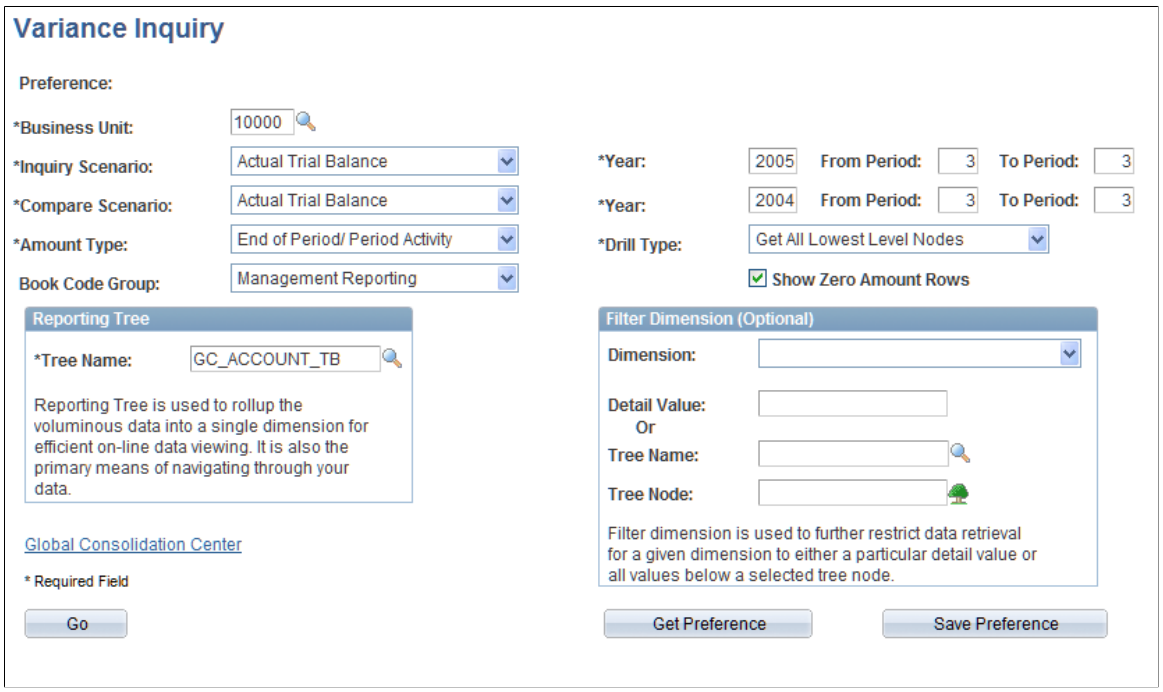
Use the Variance Inquiry - Selection page (GC_LEDINQ_VAR_SEL) to specify which ledger data to compare.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Variance Inquiry

Image: Variance Inquiry - Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Variance Inquiry - Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page functions like the Ledger Inquiry page, except that you compare two different scenarios or two different time frames for the same scenario to view the differences between ledger balances. You must specify the inquiry scenario and its fiscal year and period, and the compare scenario and its fiscal year and period.

Complete the fields, and click Go to view the results.

Note: When using the Variance Inquiry page to compare two scenarios, both scenarios must use the same ledger format (financial statement or trial balance).

Preference Displays the selected preference. If you want to use previously saved selection criteria, select Get Preference and select the

preference. If you want to save the selection criteria that you enter on this page, select Save Preference.

Business Unit Specify the common consolidation business unit.

Amount Type Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Drill Type The Drill Type field determines which tree level information appears in the grid. Select from these options:

Get All Lowest Level Nodes Displays the information for the children (direct or indirect) at the lowest level of the tree for the selected node.

Get Next Level Nodes Displays the information for the direct children of the selected node within the grid. When you select this option, you must navigate through the tree nodes to eventually view the lowest level details.

Inquiry Scenario, Year, Period Select the scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period on which to inquire.

Compare Scenario, Year, Period Select the scenario, fiscal, and accounting period to compare to the inquiry scenario, year, and period.

Book Code Group Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create book code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages. Book code is an additional dimension on which you can report. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.

Reporting Tree Select a reporting tree to use to group inquiry results. Select an account rollup tree based on the accounts in your consolidation ledger to view the totals broken down by account, or another tree depending on your requirements.

Specifying the Comparison Scenarios and Time Frames

You can either compare the same scenario for different time frames, or different scenarios. When comparing two different time frames, the Inquiry Scenario fields should be the most current fiscal year and period. (The Compare Scenario fields should contain a fiscal year and period prior to those of the inquiry scenario.)

Filtering Selection Criteria

As an option to further define which data to select, you can enter a dimension and specific values to display on the inquiry results page. You can select the specific values by either entering a value in the Detail Value field, or by selecting a Tree Name and Tree Node.

Dimension	Select a dimension from the consolidation tree on which to filter the data, then either enter a value in the Detail Value field, or select a Tree Name and Tree Node.
Detail Value	Specify a value to use to filter the data. For example, if the selected Dimension is *Ledger Business Unit,* enter a specific ledger business unit in this field. This field is not used if a value is entered in the Tree Name field.
Tree Name	Specify a tree to use to filter the data, then specify a Tree Node. This field is not used if a value is entered in the Detail Value field.
Tree Node	Specify a tree node from the filter tree by which you want to further filter the trial balance inquiry. This field is not used if a value is entered in the Detail Value field.

Viewing Results

Click Go to view the Ledger Inquiry - Results page.

Variance Inquiry - Results Page

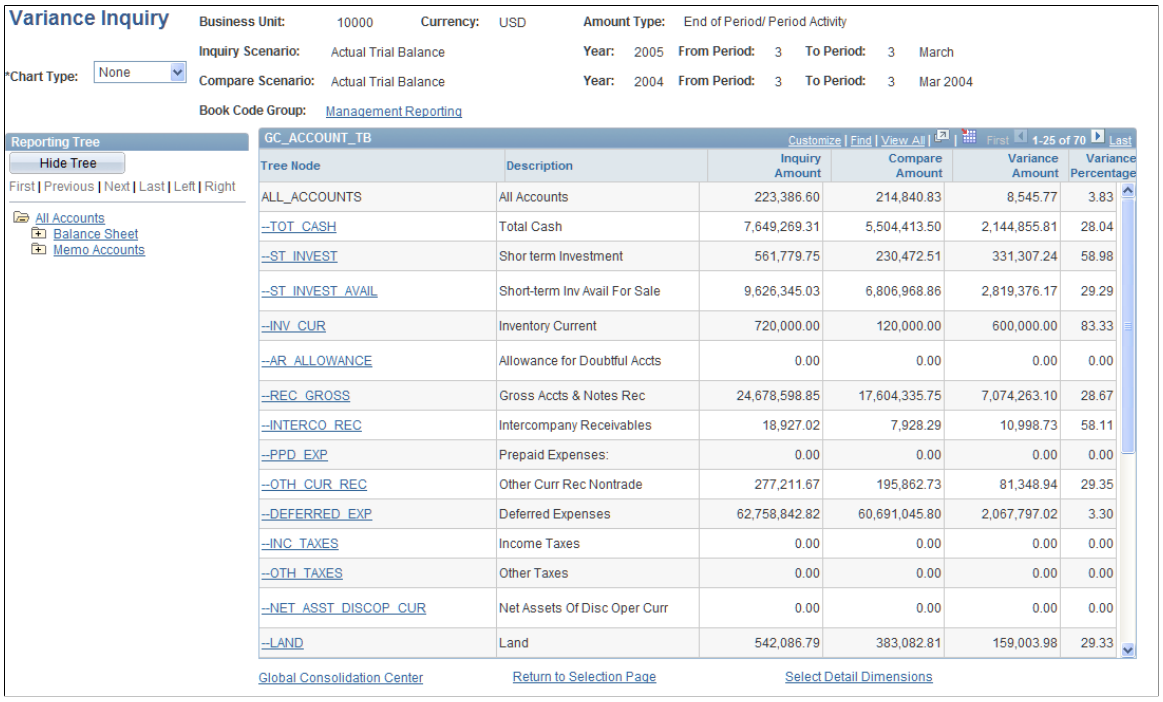
Use the Variance Inquiry - Results page (GC_LEDINQ_VAR) to review differences between ledger data, either from different scenarios or different periods.

Navigation

Click Go on the Variance Inquiry - Selection page.

Image: Variance Inquiry - Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Variance Inquiry - Results page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The results grid contains these fields:

Tree Node and Description Displays the tree node for the row.

Inquiry Amount Displays the balances in the ledger or period for the inquiry scenario.

Compare Amount Displays the balance in the compared ledger or period.

Variance Amount Displays the difference between the ledger or period balances. The calculation that the system uses to compute this amount is: *(Variance Amount) = (Inquiry Amount) – (Compare Amount).*

Variance Percentage Displays the percentage difference between the ledger or period balances. The calculation that the system uses to compute this percentage is: *(Variance Percent) = (Variance Amount) ÷ (Compare Amount).*

See Ledger Inquiry - Results Page.

Viewing Trial Balances

This section provides an overview of the Trial Balance component and discusses how to:

- Select trial balance criteria.
- View a trial balance.
- Set options for how to display account balances.
- Specify the accounts to include in the trial balance.
- Include additional dimensions.
- View ledger balance details for an account.

Pages Used to View Trial Balances

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Trial Balance Inquiry	GC_TB_INQ_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Trial Balance	Select criteria for the Trial Balance Inquiry pages.
Trial Balance	GC_TRIAL_BAL	• Click Go on the Trial Balance Inquiry page. • Click the Trial Balance link from various pages.	Access the Trial Balance selection page to enter parameters for viewing a trial balance of the consolidation ledger.
Balance Options	GC_TRIAL_OPT_SEL	Click the Options link on the Trial Balance page.	Specify whether to view separate columns for debit and credit amounts, and whether amounts include activity for only the specific period or are cumulative to date.
Account Selection	GC_TRIAL_ACCT_SEL	Click the Account link on the Trial Balance page.	Specify which accounts to include in the trial balance.
Select Dimension	GC_SEL_DIMENSION	Click the Dimension link on the Trial Balance page.	Select which information appears when you view balance amount details.
Ledger Balance for Selected Account	GC_TRIAL_BAL2	Click the Ledger Balance by Account link on the Trial Balance page or the Proforma Trial Balance page.	View the ledger balance for a specific account grouped by selected dimensions.

Understanding the Trial Balance Component

The Trial Balance component enables you to view ledger balances and determine whether you need to make further adjustments. Use the pages in the Trial Balance component to:

- See both a summarized and detailed view of the data.
- Select which accounts to include.
- View ledger amounts summarized by another dimension.

- View activity for the specified period only, or view cumulative activity from the beginning of the fiscal year through the specified period, or view a mix of cumulative and period activity, based on account type.
- Specify whether to combine debit and credit balances in a single column, or view them in separate columns.
- View ledger balances by account.
- View ledger balances by book code.

Selecting Trial Balance Criteria

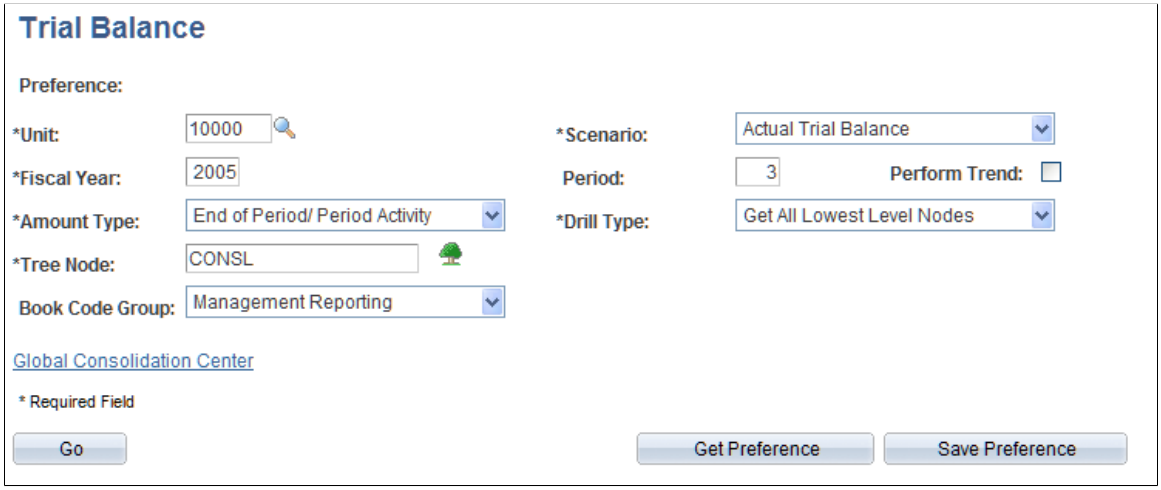
Use the Trial Balance Inquiry page (GC_TB_INQ_SEL) to select criteria for the Trial Balance Inquiry pages.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Trial Balance

Image: Trial Balance Inquiry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Trial Balance Inquiry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page functions like the Ledger Inquiry page, except that you are working with trial balance ledger balances. Complete the following fields, and click Go to view the results.

Preference — Displays the selected preference. If you want to use previously saved selection criteria, select Get Preference and select the preference. If you want to save the selection criteria that you enter on this page, select Save Preference.

Business Unit, Scenario, Fiscal Year, Period — Specify the common consolidation business unit on which to inquire and the associated scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period.

Amount Type — Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Drill Type The Drill Type field determines which tree level information appears in the grid. Select from these options:

Get All Lowest Level Nodes Displays the information for the children (direct or indirect) at the lowest level of the tree for the selected node.

Get Next Level Nodes Displays the information for the direct children of the selected node within the grid. When you select this option, you must navigate through the tree nodes to eventually view the lowest level details.

Tree Node Select a node from the consolidation tree by which you want to further filter trial balance results.

Book Code Group Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create book code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages. Book code is an additional dimension on which you can report. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.

Viewing Results

Click Go to view the Trial Balance page.

Trial Balance Page

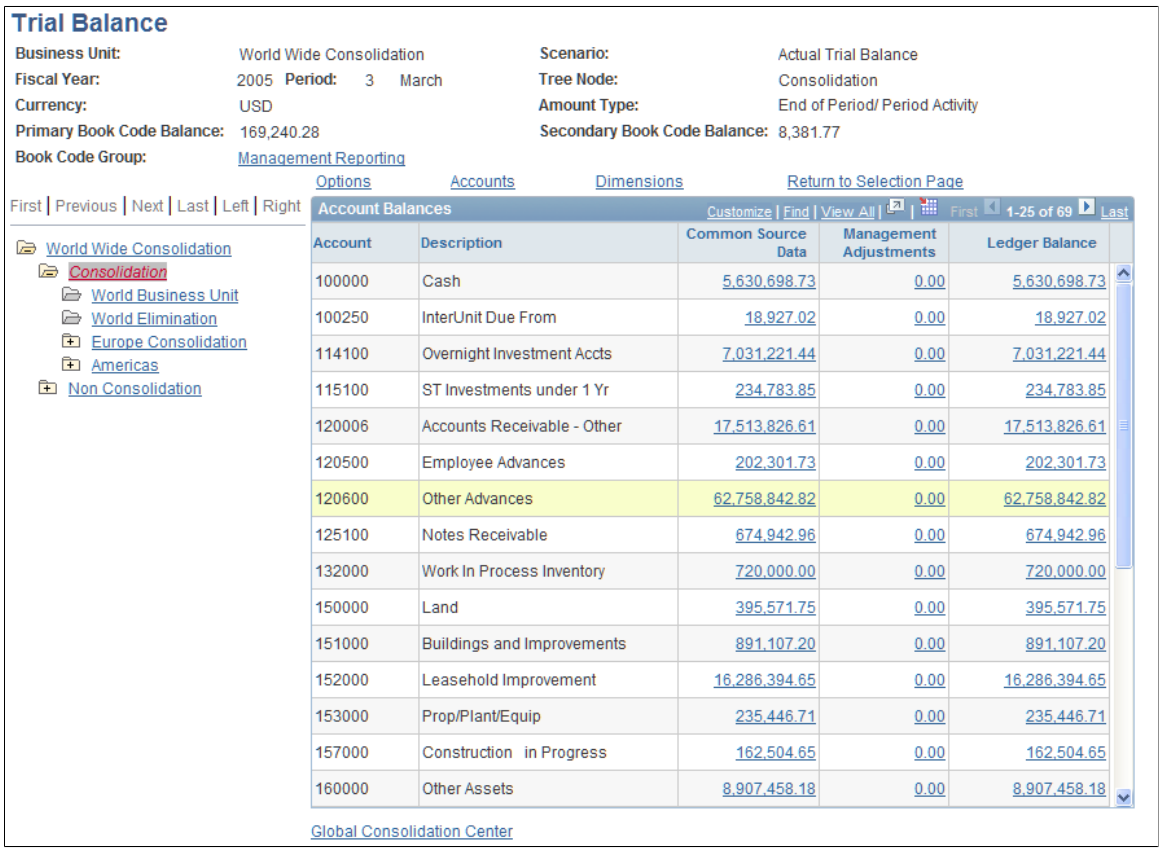
Use the Trial Balance page (GC_TRIAL_BAL) to access the Trial Balance selection page to enter parameters for viewing a trial balance of the consolidation ledger.

Navigation

- Click Go on the Trial Balance Inquiry page.
- Click the Trial Balance link from various pages.

Image: Trial Balance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Trial Balance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Informational Fields

These fields display information about the trial balance data that you are viewing:

Business Unit The common consolidation business unit.

Amount Type How amounts are summarized for ledger balances.Values are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Amounts displayed as end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Amounts displayed as end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

	Period Activity: Amounts displayed as period activity for all accounts. This option applies to only trial balance format ledgers.
Fiscal Year	The fiscal year being viewed.
Period	The accounting period being viewed.
Scenario	The scenario being viewed.
Currency Code	The base currency of the consolidation model.
Primary Book Code Balance	Shows the primary book code balance.
Secondary Book Code Balance	Lists the secondary book code balance.
Book Code Group	Lists the Book Code Group
Total Balance or Balance DR, Balance CR	The total proforma balance for the accounts.

Account Balances

The trial balance lists the accounts and descriptions and the ledger balance amount for the selected tree node. If you've set the options to display separate debit (DR) and credit (CR) amounts, the ledger balance column headings are Ledger Balance DR and Ledger Balance CR.

If you specify a book code group, the trial balance grid lists the primary book code balances and secondary book code balances. The column headings are defined by the primary description and secondary description fields on the book code group definition.

Expand or collapse tree nodes, as needed, and click a node to view the balances for that node.

Links to Other Pages

Options	Click to access the Trial Balance Options page, where you can specify how to display the amounts within the Trial Balance grid.
Accounts	Click to access the Account Selection page, where you can specify which accounts to include.
Dimensions	Click to access the Dimension Selection page, where you can indicate what dimensions to view when you navigate to details.
Ledger Balance	Click a ledger balance amount within the grid to access the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page, where you can view the ledger balance details by dimension.
Book Code Group	If you specify a book code group, you can click the name of the book code group definition to view that book code group definition on the setup page.

Balance Options Page

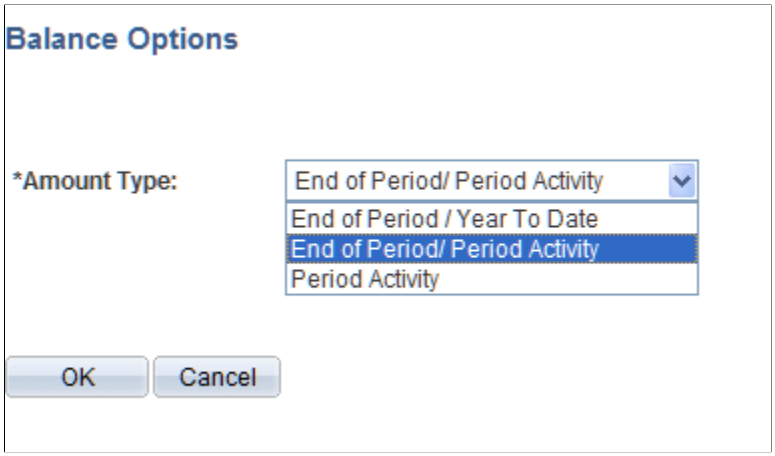
Use the Balance Options page (GC_TRIAL_OPT_SEL) to specify whether to view separate columns for debit and credit amounts, and whether amounts include activity for only the specific period or are cumulative to date.

Navigation

Click the Options link on the Trial Balance page.

Image: Balance Options page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Balance Options page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Amount Type Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Related Links

Understanding Amount Options for Viewing Ledger Balances

Account Selection Page

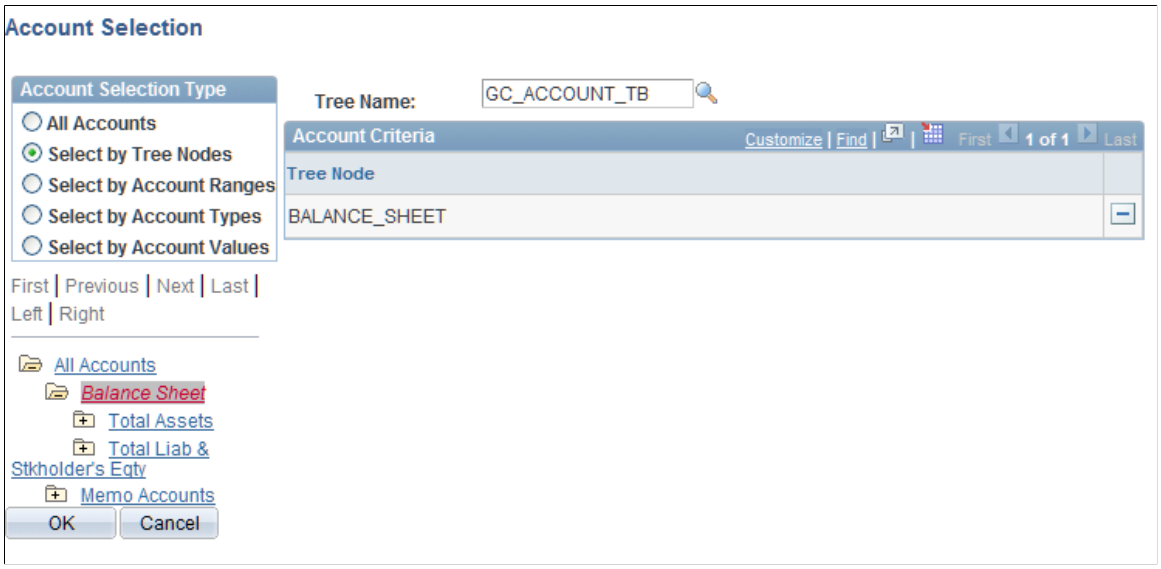
Use the Account Selection page (GC_TRIAL_ACCT_SEL) to specify which accounts to include in the trial balance.

Navigation

Click the Account link on the Trial Balance page.

Image: Account Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Account Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



You can view a trial balance for all accounts, or for a subset of accounts.

All Accounts Select to include all accounts. Specify the tree name of the consolidation ledger account tree.

To view a subset of accounts, select an account selection type to define which accounts to include, and enter the account criteria, which depends on the account selection type. Use one of these options:

Select by Tree Nodes Select to specify the accounts that use a tree, and then specify the tree name.

In the Account Criteria grid, add rows as needed and specify the tree node to use. You can also navigate through the tree viewer to select the node that contains the group of accounts; the system inserts the node into the Account Criteria grid when you click it.

Select by Account Ranges Select to specify one or more ranges of accounts to include.

In the Account Criteria grid, add rows as needed, and complete the Range From and Range Through fields to define the account range for each row.

Select by Account Types Select to specify one or more types of accounts to include.

In the Account Criteria grid, add rows as needed and select an account type.

Select by Account Values Select to specify a list of one or more accounts to include. In the Account Criteria grid, add rows as needed and select the account.

Select Dimension Page

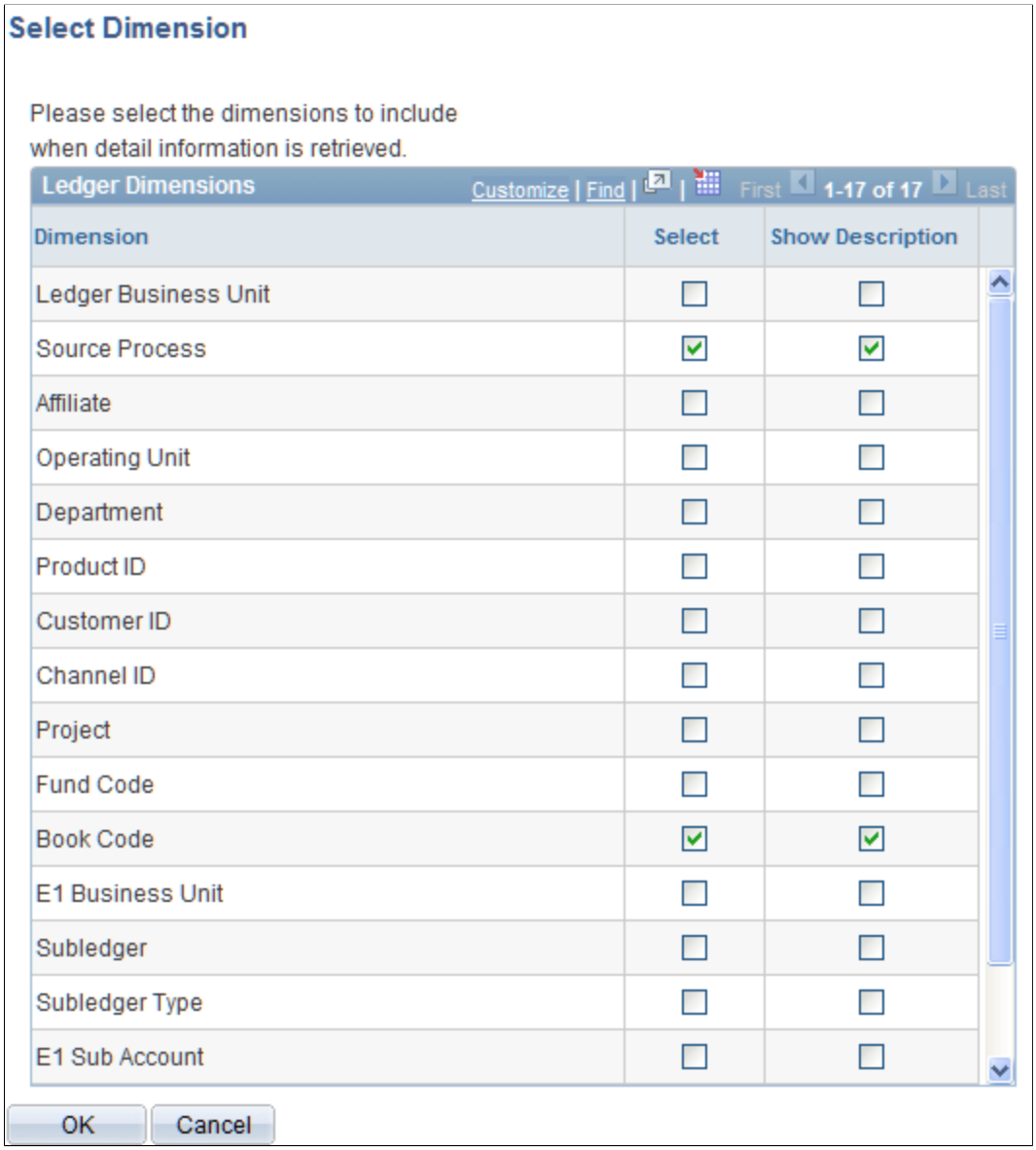
Use the Select Dimension page (GC_SEL_DIMENSION) to select which information appears when you view balance amount details.

Navigation

Click the Dimension link on the Trial Balance page.

Image: Select Dimension page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Select Dimension page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select	Select this check box to view the dimension values.
Show Description	Select to view the dimension descriptions. This option is especially useful for dimensions that contain numeric values, such as the source process dimension.

Ledger Balance for Selected Account Page

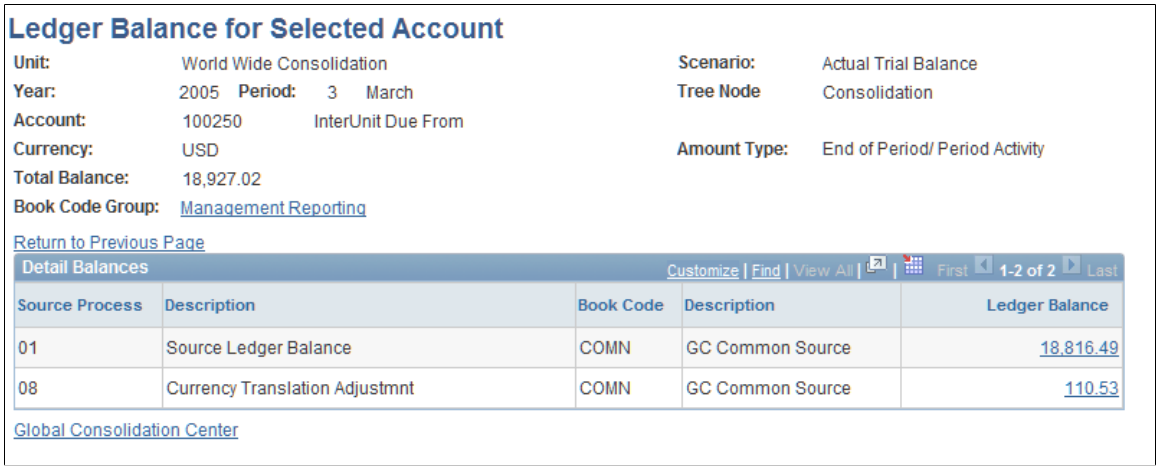
Use the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page (GC_TRIAL_BAL2) to view the ledger balance for a specific account grouped by selected dimensions.

Navigation

Click the Ledger Balance by Account link on the Trial Balance page or the Proforma Trial Balance page.

Image: Ledger Balance for Selected Account page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The total balance listed is for this specific consolidation ledger account. The details show the balance broken down by the dimensions specified on the Selected Dimension page. Click a specific ledger balance amount to view the Consolidation Audit page for that balance and navigate to the source stage data.

Related Links

Auditing Consolidation Data

Viewing Proforma Trial Balances

This section provides an overview of the Proforma Trial Balance component and discusses how to:

- Select proforma trial balance criteria.
- View a proforma trial balance.
- Set options for how to display account balances.

- Select additional dimensions.
- Specify journals to include.
- Specify accounts to include.
- View journal balances by account.
- View ledger balances by account.

Pages Used to View Proforma Trial Balances

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Proforma Trial Balance - Selection	GC_TB_INQ_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Proforma Trial Balance	Select criteria for the Proforma Trial Balance Inquiry report.
Get Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SEL	Click Get Preference on the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page.	Select a preference to use for the Proforma Trial Balance selection page. The field values defined for that preference load into the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page.
Save Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SAV	Click Save Preference on the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page.	Save the current settings to a named preference.
Proforma Trial Balance	GC_PROFORMA_BAL	• Click Go on the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page. • Click the Proforma Trial Balance link from various pages.	View a proforma trial balance, including journals that have not been posted.
Balance Options	GC_TRIAL_OPT_SEL	Click the Options link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.	Specify whether to view separate columns for debit and credit amounts, and whether amounts include activity for only the specific period or are cumulative to date.
Select Dimension	GC_SEL_DIMENSION	Click the Dimension link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.	Select which information appears when you view balance amount details.
Journal Selection	GC_TRIAL_JRNL_SEL	Click the Journal link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.	Select which journals to include in the proforma trial balance.
Account Selection	GC_TRIAL_ACCT_SEL	Click the Account link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.	Specify which accounts to include in the proforma trial balance.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Journal Balance by Account	GC_TRIAL_BAL3	Click the Journal Balance by Account link, or click a journal balance on the Proforma Trial Balance page.	View the journals that comprise the balance of a specific account.
Ledger Balance for Selected Account	GC_TRIAL_BAL2	Click the Ledger Balance by Account link on the Trial Balance page or the Proforma Trial Balance page.	View the ledger balance for a specific account grouped by selected dimensions.

Understanding the Proforma Trial Balance Component

The Proforma Trial Balance component enables you to see what the impact of additional journals would be on a consolidation prior to posting them. For example, assume that you run a consolidation, then view a trial balance and determine that you need to make some adjustments using manual journal entries. You make the journal entries, but don't post them. Then, you process consolidations again, selecting the proforma option on the run control page so that the system processes only the journals that have not been posted. . To view the results, you can use the Proforma Trial Balance pages. The page lists the current ledger balance, as well as the journal balance. You can specify which journals to include by using the Journal Selection page, and view the details for a journal balance by account.

These pages enable you to:

- View both a summarized and detailed view of the data.
- Select which journals to include.
- Select which accounts to include.
- Specify whether to combine debit and credit balances in a single column or view them in separate columns.
- View activity for the specified period only, or view cumulative activity from the beginning of the fiscal year through the specified period, or view a mix of cumulative and period activity, based on account type.
- View journal balances by account.
- View ledger balances by account.

Selecting Proforma Trial Balance Criteria

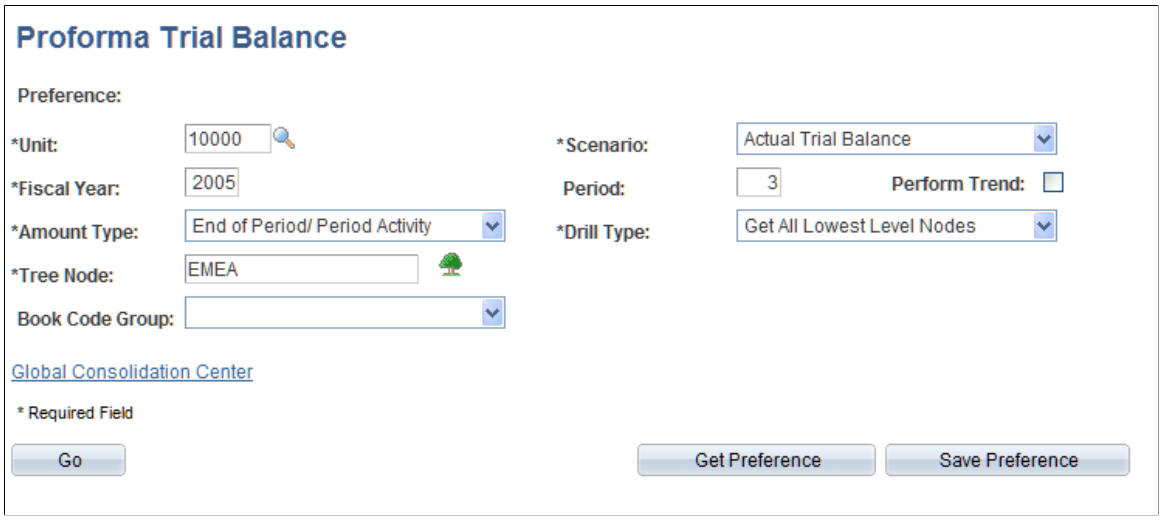
Use the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page (GC_TB_INQ_SEL) to select criteria for the Proforma Trial Balance Inquiry report.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Proforma Trial Balance

Image: Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page functions like the Ledger Inquiry page, except that you are working with trial balance ledger balances to see the affect of journal entries that have not been posted. Complete the following fields, and click Go to view the results.

Preference — Displays the selected preference. If you want to use previously saved selection criteria, select Get Preference and select the preference. If you want to save the selection criteria that you enter on this page, select Save Preference.

Business Unit, Scenario, Fiscal Year, Period — Specify the common consolidation business unit on which to inquire and the associated scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period.

Amount Type — Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Drill Type — The Drill Type field determines which tree level information appears in the grid. Select from these options:

Get All Lowest Level Nodes Displays the information for the children (direct or indirect) at the lowest level of the tree for the selected node.

Get Next Level Nodes Displays the information for the direct children of the selected node within the grid. When you select this option, you must navigate through the tree nodes to eventually view the lowest level details.

Tree Node Select a node from the consolidation tree by which you want to further filter proforma trial balance results.

Book Code Group Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create book code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages. Book code is an additional dimension on which you can report. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the Ledger Inquiry report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down from inquiries on the consolidation audit.

Proforma Trial Balance Page

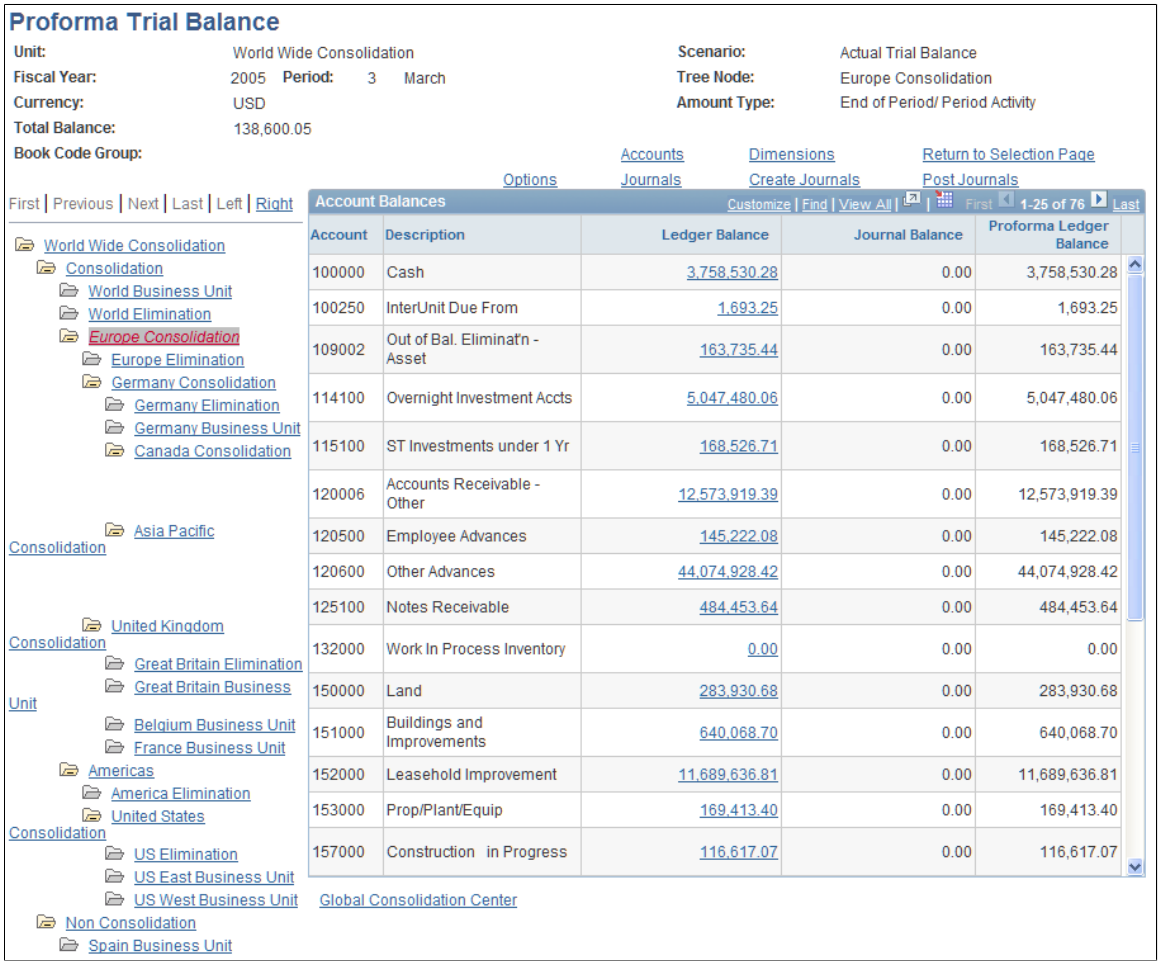
Use the Proforma Trial Balance page (GC_PROFORMA_BAL) to view a proforma trial balance, including journals that have not been posted.

Navigation

- Click Go on the Proforma Trial Balance - Selection page.
- Click the Proforma Trial Balance link from various pages.

Image: Proforma Trial Balance page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Proforma Trial Balance page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Informational Fields

These fields display information about the proforma trial balance data that you are viewing.

Business Unit The common consolidation business unit.

Fiscal Year The fiscal year being viewed.

Period The accounting period being viewed.

Scenario The scenario being viewed.

Currency Code The base currency of the common consolidation business unit.

Total Balance or Balance DR, Balance CR	The total proforma balance for the accounts.

Account Balances Fields

The proforma trial balance lists the accounts, their descriptions, the ledger balance amount, the journal balance amount, and the proforma ledger balance amount for the selected tree node. If you've set the balance options to display separate debit (DR) and credit (CR) amounts, the proforma ledger balance column headings are Proforma Balance DR and Proforma Balance CR.

Expand or collapse tree nodes, as needed; click a specific node to view the balances for that node.

Click a journal balance amount to view the Journal Balance by Account page.

Click a ledger balance amount to view the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page.

Links to Other Pages

Options	Click to access the Balance Options page, where you can specify how to display the amounts within the Proforma Trial Balance grid.
Dimensions	Click to access the Dimension Selection page, where you can indicate what dimensions to view when you navigate to details.
Accounts	Click to access the Account Selection page, where you can indicate which accounts to include.
Journals	Click to access the Manual Journal Selection page, where you can select a manual journal.
Create Journals	Click to access the Journal Entries page, where you can enter a manual journal. See Journal Entries Page.
Post Journals	Click to access the Ledger Post page. See "Processing and Posting Journals *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".
Ledger Balance	Click a ledger balance amount within the grid to access the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page, where you can view the ledger balance details by dimension.
Journal Balance by Account	Click a journal balance amount within the grid to access the Journal Balance by Account page, where you can view the details that comprise a particular journal.
Proforma Ledger Balance	Click a proforma ledger balance amount within the grid to access the Proforma Ledger Balance by Account page, where you can view the details that comprise a proforma ledger balance.

Book Code Group If you specify a book code group, you can click the name of the book code group definition to view that book code group definition on the setup page.

Balance Options Page

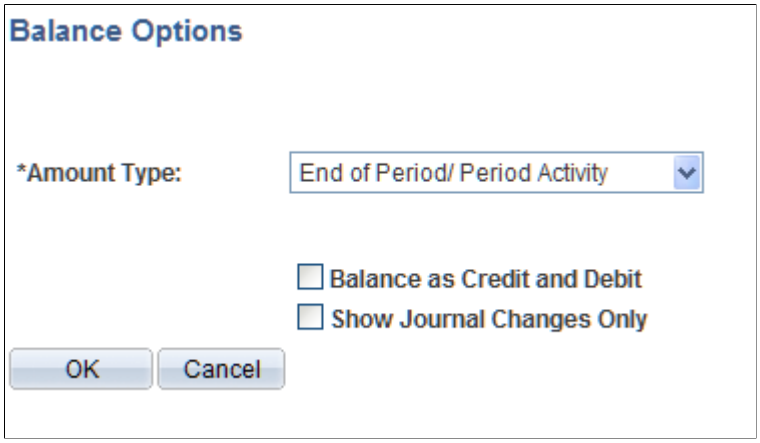
Use the Balance Options page (GC_TRIAL_OPT_SEL) to specify whether to view separate columns for debit and credit amounts, and whether amounts include activity for only the specific period or are cumulative to date.

Navigation

Click the Options link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.

Image: Balance Options page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Balance Options page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Amount Type Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Balance as Credit and Debit Select to view the ledger amounts by separate debit and credit columns.

Show Journal Changes Only Select to view only those accounts with proforma journal activity.

Related Links

"Processing and Posting Journals *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*"

Select Dimension Page

Use the Select Dimension page (GC_SEL_DIMENSION) to select which information appears when you view balance amount details.

Navigation

Click the Dimension link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.

See Select Dimension Page.

Journal Selection Page

Use the Journal Selection page (GC_TRIAL_JRNL_SEL) to select which journals to include in the proforma trial balance.

Navigation

Click the Journal link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.

Edited journals that have not been posted are listed on this page by PF batch ID and batch status. To include a journal in the proforma trial balance inquiry, select the Select check box.

Account Selection Page

Use the Account Selection page (GC_TRIAL_ACCT_SEL) to specify which accounts to include in the proforma trial balance.

Navigation

Click the Account link on the Proforma Trial Balance page.

See Account Selection Page .

Journal Balance by Account Page

Use the Journal Balance by Account page (GC_TRIAL_BAL3) to view the journals that comprise the balance of a specific account.

Navigation

Click the Journal Balance by Account link, or click a journal balance on the Proforma Trial Balance page.

This page displays the journals that comprise the proforma balance of a specific account.

Journal ID	Click to access the Consolidation Audit page and further analyze the journal source.

See Auditing Consolidation Data.

Ledger Balance for Selected Account Page

Use the Ledger Balance for Selected Account page (GC_TRIAL_BAL2) to view the ledger balance for a specific account grouped by selected dimensions.

Navigation

Click the Ledger Balance by Account link on the Trial Balance page or the Proforma Trial Balance page.

See Ledger Balance for Selected Account Page.

Auditing Consolidation Data

This section provides an overview of the consolidation audit and discusses how to:

- Specify the main audit criteria.
- Select the data to audit.
- View and navigate through the audit trail.
- Specify which dimensions or journals to include.

Pages Used to View Consolidation Audits

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Consolidation Audit - Selection	GC_CONS_AUDIT1	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Consolidation Audit, Consolidation Audit	Specify which consolidation data to audit.
Consolidation Audit - Results	GC_CONS_AUD_RESULT	Click Go on the Consolidation Audit - Selection page.	View the ledger balances or journals for the consolidation data that matched your criteria. This data is the starting point for the audit trail.
Consolidation Audit - Details (page title changes depending on the level)	GC_CONS_AUDIT3	Click an amount from the Consolidation Audit - Results page.	View the details that comprise an amount. Navigate through the levels for additional details.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions	GC_CONS_AUDIT_INFO	Click the Dimension Criteria link on several of the pages within this component, or the Select Journal link on the Consolidation Audit - Criteria page. A display-only version of this page also appears when you click the Dimension Details link.	Enter criteria to limit the dimension values or journal information included in the audit trail, or view the established dimension settings.

Understanding the Consolidation Audit

The Consolidation Audit enables you to review account balances within the consolidation ledger or journal entries, and track those amounts back to their source. Using the consolidation audit, you can:

- Navigate through the consolidation results back to the source data level.

  If you use PeopleSoft General Ledger, you can drill back to the general ledger and supporting sub-systems to get back to the actual transactions that produced the data.

  You can also drill back to source amounts that originate from allocations. When you click on an amount, you are transferred to the Allocation Manager Inquiry tool that enables you to review allocation audit data, from the target to source—specifically, you can review allocation targets, drill down to basis and source elements of an allocation, and view calculation rules.

- Identify all the rules used to transform the source data to the results.

- View the intermediate results at various stages of consolidations.

You can audit either a consolidation ledger or journal details.

- For the consolidation ledger, the levels through which you navigate begin with the consolidation ledger and end with the amount's source—down to the source ledger level, if applicable.

  If you use PeopleSoft General Ledger data, you can drill back to the general ledger, it's supporting sub-systems, and the actual transactions.

  See Drilling Down to PeopleSoft General Ledger.

- For the journal details, the levels begin with the journal entry and end with the journal's source, which could be the output log or a manual journal entry.

The actual levels that you view for an amount depend on where the amount originated from, and what processing phases it went through.

Navigating Through the Consolidation Audit

To navigate through the audit levels, click the amount that you want to audit. The previous level from which that amount originated appears. Continue to click the amount to view all the phases through which the data flowed. The system displays the navigation path that you've traveled through as you click through the levels. The path is interactive; click any path segment to return to that level. As you navigate, the

information that appears at the bottom of the page changes, showing details of the current level. For example, if you have navigated to the source ledger, the bottom section displays source ledger data details. The page title also changes accordingly.

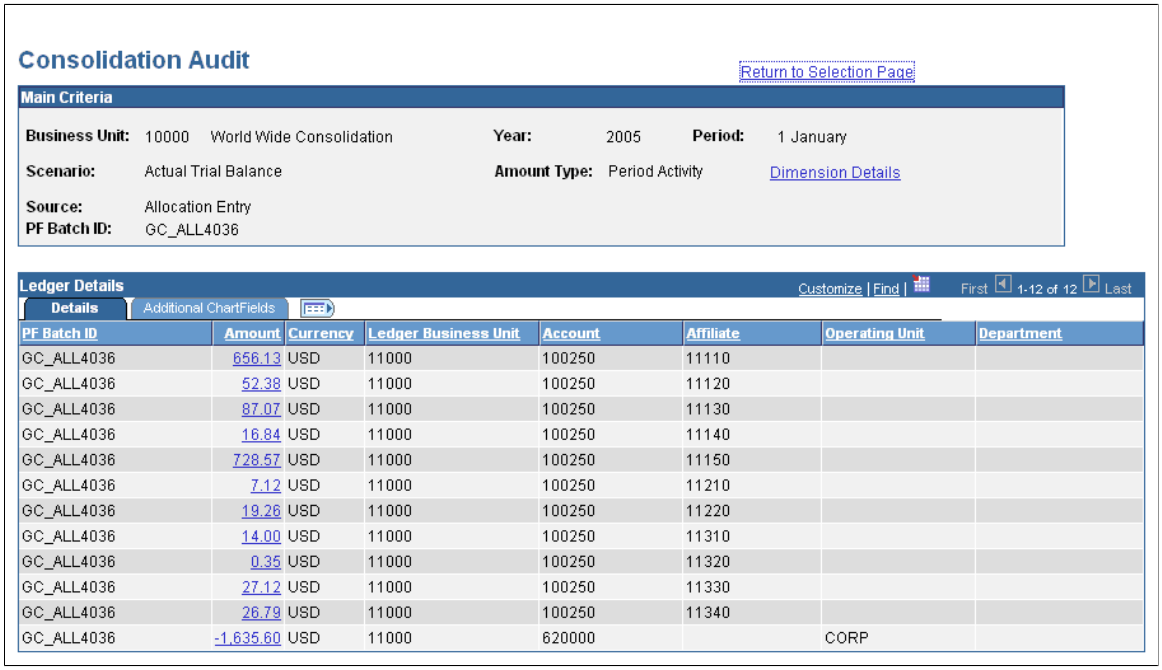
Image: Consolidation Audit example

In this example, there are labels that show the navigation path and level detail regions. Also, notice how the page title corresponds to the detail level:

In this example of a consolidation audit, the source is an allocation entry:

Image: Consolidation audit example with allocation entry as source

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation audit example with allocation entry as source. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Consolidation Audit

Return to Selection Page

Main Criteria

Business Unit: 10000 World Wide Consolidation Year: 2005 Period: 1 January

Scenario: Actual Trial Balance Amount Type: Period Activity Dimension Details

Source: Allocation Entry

PF Batch ID: GC_ALL4036

Ledger Details Customize | Find | First 1-12 of 12 Last

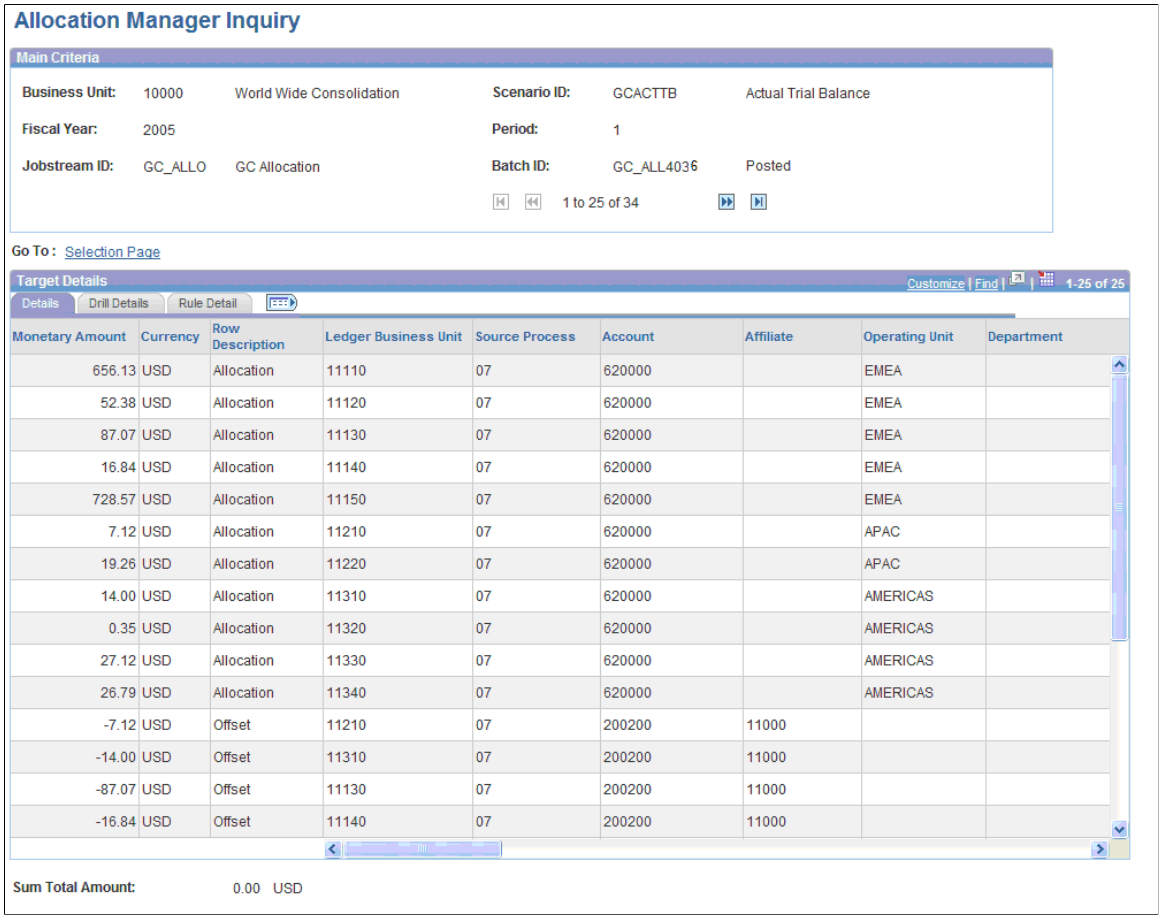
Details | Additional ChartFields

PF Batch ID	Amount	Currency	Ledger Business Unit	Account	Affiliate	Operating Unit	Department
GC_ALL4036	656.13	USD	11000	100250	11110		
GC_ALL4036	52.38	USD	11000	100250	11120		
GC_ALL4036	87.07	USD	11000	100250	11130		
GC_ALL4036	16.84	USD	11000	100250	11140		
GC_ALL4036	728.57	USD	11000	100250	11150		
GC_ALL4036	7.12	USD	11000	100250	11210		
GC_ALL4036	19.26	USD	11000	100250	11220		
GC_ALL4036	14.00	USD	11000	100250	11310		
GC_ALL4036	0.35	USD	11000	100250	11320		
GC_ALL4036	27.12	USD	11000	100250	11330		
GC_ALL4036	26.79	USD	11000	100250	11340		
GC_ALL4036	-1,635.60	USD	11000	620000		CORP	

When you click on an amount, you are automatically transferred to the Allocation Manager Inquiry page, which enables you to review allocation audit data. Specifically, you can review allocation targets, drill down to basis and source elements of an allocation, and view calculation rules.

Image: Allocation Manager Inquiry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Allocation Manager Inquiry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Allocation Manager Inquiry

Main Criteria

Business Unit: 10000 World Wide Consolidation Scenario ID: GCACTTB Actual Trial Balance

Fiscal Year: 2005 Period: 1

Jobstream ID: GC_ALLO GC Allocation Batch ID: GC_ALL4036 Posted

1 to 25 of 34

Go To : Selection Page

Target Details Customize | Find | 1-25 of 25

Details | Drill Details | Rule Detail

Monetary Amount	Currency	Row Description	Ledger Business Unit	Source Process	Account	Affiliate	Operating Unit	Department
656.13	USD	Allocation	11110	07	620000		EMEA	
52.38	USD	Allocation	11120	07	620000		EMEA	
87.07	USD	Allocation	11130	07	620000		EMEA	
16.84	USD	Allocation	11140	07	620000		EMEA	
728.57	USD	Allocation	11150	07	620000		EMEA	
7.12	USD	Allocation	11210	07	620000		APAC	
19.26	USD	Allocation	11220	07	620000		APAC	
14.00	USD	Allocation	11310	07	620000		AMERICAS	
0.35	USD	Allocation	11320	07	620000		AMERICAS	
27.12	USD	Allocation	11330	07	620000		AMERICAS	
26.79	USD	Allocation	11340	07	620000		AMERICAS	
-7.12	USD	Offset	11210	07	200200	11000		
-14.00	USD	Offset	11310	07	200200	11000		
-87.07	USD	Offset	11130	07	200200	11000		
-16.84	USD	Offset	11140	07	200200	11000		

Sum Total Amount: 0.00 USD

More information about the Allocation Manager Inquiry page is available in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals 9.1 Documentaion.*

See "Querying Allocations *(PeopleSoft 9.1: Enterprise Performance Management Fundamentals)*".

Levels

This table defines the levels that appear in the navigation path. The actual levels that appear depend on the data that you audit:

Level	***Description***
Consolidation Ledger	The consolidation ledger results, after consolidation processes have completed and the ledger has been updated. (Contains source data and data from posted journals only.)

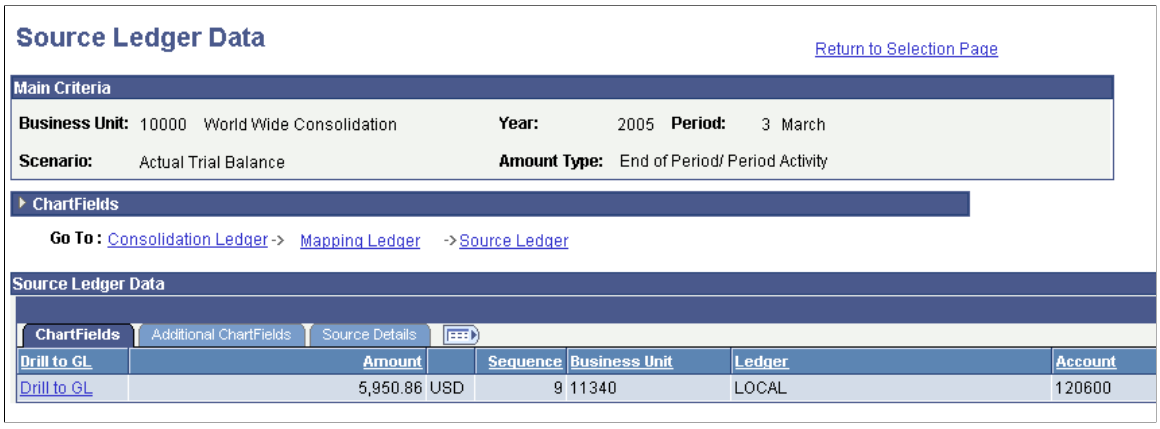
Level	*Description*
Consolidation Log	Stores the intermediate results during consolidation processing before the final results are moved to the consolidation ledger (by way of journals).
Equitization Input	The consolidation log, after processing equitization.
Source Ledger Consolidation	The consolidation ledger used as the data source for the consolidation processing. This ledger stores the results of ledger preparation processing.
Mapping Ledger	The ledger that stores the data after the mapping rules are applied during ledger preparation processing.
Source Ledger	The source staging ledger, which stores your subsidiary data prior to ledger preparation processing.

Drilling Down to PeopleSoft General Ledger

If your source data comes from PeopleSoft General Ledger, when you follow the consolidation audit back to the source ledger, a GL Drilldown link displays on the Consolidation Audit page which you can select to access the Ledger Inquiry component in the PeopleSoft General Ledger application. The General Ledger ledger inquiry component uses a predefined inquiry ID, named *DEFAULT. From the ledger inquiry you can access ledger activity (journals), and from the journals, you can access sub-systems (for example Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Asset Management, and so on) accounting entries, and from there to the actual transactions.

Image: Consolidation Audit - Source Ledger Data page showing Drill to GL link

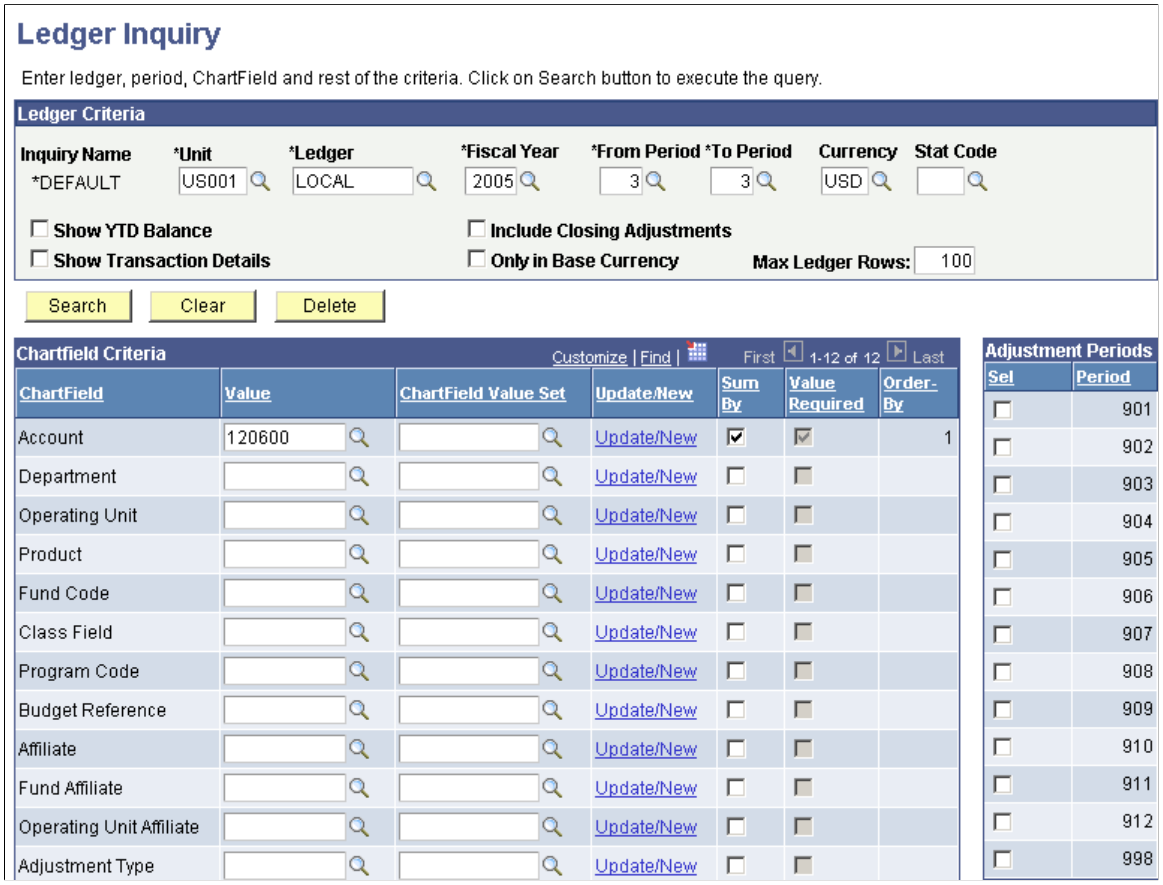
This example illustrates the GL Drilldown link on the Consolidation Audit page



You cannot change the parameters on the General Ledger - Ledger Inquiry search page to blank values for any dimension. You can specify a non-blank values, or you can check the Value Required check box.

Image: Ledger Inquiry page in PeopleSoft General Ledger after selecting the Drill to GL link

This example illustrates the parameter values on the General Ledger - Ledger Inquiry search page



This drilldown is supported only for PeopleSoft General Ledger sources. The source may be loaded into the EPM staging area using ETL Maps or may be accessed using a remote view.

Ledger Preparation Options and the General Ledger Inquiry

The Consolidation audit supports data drilldown based on how data is prepared for consolidation.

- If the data is prepared using the No Preparation Option, the user can access the drilldown via the GL Drilldown hyperlink on the Consolidation Audit - Source Ledger Data page.

  The Global Consolidations GC_Affiliate is mapped to the Affiliate in the source Ledger. Global Consolidations does not support mapping AFFILIATE to other affiliate fields like AFFILIATE_INTRA1, AFFILIATE_INTRA2 for drill down in the source view defined for the No Preparation option.

- If the data is prepared using the Preparation option, the user can access the drill down by selecting the GL Drilldown hyperlink on the Source Ledger Data page.

Establishing the PeopleSoft General Ledger Drill Down

To establish PeopleSoft General Ledger drill down, set up a single signon based on PeopleTools single signon requirement. The single signon will have to be setup for each PeopleSoft General Ledger database instance used to source data for the consolidation. Set up an association between the source system ID and the single sign on parameters.

Specifying the Main Audit Criteria

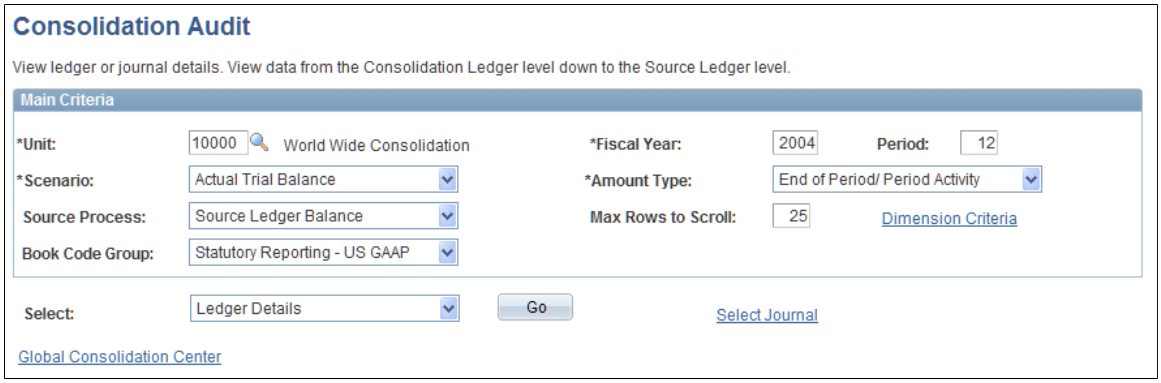
Use the Consolidation Audit - Selection page (GC_CONS_AUDIT1) to specify which consolidation data to audit.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Consolidation Audit, Consolidation Audit

Image: Consolidation Audit - Criteria page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Audit - Criteria page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Business Unit, Scenario, Fiscal Year, and Period Specify the data to audit. The business unit should be a common consolidation business unit.

Amount Type Select how to summarize amounts for ledger balances. Options are:

End of Period / Period Activity: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and period activity for income statement accounts.

End of Period / Year to Date: Select to view end of period balances for balance sheet accounts, and YTD activity for income statement accounts.

Period Activity: Select to view period activity for all accounts. This option is available only for trial balance format ledgers.

Source Process (Optional) Limits the audit scope to data that originates from a specific GC_SOURCE value.

See Consolidation Data Sources.

Max Rows to Scroll Enter the number of rows to view per page.

Book Code Group Select the book code group by which you want to further filter the inquiry report data. This is an optional field and is only available if you turn on book code functionality on the General Options page and you create your code values with the Book Codes and Book Code Group pages. Book code is an additional dimension on which you can report. If book code functionality is available, you can select this option and the report displays separate amounts by book code when drilling down for inquiries on the consolidation audit.

Select Select *Ledger Details* to audit data from the consolidation ledger (GC_CLED_XXX_F00) or *Journal Details* to audit data from the journal table (GC_JRNL_XXX_F00).

Dimension Criteria Click to access the Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions page, where you can specify which dimension values to include in the audit.

Select Journal Click to access the Consolidation Audit - Select Journal page, where you can limit which journal to include when auditing journal details.

Go Click to access the Consolidation Audit - Results page, where you can view the audit results.

Consolidation Audit - Results Page

Use the Consolidation Audit - Results page (GC_CONS_AUD_RESULT) to view the ledger balances or journals for the consolidation data that matched your criteria.

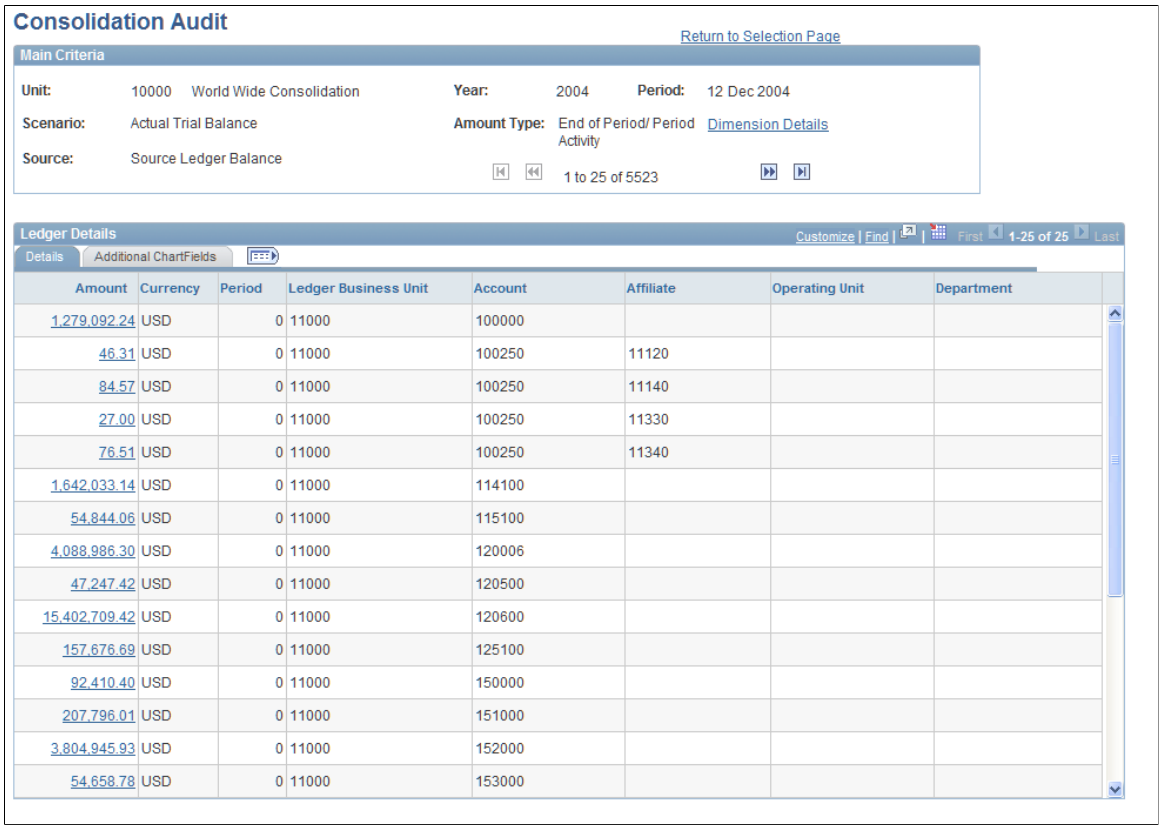
This data is the starting point for the audit trail.

Navigation

Click Go on the Consolidation Audit - Selection page.

Image: Consolidation Audit - Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Audit - Results page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Consolidation Audit

Return to Selection Page

Main Criteria

Unit: 10000 World Wide Consolidation Year: 2004 Period: 12 Dec 2004

Scenario: Actual Trial Balance Amount Type: End of Period/ Period Activity Dimension Details

Source: Source Ledger Balance

1 to 25 of 5523

Ledger Details

Customize | Find | First 1-25 of 25 Last

Details | Additional ChartFields

Amount	Currency	Period	Ledger Business Unit	Account	Affiliate	Operating Unit	Department
1,279,092.24	USD	0	11000	100000			
46.31	USD	0	11000	100250	11120		
84.57	USD	0	11000	100250	11140		
27.00	USD	0	11000	100250	11330		
76.51	USD	0	11000	100250	11340		
1,642,033.14	USD	0	11000	114100			
54,844.06	USD	0	11000	115100			
4,088,986.30	USD	0	11000	120006			
47,247.42	USD	0	11000	120500			
15,402,709.42	USD	0	11000	120600			
157,676.69	USD	0	11000	125100			
92,410.40	USD	0	11000	150000			
207,796.01	USD	0	11000	151000			
3,804,945.93	USD	0	11000	152000			
54,658.78	USD	0	11000	153000			

Click an amount to view its audit trail. The Consolidation Audit - Details page appears.

Consolidation Audit - Details Page

Use the Consolidation Audit - Details (page title changes depending on the level) page (GC_CONS_AUDIT3) to view the details that comprise an amount.

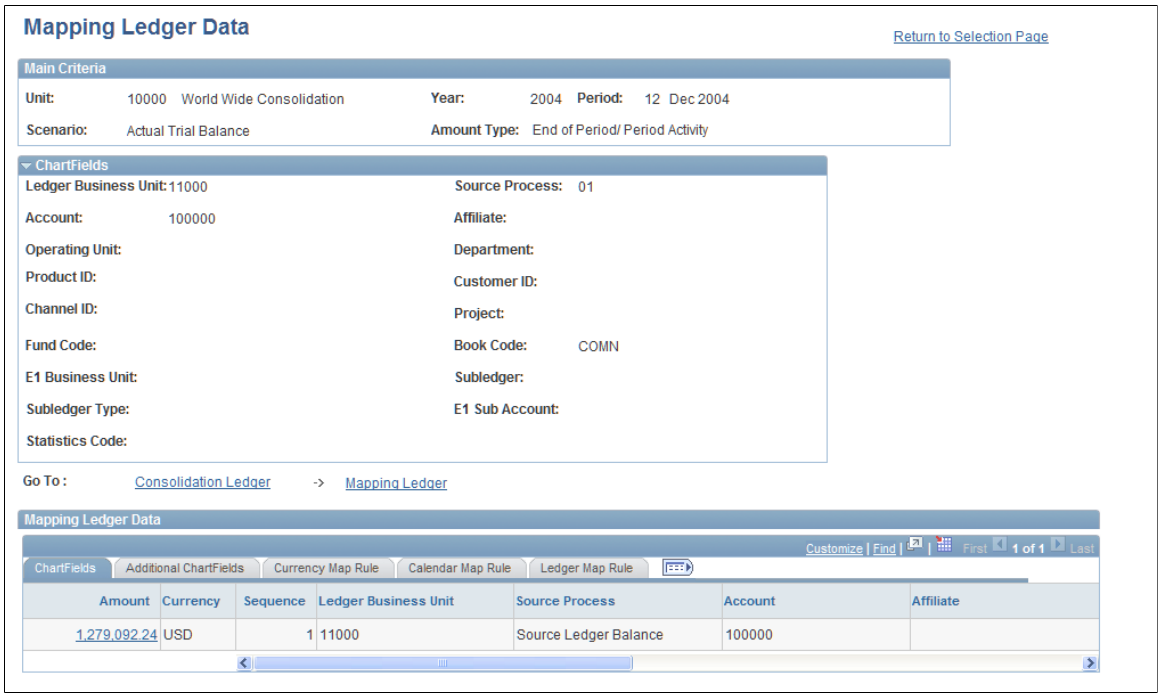
Navigate through the levels for additional details.

Navigation

Click an amount from the Consolidation Audit - Results page.

Image: Consolidation Audit - Details page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Audit - Details page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Click an amount to view the previous level from which that amount originated.

This page includes these regions:

Main Criteria — Displays the criteria used for the audit.

ChartFields — Click to expand this region, and review the ChartField values from the previous level that comprise the amount.

Go To — This interactive section shows the navigation path of your audit, with the current viewing level listed last. Click a previous level to return to a view of the data at that point.

Ledger Details — Displays an interactive grid containing details of the data. The grid title changes depending on the level. The grid contains tabs that pertain to the current navigation level. Select a tab to view the information for it. If the information includes rules, you can click the rule description to view its definition. Click an amount to view the previous level of the data.

Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions Page

Use the Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions page (GC_CONS_AUDIT_INFO) to enter criteria to limit the dimension values or journal information included in the audit trail, or view the established dimension settings.

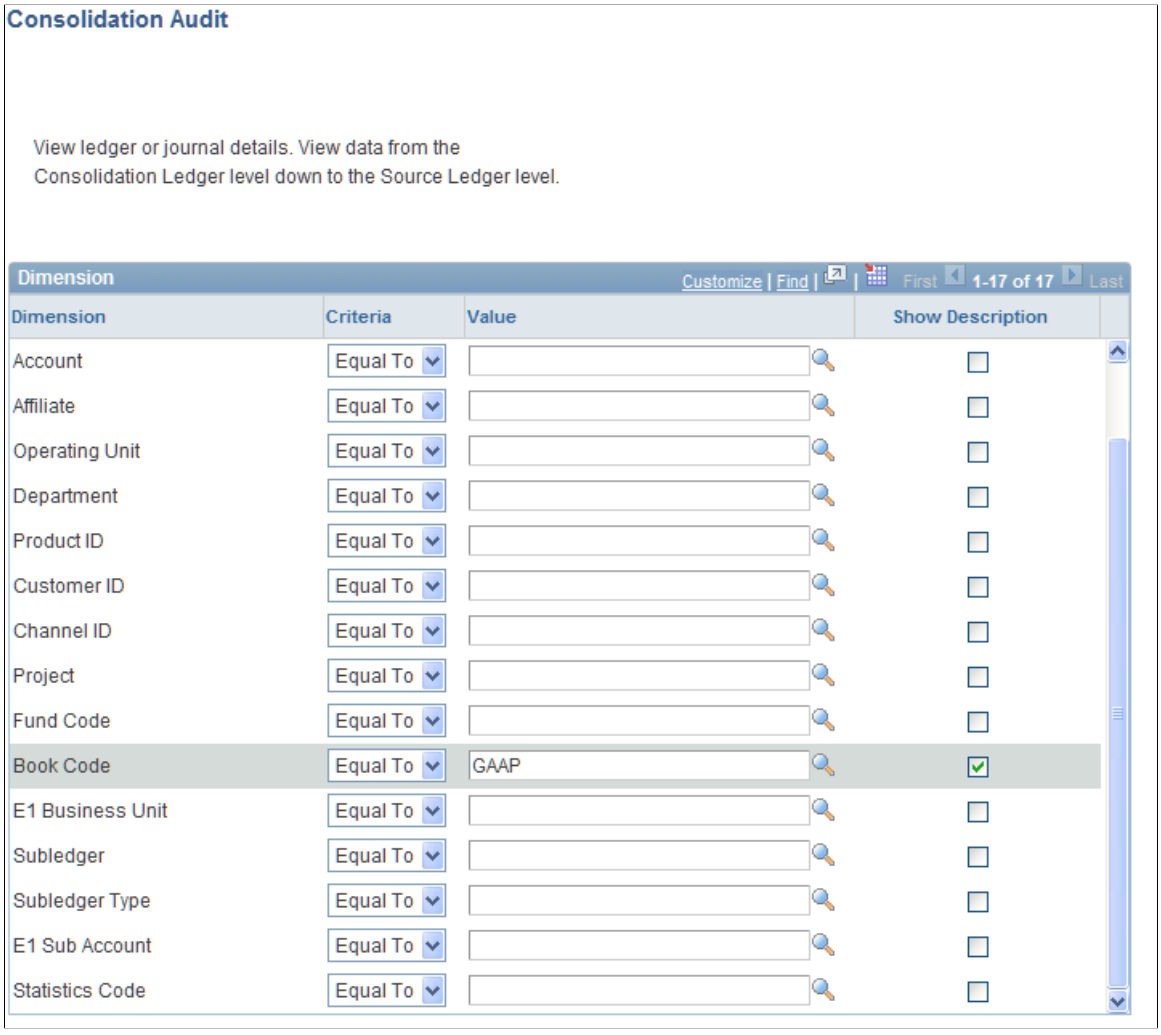
Navigation

Click the Dimension Criteria link on several of the pages within this component, or the Select Journal link on the Consolidation Audit - Criteria page.

A display-only version of this page also appears when you click the Dimension Details link.

Image: Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Audit - Select Dimensions page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



To limit the audit to a specific dimension value or journal batch, complete the criteria on this page.

Operation

Select how to filter the dimension values. Options are:

Begins With: Include dimension values that begin with the entered value.

Contains: Include dimension values that contain the entered value.

Equal To: Include dimension values that are equal to the entered value.

Is Blank: Include blank dimension values.

Value Enter the value to use as the basis by which to filter the results, if appropriate for the selected operation. For example, you don't need to specify a value when *Is Blank* is the selected criterion.

Show Description Include the description for the dimension value when displaying the audit results.

Viewing Ownership Hierarchies

This section provides an overview of the ownership inquiry and discusses how to:

- Prepare data for ownership inquiries.
- Enter ownership inquiry criteria.
- Analyze ownership inquiry results.
- View indirect ownership percentages.

Pages Used to Analyze Ownership Hierarchy

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ownership Inquiry Preparation	RUN_GC_OWN_FLT	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Ownership Analysis, Ownership Inquiry Preparation	Prepare data for the ownership inquiry.
Ownership Inquiry selection	GC_OWN_INQ_SEL	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Ownership Analysis, Ownership Inquiry	Select criteria for the ownership inquiry.
Get Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SEL	Click Get Preference on the Ownership Inquiry selection page.	Select a preference to use for the Ownership Inquiry selection page. The field values defined for that preference load into the Ownership Inquiry selection page.
Save Preference	GC_LEDINQ_PREF_SAV	Click Save Preference on the Ownership Inquiry selection page.	Save the current settings to a named preference.

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Ownership Inquiry summary	GC_OWN_INQ_SUM	Click Go on the Ownership Inquiry selection page.	View the direct and indirect ownership and control of subsidiaries for the selected ledger business unit.
Indirect Ownership	GC_OWN_INQ_DTL	Select a percentage link from the Indirect Ownership column or Indirect Control column on the Ownership Inquiry summary page.	Review details about indirect ownership and indirect control percentage for the selected parent and subsidiary.

Understanding the Ownership Inquiry

When ownership of subsidiaries has a complex structure, it is useful to examine exactly what subsidiaries a parent owns and controls, both directly and indirectly. The ownership inquiry displays the direct and indirect ownership of a parent and subsidiaries. For example, Parent 1 may directly own Sub A 80% and Sub A owns Sub B directly at 50%. As such, Parent 1 owns Sub B 40% indirectly.

The underlying structure of this inquiry is an ownership inquiry table. In order to populate this table, you use the Ownership Inquiry Preparation run control page to run the Ownership Inquiry Preparation engine. On the Ownership Inquiry Preparation run control page, the user enters the description, business unit, scenario, and as of date. The business unit, scenario, and as of date are used to obtain the ownership group from the model. The engine takes the as of date and uses this date to compare against the current effective date of the ownership rules, ownership rule set, and ownership group. The engine then processes ownership rules and flattens the data into the ownership inquiry table.

For example, if the current effective date of the ownership group, ownership rule set, and ownership rules is 01/01/2000, and the user enters an as of date of 01/01/2005, then the ownership inquiry table is populated based on the rules of 01/01/2000. (The engine takes the current effective row as of the date specified).

The ownership inquiry table is populated with keys such as business unit, scenario, and as of date. The as of date in the table is populated with the as of date from the run control. The run date (the date the engine was run) is also stored on the ownership table for informational purposes, but is not a key.

After the ownership inquiry preparation engine has been run, the user can view the Ownership Inquiry data from the Ownership Inquiry page. On the page, the user enters the consolidation business unit, scenario, as of date, and parent entity to display.

Preparing Data for Ownership Inquiries

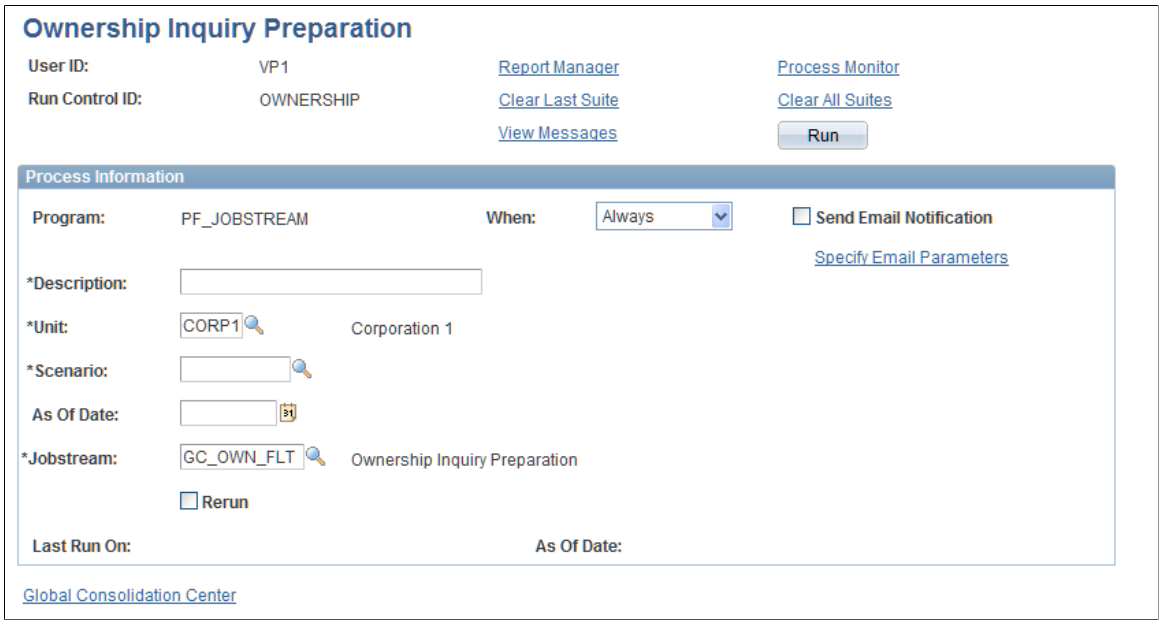
Use the Ownership Inquiry Preparation page (RUN_GC_OWN_FLT) to prepare data for the ownership inquiry.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Ownership Analysis, Ownership Inquiry Preparation

Image: Ownership Inquiry Preparation page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Inquiry Preparation page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



If the ownership structure has changed you should run the ownership inquiry preparation engine prior to accessing the ownership inquiry.

Unit, and Scenario ID Specify the common consolidation business unit and consolidation scenario ID to process.

As of Date Specify the date at which data should be processed for the ownership inquiry.

Jobstream ID Accept the default value, *GC_OWN_FLT,* to use the delivered jobstream ID.

Ownership Inquiry selection Page

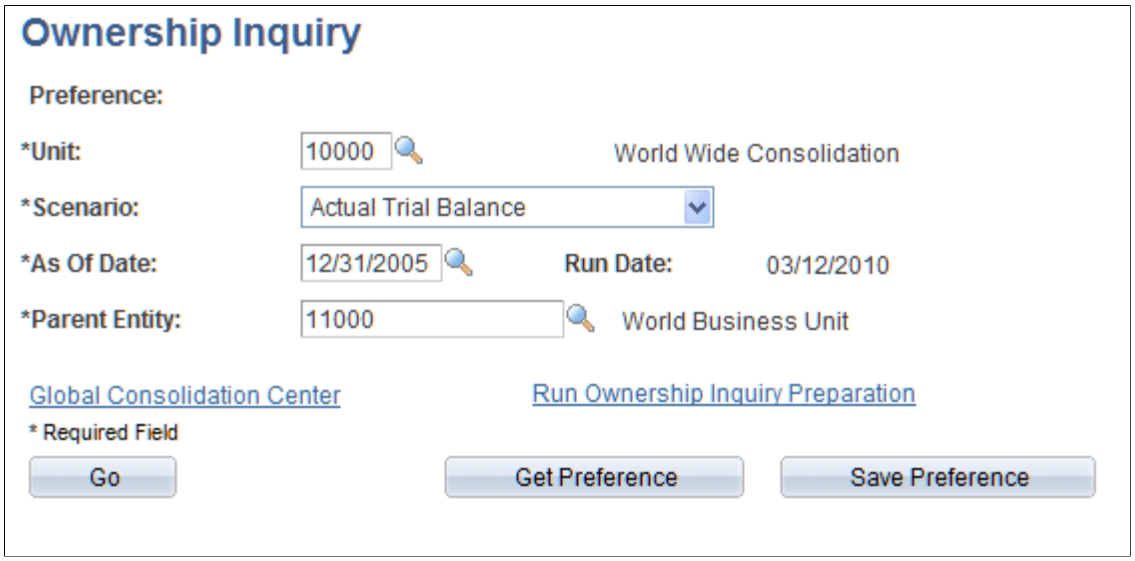
Use the Ownership Inquiry selection page (GC_OWN_INQ_SEL) to select criteria for the ownership inquiry.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Ownership Analysis, Ownership Inquiry,

Image: Ownership Inquiry selection page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Inquiry selection page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Enter values in these fields:

Business Unit, and Scenario Specify the common consolidation business unit and consolidation scenario to process.

As of Date Displays the date selected for the ownership inquiry. This is based on the as of dates processed by the ownership inquiry preparation engine.

If ownership rules have changed and you want to see the current ownership structure, you should select the Run Ownership Inquiry Preparation link to prepare the data prior to using the inquiry.

Note: If the ownership preparation engine has not been run, no values will be available on the Ownership inquiry page.

Run Date Displays the date on which the ownership preparation engine was run for the selected As of Date.

Parent Entity Specify the parent entity whose subsidiary ownership you want to view.

Run Ownership Inquiry Preparation Select to access the Ownership Inquiry Preparation run control page.

Ownership Inquiry Summary Page

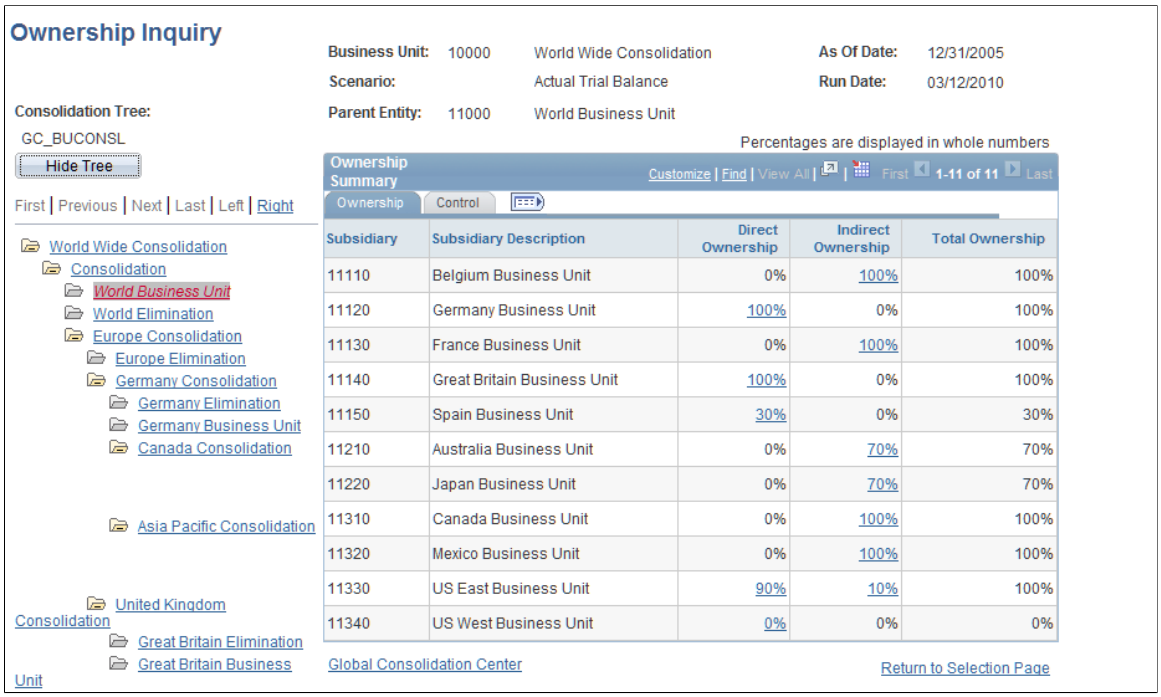
Use the Ownership Inquiry summary page (GC_OWN_INQ_SUM) to view the direct and indirect ownership and control of subsidiaries for the selected ledger business unit.

Navigation

Click Go on the Ownership Inquiry selection page.

Image: Ownership Inquiry summary page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ownership Inquiry summary page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Using the Ownership Summary - Ownership Grid

The Ownership Summary - Ownership grid displays the subsidiaries who are owned directly or indirectly by the parent and the percentages of direct, indirect, and total ownership.

Subsidiary, Subsidiary Description Subsidiary that is owned directly or indirectly by the parent.

Direct Ownership Percentage of the subsidiary that the parent owns directly.

Indirect Ownership Percentage of the subsidiary that the parent owns indirectly. This is calculated by multiplying the percent of the owned subsidiary that the owning subsidiary owns, times the percent of the owning subsidiary that the parent owns. For example, Parent 1 may directly own Sub A 80% and Sub A owns Sub B directly at 50%. As such, Parent 1 owns Sub B 40% indirectly.

Total Ownership Total of both the direct and indirect ownership of a subsidiary.

Using the Ownership Summary - Control Grid

Select the Control tab in the Ownership Summary group box to view the Ownership Summary - Control grid. This grid displays the direct control, indirect control, and total control (sum) of the subsidiaries who are owned directly or indirectly by the parent.

Viewing Direct Ownership Percentages

You can select the link in the direct ownership column to view and update the related ownership rule.

Indirect Ownership Page

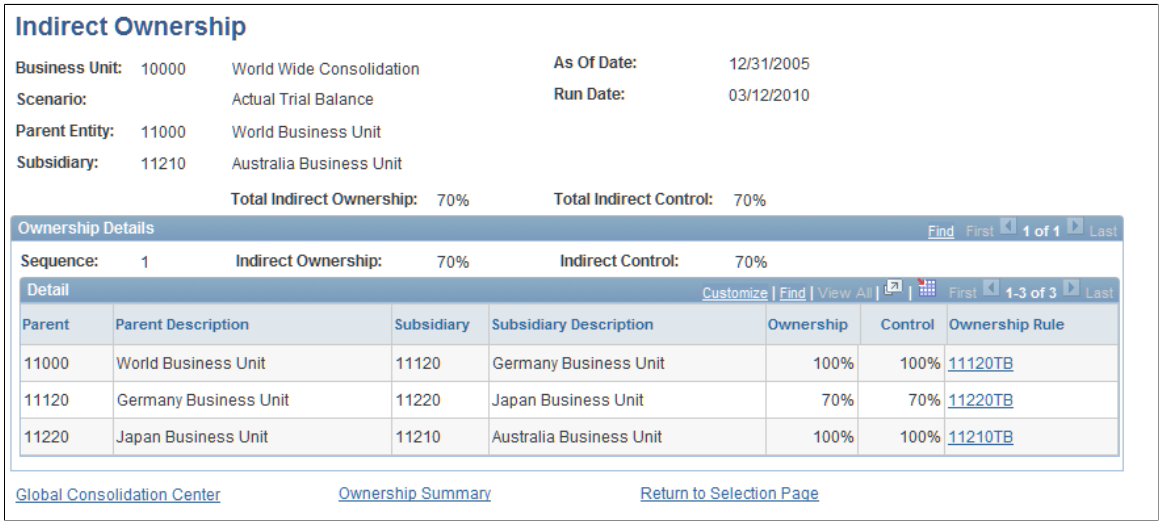
Use the Indirect Ownership page (GC_OWN_INQ_DTL) to review details about indirect ownership and indirect control percentage for the selected parent and subsidiary.

Navigation

Select a percentage link from the Indirect Ownership column or Indirect Control column on the Ownership Inquiry summary page.

Image: Indirect Ownership page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Indirect Ownership page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The top of the page shows the Total Indirect Ownership and Total Indirect Control percentages owned by the parent of the selected subsidiary. Select the Summary hyperlink to return to the Ownership Inquiry - summary page.

The Ownership Details group boxes contains sequence grids that show the details of how the indirect ownership and indirect control are calculated. Within each sequence grid, the following fields are displayed:

Indirect Ownership Displays the total indirect ownership percentage calculated for the sequence.

Indirect Control Displays the total indirect control percentage calculated for the sequence.

Parent, Parent Description, Subsidiary, Subsidiary Description	Displays a row for each parent and subsidiary in the sequence. The sequence begins with the parent selected in the inquiry and ends with the ownership of the selected subsidiary.
Ownership	Displays the percent of the subsidiary that the parent owns.
Control	Displays the percent of the subsidiary that the parent controls.
Ownership Rule	Select the hyperlink to go to the relevant Ownership Rule page.

In the example above, Mexico is owned through three sequences. The grid details how the indirect percentages are calculated. For example in sequence one, World owns 80% of Germany directly. This is the first row in the grid. In the next row, Germany directly owns 100% of Canada. In the third row, Canada directly owns 70% of Mexico. By multiplying the percentages in this grid (80 X 100 X 70), the system calculates that World owns a 56% indirect ownership of Mexico through the direct parent of Canada.

Analyzing the Impact of Changes to Consolidation-Dependent Rules

This section provides an overview of impact analysis and discusses how to:

- Specify the impact analysis scope.
- Indicate the object to analyze.

Pages Used to Analyze the Impact of Changes to Consolidation-Dependent Rules

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Impact Analysis Search	GC_IMPACT_SRCH	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Impact Analysis	Set the scope of the impact analysis.
Impact Analysis	GC_CHANGE_IMPACT	Click OK on the Impact Analysis Search page.	Enter the impact analysis criteria and interactively view the results.

Understanding Impact Analysis

The pages within the Impact Analysis component enable you to identify which nodes of a consolidation tree would be affected if, after processing consolidations, you make changes or adjustments to:

- Allocation rules.
- Ledger preparation rules.
- Journal entries.

- Elimination, equitization, or non-controlling interest rules.

Use this information to analyze at what level you may need to reprocess a consolidation if any of the supporting rules or journals change. For example, in some cases you may find that you only need to reprocess a particular node of the consolidation tree. The analysis is date-sensitive; you specify the date on which the rule or journal change occurs, as different rules may be active depending on their effective date.

After setting the scope of the analysis, you indicate which type of rule and the specific rule or journal to analyze. The system displays the results when you click Show. The results show the past run control IDs that are impacted based on the change; click the run control description to view the specific run control.

Note: Because the run control ID may have changed since the last time a process was run, be sure to carefully check the parameters.

Impact Analysis Search Page

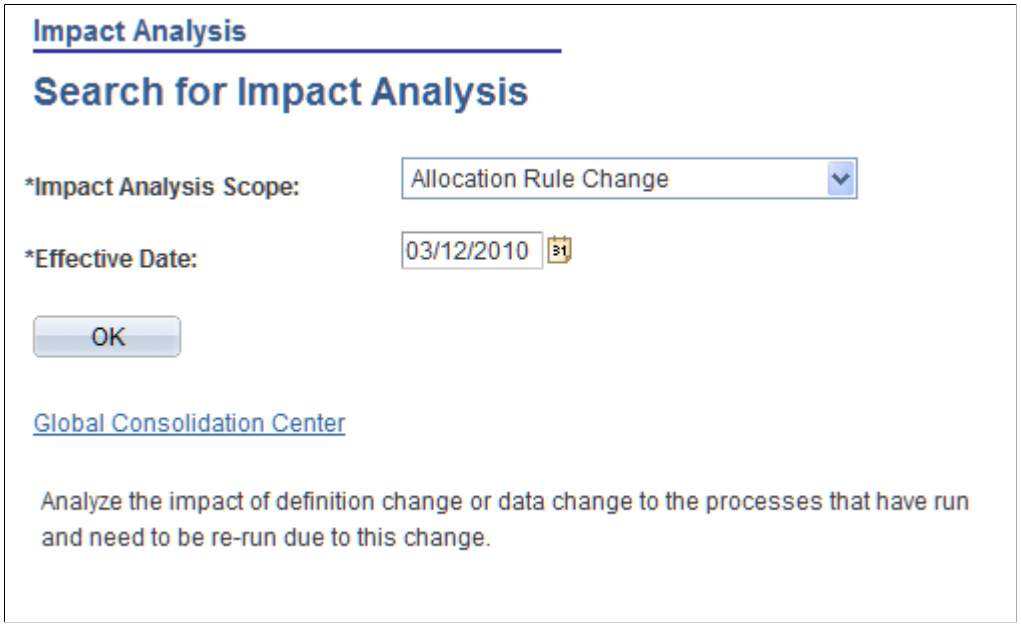
Use the Impact Analysis Search page (GC_IMPACT_SRCH) to set the scope of the impact analysis.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Impact Analysis

Image: Impact Analysis Search Page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Impact Analysis Search Page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Impact Analysis Scope Select the level of analysis. Options are:

Allocation Rule Change: Select to view the impact of changes to an allocation rule.

Consolidation Setup Change: Select to view the impact of changes to an elimination, equitization, or noncontrolling interest rule, rule set, or rule group.

Journal Change: Select to view the impact of changes to a journal.

Mapping Rule Change: Select to view the impact of changes to a calendar mapping rule, currency conversion group, or data mapper rule (ChartField mapping).

Effective Date Enter the date on which the rule change takes effect.

No date is required here for journal changes; you indicate the date when you specify the journal on the Impact Analysis page.

Impact Analysis Page

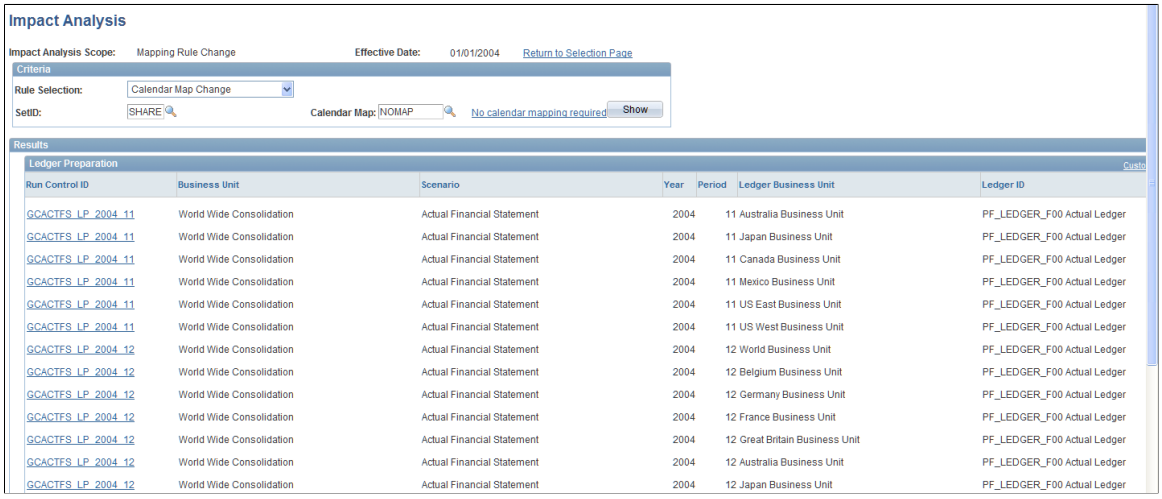
Use the Impact Analysis page (GC_CHANGE_IMPACT) to enter the impact analysis criteria and interactively view the results.

Navigation

Click OK on the Impact Analysis Search page.

Image: Impact Analysis page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Impact Analysis page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



After you click OK on the selection page, the system displays the Impact Analysis page, where you indicate the specific object to analyze. The fields that you complete on this page differ, depending on your scope; the page discussion is grouped by scope.

Scope: Allocation Rule Change

SetID Select the SetID that contains the allocation rule.

Allocation Rule ID Select the allocation rule to analyze.

Click the allocation rule description to view the rule definition page.

Scope: Consolidation Setup Change

Setup Option Select which consolidation rule type to analyze. Options are: *Elimination Setup Change, Equitization Setup Change,* or *NonControlling Interest Change.*

Select Options Select the rule type to analyze. Options are: *Group Change* (for a rule group), *Rule Change* (for a rule), or *Set Change* (for a rule set).

Group, Rule, and Set Enter the specific item to analyze.

Scope: Journal Change

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Journal ID, and Date Complete these fields to indicate the journal to analyze.

Click a description to view the journal detail.

Scope: Mapping Rule Change

Rule Selection Select the type of rule to analyze. Options are: *Calendar Map Change, Currency Rule Change,* or *Ledger Map Change* (ledger mapping is set up by using data mapper).

SetID Enter the map rule's SetID.

Calendar Map ID, Currency Rule ID, and Ledger Map ID Enter the specific item to analyze. The ledger map ID is equivalent to the data map ID.

Click a description to view the rule detail.

Viewing Results

Click Show to view the results. The results list all the impacted consolidation runs and include these fields: Run Control ID, Business Unit, Scenario, Consolidation Model, Year, Period, Consol Node (consolidation node), and process Batch ID.

Click the run control ID description to view that run control page.

Analyzing Consolidation Runs

This section provides an overview of consolidation run analysis and discusses how to:

- Specify criteria for a consolidation run analysis.
- Include additional dimensions.

- View the analysis results.
- Compare the details by ChartField.

Pages Used to Analyze Consolidation Runs

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria	GC_DIFF_INQ_PAGE	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Run Difference Analysis	Specify the criteria to compare processing runs.
Consolidation Run Analysis - Results	GC_DIFF_INQ_PAGE	Click Go on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria page.	View the differences between processing runs.
Additional Dimensions	GC_DIFF_SEL_DIM	Click Additional Dimensions on the Consolidation Run Analysis page.	Select which dimension data to view.
Run Analysis By Chartfields	GC_DIFF_INQ_DTL	Click an amount on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page.	View differences between processing runs for the selected amount.

Understanding Consolidation Run Analysis

The consolidation run analysis component enables you to view the differences between two consolidation processing runs based on the same criteria (consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year, and accounting period), so that you can determine if and why there are differences, and decide whether you need to reprocess. This could be the case, for example, if you process by using the top node of the consolidation tree, and then process a lower level node, or if changes were made to the source subsidiary data or consolidation rules since the prior run.

Note: To use this feature, you must run consolidation processes with the Get Prior Run Differences option selected.

Related Links

Eliminations Run Control Page

Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria Page

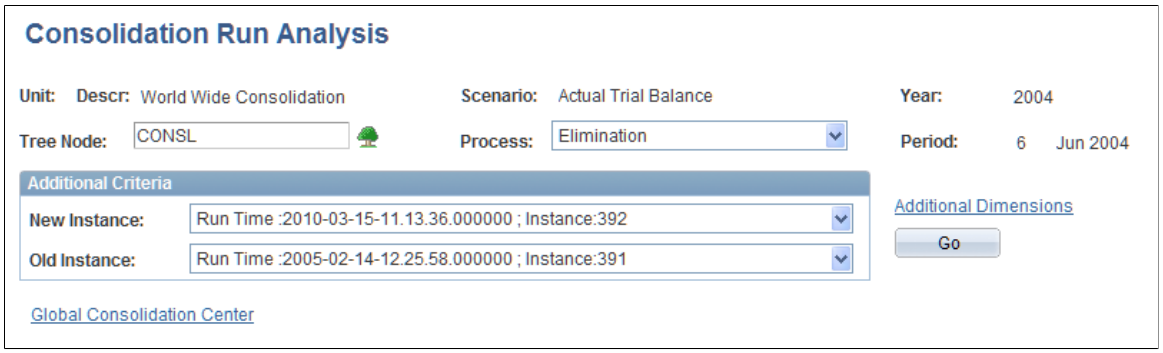
Use the Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria page (GC_DIFF_INQ_PAGE) to specify the criteria to compare processing runs.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Inquiries, Run Difference Analysis

Image: Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Tree Node — Specify which node to use for the run analysis. The node level used the last time the process ran appears by default, but you can specify a different node to limit the results to objects within that node and subordinate to it.

Process — Select which consolidation process to compare. Options are: *Elimination, Equitization,* or *Non-Controlling Interest.*

New Instance and Old Instance — Specify which two runs to compare. The most recent process instances appear by default in these fields.

Additional Dimensions — Click to access the Additional Dimensions page, where you can specify which other dimensions appear when you view details.

Go — Click to run the inquiry and view the results. The system displays the Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page.

Additional Dimensions Page

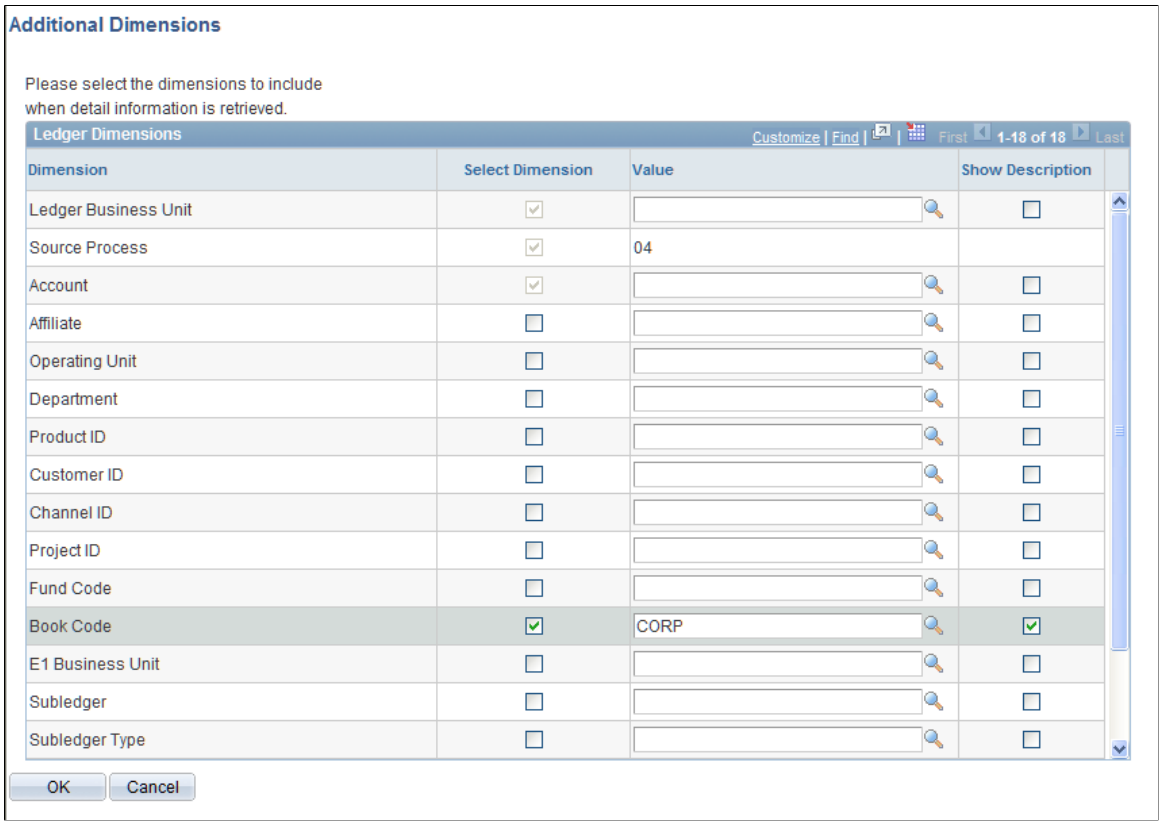
Use the Additional Dimensions page (GC_DIFF_SEL_DIM) to select which dimension data to view.

Navigation

Click Additional Dimensions on the Consolidation Run Analysis page.

Image: Additional Dimensions page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Additional Dimensions page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The dimensions that are included because of the run parameters that you specified are display-only and already selected.

Select Dimension Select to include this dimension field in the run analysis results.

Value Enter a value to include only rows that match this dimension value.

Show Description Select to display the description field for the dimension values.

Consolidation Run Analysis - Results Page

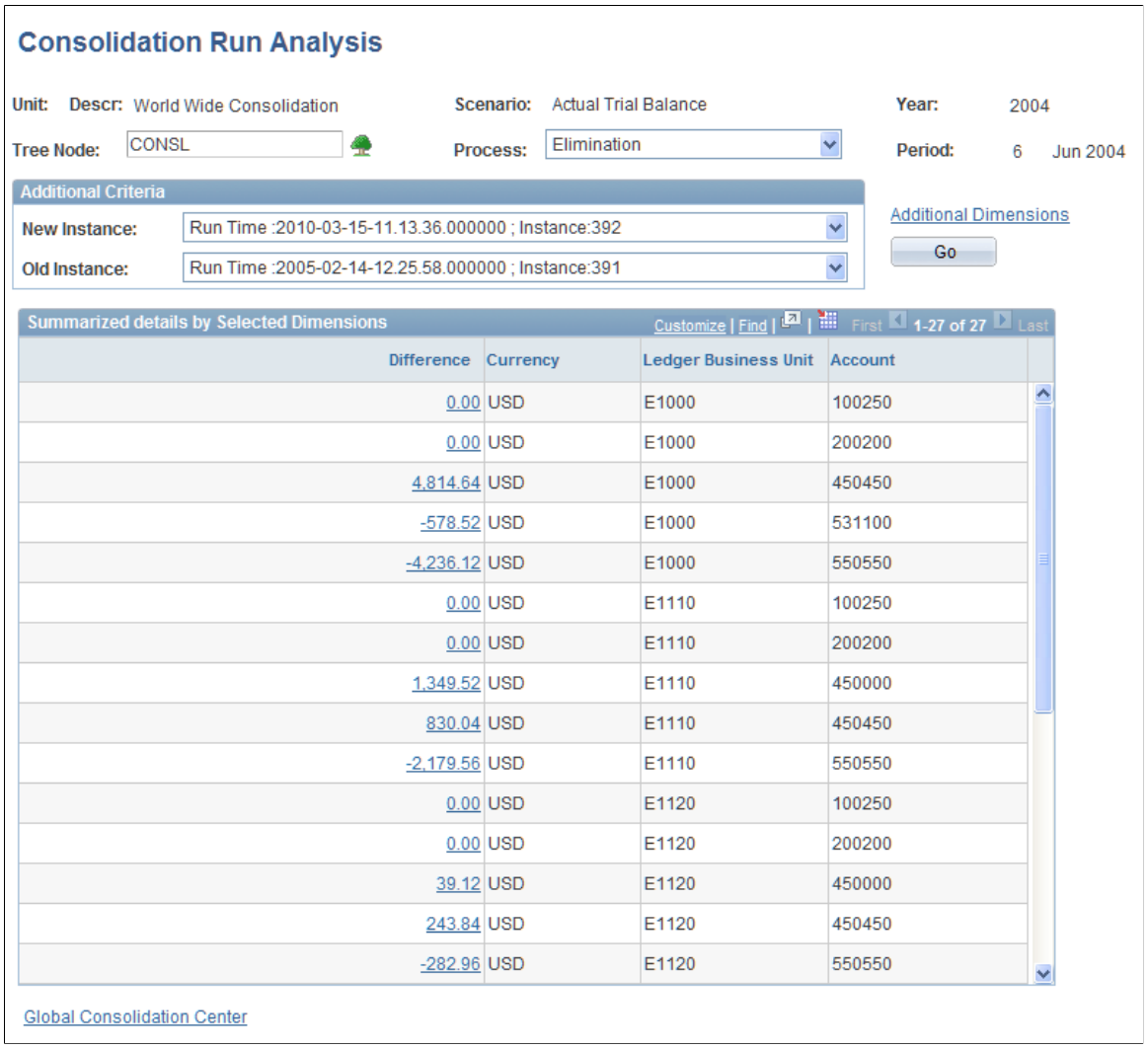
Use the Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page (GC_DIFF_INQ_PAGE) to view the differences between processing runs.

Navigation

Click Go on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Criteria page.

Image: Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



The results of the run analysis appear in the Summarized details by Selected Dimensions grid. The amount shown for each row is the difference between runs for the selected dimensions, which is derived by subtracting the ChartField balances in the old instance from the new instance. Only those ChartFields with balances that differ, or that exist in one run but not the other, appear in the grid.

Click a difference amount to access the Run Analysis by ChartFields page, where you can view the details that comprise the amount.

Run Analysis By Chartfields Page

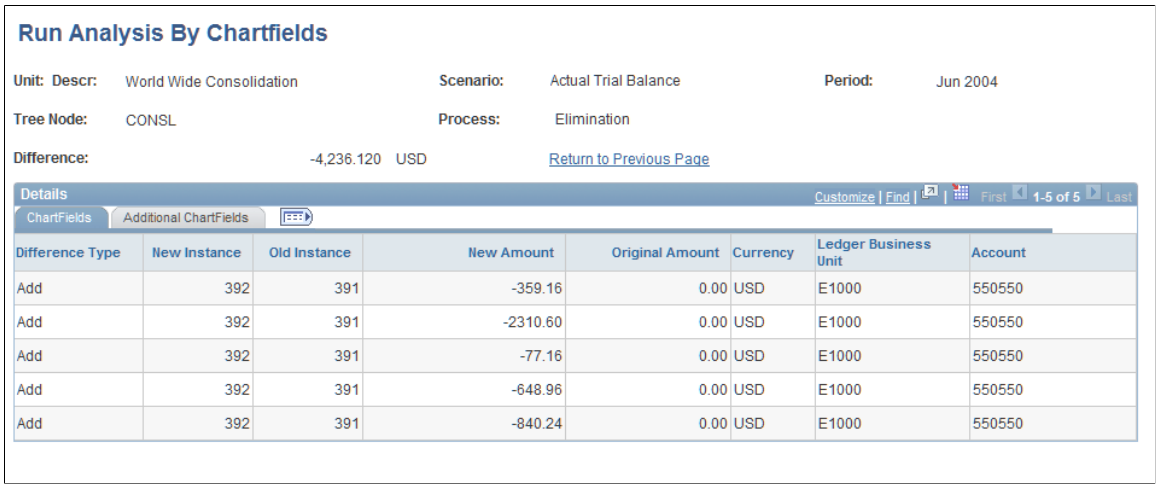
Use the Run Analysis By Chartfields page (GC_DIFF_INQ_DTL) to view differences between processing runs for the selected amount.

Navigation

Click an amount on the Consolidation Run Analysis - Results page.

Image: Run Analysis By Chartfields page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Run Analysis By Chartfields page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Run Analysis By Chartfields

Unit: Descr: World Wide Consolidation Scenario: Actual Trial Balance Period: Jun 2004

Tree Node: CONSL Process: Elimination

Difference: -4,236.120 USD Return to Previous Page

Details Customize | Find | First 1-5 of 5 Last

ChartFields | Additional ChartFields

Difference Type	New Instance	Old Instance	New Amount	Original Amount	Currency	Ledger Business Unit	Account
Add	392	391	-359.16	0.00	USD	E1000	550550
Add	392	391	-2310.60	0.00	USD	E1000	550550
Add	392	391	-77.16	0.00	USD	E1000	550550
Add	392	391	-648.96	0.00	USD	E1000	550550
Add	392	391	-840.24	0.00	USD	E1000	550550

This page shows the ChartField details for the two compared runs. This information appears in the grid:

Difference Type Describes why there is a difference between processing runs. *Delete* indicates that the amount was deleted in the new run, *Add* indicates that the amount was added in the new run, and *Changed* indicates that the amount changed.

New Instance and Old Instance Displays the process instances of the compared runs.

New Amount Displays the amount for the new instance.

Original Amount Displays the original amount.

Currency Displays the base currency of the amount.

Select the Additional ChartFields tab to view columns for all ChartFields.

Matching Intercompany Balances

This section provides an overview of matching and discusses how to:

- Run match reports.
- Define matching tag reason codes.
- Review match results.
- View details of match results.

- Create matching tag entries.

Pages Used to Match Intercompany Balances

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Match Report run control	RUN_GC_MATCH	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Process and Report	Enter parameters for the matching process.
Match Report Select Journals	GC_RUN_GCS2001_JRN	Click the Select Journals link on the Match Report page.	Select the journals to include in the match report process.
Match Report Select Rules	GC_RUN_GCS2001_RUL	Click the Select Elimination Rules link on the Match Report page.	Specify which elimination rules to use in the matching report.
Matching Tag Reason Code	GC_MATCH_CD_PG	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Reason Code	Define reason codes that provide explanations for why a variance occurs on the matching report for intercompany transactions. You use reason codes when you create a matching tag entry to reverse a variance on the matching report.
Match Results Inquiry	GC_MTCH_INQ_PAGE	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Match Results Inquiry	View matching report results online.
Match Results Inquiry - Journals Selection	GC_MTCH_INQ_JRN	On the Match Results Inquiry page, click the List Journals link.	View a list of journals included in a proforma report.
Match Results Detail	GC_MTCH_INQ_DTL	On the Match Results Inquiry page, click a match results amount.	Review the detail lines that comprise an amount on the match results inquiry.
Matching Tag Entry	GC_MATCH_TAG_PG	• Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Entry • Click the Add Tag Entry link on the Matching Results Detail page.	Create a manual entry to offset a variance in the match report. When you run the match report again, the variance is reduced (possibly eliminated) by the matching tag amount if you select the check box to include the tag records in the report.

Understanding Matching

The match report and inquiry enable you to validate that intercompany balances match prior to processing consolidations; you can view the consolidation ledger data that will be matched, or paired, based on a consolidation model's elimination rules. Matching encompasses both intercompany and intracompany transactions (such as interdepartment transactions within a single business unit).

Use the Matching process to check data for discrepancies, such as when business unit A shows an interunit payable of 10,000 EUR to business unit B, but business unit B shows only a 9,000 EUR interunit receivable from business unit A. In cases where the matching report shows entries that do not balance, you can analyze the data to determine the cause.

After you verify that all of the subsidiaries have loaded their data, you can correct any material differences with adjusting manual journal entries and tag any immaterial differences. Tagging the record does not balance the ledger; it enables you to provide an explanation for the out-of-balance amounts on the match report and track the reasons for analysis. The next time that you run the match report, you can include the tag record, which reduces the variance.

Amount Options

The Amount Option field controls whether the amounts displayed on the match report and inquiry are cumulative year-to-date amounts or amounts for the specified period only. The way this field applies differs depending on the consolidation ledger format.

If the consolidation ledger is based on the trial balance format, the amount option applies to *all* account types. Matching tag entries represent period activity for all account types.

If the consolidation ledger is based on the financial statement format, the amount option applies only to non-balance forward account types (income statement accounts). Balance sheet accounts are always matched on a period-end balance basis and income statement accounts are matched either on a period activity basis or a year-to-date basis, depending on which amount option you select. Matching tag entries retain the same character as the ledger amounts that they correct: tags for balance sheet accounts represent end of period balances, tags for income statement accounts represent period activity. Also, proforma journal input data is considered current period only, regardless of the amount option.

Note: When the amount option is set to year-to-date, match tags for non-balance forward account types are entered for period activity only. When the match process is run for year-to-date balances, all the tags entered for the year (up to the period being processed) are included.

This table summarizes the matching logic for financial statement format ledgers based on the selected account type and amount option:

Input Source for Matching	***Account Type***	***Amount Option***	***Match Process Method***
Ledger Data	Balance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period data, which contains period end balances.
	Nonbalance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period data, which contains period activity.
	Balance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes only current period data, which contains period end balances.
	Nonbalance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes all prior period and current period data.

Input Source for Matching	*Account Type*	*Amount Option*	*Match Process Method*
proforma Journals	Balance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period journals.
	Nonbalance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period journals.
	Balance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes only current period journals.
	Nonbalance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes only current period journals.
Match Tags	Balance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period tags, which explain period end balance discrepancies.
	Nonbalance Forward	Current Period	Processes only current period tags, which explain period activity discrepancies.
	Balance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes only current period tags, which explain period end balance discrepancies.
	Nonbalance Forward	Year-to-Date	Processes all prior period and current period tags.

Match Report Run Control Page

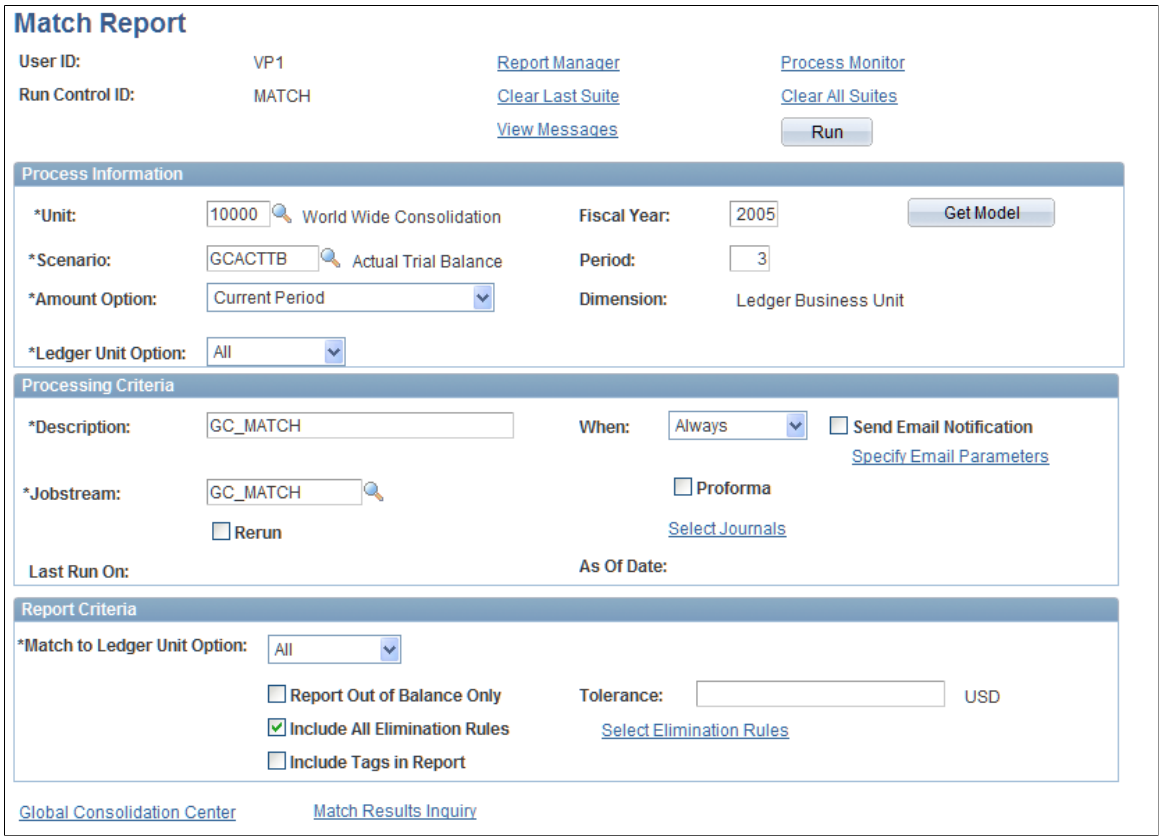
Use the Match Report run control page (RUN_GC_MATCH) to enter parameters for the matching process.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Process and Report

Image: Match Report run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Match Report run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Specifying Process Information

The system saves match results by consolidation business unit, scenario, fiscal year and period, and consolidation dimension (such as ledger business unit or department). Separate results are stored for current period and year-to-date data.

Unit, Scenario, Fiscal Year, and Period — Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period to process.

Get Consolidation Model — Click to retrieve the information from the defined model. The system determines the consolidation dimension and currency code, and the page expands to enable you to enter processing and report criteria.

Amount Option — Select whether to include *Current Period Activity* or *Year To Date* balances.

<Dimension Value> Option — Select which dimension values to include. The label for this field varies depending on your consolidation dimension. In

the sample shown, the label is Ledger Unit Option, as the consolidation dimension is ledger business unit. Options are:

All: Include all dimension values.

Tree Node: Use a tree to specify the dimension values to include. Complete the Tree Node field to indicate which values to include.

Value: Include a single dimension value. Specify the value in the adjacent Dimension field.

Specifying Processing Criteria

Jobstream ID *GC_MATCH* appears by default.

Proforma Select to use data from journals that have not yet been posted as the source. Click Select Journals to access the Match Report Select Journals page and specify which journals to include in the proforma report.

Now you can click Run, and the match process automatically matches the report unit to all potential match units, stores all match results, and processes all elimination sets.

Complete the report criteria to further refine the selection criteria for the printable report (a Structured Query Report).

Specifying Report Criteria

Match To Ledger Unit Option Select *All* to include all matched dimension objects. Select *Value* to include a specific object, specifying which one in the Match To field. (This field label differs depending on the consolidation dimension.)

Report Out of Balance Only Select to include only matches that don't net to zero in the report. Optionally, enter a value in the Tolerance field to limit the report to out-of-balance matches that are equal to or greater than the specified tolerance amount. The amount is in the consolidation base currency.

Include All Elimination Rules Controls the scope of the elimination rules to include in the report. Select to include all of the elimination rules associated with this consolidation model. Clear this option and click Select Elimination Rules to access the Select Elimination Rules secondary page and select the specific rules to include.

Include Tags in Report Select to include any match tag entries in the report.

If you are running the matching report to process tag entries prior to running any consolidation processes, you must run tree flattener before you run the match report.

See Run Tree Flattener Page.

Generating the Results

Run Click to submit the job.

Match Results Inquiry Click to access the online inquiry page for the matching report.

Note: You must run the Match Report process before you can use the inquiry page to view match results.

Matching Tag Reason Code Page

Use the Matching Tag Reason Code page (GC_MATCH_CD_PG) to define reason codes that provide explanations for why a variance occurs on the matching report for intercompany transactions.

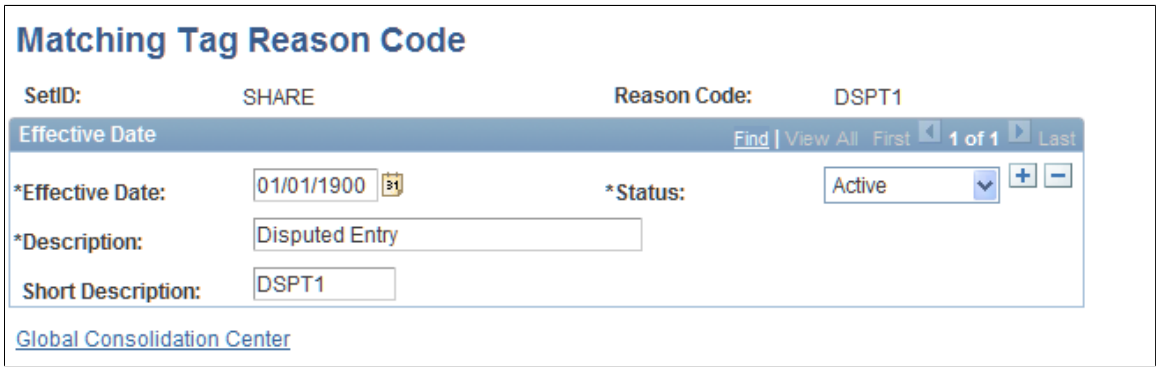
You use reason codes when you create a matching tag entry to reverse a variance on the matching report.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Reason Code

Image: Matching Tag Reason Code page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Matching Tag Reason Code page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Description and Short Description Enter long and short descriptions for the reason code. When you view a match report, you can tag an entry by using a reason code to explain why there is a nonzero balance.

Match Results Inquiry Page

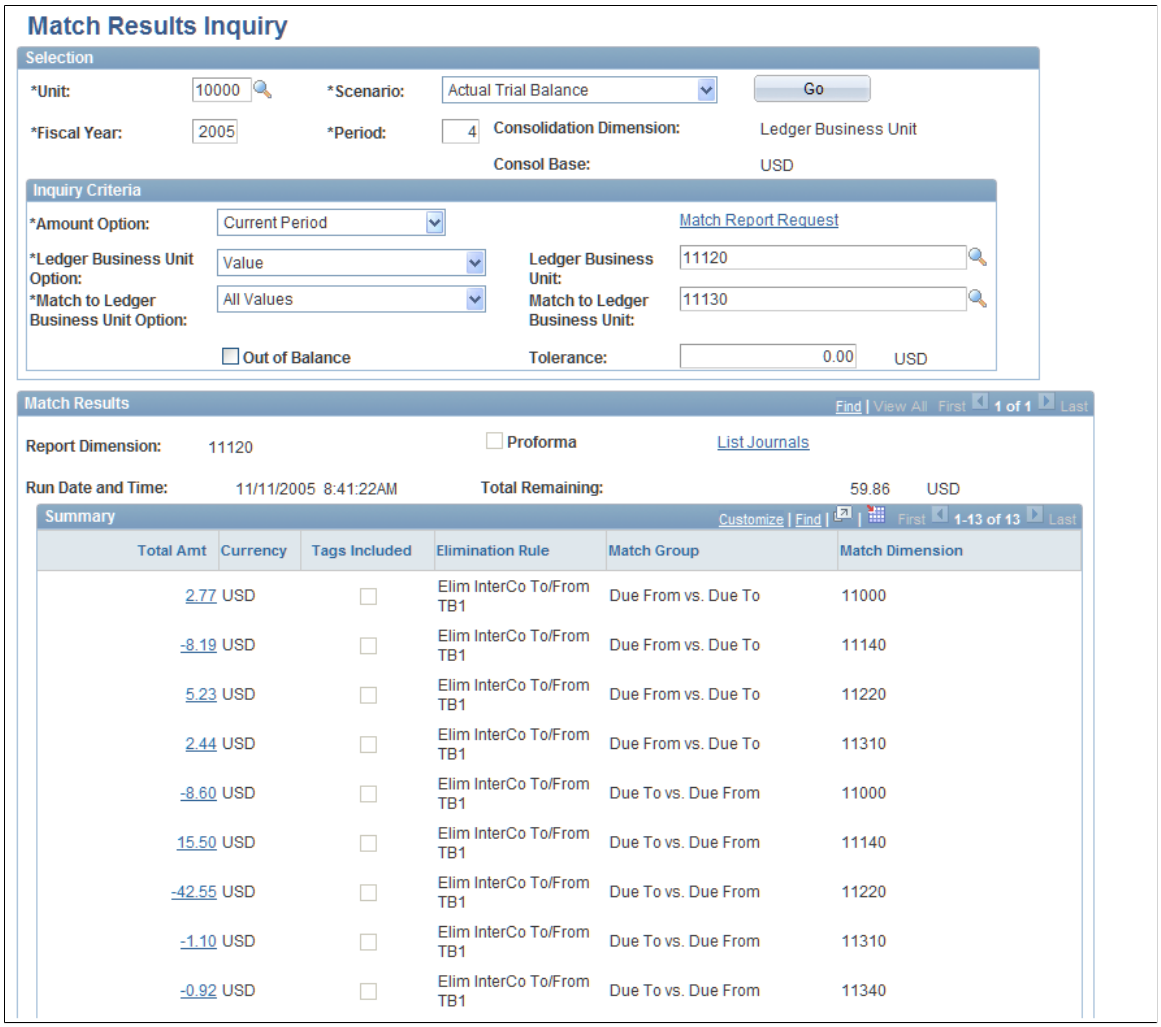
Use the Match Results Inquiry page (GC_MTCH_INQ_PAGE) to view matching report results online.

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Match Results Inquiry

Image: Match Results Inquiry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Match Results Inquiry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period

Specify the common consolidation business unit, scenario ID, fiscal year, and accounting period.

A match report using these same field values must exist to view results. Depending on how you access this page, these fields may be prepopulated and the results are viewable. If not, complete the fields, and click Go; the page expands, displaying the Inquiry Criteria and the Match Results regions. You can modify the inquiry criteria and click Go again to view different results.

Specifying Inquiry Criteria

Amount Option Specify whether to include *Current Period Activity* or *Year To Date* balances.

<Dimension Value> Option Select which dimension values to include. The label for this field varies depending on your consolidation dimension. In the sample shown, the label is Ledger Unit Option, as the consolidation dimension is ledger business unit. Options are:

All: Includes all dimension values.

Tree Node: Uses a tree to determine the dimension values to include. Complete the Tree Node field to indicate which values to include.

Value: Includes a single dimension value. Specify which value to include in the adjacent dimension field.

Match To Option Select *All* to include all matched dimension objects. Select *Value* to include a specific object, specifying which one in the Match To field. (This field label differs depending on the consolidation dimension.)

Out of Balance Select to include only matches that don't net to zero. Optionally, enter a value in the Tolerance field to limit the report to out-of-balance matches that are equal to or greater than the specified tolerance amount. The amount is in the consolidation base currency.

Reviewing Match Results

The Match Results region includes an overall report total (Total Remaining), and a Summary grid that contains rows of summarized results for each elimination rule, match group, unit, and affiliate combination (if your elimination rules match on affiliate).

Tags Included When selected, indicates that matching tags were entered for objects within that row, their totals have been included in the processing for the match report, and the calculated total amount reflects the matching tag entry amounts.

List Journals Click to view the list of journals included in a proforma report.

Total Amt Click the amount total to access the Match Results Detail page and view the detail lines that contributed to an amount.

Match Results Detail Page

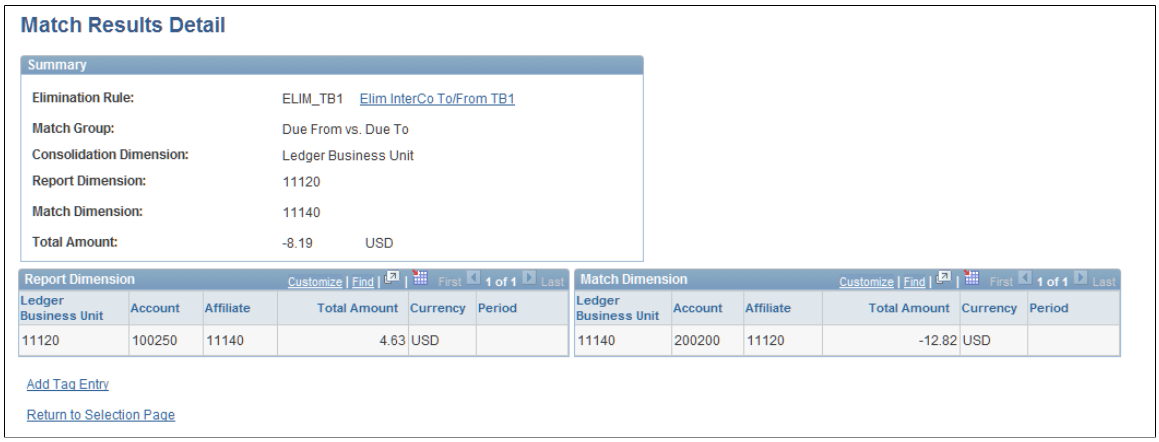
Use the Match Results Detail page (GC_MTCH_INQ_DTL) to review the detail lines that comprise an amount on the match results inquiry.

Navigation

On the Match Results Inquiry page, click a match results amount.

Image: Match Results Detail page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Match Results Detail page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



This page lists the report dimension unit entries in one grid and the match dimension unit entries in a separate grid. The rows may not necessarily match up on a one-to-one basis, but if there is a variance, you can compare the amounts to determine why. When the report dimension and match dimension are the same, the data represents intracompany transactions.

Elimination Rule Description Click to access the Elimination Rule page and review the rule.

Add Tag Entry Click to access the Matching Tag Entry page, where you can enter or review tags to explain the reason for a variance and reduce it by the amount that you enter.

Reason Code Click to access the Matching Tag Entry page and review the tag entry.

Return to Selection Page Click to access the Match Results Inquiry page, retaining the current criteria and results.

Matching Tag Entry Page

Use the Matching Tag Entry page (GC_MATCH_TAG_PG) to create a manual entry to offset a variance in the match report.

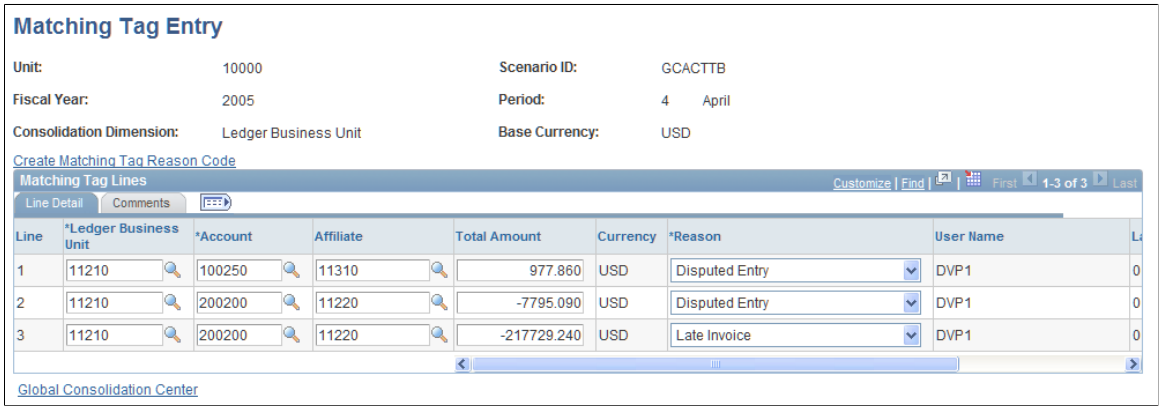
When you run the match report again, the variance is reduced (possibly eliminated) by the matching tag amount if you select the check box to include the tag records in the report.

Navigation

- Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Entry
- Click the Add Tag Entry link on the Matching Results Detail page.

Image: Matching Tag Entry page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Matching Tag Entry page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Insert rows as needed to enter matching tag lines. The first column after the line number varies, based on the consolidation dimension. In the example, the consolidation dimension is business unit, and the tag entry is for a specific ledger business unit.

Account, Total Amount, Affiliate, and Reason — For each tag entry, you must specify an account, a total amount, and a reason code. Affiliate is optional, but recommended when the elimination rules are defined to match on affiliate values. The amounts that you enter are included in the match process the next time that it is run. These lines are not posted to any journals; they impact the matching report only.

Comments — Select to enter detailed notes about the entry.

Create Matching Tag Reason Code — Click to access the Matching Tag Reason Code page, where you can add or update a reason code.

Remember, before the matching tag entries actually impact the totals for your matching report, you must run the matching report process again with the Include Tags in Report check box selected.

Generating Consolidation Reports

This section provides an overview of reports and queries that you can use to analyze PeopleSoft Global Consolidations and discusses how to run Global Consolidations reports.

Pages Used to Generate Global Consolidations Reports

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Journal Detail	GC_RUN_GC7000	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Journal Detail	Run the Journal Detail report (GC7000) Lists journal entry detail information by ledger business unit, including journal ID, date, debit and credit amounts. Optionally displays amounts in both foreign and base currency. The Dimension selection grid provides additional options to enter dimensions for filtering and grouping the report. (SQR)
Ledger Activity	GC_RUN_GC7002	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Ledger Activity	Lists the beginning and ending ledger balances by dimension combination and account. Optionally lists the detailed journal line activity posted against the ledger for the accounting periods that are specified. The Dimension selection grid provides additional options to enter dimensions for filtering and grouping the report. (SQR)
Out of Balance Report	GC_RUN_GC7005	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Out of Balance Report	Run the Out of Balance report (GC7005). Lists the elimination entities and ledger amounts processed for an elimination request. The elimination entities are totaled and any out of balance amount is displayed. Summarizes the out of balance amounts at the node and tree levels. (SQR)
Non-Controlling Interest	GC_RUN_GC7007	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, NonControlling Interest	Run the Non-Controlling Interest report (GC7007). Lists results of the non-controlling interest calculations generated during consolidation based on the combination of business units present in the consolidation tree, by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership rule set. (SQR)

Page Name	*Definition Name*	*Navigation*	*Usage*
Equitization Calculation	GC_RUN_GC7009	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Equitization Calculation	Run the Equitization Calculation report (GC7009). Lists details of the equitization accounting entries generated during equitization processing by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership set. (SQR)
Match Report	RUN_GC_MATCH	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Process and Report	Run the Match report (GCS2001). Lists the matching of account eliminations by ledger unit and affiliate for each elimination rule. (SQR)
Close Process Report	GC_RUN_CLS_RPT	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Close Process Report	Run the Close Process report (GCS2002). Lists the closing and rollforward entries resulting from the close process. (SQR)
Match Results Inquiry	GC_MTCH_INQ_PAGE	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Match Results Inquiry	Run the Match Results Inquiry report.
Matching Tag Reason Code	GC_MATCH_CD_PG	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Reason Code	Run the Matching Tag Reason Code report.
Matching Tag Entry	GC_MATCH_TAG_PG	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Tag Entry	Run the Matching Tag Entry report.
nVision Report Request	NVS_REPORT_RQST	Reporting Tools, PS/nVision, Define Report Request	Create or modify PS/nVision reports.

Related Links

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Reports: A to Z

Understanding Global Consolidations Reports

You can view or generate Global Consolidations reports on your data by using a variety of tools:

PeopleSoft Query Create ad hoc queries, or use or modify delivered queries.

PS/nVision Create reports in Microsoft Excel.

Global Consolidations Inquiries Select and view data online.

Global Consolidations Reports Generate formatted SQR reports that you can print.

Insights reporting from Data Marts	Web-based interactive reports that enable you to slice and dice your warehouse data organized into data marts.

Note: For samples of the Structured Query Reports (SQRs), see the PDF files published on CD-ROM with your documentation.

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Query*, *PeopleTools: PS/nVision*,*PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Applications User's Guide* and *On My Oracle Support, see the red paper entitled "Global Consolidations Implementation Guide"*

Related Links

Generating Consolidation Reports
Understanding the Analysis and Monitoring Tools

Understanding Delivered PS/nVision Reports

The sample PSn/Vision reports are:

GCV1000	Lists ChartField balances from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1005	Lists ChartField balances from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1010	Lists ChartField balances for each ledger business unit from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1015	Lists ChartField balances for each ledger business unit from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1020	Lists the year to date amounts for all accounts from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1100	Generates an income statement from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1105	Generates an income statement from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1110	Generates an income statement by nature of expense from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1115	Generates an income statement by nature of expense from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1120	Generates an income statement as a percentage of revenue from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1125	Generates an income statement as a percentage of revenue from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.

GCV1130	Generates a budget vs actuals report where the actual amount is from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1135	Generates a budget vs actuals report where the actual amount is from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1140	Generates a forecast report where the actual amount is from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1145	Generates a forecast report where the actual amount is from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1150	Generates a segment report by product from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1155	Generates a segment report by product from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1160	Generates a segment report by region from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1165	Generates a segment report by region from the Financial Statement consolidation ledger format.
GCV1200	Generates a cash flow report from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1210	Generates a change in equity report from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1220	Generates a change in goodwill report from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.
GCV1230	Generates a change in fixed assets report from the Trial Balance consolidation ledger format.

Note: These are sample reports; you need to modify them to work with your data. PS/nVision reports created for use with PeopleSoft Global Consolidations must be query-based.

Running Global Consolidations Reports

This section discusses how to:

- Run the Journal Detail report.
- Run the Ledger Activity report.
- Run the Out-of-Balance report.
- Run the Non-Controlling Interest report.
- Run the Equitization Calculation report.

- Run the Close Balance report.

Running the Ledger Activity Report

Use the Ledger Activity page (GC_RUN_GC7002) to lists the beginning and ending ledger balances by dimension combination and account.

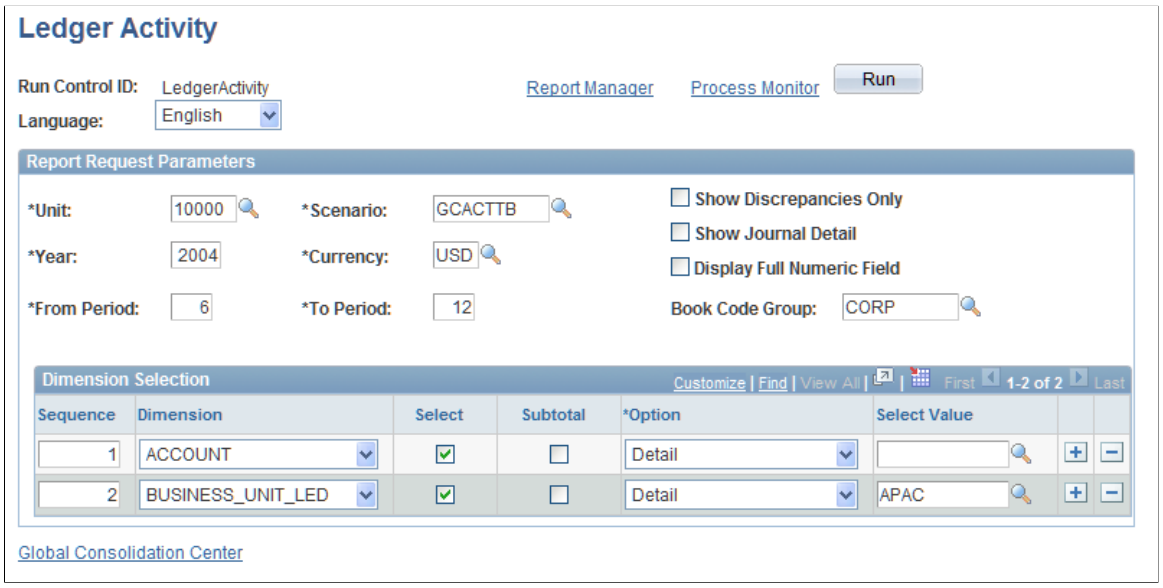
Optionally lists the detailed journal line activity posted against the ledger for the accounting periods that are specified. The Dimension selection grid provides additional options to enter dimensions for filtering and grouping the report. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Ledger Activity

Image: Ledger Activity report run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Ledger Activity report run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, and then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Currency — Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and currency for the report.

From Period and To Period — Enter the range of periods to include in the report for the specified fiscal year.

Show Discrepancies Only — Select to show only those rows where the sum of the details doesn't equal the difference between the beginning and ending values. Applies to the Ledger Detail report only.

Show Journal Detail — Select to include journal line details. Applies to the Ledger Detail report only.

Display Full Numeric Field Displays all digits.

Book Code Group (Only required if book code functionality is enabled.) Enter the book code group by which to filter the report.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. You can enter up to 30 dimensions.

Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.

Dimension Select a dimension to appear in the report.

Select Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.

Subtotal Select this check box to indicate that amounts should be subtotaled for this dimension.

Option Select one of the following options, and enter values in additional fields as required for that option:

- *All Values:* Select to include all the values for the specified dimension in the report.
- *Detail:* Select to specify one value for the dimension, and then enter the value in the Value column. You can also enter a wildcard value for this option.
- *Range:* Select to specify a range of values for the dimension, and then enter the beginning of the range in the Select Value column, and the value for the end of the range in the To Value column. You can also enter a wildcard value for this option.
- *Tree:* Select to specify values from a tree node for the dimension, and then enter values for the Tree and Tree Node columns.
- *Book Cd Grp:* (Book code group). Only available when the selected dimension is *Book Code.*

Journal Detail Page

Use the Journal Detail page (GC_RUN_GC7000) to run the Journal Detail report (GC7000) Lists journal entry detail information by ledger business unit, including journal ID, date, debit and credit amounts.

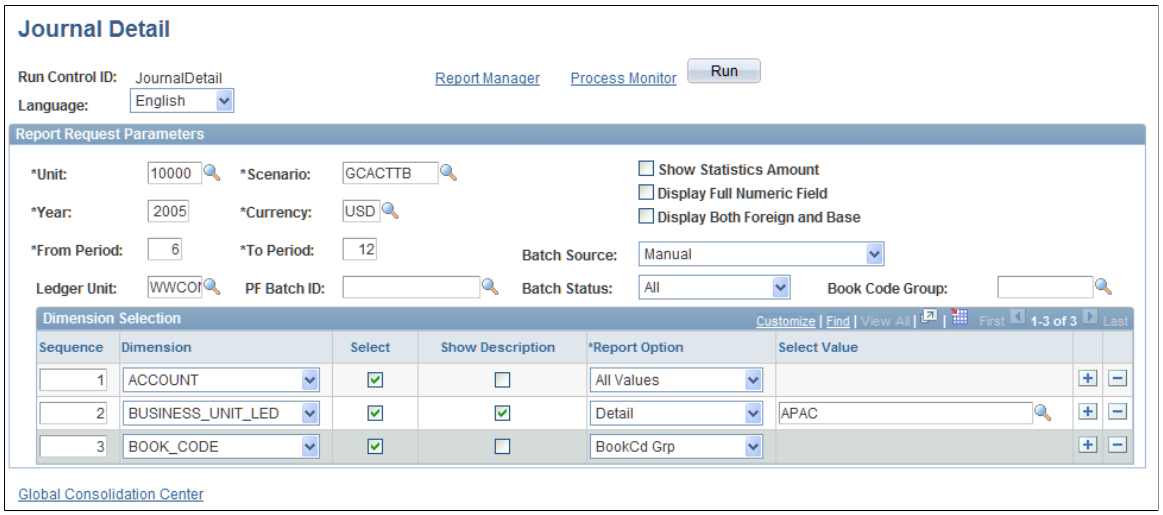
Optionally displays amounts in both foreign and base currency. The Dimension selection grid provides additional options to enter dimensions for filtering and grouping the report. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Journal Detail

Image: Journal Detail report page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Journal Detail report page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Currency — Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and currency for the report.

From Period and To Period — Enter the range of periods to include in the report for the specified fiscal year.

Batch Source — Select the source of data to include in the report; applies to the Journal Detail report only. Values are:

All: Include data from all sources.

Engine: Include data generated from consolidation processes only.

Manual: Include manually entered data only.

Ledger Unit — Specify the ledger business unit for the journal detail report.

PF Batch ID — Indicate the processed batch ID to include.

Batch Status — Select the status of data to include in the report; applies to the Journal Detail report only. Values are:

All: Include all data regardless of the batch status.

Error: Include only data with an error status.

Posted: Include only posted data.

Valid: Include only valid, but not posted, data.

Show Statistics Amount Includes statistical amounts in the report.

Display Full Numeric Field Displays all digits.

Display Both Parent and Base Displays amounts in both the parent and base currencies.

Book Code Group (Only required if book code functionality is enabled.) Enter the book code group by which to filter the report.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. You can enter up to 30 dimensions.

Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.

Dimension Select a dimension to appear in the report.

Select Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.

Option Select one of the following options, and enter values in additional fields as required for that option:

- *All Values:* Select to include all the values for the specified dimension in the report.
- *Detail:* Select to specify one value for the dimension, and then enter the value in the Value column. You can also enter a wildcard value for this option.
- *Range:* Select to specify a range of values for the dimension, and then enter the beginning of the range in the Select Value column, and the value for the end of the range in the To Value column. You can also enter a wildcard value for this option.
- *Tree:* Select to specify values from a tree node for the dimension, and then enter values for the Tree and Tree Node columns.
- *Book Cd Grp:* (Book code group). Only available when the selected dimension is *Book Code.*

Out of Balance Report Page

Use the Out of Balance Report page (GC_RUN_GC7005) to run the Out of Balance report (GC7005).

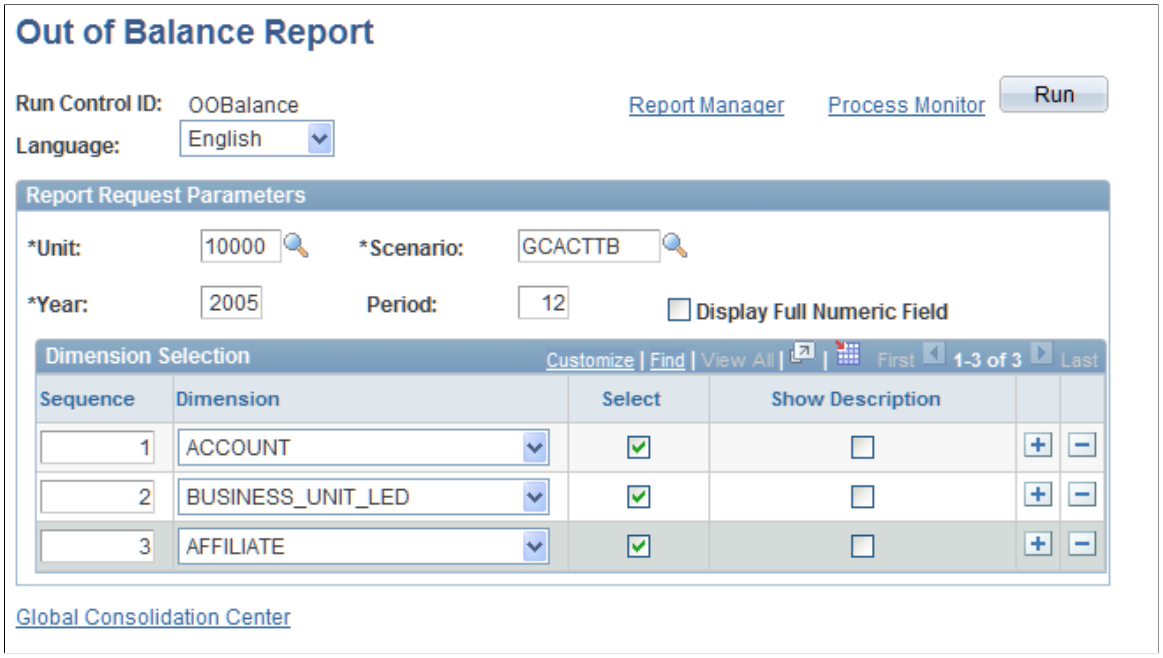
Lists the elimination entities and ledger amounts processed for an elimination request. The elimination entities are totaled and any out of balance amount is displayed. Summarizes the out of balance amounts at the node and tree levels. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Out of Balance Report

Image: Out of Balance Report page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Out of Balance Report page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, and then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and period for the report.

Display Full Numeric Field Displays all digits.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.

Dimension Select a dimension to appear in the report.

Select Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.

Show Description Select this check box to show descriptions for the selected dimension on the report.

Non-Controlling Interest Page

Use the Non-Controlling Interest page (GC_RUN_GC7007) to run the Non-Controlling Interest report (GC7007).

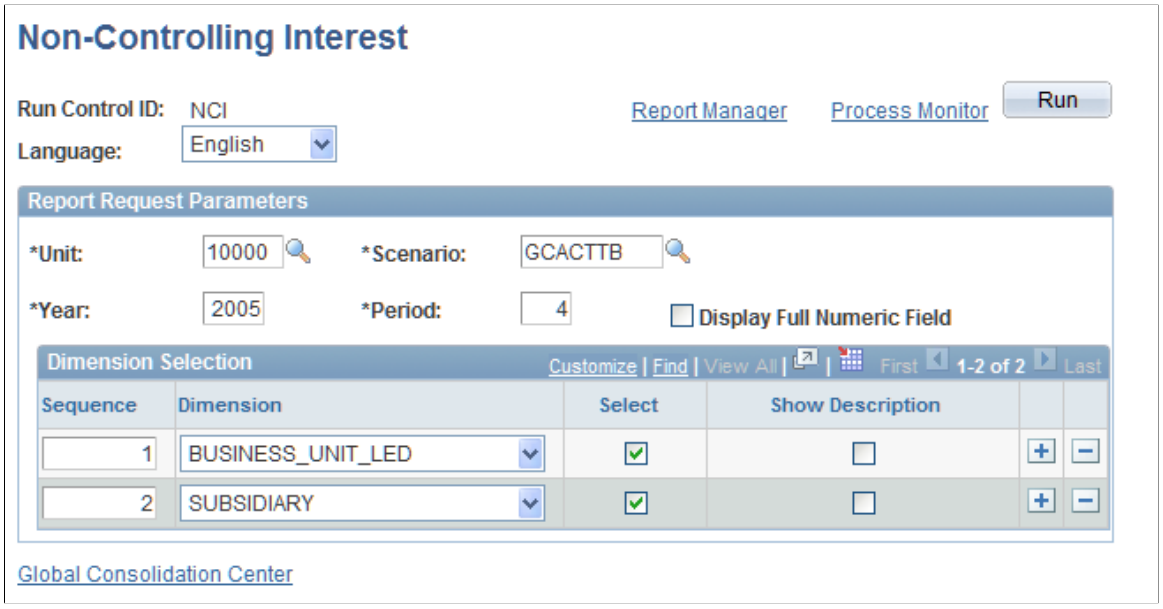
Lists results of the non-controlling interest calculations generated during consolidation based on the combination of business units present in the consolidation tree, by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership rule set. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, NonControlling Interest

Image: Non-Controlling Interest report run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Non-Controlling Interest report run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and period for the report.

Display Full Numeric Field Displays all digits.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence	Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.
Dimension	Select a dimension to appear in the report.
Select	Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.
Show Description	Select this check box to show descriptions for the selected dimension on the report.

Equitization Calculation Page

Use the Equitization Calculation page (GC_RUN_GC7009) to run the Equitization Calculation report (GC7009).

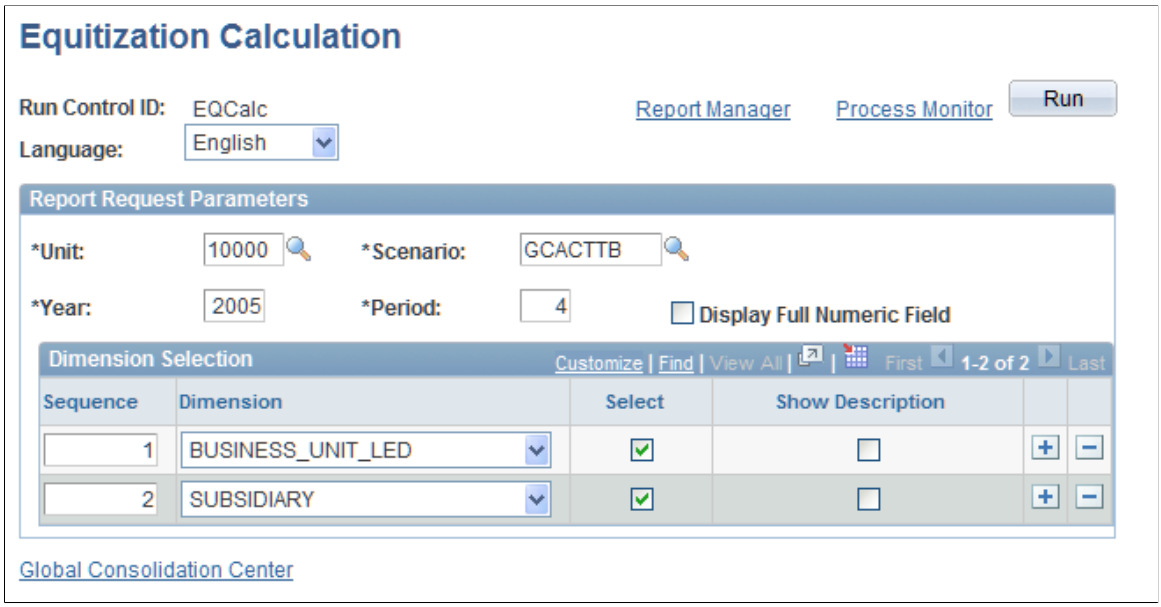
Lists details of the equitization accounting entries generated during equitization processing by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership set. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Equitization Calculation

Image: Equitization Calculation report run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Equitization Calculation report run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and period for the report.
Display Full Numeric Field	Displays all digits.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.

Dimension Select a dimension to appear in the report.

Select Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.

Show Description Select this check box to show descriptions for the selected dimension on the report.

Close Process Report Page

Use the Close Process Report page (GC_RUN_CLS_RPT) to run the Close Process report (GCS2002).

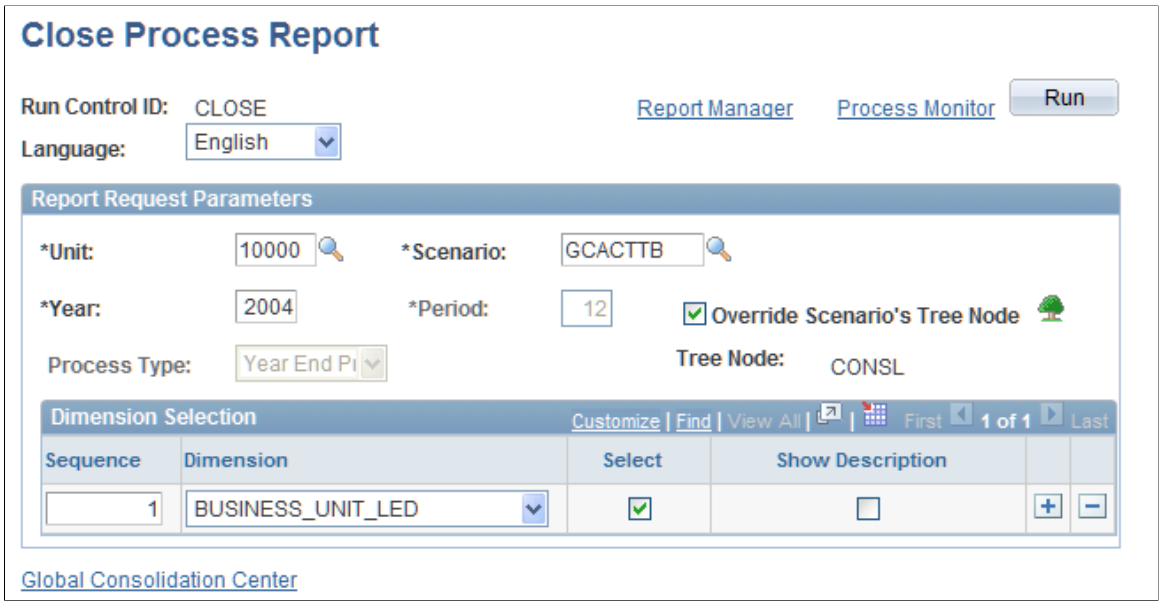
Lists the closing and rollforward entries resulting from the close process. (SQR)

Navigation

Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Close Process Report

Image: Close Process Report run control page

This example illustrates the fields and controls on the Close Process Report run control page. You can find definitions for the fields and controls later on this page.



Select a language for the report, then enter values in the Report Request Parameters group box for these fields:

Business Unit, Scenario ID, Fiscal Year, and Period	Enter the common consolidation business unit, consolidation scenario, fiscal year, and period for the report.
Override Scenario's Tree Node	Select if you do not want to run the report for the tree node specified in the consolidation scenario, and then enter a tree node from the consolidation tree in the Tree Node field.

The Dimension Selection grid is used to specify which columns appear on the report, how they are grouped, and the order in which they appear. The dimensions are those specified on the consolidation ledger template. Insert rows as needed in the Dimension Selection grid, and enter values in the following fields:

Sequence	Enter a numeric value to specify the order in which columns are displayed on the report.
Dimension	Select a dimension to appear in the report.
Select	Select this check box to indicate that the dimension should be included in the report.
Show Description	Select this check box to show descriptions for the selected dimension on the report.

Appendix A

Global Consolidations Sources

Global Consolidations Source Codes

The GC_SOURCE field stores the consolidation ledger data source — the process from which it originates. The system uses this information when processing consolidations, processing ledger enrichment, running ledger preparation, and generating the consolidation audit trail. In some of the consolidation pages, this field's numeric value appears instead of its translate table description.

This table lists each GC_SOURCE value and its description:

Source Value	***Description***
01	Source ledger balance. The data originates from the source staging ledger.
1A	Spreadsheet / Manual Entry. The data originates from a spreadsheet upload or manual entry.
02	Currency conversion adjustment. The data originates from a currency conversion adjustment on source ledger balance data during ledger preparation processing.
2A	Currency conversion adjustment - manual entry. The data originates from a currency conversion adjustment on spreadsheet/manual entry ledger data during ledger preparation processing.
03	Manual journal entry. The data originates from the Manual Journal Entry page.
04	Elimination entry. The data originates during consolidation processing, when eliminating intercompany transactions.
5A	Equitization entry. The data originates from the equitization process. These are the equitization entries that the system records against the parent entity to update the investment in subsidiary and subsidiary offset accounts. Also includes entries to the offset balance accounts for financial-statement-based consolidation ledgers.

Source Value	*Description*
5B	Eqtz – Elimination entry. The data originates from the equitization process when eliminating the 5A equitization entries.
5C	NCI for Current Earnings. The data originates from the equitization process when processing non-controlling interest for current period earnings of subsidiaries.
5D	Eqtz – Subsidiary Offset entry. The data originates from the equitization process when the system creates offset entries for current earnings of subsidiaries to the specified target account.
5E	Eqtz – Elimination of NCI. The data originates from the equitization process. This is an optional step that occurs when the processing option for an equitization rule is set to Source Elimination, and eliminates NCI entries.
5F	Eqtz – Elimination of Source. The data originates from the equitization process when the processing option for an equitization rule is set to Source Elimination. This is an optional step that eliminates the equitization source.
5G	Eqtz – Dividend Reclassification. The data originates from the equitization process. This is an optional step that occurs when the processing option for an equitization rule is set to Dividend Reclassification.
6A	NCI – Elim for Parent Investment. The data originates from the non-controlling interest process when eliminating the parent investment account. These entries include the elimination of the parent investment, the elimination of the portion of the subsidiary equity corresponding to the parent ownership, and the out-of-balance entry, if defined in the rule.
6B	NCI – Elim for Non-Controlling. The data originates from the non-controlling interest process, when eliminating the non-controlling interest account. These entries are for the elimination of the remaining portion of the subsidiary equity (not corresponding to the parent ownership) with an offset to NCI liability. The system also uses this same source code to "unwind" the original 6B entries as other non-controlling owners are brought into the consolidation at higher levels of the consolidation tree.

Source Value	*Description*
07	Allocation entry. The data originates from the allocation process.
08	Currency Translation Adjustment. The data originates from the currency translation process.
9A	Closing Entry. The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the balances that are closed into the target accounts by the close process.
9B	RollForward Entry. The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the balances that are rolled forward into the target accounts by the close process.
9C	Elimination Reversal- Closing. The data originates from the closing process. These entries represent the reversal amounts booked to period 1 for elimination entity amounts closed during year-end close process. These entries are only created for the trial balance ledger format.
9D	Elimination Reversal - RollForward. The data originates from the closing process. These entries represents the reversal amounts booked to period 1 for elimination entity amounts rolled forward during year-end close process. These entries are only created for the trial balance ledger format.

Appendix B

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Reports

PeopleSoft Global Consolidations Reports: A to Z

This table lists the PeopleSoft Global Consolidations reports, sorted alphanumerically by report ID.

Note: For samples of the Structured Query Reports (SQRs), see the PDF files published on CD-ROM with your documentation.

See the product documentation for *PeopleTools: PeopleSoft Applications User's Guide*

Report ID and Report Name	***Description***	***Navigation***	***Run Control Page***
GC7000 Journal Detail	Lists journal entry detail information by ledger business unit, including journal ID, date, and debit and credit amounts.	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Journal Detail	GC_RUN_GC7000
GC7002 Ledger Activity	Lists the beginning and ending ledger balances by dimension combination and account. Optionally, lists the detailed journal line activity posted against the ledger for the accounting periods that are specified. (SQR)	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Ledger Activity	GC_RUN_GC7002
GC7005 Out of Balance Report	Lists the elimination entities and ledger amounts processed for an elimination request. The elimination entities are totaled, and any out-of-balance amount is displayed. Summarizes the out-of-balance amounts at the node and tree levels. (SQR)	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Out of Balance Report	GC_RUN_GC7005
GC7007 Non Controlling Interest	Lists results of the non-controlling interest calculations generated during consolidation. The calculations are based on the combination of business units in the consolidation tree, by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership rule set.	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Non Controlling Interest	GC_RUN_GC7007

Report ID and Report Name	*Description*	*Navigation*	*Run Control Page*
GC7009 Equitization Calculation	Displays details of the equitization accounting entries that are generated during equitization processing. The entries are sorted by entry type and rule set, with subtotals grouped by tree node and ownership rule set.	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Equitization Calculation	GC_RUN_GC7009
GCS2001 Match Report	Lists the matching of account eliminations by ledger unit and affiliate for each elimination rule. (SQR)	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Perform Matching, Matching Process and Report	RUN_GC_MATCH
GCS2002 Close Balance Report	Lists the closing and rollforward entries resulting from the close process. (SQR)	Global Consolidations, Consolidation Analysis, Consolidation Reports, Close Process Report	GC_RUN_CLS_RPT

Related Links

Generating Consolidation Reports
Match Report Run Control Page