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Describes advanced accounting features to include allocations, integrity reporting, consolidations, 52 period accounting, data removal, advanced chart of accounts, supplemental data and bank statement processing.

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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards World General Accounting II Guide.

Audience

This document is intended for implementers and end-users of the JD Edwards General Accounting system.

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`.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support 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.

Related Information

For additional information about JD Edwards World applications, features, content, and training, visit the JD Edwards World pages on the JD Edwards Resource Library located at:

`http://learnjde.com`

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Indicates cautionary information or terms defined in the glossary.
italic	Indicates book titles or emphasis.

Part I

Allocations

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Overview to Allocations"
- Chapter 2, "Work with Cost Allocations"
- Chapter 3, "Work with Variable Numerator Allocations"
- Chapter 4, "Review and Post Allocations"

1

Overview to Allocations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 1.1, "Objectives"
- Section 1.2, "About Allocations"

1.1 Objectives

- To understand, at a detail level, the cost and variable numerator allocation methods
- To understand, at an overview level, the indexed allocation method
- To determine the appropriate allocation method to use
- To create a calculation for an allocation
- To compute and print an allocation
- To review and post journal entries created by an allocation

1.2 About Allocations

You define allocations for many purposes, such as distributing expenses, creating annual or periodic budgets, and calculating currency conversions. Use allocations to redistribute amounts in one or more business units to accounts in other business units.

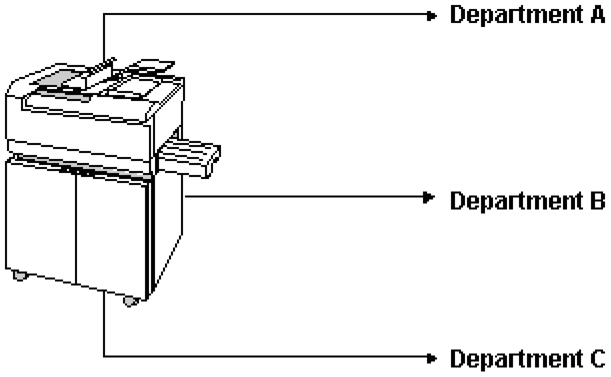
Working with allocations consists of:

- Working with cost allocations
- Working with variable numerator allocations
- Reviewing and posting allocations

1.2.1 Why Use Allocations?

A common use of allocations is to distribute expenses that are categorized as overhead to individual departments. A simple example of this is the expense for a photocopier that is distributed to multiple departments.

Figure 1–1 Example of a Photocopier Expense Allocation



1.2.2 What Are The Types of Allocations?

JD Edwards World provides three types of allocations:

- Cost allocations
- Variable numerator allocations
- Indexed allocations

Although some features are common to all three types of allocations, other features are unique.

1.2.3 Are There Other Methods of Setting Up Allocations?

You can set up model journal entries and FASTR reports to work as allocations. Use model journal entries or recurring vouchers or invoices if the amounts never change. Use a FASTR report rather than allocations if you have a complex set of calculations to determine the allocation.

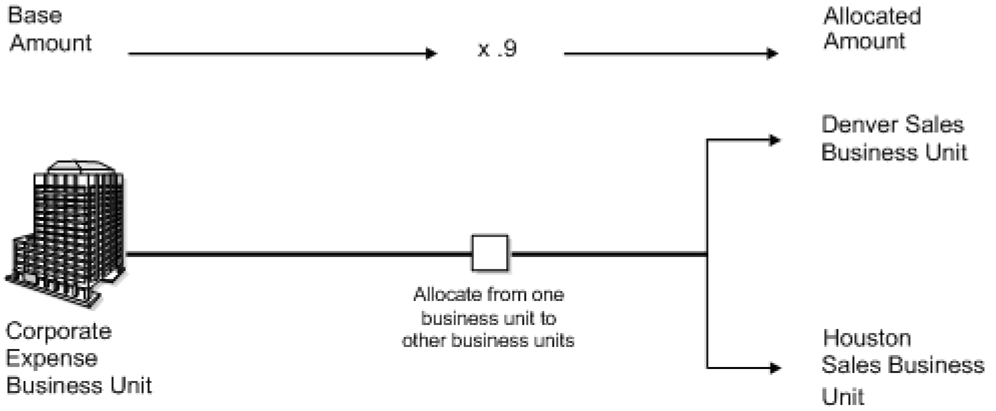
1.2.4 How Can You Use Cost Allocations?

With cost allocations, you can:

- Allocate an amount from only one business unit to one or more business units.
- Allocate an amount to more than one contra/clearing account. This feature is unique to this method.
- Multiply by a positive or negative rate before allocating.
- Create recurring journal entries.
- Set up periodic budgets.

The following graphic illustrates how an amount can be allocated from one business unit to one or more business units using cost allocations.

Figure 1–2 Cost Allocation Example


Base Amount
x .9
Allocated Amount
Denver Sales Business Unit
Corporate Expense Business Unit
Allocate from one business unit to other business units
Houston Sales Business Unit

For example, to set up a recurring journal entry for the photocopier, you could choose to distribute the same expenses each month.

1.2.5 How Can You Use Variable Numerator Allocations?

This type of allocation is the least flexible, but the most dynamic. With variable numerator allocations, you can:

- Allocate amounts from one business unit to other business units with a common category code. This feature is unique to this method.
- Base an allocation on a variable, such as head count, square footage, or percentage of use. The allocation percentages change automatically as the variable changes. This feature is unique to this method.
- Set up budget amounts.

For example, to set up an allocation using the variable numerator method for the photocopier, you could distribute the expense based on the number of copies each department made during the period.

1.2.6 How Can You Use Indexed Allocations?

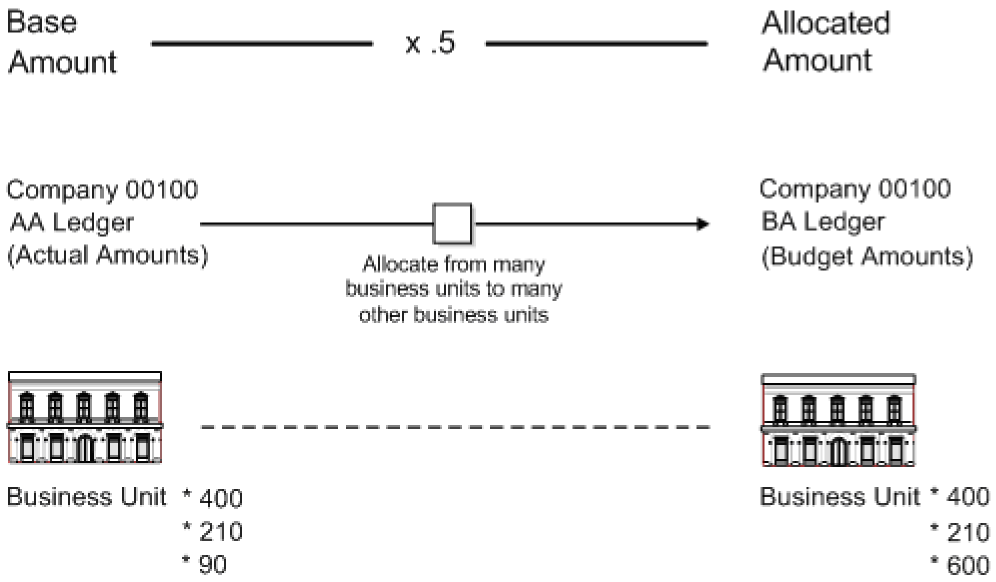
This type of allocation is the most flexible and most commonly used because of its copy feature. For example, you can copy this year's actual amounts to next year's budget. With this method, you can also:

- Allocate from one company to another.
- Multiply by a positive or negative factor before allocating.
- Set up either annual or monthly budgets.
- Convert currencies. For example, you can restate U.S. dollars to Canadian dollars for consolidated reporting with other Canadian companies.
- Create allocations transaction by transaction in the general ledger or update account balances in the Account Balances table (F0902).

You can also enter any gain or loss on the conversion to a contra/clearing account. Although the system has this capability, JD Edwards World recommends that you use financial restatement instead of allocations to convert currencies.

The following graphic illustrates how amounts can be allocated from business units in one company to business units in the same company using indexed allocations.

Figure 1–3 Indexed Allocations Example


Base Amount
x .5
Allocated Amount
Company 00100
AA Ledger
(Actual Amounts)
Allocate from many business units to many other business units
Company 00100
BA Ledger
(Budget Amounts)
Business Unit * 400
* 210
* 90
Business Unit * 400
* 210
* 600

For example, to set up an allocation using the indexed method for the photocopier, you could distribute the expense based on a fixed percentage of use for each department.

1.2.7 What Are the Similarities Among the Different Types?

All allocations can create journal entries when the system computes the allocation. JD Edwards World recommends that you use document type JA for allocations. Allocations also:

- Require that you complete the same steps to process the allocation
- Use the same three date considerations

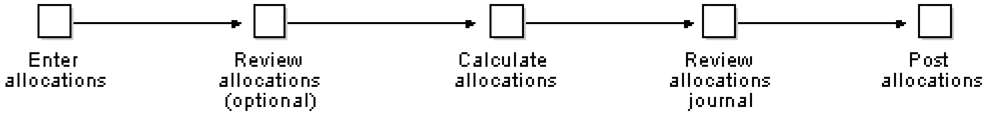
You can also:

- Create multi-tiered allocations
- Specify recurring frequencies
- Specify rate factor
- Allocate account balances
- Create reversing journal entries

Steps to Process an Allocation

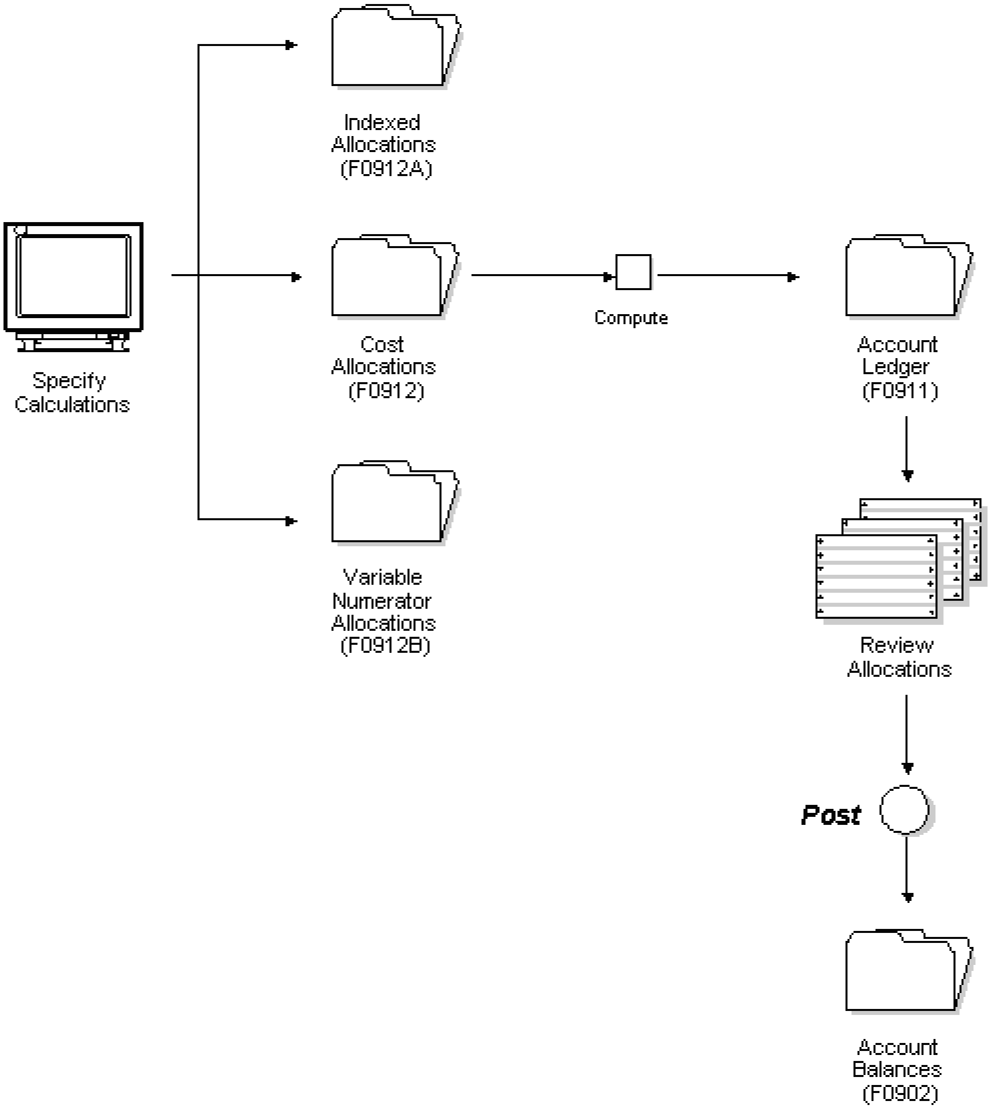
For each type of allocation, use the following process:

Figure 1–4 Steps to Process an Allocation


Enter allocations
Review allocations (optional)
Calculate allocations
Review allocations journal
Post allocations

The following graphic illustrates how an allocation creates journal entries for the AA (actual amounts) ledger.

Figure 1–5 How an Allocation Creates Journal Entries for the AA (actual amounts) Ledger


Indexed Allocations (F0912A)
Specify Calculations
Cost Allocations (F0912)
Compute
Account Ledger (F0911)
Variable Numerator Allocations (F0912B)
Review Allocations
Post
Account Balances (F0902)

Dates

All allocation methods are affected by three dates:

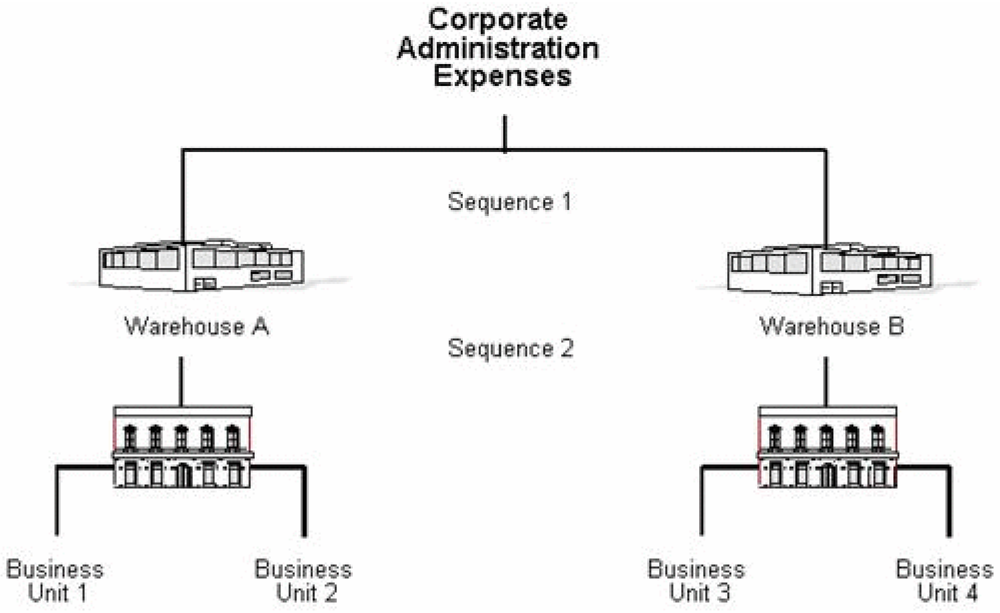
Method	Description
G/L date	The date that determines the accounting period to which the journal entry posts.
Special period/year	The date used to determine the source balances for the allocation. The system extracts amounts from the Account Balances table (F0902) based on this date if the based on period or year is different from the current period or year.
Stop date	The date that the allocation becomes ineligible for processing by the Compute Allocations program.

1.2.7.1 Multi-Tiered Allocations

All allocations can create multiple tiers of allocations (also known as compound or cascading allocations) if you define the calculation sequence. Subsequent calculations use the allocation amounts from previous tiers. You can have up to nine tiers.

The following graphic illustrates multi-tiered allocations.

Figure 1–6 Multi-Tiered Allocations



Sequencing is necessary:

- When all of the corporate costs are passed through the warehouses to the business units
- When warehouse costs (not just corporate costs) are allocated to the business units

The system can perform calculations sequentially only if all calculations in the sequence use the same type of allocation. If you want to use different types for sequential calculations, you must compute each calculation separately and in the correct sequence.

Recurring Frequencies

You can specify any of the following frequencies for all allocations:

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Semi-annually
- Annually

Rate Factor

You can specify an index or rate factor for all allocations. The system multiplies by this factor before allocating amounts. For example, if inflation for the year is 5%, you can specify a factor of 1.05. When setting up next year's budget, you can multiply this year's actual amount of 100,000 by 1.05 to create a budget amount of 105,000.

Account Balances

You can allocate a period-to-date balance, year-to-date balance, or a balance for a specific period and year for all allocations.

Reversing Journal Entries

You can create reversing journal entries for accrual accounting or year-to-date performance calculations for all allocations.

See Also:

- Working with Indexed Allocations (P09121) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* for more information about indexed allocations
- Working with Model Journal Entries (P09101) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* and Creating FASTR Generated Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World FASTR Guide* for more information about model journal entries and FASTR reports that work as allocations

1.2.8 Common Allocation Errors

Error	Explanation/Resolution
ZERO AMT - NO RCD WRTN	The program is not finding a balance in the range of accounts you selected to allocate. ■ Spot-check several accounts in the range. If none have balances, the error returned is correct. ■ On one of the accounts in the range of your allocation for balance: Go to Account Ledger Inquiry (P09200) and inquire on the account for the date specified in your allocation. Review the Specified Date field, this is the special period and year on the allocation, if those fields are blank, the default to look at is the current period or current year. Go to the Specify Computations screen. Using MTD or YTD" field determines whether the system uses period or year to date amounts. A value of 'M' uses period, a value of 'Y' uses year to date. ■ If the accounts have subsidiaries, verify that you have set the From Sub field to blank, and the To Sub field to 99999999 on the Specify Computations screen (P09121, P0912, or P09122). ■ If the accounts have subledgers, be sure that both the From Subledger and To Subledger fields on the Specify Computations screen are populated with an *. **Note:** To determine if your account has subledgers: ■ Go to Account Ledger Inquiry and inquire on the account with a blank in the Subledger field. ■ Inquire with an * in the Subledger field. If the numbers change when you populate the subledger field with an *, your accounts do have subledgers and you must use * in both the From Subledger and To Subledger fields on the allocation.
3091 - Business Unit Invalid when *Company Numbers was used in the cost allocations program	*Company Number, which is used in the Indexed Allocations program to pull in all business units for a particular company, is not available for the Cost Allocations program.

Error	Explanation/Resolution
Nothing happens, but no error message	Ensure your allocation is set up as follows: ■ The G/L date on your allocation entry screen is earlier than the Stop Date on the allocation or ■ The date in the first processing option of the compute program (P093021, P09302, or P093022) is not less than the G/L date on the allocation.
Allocations not working for specific document types	Certain document types may have subledgers. If you are allocating accounts with subledgers: Ensure that you have populated both the From Subledger field and the To Subledger field on the Specify Computations screen with an *
Unable to create multi-tiered allocation	To create multi-tiered allocations, you must have the following in the Compute program (Indexed Allocations P093021, Cost Allocations P09302, or Variable Numerator Allocations P093022): ■ Processing Option. Be sure that Processing Option #3 (Multi-tiered Processing) has a value of 'R' . ■ Data Selection. Be sure your data selection has Document (GLDOC) EQ *VALUE, where the values include all document numbers for the multi-tiered documents that are dependent on each other.

2

Work with Cost Allocations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 2.1, "Setting Up Cost Allocations"
- Section 2.2, "Reviewing Cost Allocations"
- Section 2.3, "Calculating Cost Allocations"

Cost allocations allow you to redistribute amounts in one business unit to accounts in other business units. For example, you can distribute expenses that are categorized as overhead to individual departments.

2.1 Setting Up Cost Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Specify Cost Computation under the Cost Allocations heading

Setting up cost allocations consists of:

- Setting up the cost allocation calculation
- Setting up the cost allocation basis
- Setting up the G/L distribution

The system calculates cost allocations by applying a rate to the balance of an account or range of accounts within a single business unit. It then distributes the resulting balance to another account or to multiple accounts.

Use one of three methods to calculate the amount that is allocated:

- Fixed amount (&)
- Percentage (%)
- Units (U)

For all methods, the total of the debit and credit values that you enter for amounts must equal 0 (zero). You must specify one or more credit offset accounts (contra/clearing account) and a negative amount as an entry so that the journal entry balances to zero. All of the accounts must have the same ledger type.

For the percentage and unit methods, you can also specify G/L periods to use as a basis for the balance amounts.

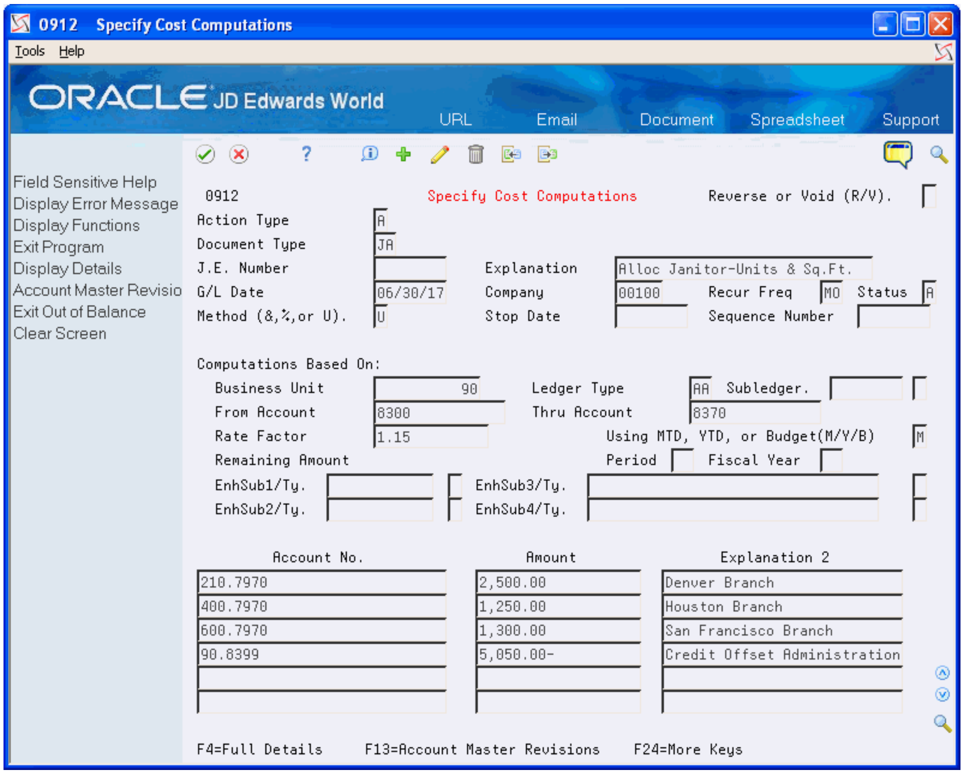
If you set up Enhanced Subledger Accounting, you can view and change these values. See Work with Enhanced Subledger Accounting for more information.

The system stores cost computations in the Cost Allocations/Flex Budgeting table (F0912).

Example: The Unit Method

In this example, the system uses the period-to-date balances in accounts 90.8300 through 90.8370 and increases each by 15%.

Figure 2–1 Specify Cost Computations screen (Accounts 90.8300 through 90.8370)


0912 Specify Cost Computations
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Display Details
Account Master Revisio
Exit Out of Balance
Clear Screen

```
 0912                  Specify Cost Computations       Reverse or Void (R/V).
Action Type           A
Document Type         JA
J.E. Number                    Explanation     Alloc Janitor-Units & Sq.Ft.
G/L Date              06/30/17 Company         00100      Recur Freq  MO  Status  A
Method (&,%,or U).    U        Stop Date                  Sequence Number

Computations Based On:
  Business Unit                 90   Ledger Type     AA  Subledger.
  From Account        8300           Thru Account    8370
  Rate Factor         1.15                 Using MTD, YTD, or Budget(M/Y/B)  M
  Remaining Amount                         Period       Fiscal Year
  EnhSub1/Ty.                    EnhSub3/Ty.
  EnhSub2/Ty.                    EnhSub4/Ty.

          Account No.               Amount             Explanation 2
 210.7970                     2,500.00             Denver Branch
 400.7970                     1,250.00             Houston Branch
 600.7970                     1,300.00             San Francisco Branch
 90.8399                      5,050.00-            Credit Offset Administration

 F4=Full Details     F13=Account Master Revisions     F24=More Keys
```

For example:

Factor	Amount
YTD Account Balance	50,000
Rate	1.15
Amount to Distribute	57,500

The 57,500 amount is distributed as follows:

- The Denver branch, business unit 210.7970, is allocated 2500 units.
- The Houston branch, business unit 400.7970, is allocated 1250 units.
- The San Francisco branch, business unit 600.7970, is allocated 1300 units.
- The corporate office, business unit 90.8399, is allocated -5050 units.

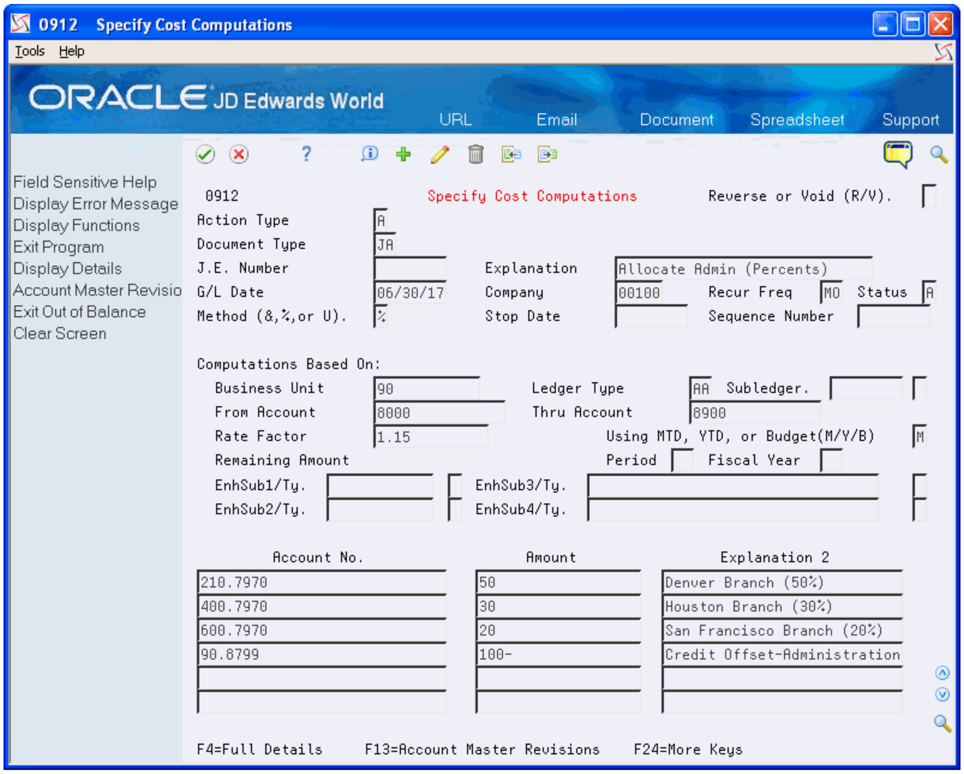
The allocation amount is calculated by dividing units by total units and multiplying by the account balance amount. The amounts are distributed as follows:

Business Unit	Allocation
210.7970	[(2500/5050)x57,500] = 28,465.35
400.7970	[(1250/5050)x57,500] = 14,232.68
600.7970	[(1300/5050)x57,500] = 14,801.97
90.8799	[(5050/5050)x57,500] = 57,500.00-

Example: The Percentage Method

In this example, the system uses the period-to-date balances in accounts 90.8000 through 90.8900 and increases each by 15%.

Figure 2–2 Specify Cost Computations screen (Accounts 90.8000 through 90.8900)


0912 Specify Cost Computations
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Display Details
Account Master Revisio
Exit Out of Balance
Clear Screen

0912 Specify Cost Computations Reverse or Void (R/V).

Action Type A

Document Type JA

J.E. Number

Explanation Allocate Admin (Percents)

G/L Date 06/30/17

Company 00100

Recur Freq MO

Status A

Method (&,%,or U). %

Stop Date

Sequence Number

Computations Based On:

Business Unit 90

Ledger Type AA

Subledger.

From Account 8000

Thru Account 8900

Rate Factor 1.15

Using MTD, YTD, or Budget(M/Y/B) M

Remaining Amount

Period

Fiscal Year

EnhSub1/Ty.

EnhSub2/Ty.

EnhSub3/Ty.

EnhSub4/Ty.

Account No.	Amount	Explanation 2
210.7970	50	Denver Branch (50%)
400.7970	30	Houston Branch (30%)
600.7970	20	San Francisco Branch (20%)
90.8799	100-	Credit Offset-Administration

F4=Full Details F13=Account Master Revisions F24=More Keys

For example:

Factor	Amount
YTD Account Balance	20,000
Rate	1.15
Amount to Distribute	23,000

The 23,000 amount is distributed as follows:

- The Denver branch, business unit 210.7970, is allocated 50%.
- The Houston branch, business unit 400.7970, is allocated 30%.
- The San Francisco branch, business unit 600.7970, is allocated 20%

- The corporate office, business unit 90.8799, is allocated -100%.

The calculated amount and G/L distributions are as follows:

Business Unit	**Allocation**
210.7970	11,500
400.7970	6,900
600.7970	4,600
90.8799	-23,000

2.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	**Description**
Reversing an allocation	Often, companies reverse allocations to create estimated distributions that will be reversed on the first day of the following period. When you reverse an allocation and process it in final mode, the system reverses the journal entry that was created initially. When you post the allocation journal entry, the system creates the reversing journal entry.

To set up the cost allocation calculation

On Specify Cost Computations

1. Complete the following fields:
    - Document Type
    - Explanation
    - G/L Date
    - Company
    - Recur Freq
    - Method (&, % ,or U) (Method of Allocation)
2. Complete the following optional fields:
    - J.E Number (Journal Entry Number)
    - Status
    - Stop Date
    - Sequence Number

Field	Explanation
Document Type	A user defined code (system 00/type DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. JD Edwards World reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and timesheets. The reserved document type prefixes for codes are: P – Accounts payable documents R – Accounts receivable documents T – Payroll documents I – Inventory documents O – Order processing documents J – General ledger/joint interest billing documents The system creates offsetting entries as appropriate for these document types when you post batches. *Form-specific information* The reserved document type prefix for journal entries created during the Allocations program is JA.
Explanation	A description, remark, explanation, name, or address. *Form-specific information* This text appears in the first of two description lines for each journal entry that the allocation creates. This field is required.
G/L Date	A date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction is to post. The company constants table for general accounting specifies the date range for each financial period. You can have up to 14 periods. Generally, period 14 is for audit adjustments. *Form-specific information* The system increments this date to the next period's ending date based on the value you specify in the Recurring Frequency field.

Field	Explanation
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. **Note:** You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries. *Form-specific information* The system uses the current period, fiscal year, and general ledger date from this company for calculations and for determining errors per the G/L Date field. This number does not affect the journal entries created. You can specify company 00000.
Recur Freq	A code that identifies the frequency interval for the allocation. The system uses this field to determine how to increment the G/L Date field for recurring allocations. Valid codes are: WK – Weekly MO – Monthly QT – Quarterly SA – Semiannually AN – Annually Blank Not recurring (only valid for annual budget allocations) **Note:** For annual budgets, only blank or AN are valid.
Method (&,%,or U)	A code that indicates how the system is to calculate the allocation journal entries. The system uses this code in conjunction with the values in the Amount field. Valid codes are: & – Fixed amount method. The system allocates the amounts you specify in the Amount fields. You can use this method to create recurring journal entries. % – Percentage method. The system uses the percentages you specify in the Amount fields to perform the allocation. U – Unit method. The system creates percentages from the units you specify in the Amount fields to perform the allocation. It then allocates the amount in the from and through account range according to the percentages. Examples include square feet and number of employees.

Field	Explanation
J.E. Number	A number that identifies the original document, such as a voucher, an invoice, unapplied cash, or a journal entry. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. *Form-specific information* When you add a new allocation, you can either type a number in this field or leave it blank and let the system assign a number from the Next Numbers facility. When you view or change an allocation, the field is required.
Status Code	A code that identifies the status of a transaction. Valid codes are: A – Approved. The system only creates journal entries and updates accounts for approved transactions. H – On hold. Blank All allocations. Generally valid only for online inquiries.
Stop Date	A date that indicates when the allocation becomes inactive. When the G/L date is less than this date, the allocation is active. When the G/L date is greater than or equal to this date, the allocation is inactive.
Sequence Number	A number that controls the sequence for multi-tiered allocations. Leave this field blank for stand-alone allocations. Use a number if you have several related specifications and the result of one specification is to be included in subsequent specifications in the same batch. For example, if the telephone company sends monthly bills to your corporation for all long distance calls, you could set up tiers to allocate the bill to the departments in your regional offices: 1 – Tier 1 - Regional offices. This tier could identify the rates or percentages to allocate the bill among regions A, B, and C. 2 – Tier 2 - Departments in Region A. This tier could identify rates or percentages to allocate the bill for region A among departments X, Y, and Z.

To set up the cost allocation basis

On Specify Cost Computations

1. Complete the following fields for a percentage or unit method only:
   - Business Unit
   - Ledger Type
   - From Account
   - Thru Account

- Rate Factor
- MTD, YTD, or Budget (M/Y/B)

2. Complete the following optional fields for a percentage or unit method only:
   - Subledger / Type
   - Period
   - Fiscal Year
   - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
   - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

Field	**Explanation**
Business Unit	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. **Note:** The system uses this value for Journal Entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table. *Form-specific information* You must enter a specific business unit when working with cost allocations. The *xxxx (asterisk and a company number) functionality is not available in the cost allocations programming.
Ledger Type	A user defined code (09/LT) that identifies a ledger type. *Form-specific information* You can either specify a ledger type or leave this field blank to use the default ledger type from the processing options.
From Account	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are allocated. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single account, you can either type only the from account or you can type the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Thru Account	Identifies the ending object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are allocated. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single account, you can either type only the from account or you can type the same account in both the From and Thru fields.

Field	Explanation
Rate Factor	A number that identifies the index or rate for calculations. The system multiplies the "from" amounts by this factor to calculate the amounts to be distributed. You can specify either positive or negative numbers and eight or fewer decimals. If you specify more than eight decimal positions, the system rounds to eight positions. If you leave this field blank, the default is 1. If you specify a large whole number and a large number of decimal positions, the system might not be able to display the entire number. Even though all decimal positions cannot be displayed, they are stored (up to eight) correctly in the table. **Note:** For annual budgets, you can specify zero to remove all balances and start over.
Using MTD, YTD, or Budget (M/Y/B)	A code that controls whether the allocation is based on month-to-date, year-to-date, or final budget amounts. For the percentage and unit methods, this field is required. Valid codes are: M – Month-to-date. The basis is period activity for the month (net monthly posting for the month). Y – Year-to-date (for recurring allocation). The basis is the period-end balance. For profit and loss accounts, this is the sum of all net postings for the year. For balance sheet accounts, this is the cumulative balance (inception-to-date balance). (For accrual recurring allocations, you need to type R in the Reverse or Void field.) B – Final budget (also known as original budget in the General Accounting and Job Cost system). No journal entries are created. Use only with budget ledger types. Month-to-date allocations do not include prior month corrections in the allocation base, while year-to-date allocations do.
Subledger / Type	A code that identifies a detailed auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number, an address book number, and so forth. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.
Period	A number that identifies the G/L period to use for based-on amounts. The system uses this field to determine the total amount to allocate for month-to-date allocations. If you allocate month-to-date amounts and leave this field blank, the default is the current period for the company you specified. *Form-specific information* If you leave the Company field blank, the system uses the current period for company 00000.
Fiscal Year	A number that identifies the fiscal year from which the based-on amounts are extracted. If you leave this field blank, the default is the current fiscal year for the company you specified. *Form-specific information* If you leave the Company field blank, the system uses the current fiscal year for company 00000.
Enhanced Subledger 1-4	An enhanced subledger can be, for example, an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter an enhanced subledger code, you must also specify the enhanced subledger type. This field acts the same and is edited much the same as the Subledger field.

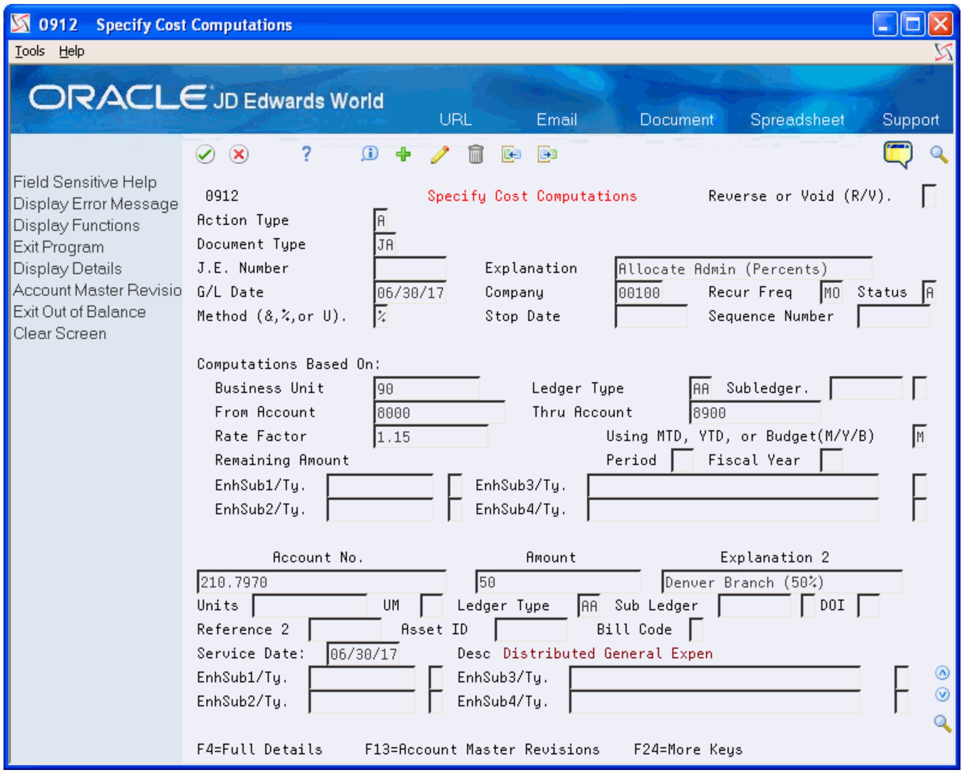
Field	Explanation
Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4	A user defined code (16/E1 through 16/E4)) that is used with the associated Enhanced Subledger field (ABR1 through ABR4) to identify the Enhanced Subledger field type and how the system will perform the Enhanced Subledger editing. The second line of the description on the User Defined Codes form controls how the system validates entries in the Enhanced Subledger field. This is either hard-coded (edits against a file as described in the second line of the description) or user defined. User defined examples include: A Alphanumeric field, do not edit N Numeric field, right justify and zero fill C Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

To set up the G/L distribution

On Specify Cost Computations

1. Access the detail area.

Figure 2–3 Specify Cost Computations screen (Detail area)


0912 Specify Cost Computations
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Display Details
Account Master Revisio
Exit Out of Balance
Clear Screen

```
 0912              Specify Cost Computations        Reverse or Void (R/V).
Action Type                A
Document Type              JA
J.E. Number                          Explanation    Allocate Admin (Percents)
G/L Date                   06/30/17  Company        00100       Recur Freq  MO  Status  A
Method (&,%,or U).         %         Stop Date                  Sequence Number

Computations Based On:
  Business Unit            90               Ledger Type     AA  Subledger.
  From Account             8000             Thru Account    8900
  Rate Factor              1.15                    Using MTD, YTD, or Budget(M/Y/B)  M
  Remaining Amount                                 Period       Fiscal Year
  EnhSub1/Ty.                          EnhSub3/Ty.
  EnhSub2/Ty.                          EnhSub4/Ty.

           Account No.                   Amount               Explanation 2
210.7970                         50                      Denver Branch (50%)
Units                   UM      Ledger Type   AA  Sub Ledger              DOI
Reference 2                Asset ID              Bill Code
Service Date:  06/30/17         Desc Distributed General Expen
EnhSub1/Ty.                     EnhSub3/Ty.
EnhSub2/Ty.                     EnhSub4/Ty.

F4=Full Details     F13=Account Master Revisions     F24=More Keys
```

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Account No
   - Amount
   - Explanation 2
   - Ledger Type
3. Complete the following optional fields:

- Units
- UM (Unit of Measure)
- Sub Ledger / Type
- DOI (Division of Interest)
- Reference 2
- Asset ID
- Bill Code
- Service Date
- Description
- Enhanced Subledger 1-4
- Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

4. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Account No	Identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: 1 – Structured account (business unit.object.subsidiary) 2 – 25-digit unstructured number 3 – 8-digit short account ID number 4 – Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P000909)
Amount	A number that identifies the actual amount. Type debits with no sign or a plus sign (+). Type credits with a minus sign (-) either before or after the amount. You can use decimals, dollar signs, and commas. The system ignores non-significant symbols. *Form-specific information* This number identifies the amount of the allocation. The number can be: ■ A fixed amount (Method field &) ■ A percentage (Method field %). Enter these as whole numbers with decimals. For example, enter 62.5 for 62.5% and 100 for 100%. ■ A unit (Method field U) The amounts must balance to zero unless the ledger type is BA for budgets.
Explanation 2	A name or remark that describes an element in the JD Edwards World systems.

Field	Explanation
Ledger Type	A user defined code (system 09/type LT) that specifies the type of ledger, such as AA (Actual Amount), BA (Budget Amount), or AU (Actual Units). You can set up multiple, concurrent accounting ledgers within the general ledger to establish an audit trail for all transactions.
Units	The quantity of something that is identified by a unit of measure. For example, it can be the number of barrels, boxes, cubic yards, gallons, hours, and so on.
UM	A user defined code (system 00/type UM) that identifies the unit of measurement for an amount or quantity. For example, it can be the number of barrels, boxes, cubic yards, gallons, hours, and so on. **Note:** In the journal entry program, the default for units of measure is derived from the Account Master unit of measure. If you enter units, the system uses the required account as the default for this field.
Sub Ledger / Type	A code that identifies a detailed auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number, an address book number, and so forth. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.
Reference 2 (Address Number)	A number that provides an audit trail for specific transactions, such as an asset, supplier number, or document number.
Asset ID	A 25-character alphanumeric number that you can use as an alternate asset identification number. You might use this number to track assets by the manufacturer's serial number. You are not required to use a serial number to identify an asset. Every serial number you enter must be unique.
Service Date:	A date that identifies when the service, sale, activity, or tax occurred or became effective. Generally, if you leave this field blank, the system supplies the general ledger date. *Form-specific information* The system automatically increments this date to the next period's ending date, based on the value you specify in the Recurring Frequency field.
Description	A user defined name or remark.
Enhanced Subledger 1-4	An enhanced subledger can be, for example, an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter an enhanced subledger code, you must also specify the enhanced subledger type. This field acts the same and is edited much the same as the Subledger field.

Field	Explanation
Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4	A user defined code (16/E1 through 16/E4)) that is used with the associated Enhanced Subledger field (ABR1 through ABR4) to identify the Enhanced Subledger field type and how the system will perform the Enhanced Subledger editing. The second line of the description on the User Defined Codes form controls how the system validates entries in the Enhanced Subledger field. This is either hard-coded (edits against a file as described in the second line of the description) or user defined. User defined examples include: A Alphanumeric field, do not edit N Numeric field, right justify and zero fill C Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

2.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Stopping an allocation calculation	You can enter a stop date for an allocation, thereby making it ineligible to be computed as of that date.

2.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 78.1, "Cost Allocations (P0912)".

2.2 Reviewing Cost Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Allocations Review under the Cost Allocations heading

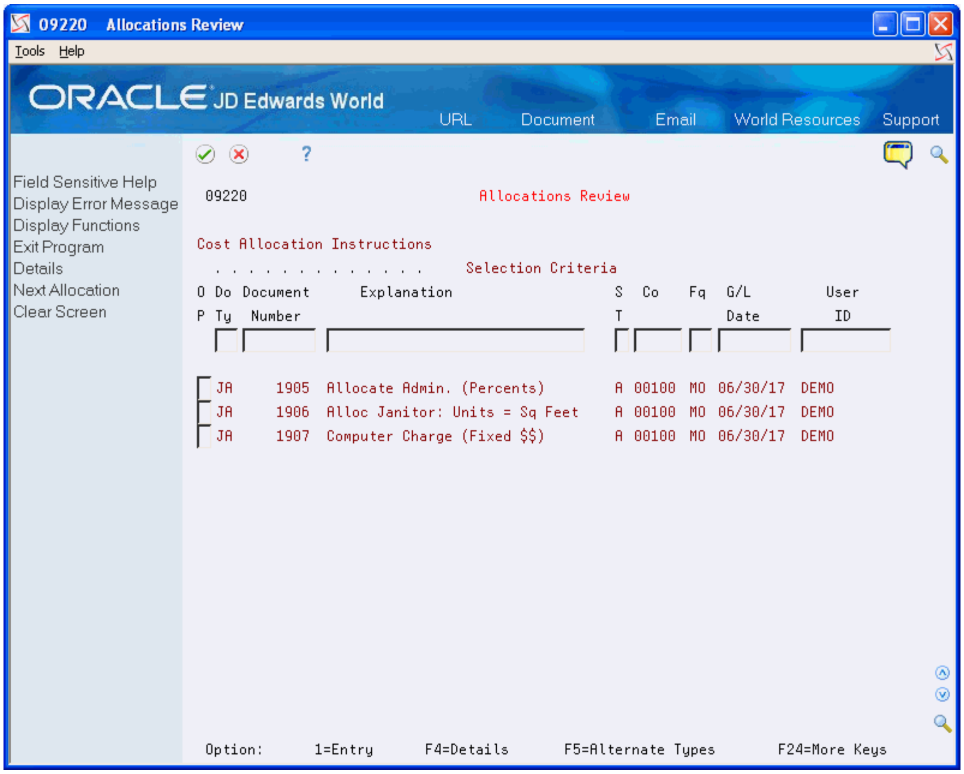
You should review how you have set up your allocations before the system calculates the allocations.

The system displays information from the Cost Allocation/Flex Budgeting table (F0912).

To review cost allocations

On Allocations Review

Figure 2–4 Allocations Review screen


09220 Allocations Review
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Details
Next Allocation
Clear Screen

```
09220                          Allocations Review

Cost Allocation Instructions
 . . . . . . . . . . . . .      Selection Criteria
O Do Document    Explanation                    S  Co    Fq  G/L       User
P Ty  Number                                    T            Date       ID

  JA     1905  Allocate Admin. (Percents)       A  00100  MO  06/30/17  DEMO
  JA     1906  Alloc Janitor: Units = Sq Feet   A  00100  MO  06/30/17  DEMO
  JA     1907  Computer Charge (Fixed $$)       A  00100  MO  06/30/17  DEMO

 Option:     1=Entry      F4=Details      F5=Alternate Types      F24=More Keys
```

1. Do one of the following:
   - Display all allocations
   - Complete any of the following fields to display specific allocations:
     - Document Type
     - Document Number
     - Explanation
     - ST (Status)
     - CO (Company)
     - Fq (Frequency)
     - G/L Date
     - User ID
2. Choose an allocation to view the original computation.

Field	Explanation
Explanation	A description, remark, name, or address that you are searching for. You can either type the entire text or type the first few characters of the text followed by * (asterisk). For example, 1988 Budget* would display all allocations that begin with the text "1988 Budget".
User ID	The IBM-defined user profile.

2.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 78.2, "Allocations Review (P09220)".

2.3 Calculating Cost Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Compute Cost Allocations under the Cost Allocations heading

After you review the cost allocations and determine that they are correct, the system can calculate them.

Run the Compute Cost Allocations DREAM Writer program to process allocations and print the Allocations Journal report.

Run this program in proof mode to review the report and determine whether to change any information. Run the program in final mode to:

- Print the report. This report lists detailed allocation information and errors such as invalid accounts and PBCO (posted before cutoff).
- Create journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).
- Update the allocation for subsequent processing.
- Update balances in the Account Balances table (F0902) for ledger types other than AA.

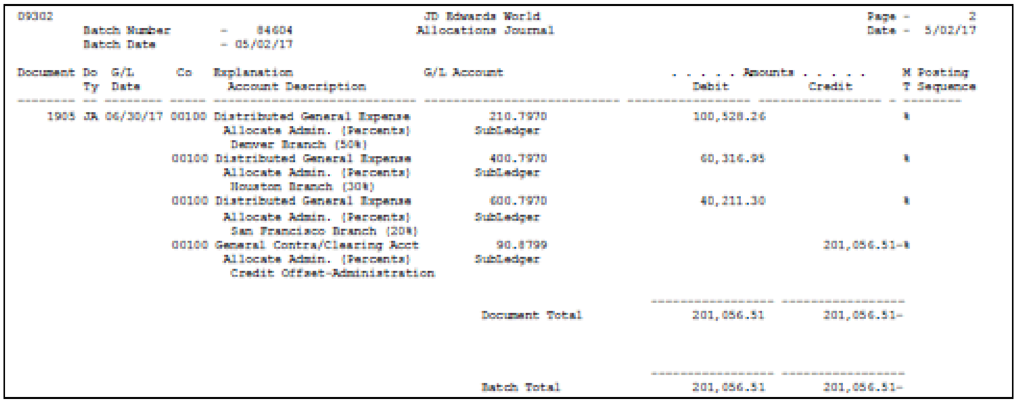
When you run this program in final mode to create recurring journal entries, the system increments the G/L date according to the recurring frequency in the allocation. This ensures that the allocation is ready for future processing. JD Edwards World recommends that you create different versions of this program for recurring frequencies, specific companies, and specific document types. This lets you include specific groups of allocations.

After you run this program in final mode, review and post the journal entries.

Before You Begin

- Set next year's date pattern so that the program increments the dates correctly.
- Before you compute cost allocations for multi-tiered calculations, verify that the sequence numbers are correct for each of the allocations.

Figure 2–5 Allocations Journal report



```
09302                                          JD Edwards World                                       Page -        2
        Batch Number        -    84604        Allocations Journal                                    Date -  5/02/17
        Batch Date          - 05/02/17

Document Do  G/L      Co   Explanation                  G/L Account                  . . . . . Amounts . . . . .    M Posting
         Ty  Date           Account Description                                        Debit            Credit      T Sequence
-------- -- -------- ----- ---------------------------- --------------------------- ---------------- ---------------- - --------
    1905 JA 06/30/17 00100 Distributed General Expense        210.7970                100,528.26                      %
                            Allocate Admin. (Percents)      Subledger
                             Denver Branch (50%)
                     00100 Distributed General Expense        400.7970                 60,316.95                      %
                            Allocate Admin. (Percents)      Subledger
                             Houston Branch (30%)
                     00100 Distributed General Expense        600.7970                 40,211.30                      %
                            Allocate Admin. (Percents)      Subledger
                             San Francisco Branch (20%)
                     00100 General Contra/Clearing Acct        90.8799                                  201,056.51-%
                            Allocate Admin. (Percents)      Subledger
                             Credit Offset-Administration

                                                                                  ---------------- ----------------
                                                             Document Total          201,056.51       201,056.51-



                                                                                  ---------------- ----------------
                                                             Batch Total             201,056.51       201,056.51-
```

2.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Standard abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ▪ Do Ty - Document Type
Optional abbreviated column headings	The report can contain the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ BF - Budget From ▪ BT - Budget To
Invalid accounts	The report lists invalid accounts with *** (asterisks).
Revising or deleting a journal entry	To revise or void a posted or unposted journal entry that was created when you computed cost allocations, use the Journal Entry form. See Working with Basic Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

2.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 78.3, "Allocations Journal (P09302)".

2.3.3 Data Selection for Compute Cost Allocations

Specify the allocations you want to include by document numbers. For multi-tiered allocations, include all document numbers.

See Also:

- Reviewing and Posting Allocations (P00201)

3

Work with Variable Numerator Allocations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 3.1, "Setting Up Variable Numerator Allocations"
- Section 3.2, "Reviewing Variable Numerator Allocations"
- Section 3.3, "Calculating Variable Numerator Allocations"

Variable numerator allocations allow you to redistribute amounts from one or more business units to one or more business units with a common category code. For example, you can distribute an expense based on the number of people in a department.

3.1 Setting Up Variable Numerator Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Specify Var/Num Computations

The system calculates variable numerator allocations by computing percentages that are applied to the balance of an account or range of accounts. It then distributes the resulting balances to another account or range of accounts. You can specify accounts by business unit category code instead of by business unit/account range.

The percentages represent fractions of the total of the balances in the accounts that you specify. The balance total is the denominator and the individual account balances are the numerators of the fractions.

The system calculates variable numerator allocations as follows:

- Gathers balances from a range of accounts (the Based Upon accounts)
- Computes the percentage of the total for each account balance
- Applies the appropriate percentage to the balance of an account or range of accounts (the Allocate accounts)
- Creates journal entries to distribute the resulting amounts to a third range of accounts (the Apply To accounts)
- Calculates an offset (if needed) to balance the resulting journal entries and distribute it to the contra/clearing account you specify
- Stores the computation specification in the Variable Allocation table (F0912B).

Setting up variable numerator allocations consists of:

- Defining a variable numerator allocation
- Adding an allocation amount
- Identifying the calculation
- Identifying the G/L distribution

3.1.1 Example: The Variable Numerator Allocation

In this example, you allocate a year-to-date salary expense amount (12,000) to several business units (BU). You want to base the allocation amount for each business unit on the number of people in the business unit, compared to the total number of people in the department.

Figure 3–1 Variable Numerator Allocation Example

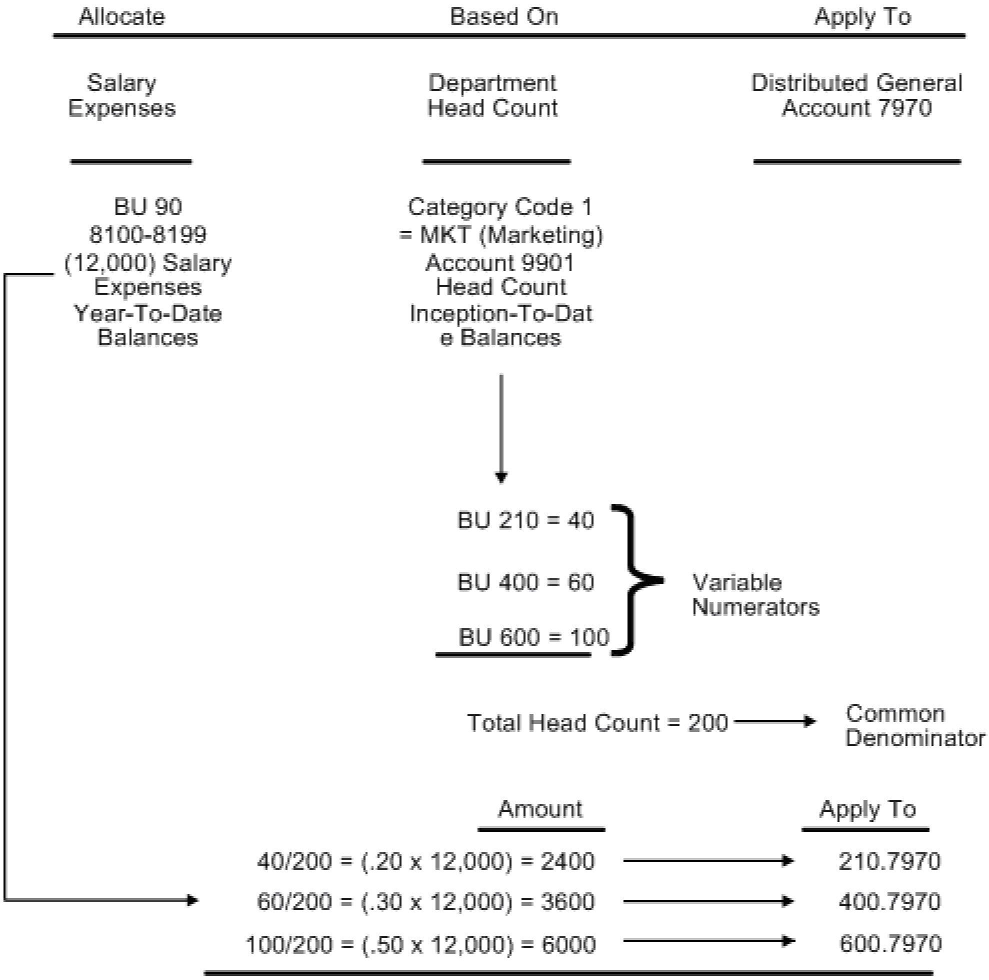
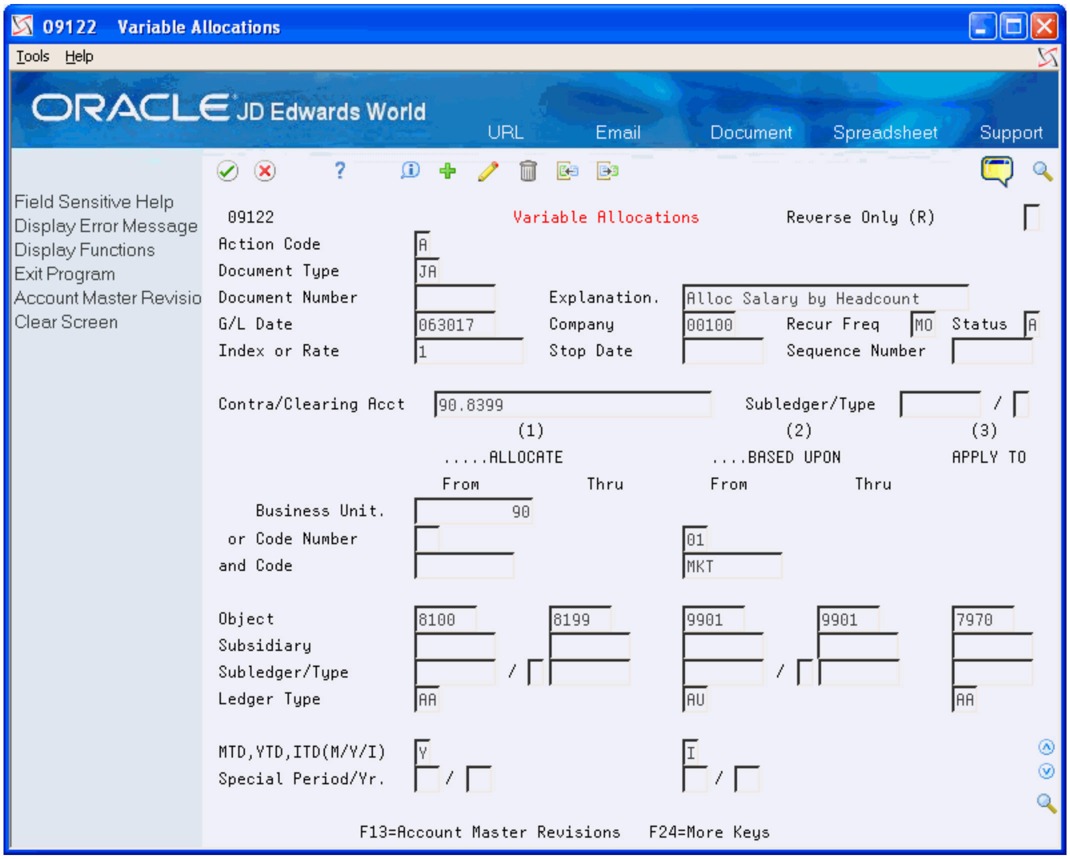

Allocate
Based On
Apply To
Salary Expenses
Department Head Count
Distributed General Account 7970
BU 90
8100-8199
(12,000) Salary Expenses
Year-To-Date Balances
Category Code 1 = MKT (Marketing)
Account 9901
Head Count
Inception-To-Dat e Balances
BU 210 = 40
BU 400 = 60
BU 600 = 100
Variable Numerators
Total Head Count = 200
Common Denominator
Amount
Apply To
40/200 = (.20 x 12,000) = 2400
210.7970
60/200 = (.30 x 12,000) = 3600
400.7970
100/200 = (.50 x 12,000) = 6000
600.7970

Figure 3–2 Variable Allocations screen


09122 Variable Allocations
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Account Master Revisio
Clear Screen

```
 09122                     Variable Allocations          Reverse Only (R)
Action Code         A
Document Type       JA
Document Number                  Explanation.  Alloc Salary by Headcount
G/L Date            063017       Company       00100     Recur Freq MO  Status A
Index or Rate       1            Stop Date               Sequence Number

Contra/Clearing Acct  90.8399                      Subledger/Type          /
                           (1)                           (2)                (3)
                    .....ALLOCATE               ....BASED UPON          APPLY TO
                    From          Thru          From          Thru
    Business Unit.            90
 or Code Number                                 01
and Code                                        MKT

Object              8100          8199          9901          9901          7970
Subsidiary
Subledger/Type                 /                           /
Ledger Type         AA                          AU                          AA

MTD,YTD,ITD(M/Y/I)  Y                           I
Special Period/Yr.     /                           /

                    F13=Account Master Revisions   F24=More Keys
```

To define a variable numerator allocation

On Specify Var/Num Computations

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Document Type
   - Explanation
   - G/L Date
   - Company
   - Recur Freq
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Document Number
   - Status
   - Stop Date
   - Sequence Number

3.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Reversing an allocation	You can reverse a variable numerator allocation. See Chapter 2, "Work with Cost Allocations,"

To add an allocation amount

On Specify Var/Num Computations

1. Complete the following field:
    - Index or Rate
2. Complete one of the following:
    - From Business Unit
    - or Code Number
3. If you completed or Code Number, complete the following field:
    - Code
4. Complete the following Allocate fields:
    - From Object
    - Thru Object
    - Ledger Type
    - MTD, YTD, ITD (M/Y/I)
5. Complete the following optional Allocate fields:

- From Subsidiary
- Thru Subsidiary
- From Subledger/Type
- Thru Subledger
- Special Period/Yr.

Field	Explanation
Index or Rate	A number that identifies the index or rate for calculations. The system multiplies the "from" amounts by this factor to calculate the amounts to be distributed. You can specify either positive or negative numbers and eight or fewer decimals. If you specify more than eight decimal positions, the system rounds to eight positions. If you leave this field blank, the default is 1. If you specify a large whole number and a large number of decimal positions, the system might not be able to display the entire number. Even though all decimal positions cannot be displayed, they are stored (up to eight) correctly in the table. **Note:** For annual budgets, you can specify zero to remove all balances and start over.

Field	Explanation
From Business Unit	A code that identifies the first business unit in a range of business unit numbers. The system includes only amounts that are posted to accounts in the range. *Form-specific information* You can type a specific business unit in this field or leave it blank if you use category codes (the Code Number and Code fields) to define the allocation amounts.
Allocate or Code Number	Number from 1 to 30 that identifies a business unit category code. These codes group several business units and allocate the total amount in all of them. For example, 01 could indicate regions. This field is used in conjunction with the Code field, which identifies a specific value for the business unit category. For example, the value WES for category code 01 could indicate only those business units in the western regions.
Allocate From Object	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are allocated. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Allocate Thru Object	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are allocated. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Allocate From Subsidiary	Identifies the beginning subsidiary account in a range of accounts. The system uses these accounts to determine the basis for the allocation. Only posted amounts in the account range are included. For example, from 00000000 to 99999999. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Allocate Thru Subsidiary	Identifies the beginning subsidiary account in a range of accounts. The system uses these accounts to determine the basis for the allocation. Only posted amounts in the account range are included. For example, from 00000000 to 99999999. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Allocate Subledger/Type	Identifies the beginning subledger account in a range of accounts. A subledger provides detailed auxiliary accounting for a general ledger account. When amounts are distributed, only amounts posted to this subledger are included. Generally, you can type @ (at sign) in this field to specify all subledgers. If you leave this field blank, the system includes only posted transactions for a blank subledger.
Allocate From Ledger Type	A user defined code (09/LT) that identifies a ledger type.

Field	Explanation
Allocate From MTD,YTD,ITD(M/Y/I)	A code that controls whether the allocation is based on month-to-date, year-to-date, or inception-to-date amounts. Valid codes are: M – Month-to-date. The basis is the net posting balance for the month (the fiscal period). Y – Year-to-date. The basis is the period-end balance. For profit and loss accounts, this is the sum of all net postings for the year through the end of the month you specify. For balance sheet account, this is the cumulative balance through the end of the month you specify. I – Inception-to-date. The basis is the cumulative balance through the end of the month you specify. **Note:** Month-to-date allocations do not include prior month corrections in the allocation base. Year-to-date allocations do include prior month corrections in the allocation base. Inception-to-date allocations include prior month corrections and all postings from prior years.
Allocate Special Period/Yr	Special Period - A number that identifies the G/L period to use for based-on amounts. The system uses this field to determine the total amount to allocate for month-to-date allocations. If you allocate month-to-date amounts and leave this field blank, the default is the current period for the company you specified. Yr – A number that identifies the fiscal year from which the based-on amounts are extracted. If you leave this field blank, the default is the current fiscal year for the company you specified.

3.1.3 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Accounts with subledgers	If you are allocating accounts with subledgers, be sure that you have populated the From Subledger field with an * and the Thru Subledger field with a blank on the Specify Computations screen. The Apply To Subledger field must be blank or hold a specific subledger value. If you are unsure whether the accounts use subledgers, go to the Account Ledger Inquiry (P09200) and inquire on the account with a blank in the Subledger field. Then inquire with an * in the Subledger field. If the amounts change, the account uses subledgers.

To identify the calculation

On Specify Var/ Num Computations

1. Complete the following Based Upon fields:
    - From or Code Number
    - Code
    - From Object
    - Thru Object
    - Ledger Type
    - MTD, YTD, ITD
    - Special Period/Yr.

2. Complete the following optional Based Upon fields:
   - From Subsidiary
   - Thru Subsidiary
   - From Subledger/Type
   - Thru Subledger

Field	Explanation
or Code Number	Number from 1 to 30 that identifies a business unit category code. These codes group several business units and allocate the total amount in all of them. For example, 01 could indicate regions. This field is used in conjunction with the Code field, which identifies a specific value for the business unit category. For example, the value WES for category code 01 could indicate only those business units in the western regions.
Based Upon Object From	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Based Upon Object Thru	Identifies the ending object account in a range of accounts. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single object account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Based Upon From Subsidiary	Identifies the beginning subsidiary account in a range of accounts. The system uses these accounts to determine the basis for the allocation. Only posted amounts in the account range are included. For example, from 0000 to 9999. *Form-specific information* To indicate a single subsidiary account, you can either specify only the from account or you can specify the same account in both the From and Thru fields.
Based Upon Thru Subsidiary	Identifies the ending subsidiary account in a range of accounts. The system uses these accounts to determine the basis for the allocation. Only posted amounts in the account range are included. For example, from 0000 to 9999. *Form-specific information* Identifies the beginning subsidiary account in a range of accounts. The system uses these accounts to determine the basis for the allocation. Only posted amounts in the account range are included. For example, from 0000 to 9999.
Based Upon Through Subledger	Identifies the ending subledger account in a range of accounts. The system uses this range to determine the amount to allocate. Generally, you can type @ (at sign) to indicate all subledgers. If you leave this field blank, the system includes only posted transactions for a blank subledger.
Based Upon Thru Ledger Type	User defined code (system 09, type LT) that identifies a ledger type.

Field	Explanation
Based Upon MTD,YTD,ITD(M/Y /I)	A code that controls whether the allocation is based on month-to-date, year- to-date, or inception-to-date amounts. Valid codes are: M – Month-to-date. The basis is the net posting balance for the month (the fiscal period). Y – Year-to-date. The basis is the period-end balance. For profit and loss accounts, this is the sum of all net postings for the year through the end of the month you specify. For balance sheet account, this is the cumulative balance through the end of the month you specify. I – Inception-to-date. The basis is the cumulative balance through the end the of the month you specify. **Note:** Month-to-date allocations do not include prior month corrections in the allocation base. Year-to-date allocations do include prior month correction in the allocation base. Inception-to-date allocations include prior month corrections and all postings from prior years.
Special Period/Yr	Special Period - A number that identifies the period to use for based-on amounts. The system uses this field to determine the total amount to allocate for month-to-date allocations. If you allocate month-to-date amounts and leave this field blank, the default is the current period for the company you specified. Yr – A number that identifies the fiscal year from which the based-on amounts are extracted. If you leave this field blank, the default is the current fiscal year for the company you specified.

To identify the G/L distribution

On Specify Var/Num Computations

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Contra/Clearing Account
   - Subledger / Type (optional)
2. Complete the following Apply To fields:
   - Object
   - Subsidiary (optional)
   - Subledger (optional)
   - Subledger / Type (optional)
   - Ledger Type
3. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Contra/Clearing Acct	Identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: 1 – Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) 2 – Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) 3 – 8-digit short account ID number 4 – Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P000909).

Field	Explanation
Subledger Type	A user defined code (00/ST) that identifies the category of subledger. The subledger type is used with the Subledger field.
Apply To Object Account	A number that identifies the object account to which amounts are to be posted. The Subsidiary Account, Based Upon Business Unit, Apply To Object Account, Apply To Subledger, Apply To Ledger Type, and Subledger Type for the Contra/Clearing Account form the account for posting the allocation.
Apply To Subsidiary	A number that identifies the subsidiary account to which amounts are to be posted. The Subsidiary Account, Based Upon Business Unit, Apply To Object Account, Apply To Subledger, Apply To Ledger Type, and Subledger Type for the Contra/Clearing Account form the account for posting the allocation. *Form-specific information* You can either specify a subsidiary account or type * (asterisk) to post to the same subsidiary account indicated in the "based upon" field, even though the object in the "apply to" field is different.
Apply To Subledger	A number that identifies the subledger account to which amounts are to be posted. The Subsidiary Account, Based Upon Business Unit, Apply To Object Account, Apply To Subledger, Apply To Ledger Type, and Subledger Type for the Contra/Clearing Account form the account for posting the allocation.
Apply To Ledger Type	A number that identifies the ledger type to which amounts are to be posted. The Subsidiary Account, Based Upon Business Unit, Apply To Object Account, Apply To Subledger, Apply To Ledger Type, and Subledger Type for the Contra/Clearing Account form the account for posting the allocation.

3.1.4 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Stopping an allocation	You can stop an allocation. See Chapter 2, "Work with Cost Allocations,"
Contra/Clearing Account	If you use a ledger type other than AA when you set up the G/L distribution, you do not have to complete the contra/clearing account.

3.2 Reviewing Variable Numerator Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Allocations Review under Variable Numerator Allocations

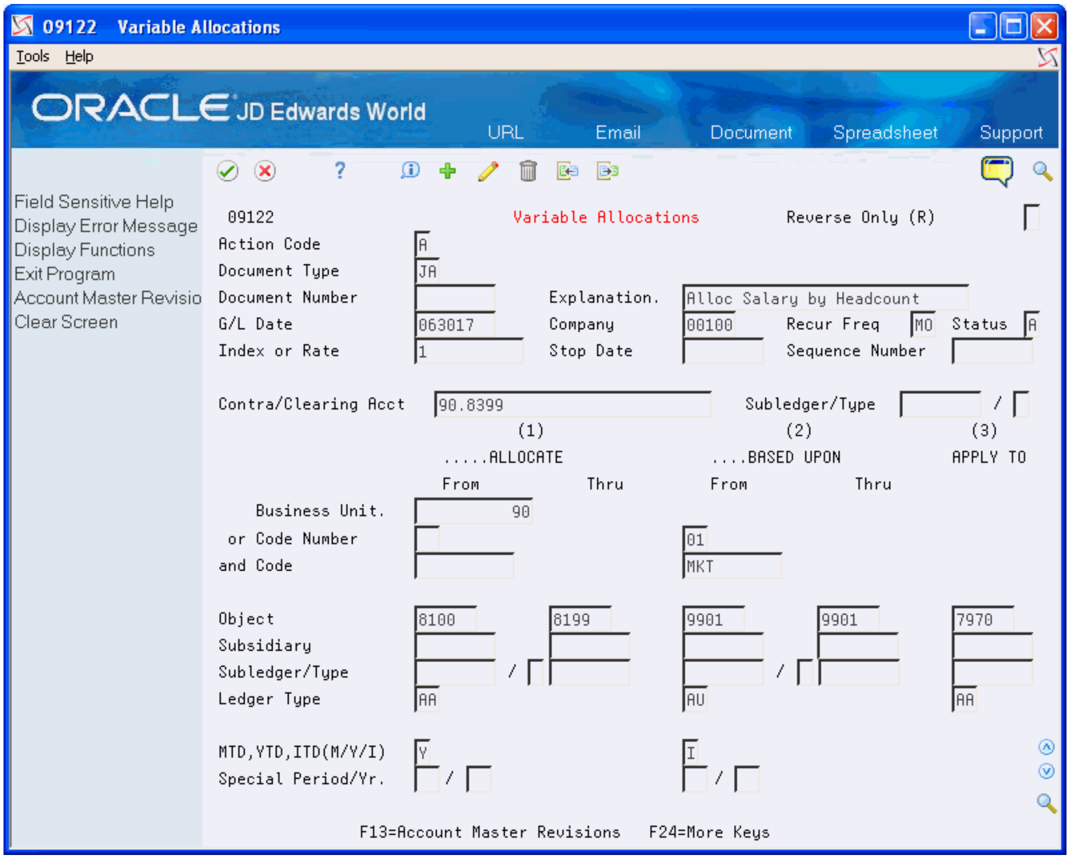
You should review how you set up the allocation before the system calculates the allocation.

When you review variable numerator allocations, the system displays information from the Variable Numerator Allocation table (F0912B).

To review a variable numerator allocation

On Allocations Review

Figure 3–3 Variable Allocations screen


09122 Variable Allocations
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Account Master Revisio
Clear Screen

```
 09122                         Variable Allocations         Reverse Only (R)
Action Code          A
Document Type        JA
Document Number                 Explanation.    Alloc Salary by Headcount
G/L Date             063017     Company         00100      Recur Freq   MO  Status  A
Index or Rate        1          Stop Date                  Sequence Number

Contra/Clearing Acct   90.8399                       Subledger/Type          /
                                  (1)                          (2)                (3)
                           .....ALLOCATE                  ....BASED UPON        APPLY TO
                        From         Thru              From        Thru
   Business Unit.                 90
 or Code Number                                         01
and Code                                                MKT

Object               8100         8199          9901          9901          7970
Subsidiary
Subledger/Type                 /                           /
Ledger Type          AA                         AU                          AA

MTD,YTD,ITD(M/Y/I)   Y                          I
Special Period/Yr.     /                          /

              F13=Account Master Revisions   F24=More Keys
```

1. Do one of the following:

- Display all allocations
- To display specific allocations, complete any of the following fields:
  - – Document Type
  - – Document Number
  - – Explanation
  - – (ST) Status
  - – (Co) Company
  - – Fq (Frequency)
  - – G/L Date
  - – User ID

2. Choose Entry to view the original computation.

Field	Explanation
Explanation	A description, remark, explanation, name, or address. *Form-specific information* This text describes the allocation. It appears in the first of two description lines for each journal entry that the allocation creates. Type the entire text or the first few characters of the text followed by an (*) asterisk. For example, 1998 budget* shows all allocations that begin with the text "1998 budget."
User ID	The IBM-defined user profile.

3.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 78.4, "Allocations Review (P09220)"

3.3 Calculating Variable Numerator Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Compute Variable Numerator Allocations

After you review the variable numerator allocations and determine that they are correct, the system can calculate them.

Run the Compute Variable Numerator Allocations DREAM Writer program to process allocations and print an allocations journal report.

Run this program in proof mode to review the report and determine whether to change any information. Run the program in final mode to:

- Print the report.
- Create journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).
- Update the allocation for subsequent processing.
- Update balances in the Account Balances table (F0902) for ledger types other than AA.

When you run this program in final mode, the system increments the G/L date according to the recurring frequency in the allocation. This ensures that the allocation is ready for future processing. JD Edwards World recommends that you create different versions of this program for recurring frequencies, specific companies, and specific document types. This lets you include specific groups of allocations.

After you run this program in final mode, review and post the journal entries.

The following information appears on the report:

- Total amount to allocate
- Amounts on which the allocation is based
- Amounts that are allocated
- Contra/clearing account

The following amounts can be reviewed on the report:

- Total amount to allocate is next to the Total To Be Allocated

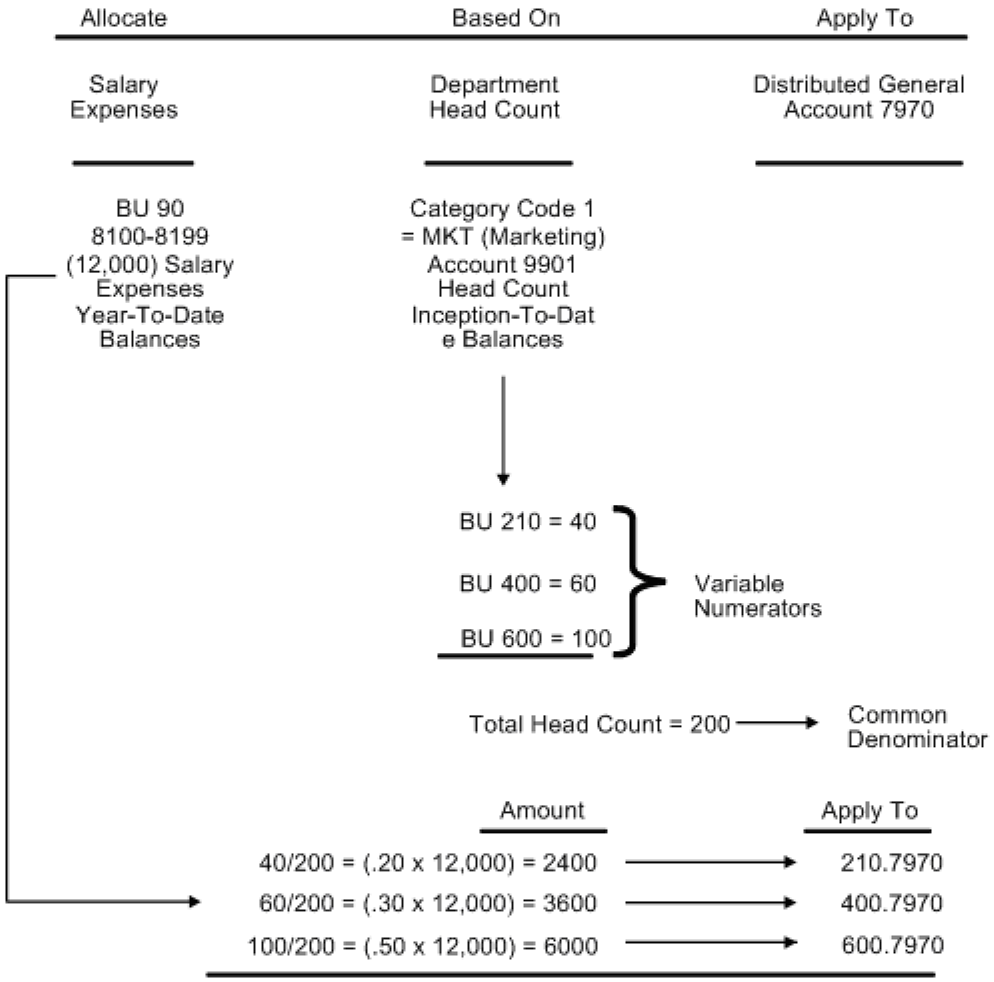
- Amounts under the Basis Amount column are the numerators or the amounts on which the calculation is based
- Amount next to the Basis Total is the denominator in the calculation
- Results of the calculation are under the Allocation Amount at the bottom of the report

This report also lists detailed allocation information and errors, such as invalid accounts and PBCO (posted before cutoff).

3.3.1 Before You Begin

- Before you run a version with multi-tiered calculations, verify that the sequence numbers on Specify Variable Numerator Computations are correct.
  - To create multi-tiered allocations, you must have the following set-up in the Compute program (Indexed Allocations (P093021), Cost Allocations (P09302), or Variable Numerator Allocations (P093022):
    - Processing Options - Ensure that Processing Option #3 (Multi-tiered Processing) has a value of 'R'.
    - Data Selection - Ensure your data selection has Document (GLDOC) EQ *VALUE, where the values include all document numbers for the multi-tiered documents that are dependent on each other.

Figure 3–4 Variable Numerator Calculation Example


Allocate
Based On
Apply To
Salary Expenses
Department Head Count
Distributed General Account 7970
BU 90 8100-8199 (12,000) Salary Expenses Year-To-Date Balances
Category Code 1 = MKT (Marketing) Account 9901 Head Count Inception-To-Date Balances
BU 210 = 40
BU 400 = 60
BU 600 = 100
Variable Numerators
Total Head Count = 200
Common Denominator
Amount
Apply To
40/200 = (.20 x 12,000) = 2400
210.7970
60/200 = (.30 x 12,000) = 3600
400.7970
100/200 = (.50 x 12,000) = 6000
600.7970

3.3.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Header information	If the word PRELIMINARY appears at the top of the report, the report was run in proof mode.
Standard abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ L/T – Ledger Type ▪ J.E. No. – Journal Entry Number
Invalid accounts	The report lists invalid accounts with *** (asterisks).
Revising or deleting a journal entry	You can revise or void a posted or unposted journal entry that was created by the Compute Variable Numerator Allocations program. See Working with Basic Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

See Also:

- *Reviewing and Posting Allocations (P00201)*

3.3.3 Processing Options

See Section 78.5, "Allocate General Payroll to Marketing (P093022)".

3.3.4 Data Selection for Compute Variable Numerator Allocations

Specify the allocations you want to include by document numbers. For multi-tiered allocations, include all document numbers.

4

Review and Post Allocations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 4.1, "Reviewing Allocations"
- Section 4.2, "Posting Allocations"

You should review the journal entries that were created by calculating allocations for accuracy and to correct any errors. After correcting the errors, you must post the journal entries.

See Also:

- Reviewing Journal Entries (P00201) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Posting Journal Entries (P09870) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* for information about the post program and processing options

4.1 Reviewing Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Allocations Journal Review

You should review and correct journal entries in the batches before you post them. To review allocations, run the Allocations Journal Review program. This program only displays batches with batch type D (allocations). If you make changes to a batch, the system updates the Batch Control (F0011) and Account Ledger (F0911) tables.

4.2 Posting Allocations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Allocations

From Allocations (G0923), choose Post Allocations

After you review and correct journal entries that were created by the computation programs, you must post the batches. Use the Post Allocations program to do so. This program updates the appropriate tables and creates the necessary journal entries.

4.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Allocation journal entries	The Fixed Assets through Detailed Currency Restatement processing options do not apply to allocation journal entries.

Part II

Integrity Reports

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 5, "Overview to Integrity Reports"
- Chapter 6, "Print Unposted Batches"
- Chapter 7, "Locate Damaged Account Data"
- Chapter 8, "Correct Transactions to Batch Records"
- Chapter 9, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches"
- Chapter 10, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches by Company"
- Chapter 11, "Correct Company Imbalances"
- Chapter 12, "Correct Intercompany Account Imbalances"
- Chapter 13, "Correct Chart of Accounts Discrepancies"
- Chapter 14, "Changing the Company Number on Business Units"
- Chapter 15, "Correct Account Balances to Transactions"

5

Overview to Integrity Reports

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 5.1, "Objectives"
- Section 5.2, "About Integrity Reports"

5.1 Objectives

- To locate out-of-balance conditions
- To locate data inconsistencies
- To locate unposted batches
- To locate transactions without batch header records
- To locate unposted transactions with a posted batch status
- To delete batch header records
- To update batch header records
- To recreate missing batch header records
- To verify account balances on a period-by-period basis
- To review a company's net balance
- To locate company and business unit discrepancies
- To locate incorrect company numbers
- To update company numbers

5.2 About Integrity Reports

Integrity reporting is an integral part of any financial system that supplements internal balancing procedures. Integrity reports identify potential balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

Use integrity reports to supplement your internal balancing procedures.

Integrity reports are DREAM Writer programs.

Working with integrity reports consists of:

- Printing unposted batches
- Correcting transactions to batch records
- Correcting out-of-balance batches

- Correcting out-of-balance batches by company
- Correcting company imbalances
- Correcting intercompany account imbalances
- Correcting chart of accounts discrepancies
- Correcting account balances to transactions

5.2.1 Why Should You Run Integrity Reports?

Running integrity reports helps you:

- Ensure that your system functions correctly and tables remain in balance
- Correct any problems in a timely and efficient manner

5.2.2 When Should You Run Integrity Reports?

Integrity reports are an integral part of the JD Edwards World system. You should run them:

- During installation
- During conversion
- Daily, if necessary

Caution: If you do not run integrity reports periodically, you could compromise your accounting data.

5.2.3 What Do Integrity Reports Provide?

These reports provide information that is current at the time that you run them. That is, they have no as of capability. Some integrity reports are exception reports that:

- Print only discrepancies
- Alert you to discrepancies between data tables

5.2.4 What Are the Types of Integrity Reports?

There are two types of integrity reports. They are:

- Batch header reports. Run these to locate problems in the Batch Control Records table (F0011).
- G/L integrity reports/updates. Run these to verify that the:
  - Transactions within a company are in balance
  - Intercompany settlement accounts are in balance
  - Company number in the Account Master table (F0901) matches the following:
    - Business Unit Master (F0006)
    - Account Balances (F0902)
    - Account Ledger (F0911)
  - Accounts balance on a period-by-period basis

5.2.5 Which Integrity Report Should You Run?

To decide which integrity report you should run, review the following list. It contains the report title, reasons you use the report, and where to find additional information.

Topic	Description
Unposted Batches	Prints a list of unposted batches. This report should be run last in the series of batch integrities.
Transactions to Batch Headers	Reports any discrepancies between the posted status on the batch header and the transactions within the batch, as well as any transactions that are missing a batch header. It also reports on any invalid pay status. Provides transaction level information. ■ Transactions without a batch header record in the Batch Control Records table. ■ Recreates missing batch header records ■ Unposted transactions with a batch status of D (posted).
Batch to Detail and Out of Balance	Provides batch level information. ■ Automatically deletes any empty batch header records, while reporting any batches that were posted out of balance. ■ Locates batches posted out of balance. ■ Deletes batch header records with no detail records. ■ Updates the batch status of a batch header record to D (posted) if the detail records in the Accounts Receivable Ledger, Accounts Payable Ledger, and Account Ledger batches are posted, but the header record has an unposted status.
Company by Batch Out-of-Balance	Locates out-of-balance amounts by company within each batch.
Companies in Balance	Prints each company's net balance.
Intercompany Accounts in Balance	Locates imbalances between corresponding intercompany accounts.
Account without Business Units	Provides business unit information in the Account Master table (F0901). ■ Locates company and business unit discrepancies in the Account Master table. ■ Updates the Account Master table from the Business Unit Master table (F0006).
Account Balance without Account Master	Locates company and account discrepancies between the Account Master and the Account Balances tables.

Topic	Description
Transactions without Account Master	The Transactions without Account Master Integrity Report (P097021 or R097021) verifies that the company number on each transaction in the Account Ledger table (F0911) matches the company number on the Account Master table (F0901) for that same account. It also verifies that the account number on every transaction in the Account Ledger table (F0911) exists in the Account Master (F0901) table.
Account Balances to Transactions	Locates imbalances on a period-by-period basis between the Account Balances table and the Account Ledger table.

See Also:

- Chapter 6, "Print Unposted Batches"
- Chapter 8, "Correct Transactions to Batch Records"
- Chapter 9, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches"
- Chapter 10, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches by Company"
- Chapter 11, "Correct Company Imbalances"
- Chapter 12, "Correct Intercompany Account Imbalances"
- Chapter 13, "Correct Chart of Accounts Discrepancies"
- Chapter 15, "Correct Account Balances to Transactions"

6

Print Unposted Batches

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 6.1, "Printing Unposted Batches"

6.1 Printing Unposted Batches

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Unposted Batches

To review unposted batch transactions, print the Unposted Batches report. You should print this report on a weekly basis or prior to period-end procedures. Use this report as a reminder to:

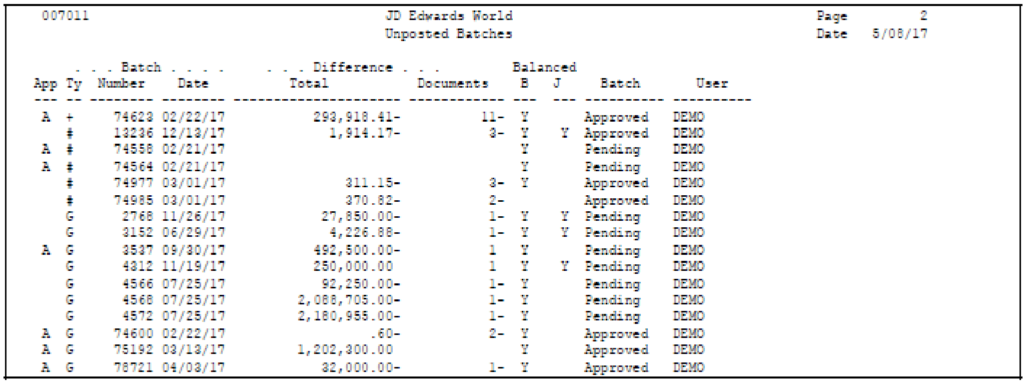
- Post batches that have an approved status
- Review and approve batches that are still pending
- Research batches that are in error

The Unposted Batches program only checks the Batch Header File (F0011) for any status that is not D (posted). The program does not validate the status of the batch header against the actual transactions in the batch. If a batch header is missing and its transactions are not posted, the batch will not appear on this report. This report should be run last in the series of batch integrities.

The information in this report is from the Batch Control Records table (F0011).

This DREAM Writer report prints information by batch type, then batch number.

Figure 6–1 Unposted Batches report



```
 007011                                     JD Edwards World                                     Page         2
                                            Unposted Batches                                     Date   5/08/17

     . . . Batch . . . .    . . . Difference . . .          Balanced
App Ty  Number    Date         Total           Documents    B    J    Batch      User
--- -- -------- -------- -------------------- ------------ ---  --- ---------- ----------
 A  +     74623 02/22/17          293,918.41-          11-  Y       Approved   DEMO
    #     13236 12/13/17            1,914.17-           3-  Y    Y  Approved   DEMO
 A  #     74558 02/21/17                                    Y       Pending    DEMO
 A  #     74564 02/21/17                                    Y       Pending    DEMO
    #     74977 03/01/17              311.15-           3-  Y       Approved   DEMO
    #     74985 03/01/17              370.82-           2-          Approved   DEMO
    G      2768 11/26/17           27,850.00-           1-  Y    Y  Pending    DEMO
    G      3152 06/29/17            4,226.88-           1-  Y    Y  Pending    DEMO
 A  G      3537 09/30/17          492,500.00-           1   Y       Pending    DEMO
    G      4312 11/19/17          250,000.00            1   Y    Y  Pending    DEMO
    G      4566 07/25/17           92,250.00-           1-  Y       Pending    DEMO
    G      4568 07/25/17        2,088,705.00-           1-  Y       Pending    DEMO
    G      4572 07/25/17        2,180,955.00-           1-  Y       Pending    DEMO
 A  G     74600 02/22/17                 .60-           2-  Y       Approved   DEMO
 A  G     75192 03/13/17        1,202,300.00                Y       Approved   DEMO
 A  G     78721 04/03/17           32,000.00-           1-  Y       Approved   DEMO
```

6.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ App – Application ▪ Ty – Batch Type ▪ Balanced B – Balanced Batch ▪ Balanced J – Balanced Journal Entry

7

Locate Damaged Account Data

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 7.1, "Locating Damaged Account Data"

7.1 Locating Damaged Account Data

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Account Balance to Transactions

To assist you in locating damaged data that causes an out-of-balance condition in your system, you can run the Account Balance to Transaction Integrity Report (P09705).

This report:

- Compares Account Balance (F0902) transactions to supporting Account Ledger (F0911) transactions and identifies those amounts that do not have supporting Account Ledger detail.
- Prints out-of-balance conditions only and does not perform any updates.

It is similar to the report only version of the Repost Account Ledger program, but instead of comparing Account Ledger (F0911) transactions to the Account Balance (F0902) file it starts with the Account Balance (F0902) and compares this to the posted transactions in the Account Ledger (F0911) file.

Lack of account detail is often caused by:

- Damaged F0911 records
- More than one BU/Obj/Sub combination with the same Account ID
- Change of the Posting Edit Code from L to S
- Change in the currency code of the account
- Turning Multi-Currency Conversion on or off
- Recording Account Balances by Currency

To locate damaged account data

You should run this report when an out-of-balance condition exists that the Repost Account Ledger program has located, or if the system failed while running the Post program (P09870).

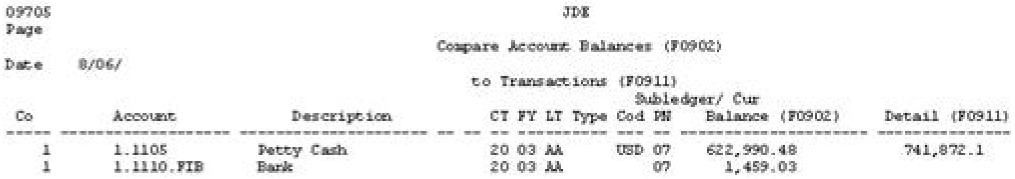
This report compares Account Balance (F0902) transactions to supporting Account Ledger (F0911) transactions.

To limit the results of report, include any of the following in your data selection:

- Fiscal Year
- Ledger Type
- Company
- Account ID

If you set up Enhanced Subledger Accounting, you can view these values on the report. See Work with Enhanced Subledger Accounting for more information.

> **Note:** Do not include any ledger types for which Account Ledger (F0911) detail does not exist (such as BA) or every Account Balance (F0902) record will be listed on the report for that ledger type.



```
09705                                                          JDE
Page
                                                 Compare Account Balances (F0902)
Date    8/06/
                                                      to Transactions (F0911)
                                                                  Subledger/ Cur
 Co        Account             Description            CT FY LT Type Cod PN    Balance (F0902)    Detail (F0911)
----- ------------------ --------------------- -- -- -- -- --------- --- -- -------------------- --------------
    1      1.1105          Petty Cash              20 03 AA       USD 07     622,990.48           741,872.1
    1      1.1110.FIB      Bank                    20 03 AA           07       1,459.03
```

7.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Accounts with balances in both Balance (F0902) and Detail (F0911) files	When an account has balances for both Balance (F0902) and Detail (F0911), the Repost Account Ledger program (P099102 or P099105) would also report this difference. If you ran the Repost Account Ledger program in update mode, the F0902 balance would be changed to reflect the balance in the F0911 detail file.
Accounts with no supporting detail in the Detail (F0911) file	Accounts with no supporting detail in the Detail (F0911) file can only be found by running the Account Balance to Transaction report. The Repost Account Ledger program looks at records in the F0911 file before it locates corresponding F0902 records, and would not report this issue.

See Also:

- Chapter 37, "Repost the Account Ledger"

7.1.2 Processing Options

See Section 79.7, "Compare Account Balances to Transactions (P09705)".

7.1.3 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects.

Discrepancy	Reason / Resolution
Account Balances without supporting F0911 detail	Common reasons for discrepancies: ■ Damaged F0911 records ■ More than one BU/Obj/Sub combination with the same Account ID ■ Change of the Posting Edit Code from L to S ■ Change in the currency code of the account ■ Turning Multi-Currency Conversion on or off ■ Recording Account Balances by Currency Resolution: Correct manually using a journal entry with zero amount, with or without subledgers, depending on the unique circumstance of each Account Balance (F0902) record.

8

Correct Transactions to Batch Records

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 8.1, "Running the Report"
- Section 8.2, "Correcting Discrepancies"

To locate discrepancies between the batch record and its associated ledger transactions, use the Transactions to Batch report. After you locate discrepancies, you should correct them. JD Edwards World recommends that you run this report on a weekly basis.

After you run the report and correct any discrepancies, you can prevent future discrepancies by:

- Assigning responsibility for batch revisions to one user
- Verifying validity of conversion or interface programs

8.1 Running the Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Transactions to Batch Headers

Run the Transaction to Batch report to compare ledger transactions with batch records. The report prints exceptions only, that is unposted or posted transactions that do not have a matching batch record. It automatically recreates the missing header record and prints unposted transactions with a batch record that is marked as posted (batch status D).

This program reports any discrepancies between the posted status on the batch header and the transactions within the batch, as well as any transactions that are missing a batch header. It also reports on any invalid pay status.

JD Edwards World recommends limiting this report to check only unposted transactions since many records are converted without a batch header.

If you have any records with an invalid pay status, you will need to investigate what the pay status or open amount should be and correct the record using a data file utility (such as DFU, SQL or Access).

This is a DREAM Writer report.

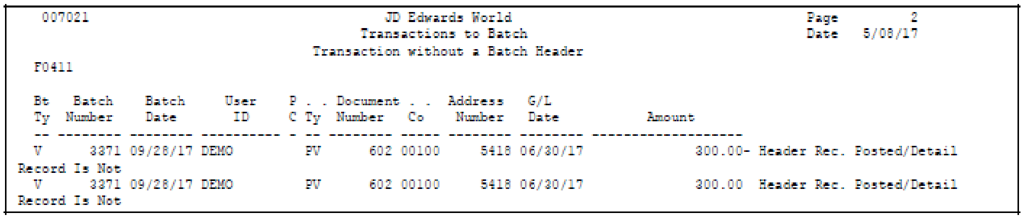
This report evaluates the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail, Accounts Payable Matching Document, and Accounts Receivable Ledger tables for integrity problems and prints discrepancies, if any are found.

The report includes transactions from the following tables:

- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)
- Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)
- Accounts Payable Matching Document (F0413)
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)

> **Note:** This report can be lengthy. For example, if there is a problem with a 500-line journal entry, the system prints all 500 lines.

Figure 8–1 Transactions to Batch, Transactions without a Batch Header report



```
   007021                                      JD Edwards World                                      Page          2
                                            Transactions to Batch                                    Date    5/08/17
                                      Transaction without a Batch Header
  F0411

  Bt   Batch    Batch     User    P . . Document . .   Address  G/L
  Ty  Number    Date       ID     C Ty  Number   Co     Number  Date            Amount
  -- -------- -------- ---------- - -- -------- ----- -------- -------- -------------------
  V      3371 09/28/17 DEMO          PV      602 00100     5418 06/30/17              300.00- Header Rec. Posted/Detail
Record Is Not
  V      3371 09/28/17 DEMO          PV      602 00100     5418 06/30/17              300.00  Header Rec. Posted/Detail
Record Is Not
```

8.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ BT Ty – Batch Type ▪ PC – Posted Code ▪ Ty – Document Type
Researching discrepancies	To research discrepancies, review the appropriate batches online. See Reviewing and Approving Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.
Missing batch headers	Transactions must have a batch header to post, so it is imperative that missing batch headers are added back into the F0011 file. Use the Batch Revisions program (P0011) to add a missing batch header. Be sure you have entered some number in the Amount Entered and Documents Entered fields. If either of these fields is left blank, the batch header will be deleted automatically. This program reports every transaction within a batch, so it can be deceptively lengthy. Adding back one batch header record can correct pages of this report (since one batch may contain many documents).

See Also:

- Chapter 67, "Work with Batch Headers"
- *Printing General Journal (P09301)* in the *General Accounting I Guide*.

8.1.2 Processing Options

See Section 79.1, "Trans w/o Batch Header - Unposted Only (P007021)".

8.2 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects. Some typical discrepancies, reasons for occurring, and possible resolutions are:

Discrepancy	Reason / Resolution
Missing batch header records	Reasons: - The computer fails at any time. - The conversion or interface programs create a batch header improperly. - The user creates a batch header improperly. Resolutions: - Use the Batch Revisions program (P0011) to add a missing batch header. or On Batch Header Revisions: - Add the batch header record again. Enter information in all fields except Input Total, Batch Status, and Number of Documents Expected. - JD Edwards World recommends that you enter 100 or more in the Amount Entered field. If the actual number of documents is unknown, JD Edwards World recommends that you enter 10 or more in the Documents Entered field. For example, if you enter only 1 and later delete a single document, the system updates the Documents Entered field to zero and deletes the batch header.
Posted batch header record, no posted detail	Reason: The user changes a batch header record improperly to a posted status. Resolution: Change the batch header record's status to A (approved) on Batch Header Revisions and post the batch.

9

Correct Out-of-Balance Batches

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 9.1, "Overview"
- Section 9.2, "Running the Report"
- Section 9.3, "Correcting Discrepancies"

After you run the report and correct any discrepancies, you can prevent future out-of-balance postings by:

- Placing security on the Batch Header Revisions form to prevent improper changes
- Assigning responsibility for out-of-balance posting to one user
- Submitting posts to only one, single-threaded job queue

9.1 Overview

You can review batches that have been posted out-of-balance. You can also remove or update batch records.

Run the Batch to Detail and Out of Balance report:

- As part of your period-end procedures
- After you purge your tables
- If posted batches appear as approved or pending

9.2 Running the Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Batch to Detail and Out of Balance

The Batch to Detail and Out of Balance report:

- Updates posted batch records to batch status D when all transactions are posted
- Deletes empty batch header records
- Prints an exception report of all batches with transactions that do not net to zero

This is a DREAM Writer report.

This report is the result of a two-part process:

- Batch to detail update
- Post out of balance verification

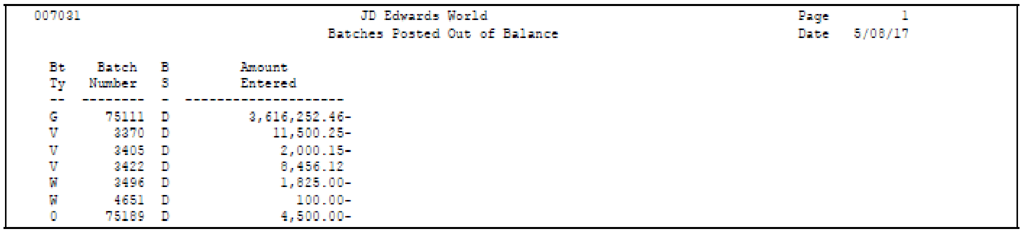
The batch to detail update process searches for matching transactions in the following tables:

- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)
- Accounts Payable Matching Document (F0413)
- Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)
- Batch A/R Cash Application (F0312)
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)

If no matching transactions are found, the system deletes batch header records from the Batch Control Records table (F0011). If all transactions for a batch have been posted, the system updates the batch header records to D (posted).

The post out of balance verification process reviews the net amount (debits equal to credits) in each batch. If the net amount is not zero, the net difference, not the batch amount, prints on the report. If the amounts net to zero, the batch is in balance and does not print.

Figure 9–1 Batches Posted Out of Balance report



```
 007031                              JD Edwards World                                   Page         1
                                 Batches Posted Out of Balance                           Date   5/08/17

   Bt    Batch   B        Amount
   Ty   Number   S        Entered
   --  --------  -  --------------------
   G      75111  D         3,616,252.46-
   V       3370  D            11,500.25-
   V       3405  D             2,000.15-
   V       3422  D             8,456.12
   W       3496  D             1,825.00-
   W       4651  D               100.00-
   0      75189  D             4,500.00-
```

9.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ Bt Ty – Batch Type ▪ BS – Batch Status
Deleting batch header records	To not delete selected batch header records, enter an X in the first position of the Description-2 field for the batch type. The batch type is a user defined code (98/IT).
Analyzing batch detail	To analyze batch detail, run the General Journal by Batch report. See Printing General Journal by Batch in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

9.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 79.2, "Batches Posted Out of Balance (P007031)".

9.3 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the Batch to Detail and Out of Balance integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies the system detects. Some typical discrepancies, reasons for occurring, and possible resolutions are:

Topic	Description
Batches posted out of balance	Reason: ■ Purposely posting a batch out-of-balance. Resolution: ■ If the batch was purposely posted out of balance, you may prevent the batch from appearing on this report by updating the field, Include Batch on Integrity, in the Batch Revisions program (P0011), to a value of N. Maintain documentation for this batch.
Batch is partially posted	Reason: ■ A computer failure or job cancellation. Resolutions: ■ Change the Post Out of Balance field on Batch Header Revisions to Y for out-of-balance. ■ Post the partially posted batch again.
No offsetting entries were made during the post	Reason: ■ More than one post was active at a time. Resolutions: ■ Enter the balancing journal entries. ■ Change the Post Out of Balance field on the Batch Header Revisions form to allow for out-of-balance posting. ■ Post the batch.

10

Correct Out-of-Balance Batches by Company

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 10.1, "Running the Report"
- Section 10.2, "Correcting Discrepancies"

You can review out-of-balance postings by company in each batch.

10.1 Running the Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Company by Batch Out of Balance

During the conversion process at a new software installation site, JD Edwards World recommends that you run the Company by Batch Out of Balance report on a weekly basis. Thereafter, you should run this report on a periodic basis.

The Intercompany Settlements field in the general accounting constants allows the entry of out-of-balance company transactions. You can set this field to create an offsetting entry that brings your companies back into balance during the post.

The Company by Batch Out of Balance report uses only posted information in the Account Ledger table (F0911). This is an exception report. If there are no discrepancies, the report is blank.

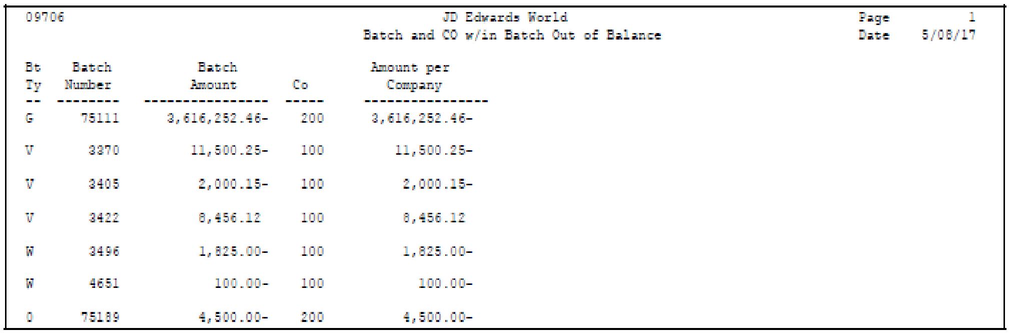
This is a DREAM Writer report.

Caution: Submit one integrity report at a time or you can compromise the results of the report.

10.1.1 Before You Begin

- For accuracy, run the Company by Batch Out-of-Balance report when users are not accessing the JD Edwards World system.

Figure 10–1   Batch and CO w/in Batch Out of Balance report



```
 09706                                             JD Edwards World                            Page          1
                                            Batch and CO w/in Batch Out of Balance              Date     5/08/17

 Bt    Batch          Batch                    Amount per
 Ty   Number          Amount        Co          Company
 --  --------   ---------------- -----     ----------------
 G      75111     3,616,252.46-    200      3,616,252.46-

 V       3370        11,500.25-    100         11,500.25-

 V       3405         2,000.15-    100          2,000.15-

 V       3422         8,456.12     100          8,456.12

 W       3496         1,825.00-    100          1,825.00-

 W       4651           100.00-    100            100.00-

 0      75189         4,500.00-    200          4,500.00-
```

10.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column heading	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ▪ Bt Ty – Batch Type
Batch Amount column heading	This heading represents the amount by which the batch is out-of-balance.
Amount per Company column heading	This heading represents the amount by which each company in the batch is out-of-balance.

See Also:

- Setting Up Intercompany Settlement Constants (P000909) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

10.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 79.3, "Batch and Company w/in Batch Out of Balance (P09706)".

10.2 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects. A typical discrepancy, reason for occurring, and possible resolutions are:

Topic	Description
A batch is out of balance by batch and company	Reasons: - The batch was posted out-of-balance with the general accounting constants and batch revisions set to allow out-of-balance postings. - A computer failure or job cancellation. - More than one post was active at a time. Resolutions: - Make change to journal entry. - Change the Post Out of Balance field on the Batch Header Revisions form to allow for out-of-balance posting. - Post the batch.

11

Correct Company Imbalances

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 11.1, "Correcting Company Imbalances"
- Section 11.2, "Running the Report"
- Section 11.3, "Locating Out-of-Balance Conditions"
- Section 11.4, "Correcting Discrepancies"

11.1 Correcting Company Imbalances

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Companies in Balance

All transactions within each company should be in balance, (that is, they should net to zero). You should run the Companies in Balance report to review each company's balance.

JD Edwards World recommends you run this report as often as possible. If you use automatic intercompany settlements, run the Companies in Balance report and then run the Intercompany Accounts in Balance report immediately thereafter to be sure intercompany accounts are in balance.

After you run the report and correct any discrepancies, you can prevent future out-of-balance conditions by:

- Placing security on the Batch Header Revisions form and general accounting constants to prevent improper changes
- Assigning responsibility for correcting out-of-balance conditions to one user
- Submitting posts to only one, single-threaded job queue
- Running this report and then the Intercompany Accounts in Balance report

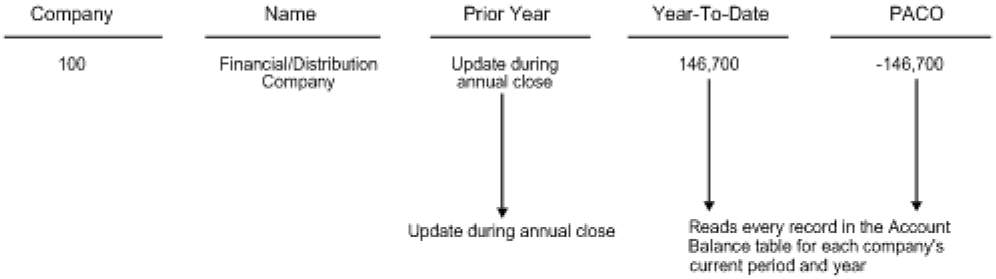
11.2 Running the Report

The Companies in Balance report uses information from the Account Balances table (F0902) to summarize each company's balance condition.

This is a DREAM Writer report.

The following graphic illustrates a company's balance condition.

Figure 11–1 Example of a Company's Balance Condition


Company
Name
Prior Year
Year-To-Date
PACO
100
Financial/Distribution Company
Update during annual close
146,700
-146,700
Update during annual close
Reads every record in the Account Balance table for each company's current period and year

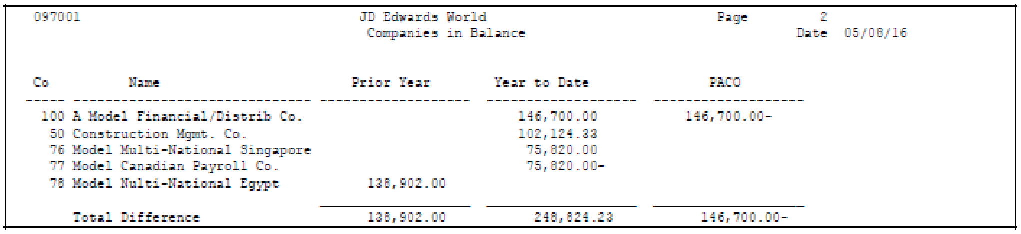
The report provides the following amounts:

Amount	**Explanation**
Prior Year	The balance forward amount for the current year (updated during annual close).
YTD (Year to Date)	The amount at the beginning of the fiscal year through the current period.
PACO (Post After Cut Off)	The amount beyond the current period into the next fiscal year.

If any companies are out-of-balance, the summarized amounts are in the columns. The system accumulates a total difference amount for all companies for each of the three columns. When companies are in balance, the columns are blank.

The Intercompany Settlements field in the general accounting constants controls the automatic generation of intercompany entries. You can set this field to create an offsetting entry that brings your companies back into balance.

Figure 11–2 Companies in Balance report



```
097001                                    JD Edwards World                        Page        2
                                           Companies in Balance                           Date  05/08/16


Co         Name                          Prior Year          Year to Date           PACO
----- ------------------------------ ------------------  ------------------  ------------------
  100 A Model Financial/Distrib Co.                             146,700.00          146,700.00-
   50 Construction Mgmt. Co.                                    102,124.33
   76 Model Multi-National Singapore                             75,820.00
   77 Model Canadian Payroll Co.                                 75,820.00-
   78 Model Nulti-National Egypt            138,902.00
                                     ------------------  ------------------  ------------------
      Total Difference                      138,902.00          248,824.23          146,700.00-
```

11.2.1 What You Should Know About

The report contains the following abbreviated column heading:

- PACO - Post After Cut Off

11.3 Locating Out-of-Balance Conditions

After reviewing the Companies in Balance report, choose any of the following methods to locate out-of-balance conditions:

- Run any of the following reports:
  - Intercompany Accounts in Balance
  - Batch to Detail and Post Out of Balance

  - Company by Batch Out of Balance
  - Account Balance to Transactions
  - Repost Account Ledger
- Select batches or batch types to review on General Journal Review.
- Run one of the reports listed above to determine which periods are out-of-balance in each company. Select the fifth level of detail for a summarized report.
- Run the Repost Account Ledger program in proof mode.

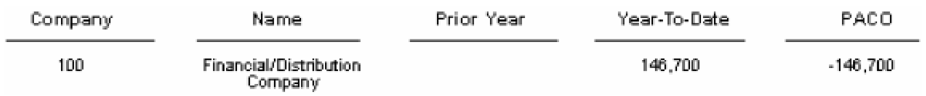
11.4 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the Companies in Balance integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects. Some typical discrepancies, causes, and possible resolutions follow, along with an example from the report.

Example 1: YTD and PACO total are out of balance by opposite amounts for the same company

Discrepancy	Reason / Resolution
YTD and PACO totals	Reasons: ■ Company contains an incorrect date pattern for a leap year or 4-4-5 accounting. ■ Posting by batch method. This creates the AE entry on the last day of the period. All other methods create the AE with the same date as the original entry. ■ Changes were made to period ending dates after posting to that period and the Repost Account Ledger was run. This moves half the entry to a different period. Resolutions: ■ Void the document and post. Change the date pattern for the new period ending dates and re-enter the document. Run the Repost Account Ledger program. A balanced entry is moved between periods and the periods remain in balance. ■ Create one-sided journal entries to balance each period and then post.

Figure 11–3 Discrepancy Example 1



Company	Name	Prior Year	Year-To-Date	PACO
100	Financial/Distribution Company		146,700	-146,700

This error is usually caused by a leap year. 2016 is used here because it is a leap year. The company's date pattern begins 1 - 01 - 16 and each period ends the last day of the month, as follows:

Period 01 ends 1/31/16

Period 02 ends 2/28/16

Period 03 ends 3/31/16

.....

Period 12 ends 12/31/16

When you enter a voucher for 146,700, the system creates the following journal entries:

G/L Date Doc Type Amount Period

2/29/16 PV 146,700 03

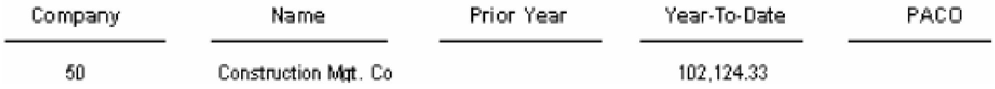
3/31/16 AE -146,700 03

The 146,700 PV document is in period 03 because of the date pattern. The -146,700 AE document is posted with a G/L date of 3/31/16, the last day of the period when posting by the batch method.

Example 2: Company is out of balance in YTD

Discrepancy	Reason / Resolution
YTD is out of balance	Reasons: ▪ The batch was posted out of balance. ▪ The Account Balances table contains erroneous data and does not equal the transactions in the Account Ledger table. Resolutions: ▪ If an out-of-balance condition exists, run the Batch to Detail and Out of Balance report to locate out-of-balance postings. ▪ If the Account Balances table contains erroneous data and does not equal the transactions in the Account Ledger table, run the Repost Account Ledger program in proof mode. Enter a balancing journal entry. Run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing options set to update the Account Balances table. The Account Balance table will match the total of posted Account Ledger records.

Figure 11–4 Discrepancy Example 2

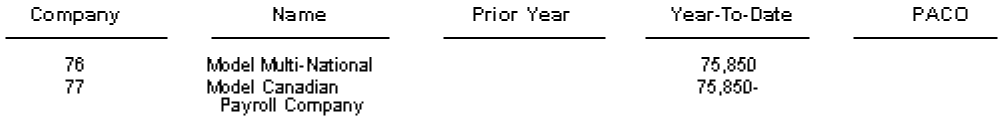


Company	Name	Prior Year	Year-To-Date	PACO
50	Construction Mgt. Co		102,124.33	

Example 3: Two companies are out of balance by the same amount in the YTD column

Discrepancy	**Reason / Resolution**
Two companies are out of balance	Reason: ■ The intercompany settlements were not set up properly and, therefore, were not created for some batches during posting. Resolutions: ■ Run the Intercompany Accounts in Balance report to locate any imbalances. ■ Use the Trial Balance by Object form or report to determine the period in which the out-of-balance condition occurs. ■ Create a balancing intercompany journal entry and set the batch header to post out of balance so that intercompany settlements are not created.

Figure 11–5 Discrepancy Example 3



Company	Name	Prior Year	Year-To-Date	PACO
76	Model Multi-National		75,850	
77	Model Canadian Payroll Company		75,850-	

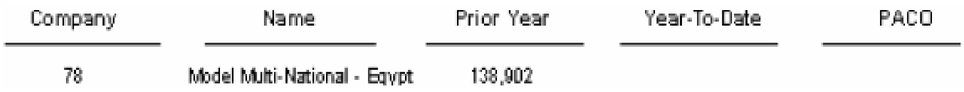
11.4.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	**Description**
Research tools	To locate the cause of this error, do any the following: ■ Research and correct the automatic accounting instructions that control intercompany settlements. ■ Restrict the intercompany accounts to automatic journal entries (posting edit code of M). ■ Verify that the intercompany settlements option in the general accounting constants is activated.

Example 4: Prior year total for a company is out-of-balance

Discrepancy	Reason / Resolution
Prior year out-of-balance	Reasons: ■ The prior year entries were made without closing the year to update the retained earnings account. ■ An abnormal entry with a document type ## might have been posted to a prior year without reclosing the year. Resolutions: ■ You can close the year for the out-of-balance company and the correct fiscal year. Rerun this integrity report. ■ You can post a prior period journal entry which updates the balance forward, but does not recalculate retained earnings. If the prior year entry is a reclassification between a balance sheet and an income statement, close the year to recalculate retained earnings. ■ You can check the AAI item GLG4 (retained earnings) for accuracy.

Figure 11–6 Discrepancy Example 4



Company	Name	Prior Year	Year-To-Date	PACO
78	Model Multi-National - Egypt	138,902		

See Also:

- Chapter 9, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches"
- Chapter 37, "Repost the Account Ledger"

12

Correct Intercompany Account Imbalances

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 12.1, "Correcting Intercompany Account Imbalances"
- Section 12.2, "Running the Report"
- Section 12.3, "Locating Out-of-Balance Conditions"
- Section 12.4, "Correcting Discrepancies"

12.1 Correcting Intercompany Account Imbalances

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Intercompany Accounts in Balance

If you have multiple companies set up for either hub or detail intercompany settlements, you can verify that all intercompany accounts are in balance by running the Intercompany Accounts in Balance report.

After you run the report and correct any discrepancies, you can prevent future out-of-balance conditions by:

- Assigning a posting edit code of M to intercompany accounts to allow only machine-generated transactions
- Submitting posting jobs to only one, single-threaded job queue

12.1.1 Before You Begin

- Run the Companies in Balance integrity report. See Chapter 11, "Correct Company Imbalances".

12.2 Running the Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Intercompany Accounts in Balance

The Intercompany Accounts in Balance report is a DREAM Writer.

The Intercompany Accounts in Balance report:

- Compares the balances among the company's various intercompany settlement accounts.
- Determines if your automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) and the associated intercompany accounts are set up correctly.
- Includes period postings for all years and the current year's APYC plus all period postings for the current and future years. It is not based on a financial period.
- Uses information from the Account Balances table (F0902).

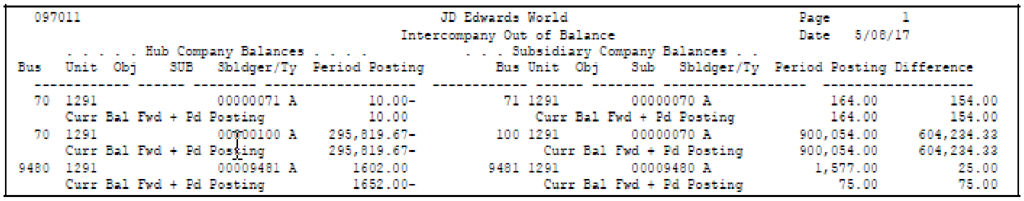
The intercompany accounts for these companies should be in balance (that is, they should net to zero). If they do not, the report lists the intercompany accounts, their balances, and the amount required to balance each account.

A message prints on the report only if:

- All intercompany accounts are in balance
- The intercompany accounts are not set up in the AAIs

The following report shows a designated hub company. The intercompany accounts used by the hub company (or designated hub company, if you use the detail intercompany settlements method) are on the left side of the report under Hub Company Balances. The associated settlement accounts used by the participating companies are on the right side under Subsidiary Company Balances.

Figure 12–1 Intercompany Out of Balance report



```
 097011                                    JD Edwards World                       Page         1
                                       Intercompany Out of Balance                Date   5/08/17
     . . . . . Hub Company Balances . . . .           . . . Subsidiary Company Balances . .
Bus   Unit  Obj    SUB   Sbldger/Ty  Period Posting        Bus Unit  Obj    Sub   Sbldger/Ty  Period Posting Difference
 ------------ ------ -------- ------------------  ------------ ------ -------- ------------------  ------------------
  70  1291              00000071 A         10.00-         71 1291        00000070 A             164.00         154.00
      Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting            10.00             Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting          164.00         154.00
  70  1291              00000100 A     295,819.67-       100 1291        00000070 A         900,054.00     604,234.33
      Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting        295,819.67-            Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting     900,054.00     604,234.33
9480  1291              00009481 A       1602.00        9481 1291        00009480 A           1,577.00          25.00
      Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting          1652.00-             Curr Bal Fwd + Pd Posting          75.00          75.00
```

12.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Multi-Currency	If you have multiple companies with different base currencies, do not use this integrity report to verify that all intercompany accounts are in balance. This integrity report does not accommodate different base currencies.

12.2.2 Processing Option

See Section 79.4, "Intercompany Out of Balance (P097011)".

12.3 Locating Out-of-Balance Conditions

After reviewing the report, choose any of the following methods to locate out-of-balance conditions:

- Run the Batch to Detail and Post Out of Balance integrity report.
- Run the Company by Batch Out of Balance integrity report

- Review batches or batch types on General Journal Review.
- Run the Monthly Spreadsheet or Trial Balance by Object to help determine which period is out of balance.

12.4 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the Intercompany Accounts in Balance integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies the system detects. A typical discrepancy, the reason for occurring, and possible resolutions follows:

Discrepancy	Reason/Resolution
Intercompany accounts do not balance	Reasons: ▪ The intercompany AAIs were setup improperly. ▪ Manual journal entries were improperly posted to accounts that should allow only automatic entries. Resolutions: ▪ Research and correct the AAI items ICH and ICCC. ▪ Void or correct improper journal entries to intercompany clearing accounts.

13

Correct Chart of Accounts Discrepancies

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 13.1, "Overview"
- Section 13.2, "Running the Accounts without a Business Unit Report"
- Section 13.3, "Running the Account Balance without Account Master Report"
- Section 13.4, "Running the Transactions without Account Master Report"
- Section 13.5, "Correcting Discrepancies"

13.1 Overview

You run chart of accounts integrity reports to:

- Ensure that there is matching account and company information among your account structure tables
- Automatically update the tables with the correct company information

JD Edwards World recommends that you run the following integrity reports in this order:

1. Accounts without a Business Unit
2. Account Balance without Account Master
3. Transactions without Account Master

This order ensures that the company number always originates from the Business Unit Master table.

13.1.1 Before You Begin

- Update the company number, if appropriate. See *Working With Business Units* in the *General Accounting I Guide*.

See Also:

- Revising a Single Account (P09011) in the *General Accounting I Guide*

13.2 Running the Accounts without a Business Unit Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Accounts without Business Units

This report verifies that a business unit or valid company number exists for each record in the Account Master table (F0901). If the business unit or company number does not exist in the Account Master table, this report prints the business unit, object account, subsidiary, and company for each account in the missing business unit.

This report may also assist in locating out of balance situations incurred on Financial Statements, for example, Simple Income Statement or FASTR reports.

If you run the report in update mode, it updates the company number in the Account Master table with the company number in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

Run this integrity report in proof mode on a weekly basis. The sooner you detect a discrepancy, the easier it will be for you to research the issue and correct the discrepancy.

Additionally, if you are making a global change to the chart of accounts, for example, moving Business Unit 450 from Company 450 to Company 1, you must run this and two additional integrity reports:

- Account Balance without Account Master (P097031)
- Correcting Transactions to Batch Records (P097021)

The following is an example of the process that you should follow after you move a business unit from one company to another.

This is a DREAM Writer report.

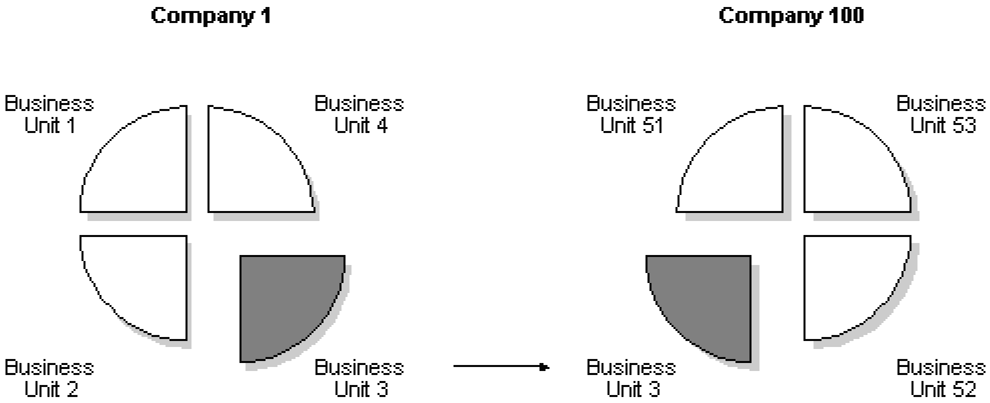
When working with this report, observe the following precautions:

1. JD Edwards World recommends that you run integrity reports at off-peak hours, when no one is on the system, to prevent a possible record-lock.
2. Run this report in proof mode prior to submitting in "Final" mode. There is a processing option which allows an automatic update to the Company number in the Account Master file. When this option is active, the program replaces the company number in the F0901 with the Company number attached to the Business Unit in the F0006.
3. Prior to running any integrity reports in Update mode, be sure to back up the following files: F0901, F0902, and F0911.
4. When taking the option to update the company number:
   - If the "new" company's fiscal date pattern is different from the "original" company's date pattern, run the Repost Account Ledger program (P099102) to restate the amounts to the correct periods.
   - Run the following additional integrity reports in the following order and one at a time to ensure that the Company number on the Account Master is the same as that on the Business Unit Master:
     - Account Balance without Account Master (P097031)
     - Transactions without Account Master (P097021)

Caution: Please read any available documentation concerning these programs prior to running.

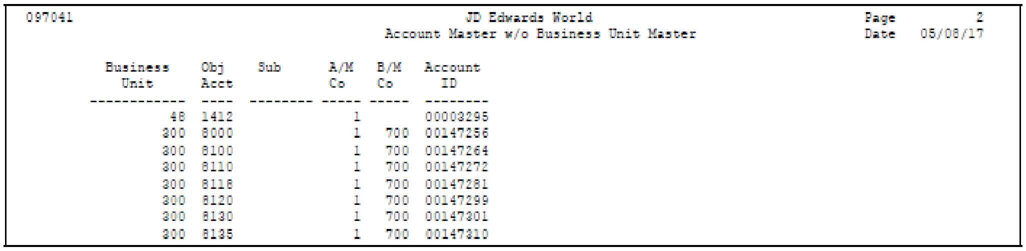
Example: Moving a Business Unit

Figure 13–1 Moving a Business Unit



1. Run the Companies in Balance integrity report. Verify each company is in balance.
2. Change the company number on the business unit master.
3. Run the following integrity reports in this order:
    - Account without Business Units
    - Account Balance without Account Master
    - Transactions without Account Master
4. Run the Companies in Balance integrity report again to determine which intercompany transactions to enter.
5. Enter the intercompany transactions, if necessary.
6. Set the Batch Header to post out of balance to avoid creating additional Intercompany entries.
7. Post the intercompany transactions, if necessary.

Figure 13–2 Account Master without Business Unit Master report



```
097041                                      JD Edwards World                                   Page        2
                                   Account Master w/o Business Unit Master                     Date   05/08/17

       Business    Obj    Sub       A/M   B/M   Account
         Unit      Acct             Co    Co      ID
     ------------ ---- -------- ----- -----  --------
               48 1412                  1         00003295
              300 8000                  1   700   00147256
              300 8100                  1   700   00147264
              300 8110                  1   700   00147272
              300 8118                  1   700   00147281
              300 8120                  1   700   00147299
              300 8130                  1   700   00147301
              300 8135                  1   700   00147310
```

13.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: A/M Co – Account Master Company B/M Co – Business Unit Master Company

13.2.2 Correcting Discrepancies

After running this report, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects. Some typical discrepancies, reasons for occurring, and possible resolutions include:

Discrepancies	Reason / Resolution
C/M column is blank	The Account Master file (F0901) items do not have a corresponding Business Unit Master file (F0006) record. Reason: ■ The Business Unit is not included in the Business Unit Master File (F0006). Resolution: ■ Add the missing Business Unit to the F0006 using the Revise Single Business Unit program (P0006).
Company numbers differ between accounts	Records have a company number which differs between the F0901 and the F0006 files. Reason: ■ This is often caused by changing the company number on a business unit without running the updates. Resolution: ■ Run this integrity report in Update mode.

13.2.3 Processing Options

See Section 79.5, "Account Master without Business Unit Master (P097041)".

13.3 Running the Account Balance without Account Master Report

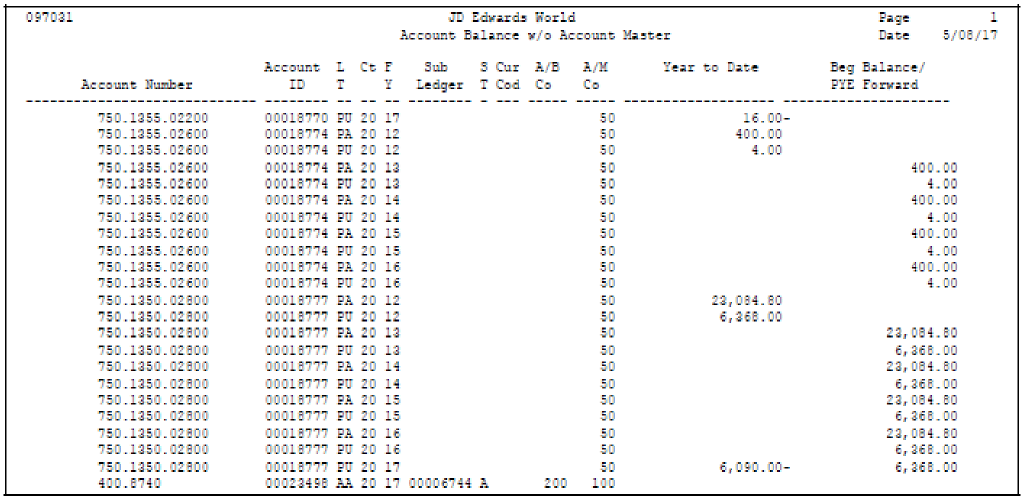
This DREAM Writer report verifies that an account master number or valid company number exists for each transaction in the Account Balances table (F0902). If the account master or company numbers do not exist in the Account Balances table, this report prints the account balance information.

This report also updates the company number in the Account Balances table with the company number in the Account Master table.

If you set up Enhanced Subledger Accounting, you can view these values on the report. See Work with Enhanced Subledger Accounting for more information.

You should correct any discrepancies on the Account Balance without Account Master report before running the Transactions without Account Master report. Typically, if an account is not on the Account Balance without Account Master report, it is not on the Transactions without Account Master report.

Figure 13–3 Account Balance without Account Master report



```
097031                                               JD Edwards World                                     Page          1
                                               Account Balance w/o Account Master                         Date    5/08/17

                               Account  L  Ct F     Sub   S Cur A/B   A/M      Year to Date         Beg Balance/
       Account Number             ID    T      Y  Ledger  T Cod Co    Co                            PYE Forward
------------------------------ -------- -- -- -- -------- - --- ----- ----- ------------------ --------------------
         750.1355.02200        00018770 PU 20 17                         50              16.00-
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PA 20 12                         50             400.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PU 20 12                         50               4.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PA 20 13                         50                                  400.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PU 20 13                         50                                    4.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PA 20 14                         50                                  400.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PU 20 14                         50                                    4.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PA 20 15                         50                                  400.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PU 20 15                         50                                    4.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PA 20 16                         50                                  400.00
         750.1355.02600        00018774 PU 20 16                         50                                    4.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PA 20 12                         50          23,084.80
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 12                         50           6,368.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PA 20 13                         50                               23,084.80
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 13                         50                                6,368.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PA 20 14                         50                               23,084.80
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 14                         50                                6,368.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PA 20 15                         50                               23,084.80
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 15                         50                                6,368.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PA 20 16                         50                               23,084.80
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 16                         50                                6,368.00
         750.1350.02800        00018777 PU 20 17                         50           6,090.00-            6,368.00
         400.8740              00023498 AA 20 17 00006744 A       200   100
```

13.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ LT – Ledger Type ▪ Ct – Century ▪ FY – Fiscal Year ▪ ST – Subledger Type ▪ Cur Cod – Currency Code ▪ A/B Co – Account Balances Company ▪ A/M Co – Account Master Company ▪ PYE – Prior Year End Balance

13.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 79.5, "Account Master without Business Unit Master (P097041)".

13.4 Running the Transactions without Account Master Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Transactions without Account Master

This report verifies that an account master number or valid company number exists for each record in the Account Ledger table (F0911). If the account master information or company numbers do not exist in the Account Ledger table, this report prints every account transaction from the Account Ledger table.

This report also updates the company number in the Account Ledger table with the company number in the Account Master table.

The report prints every transaction for which the company number on the Account Ledger table (F0911) and the Account Master table (F0901) differ, or for which there is no record in the Account Master table (F0901) for the account number on the Account Ledger table (F0911).

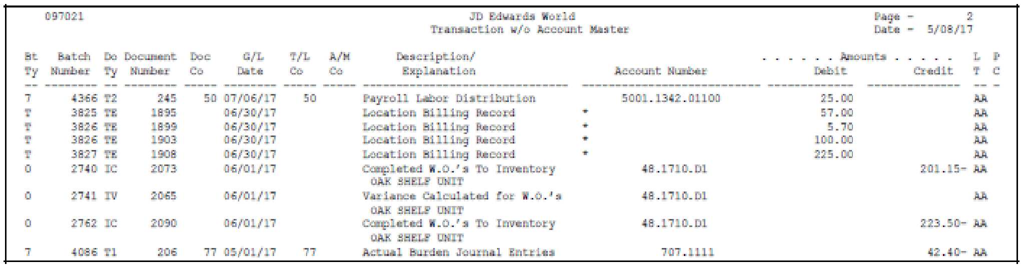
This is a DREAM Writer report.

13.4.1 Before You Begin

- Correct any discrepancies on the Account Balance without Account Master report.
- Run Accounts without Business Units (P097041 or R097041) prior to executing this report.

> **Note:** The Accounts without Business Units report will ensure the correct company is on the Account Master. The Account Master must have the correct company attached to the accounts before running any update to the Account Ledger table (F0911) using the Trans w/o Account Mater Integrity Rpt.

Figure 13–4 Transactions without Account Master report



```
  097021                                                     JD Edwards World                                                Page -        2
                                                     Transaction w/o Account Master                                          Date -  5/08/17

Bt   Batch  Do Document  Doc     G/L    T/L   A/M       Description/                                              . . . . . . Amounts . . . . .  L  P
Ty  Number  Ty  Number   Co     Date    Co    Co         Explanation                   Account Number                 Debit         Credit    T  C
-- -------- -- -------- ----- -------- ----- ----- ------------------------------ ------------------------- ------------  -------------  -- -
7      4366 T2      245    50 07/06/17    50       Payroll Labor Distribution           5001.1342.01100           25.00                  AA
T      3825 TE     1895       06/30/17             Location Billing Record        *                             57.00                  AA
T      3826 TE     1899       06/30/17             Location Billing Record        *                              5.70                  AA
T      3826 TE     1903       06/30/17             Location Billing Record        *                            100.00                  AA
T      3827 TE     1908       06/30/17             Location Billing Record        *                            225.00                  AA
O      2740 IC     2073       06/01/17             Completed W.O.'s To Inventory           48.1710.D1                              201.15- AA
                                                    OAK SHELF UNIT
O      2741 IV     2065       06/01/17             Variance Calculated for W.O.'s          48.1710.D1                                      AA
                                                    OAK SHELF UNIT
O      2762 IC     2090       06/01/17             Completed W.O.'s To Inventory           48.1710.D1                              223.50- AA
                                                    OAK SHELF UNIT
7      4086 T1      206    77 05/01/17    77       Actual Burden Journal Entries             707.1111                               42.40- AA
```

13.4.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ▪ BT Ty – Batch Type ▪ Do Ty – Document Type ▪ Doc Co – Document Company ▪ T/L – Account Ledger Company Number ▪ A/M Co – Account Master Company ▪ L T – Ledger Type ▪ P C – Posted Code

13.4.3 Issues Resolution

Issue	Resolution
Account Master record (A/M) exists, but the company is not in the Account Ledger table (T/L)	To update the company number in the Account Ledger table with the value that is in the Account Master table: ▪ Run the integrity in final mode. ▪ Enter a value of 2 in the processing option for the report.
The Account Number is missing from the Account Master table (A/M)	To Add the account to the Account Master table: ▪ Run the Revise Single Account program (P09011).

13.4.4 Processing Options

See Section 79.6, "Transaction without Account Master (P097021)".

13.5 Correcting Discrepancies

After running these reports, you should correct any discrepancies that the system detects. Some typical discrepancies and possible resolutions are:

Discrepancy	Resolution
The company number is not in the Account Master table	Use a processing option in the Accounts without a Business Unit report to update the company number in the Account Master table. This is helpful if you change the company number in the business unit master record and want to globally update the Account Master table.
The company number is not in the Account Balances table	Use a processing option in the Account Balance without Account Master report to update the company number in the Account Balances table. This is helpful if you change the company number in the account master record and want to globally update the Account Balances table.
Account Master Company column is blank on the report	Add the account on Single Account Revisions by entering the short account ID from the report.
The company number is not in the Account Ledger table	Use a processing option in the Transactions without Account Master report to update the company number in the Account Ledger table. This is helpful if you change the company number in the account master record and want to globally update the Account Balances table.

14

Changing the Company Number on Business Units

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 14.1, "Before You Begin"
- Section 14.2, "Changing the Business Unit Company Number"

Due to consolidations, buyouts, or internal changes with in an organization, it might become necessary to change the company number for a business unit. This process includes ensuring the integrity of your data both before and after you have made the necessary changes to the business unit record.

14.1 Before You Begin

Before changing the company number for a business unit:

- Ensure the integrity of your existing data. Execute and review the following programs:
    - Companies in Balance (P9097001)
    - Intercompany Accounts in Balance (P097011)
    - Account Balance to Transactions (P09705)

> **Caution:** Failure to ensure the integrity of your data before making changes to a company number might result in time consuming research if you subsequently run reports and discover errors.

- Complete the steps to create a new company, as needed.

14.2 Changing the Business Unit Company Number

Navigation

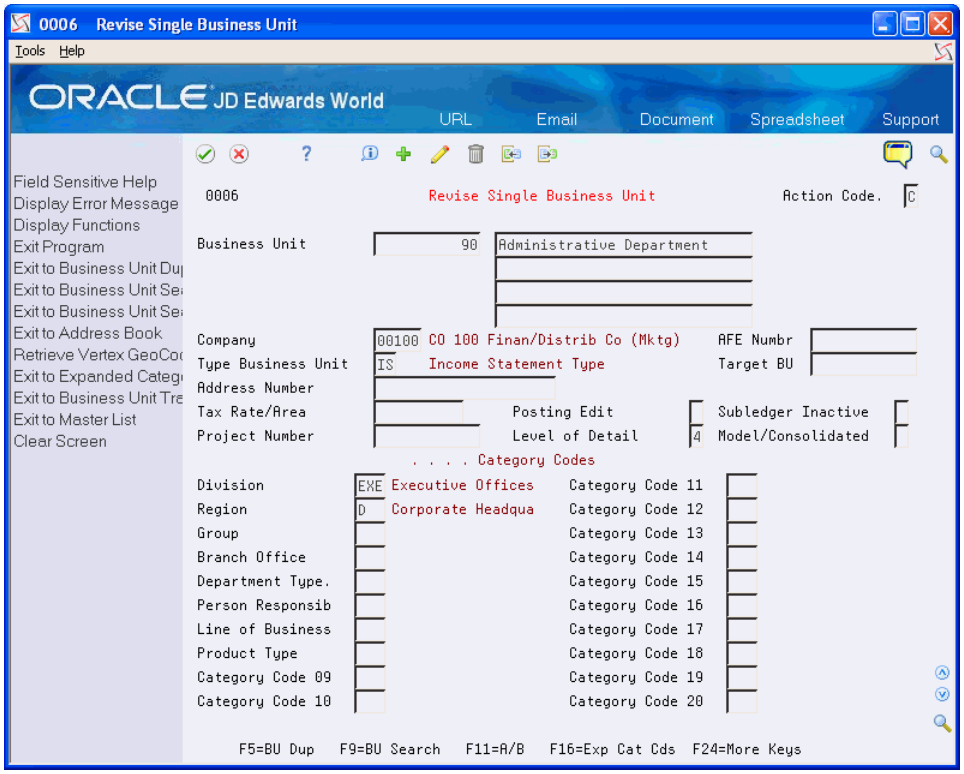
From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization and Account Setup

From Organization and Account Setup (G09411), choose Revise Single Business Unit

Typically, you will change the company number for a business when there has been some sort of restructuring of your organization.

On Revise Single Business Unit

Figure 14–1 Revise Single Business Unit screen


0006 Revise Single Business Unit
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Exit to Business Unit Du
Exit to Business Unit Se
Exit to Business Unit Se
Exit to Address Book
Retrieve Vertex GeoCo
Exit to Expanded Categ
Exit to Business Unit Tr
Exit to Master List
Clear Screen

```
0006                Revise Single Business Unit          Action Code. C

Business Unit                   90  Administrative Department

Company             00100 CO 100 Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)   AFE Numbr
Type Business Unit  IS    Income Statement Type            Target BU
Address Number
Tax Rate/Area                 Posting Edit                 Subledger Inactive
Project Number                Level of Detail      4       Model/Consolidated
                         . . . . Category Codes
Division          EXE Executive Offices    Category Code 11
Region            D   Corporate Headqua    Category Code 12
Group                                      Category Code 13
Branch Office                              Category Code 14
Department Type.                           Category Code 15
Person Responsib                           Category Code 16
Line of Business                           Category Code 17
Product Type                               Category Code 18
Category Code 09                           Category Code 19
Category Code 10                           Category Code 20

     F5=BU Dup   F9=BU Search   F11=A/B   F16=Exp Cat Cds   F24=More Keys
```

1. Locate the business unit.
2. Change any of the following field:
    - Company
3. Change any additional fields, as necessary.
4. Use the Change action.
5. Run the following integrity tests with the processing options set to update.
    - Accounts w/o Business Units (P097041)
    - Account Balance w/o Account Master (P097031)
    - Transactions w/o Account Master (P097021)

    Note: Accounts w/o Business Units (P097041) must complete normally prior to running P097031 or P097021.

6. JD Edwards World recommends running the following integrity tests to verify the process ran without error:
    - Companies in Balance (P097001)
    - Intercompany Accts in Balance (P097011)
    - Acct Balance to Transactions (P09705)

Caution: After you update the business unit's company number, there might be a 'Company in Balance' problem. This occurs when the debits and credits for the business unit which had the company number changed do not net to zero. To correct this data integrity error, enter a manual journal entry between the business unit's old company and new company.

---

7. Update any Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAI), as necessary. For example, any AAI item set up for the "old" company for the business unit that you changed.
8. Add the appropriate intercompany accounts and modify the intercompany AAIs (ICH and/or ICCC), if necessary.
9. Change any Business Unit Category Codes where appropriate.
10. Change any Dream Writer data selection or any FASTR specifications where appropriate.

See Also:

- Chapter 5, "Overview to Integrity Reports"
- Working with Business Units in *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

15

Correct Account Balances to Transactions

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 15.1, "Overview"
- Section 15.2, "Running the Account Balance to Transaction Report"
- Section 15.3, "Correcting Discrepancies"

15.1 Overview

You can locate discrepancies between account balances and posted transactions by period.

After running the report and correcting discrepancies, you can prevent future out-of-balance conditions by:

- Placing security on the Batch Header Revisions form to prevent improper changes
- Assigning responsibility for out-of-balance posting to one individual
- Submitting the post jobs to only one, single-threaded job queue
- Allowing only one user to void, change, or delete entries

15.2 Running the Account Balance to Transaction Report

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Integrity Reports and Updates

From Integrity Reports and Updates (G0922), choose Account Balance to Transactions

To assist you in locating damaged data that causes an out-of-balance condition in your system, you can run the Account Balance to Transaction Integrity Report (P09705).

This report:

- Compares Account Balance (F0902) transactions to supporting Account Ledger (F0911) transactions and identifies those amounts that do not have supporting Account Ledger detail.
- Prints out-of-balance conditions only and does not perform any updates.

It is similar to the report only version of the Repost Account Ledger program, but instead of comparing Account Ledger (F0911) transactions to the Account Balance (F0902) file it starts with the Account Balance (F0902) and compares this to the posted transactions in the Account Ledger (F0911) file.

Lack of account detail is often caused by:

- Damaged F0911 records
- More than one BU/Obj/Sub combination with the same Account ID
- Change of the Posting Edit Code from L to S
- Change in the currency code of the account
- Turning Multi-Currency Conversion on or off
- Recording Account Balances by Currency

Run the Transaction Integrity Report (P09705) to identify Account Balance (F0902) amounts that do not have supporting Account Ledger (F0911) detail. This report prints out-of-balance conditions only and does not perform any updates.

You should run this report when the Repost Account Ledger program locates an out-of-balance condition or if the system failed while running the Post General Ledger program (P09870).

This report compares Account Balance (F0902) transactions to supporting Account Ledger (F0911) transactions.

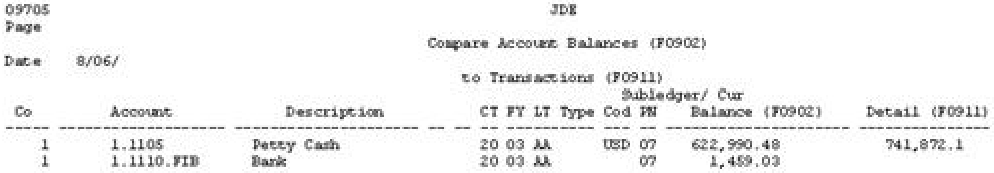
To limit the results of report, include any of the following in your data selection:

- Fiscal Year
- Ledger Type
- Company
- Account ID

> **Note:** Do not include any ledger types for which Account Ledger (F0911) detail does not exist (such as BA) or every Account Balance (F0902) record will be listed on the report for that ledger type.

This is a DREAM Writer report.

Figure 15–1 Compare Account Balances report (F0902)



```
09705                                                   JDE
Page
                                           Compare Account Balances (F0902)
Date    8/06/
                                                to Transactions (F0911)
                                                           Subledger/ Cur
 Co         Account             Description          CT FY LT Type Cod PN    Balance (F0902)      Detail (F0911)
----- -------------------- -------------------- -- -- -- -- ---------- --- -- -------------------- --------------
    1       1.1105          Petty Cash            20 03 AA       USD 07    622,990.48             741,872.1
    1       1.1110.FIB      Bank                  20 03 AA           07      1,459.03
```

15.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Accounts with balances in both Balance (F0902) and Detail (F0911) files	When an account has balances for both Balance (F0902) and Detail (F0911), the Repost Account Ledger program (P099102 or P099105) would also report this difference. If you ran the Repost Account Ledger program in update mode, the F0902 balance would be changed to reflect the balance in the F0911 detail file.

Topic	Description
Accounts with no supporting detail in the Detail (F0911) file	Accounts with no supporting detail in the Detail (F0911) file can only be found by running the Account Balance to Transaction report. The Repost Account Ledger program looks at records in the F0911 file before it locates corresponding F0902 records, and would not report this issue.

15.2.2 Example: Out-of-Balance Condition

This example illustrates an out-of-balance condition. A similar condition can exist if you change the posting edit code from Blank to S (subledger required, no detail posted), or L (subledger required, detail posted) to S.

Errors

Travel and expense account 90.8720 is assigned a posting edit code of S. This edit code requires that transactions in the Account Ledger table must have a subledger. When you post journal entries with subledgers, the system creates only one entry in the Account Balances table for the total amount for all subledgers.

In this example, the system posted only one summary entry to the Account Balances table. The transactions in the two tables exist as follows:

Account Ledger

Account	Amount	Subledger	Type
JE 90.8720	500.00	1001	A
JE 90.8720	300.00	2727	A
JE 90.8720	400.00	1001	A

Account Balances

Account	Amount	Subledger	Type
90.8720	1200.00	Blank	Blank

You change the posting edit code on the account to L. A subledger is still required, and transactions now post in detail to the Account Balances table. This creates a separate entry for each subledger.

To resolve an integrity problem with an account, you run the Repost Account Ledger program to reevaluate the Account Balances table. The transactions in the tables are now updated as follows:

Account Ledger

Account	Amount	Subledger	Type
JE 90.8720	500.00	1001	A
JE 90.8720	300.00	2727	A
JE 90.8720	400.00	1001	A

Account Balances

Account	Amount	Subledger	Type
JE 90.8720	1200.00	Blank	Blank
JE 90.8720	900.00	1001	A
JE 90.8720	300.00	2727	A

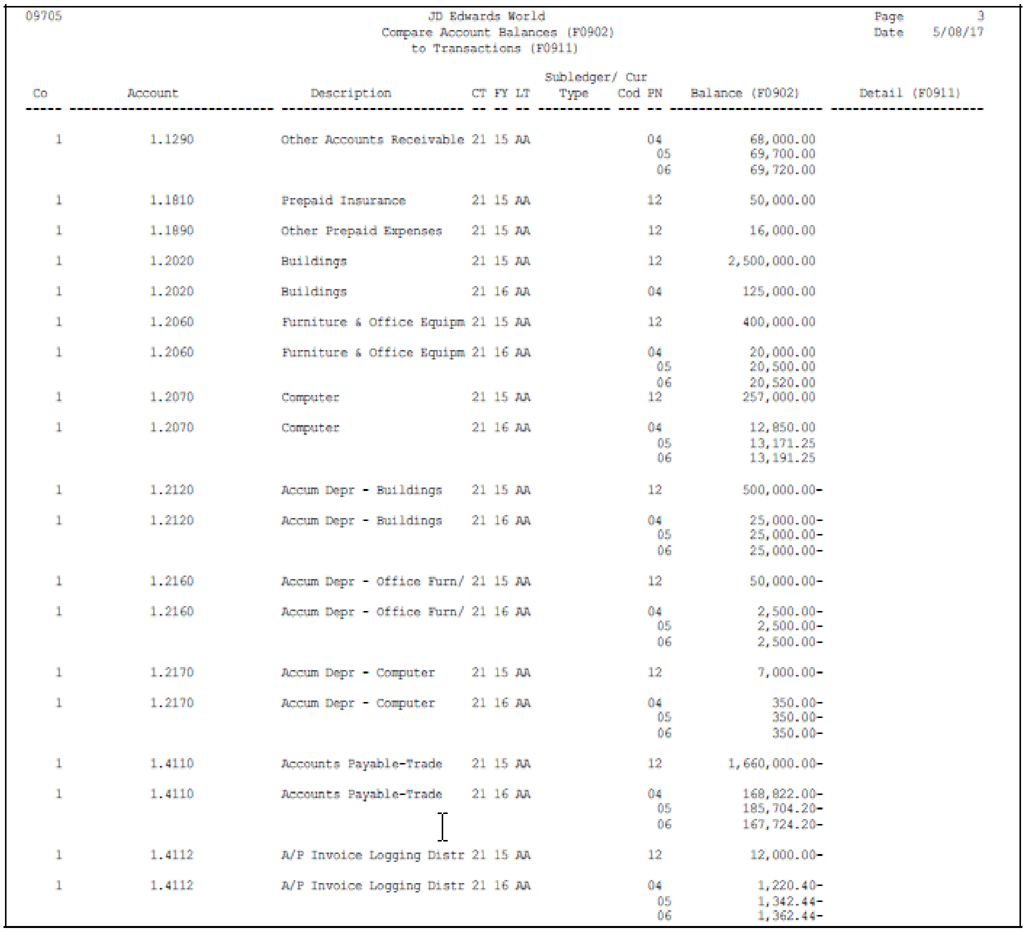
The Account Balances and Account Ledger tables are out of balance because the Repost Account Ledger program updated the Account Balances table from the Account Ledger table. The out-of-balance condition does not print on the Repost Account Ledger report, but does print on the Account Balance to Transactions integrity report.

Resolutions

Resolve this problem by doing one of the following:

- Remove the posting edit code of L from the account. Create and post a zero amount journal entry with a blank subledger. Run the Repost Account Ledger program. The 1200.00 balance record for the blank value of the subledger is updated to zero. Replace the original posting edit code. This is the preferred method.
- Remove the 1200.00 Account Balances entry using a data file utility program. Do this only if the previous procedure does not resolve the problem.

Figure 15–2 Compare Account Balances (F0902) to Transactions (F0911) report



```
09705                                              JD Edwards World                                                    Page           3
                                          Compare Account Balances (F0902)                                             Date     5/08/17
                                               to Transactions (F0911)

                                                                       Subledger/ Cur
 Co          Account                      Description         CT FY LT    Type    Cod PN     Balance (F0902)        Detail (F0911)
----- ----------------------------- ------------------------- -- -- -- ---------- --- -- -------------------- --------------------

    1            1.1290             Other Accounts Receivable 21 15 AA            04                68,000.00
                                                                                    05              69,700.00
                                                                                    06              69,720.00

    1            1.1810             Prepaid Insurance         21 15 AA            12                50,000.00

    1            1.1890             Other Prepaid Expenses    21 15 AA            12                16,000.00

    1            1.2020             Buildings                 21 15 AA            12             2,500,000.00

    1            1.2020             Buildings                 21 16 AA            04               125,000.00

    1            1.2060             Furniture & Office Equipm 21 15 AA            12               400,000.00

    1            1.2060             Furniture & Office Equipm 21 16 AA            04                20,000.00
                                                                                    05              20,500.00
                                                                                    06              20,520.00
    1            1.2070             Computer                  21 15 AA            12               257,000.00

    1            1.2070             Computer                  21 16 AA            04                12,850.00
                                                                                    05              13,171.25
                                                                                    06              13,191.25

    1            1.2120             Accum Depr - Buildings    21 15 AA            12               500,000.00-

    1            1.2120             Accum Depr - Buildings    21 16 AA            04                25,000.00-
                                                                                    05              25,000.00-
                                                                                    06              25,000.00-

    1            1.2160             Accum Depr - Office Furn/ 21 15 AA            12                50,000.00-

    1            1.2160             Accum Depr - Office Furn/ 21 16 AA            04                 2,500.00-
                                                                                    05               2,500.00-
                                                                                    06               2,500.00-

    1            1.2170             Accum Depr - Computer     21 15 AA            12                 7,000.00-

    1            1.2170             Accum Depr - Computer     21 16 AA            04                   350.00-
                                                                                    05                 350.00-
                                                                                    06                 350.00-

    1            1.4110             Accounts Payable-Trade    21 15 AA            12             1,660,000.00-

    1            1.4110             Accounts Payable-Trade    21 16 AA            04               168,822.00-
                                                                                    05             185,704.20-
                                                                                    06             167,724.20-

    1            1.4112             A/P Invoice Logging Distr 21 15 AA            12                12,000.00-

    1            1.4112             A/P Invoice Logging Distr 21 16 AA            04                 1,220.40-
                                                                                    05               1,342.44-
                                                                                    06               1,362.44-
```

15.2.3 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ■ Co – Company ■ Ct – Century ■ FY– Fiscal Year ■ LT – Ledger Type ■ Cur Cod – Currency Code ■ PN – Period Number

15.2.4 Processing Options

See Section 79.7, "Compare Account Balances to Transactions (P09705)".

See Also:

- Section 83.3, "Repost Account Ledger (P099105)"

15.3 Correcting Discrepancies

After running the integrity report, you should correct any discrepancies the system detects. Some typical discrepancies, reasons for occurring, and possible resolutions are:

Discrepancies	Reason / Resolution
The Account Balance and Detail columns are out of balance	Reasons: ■ Data entries were damaged by improper void or change processes. ■ An entry was not properly created by the conversion/interface programs. Resolutions: ■ If data entries are damaged in the Account Ledger table, run a data utility. If data entries are damaged in the Account Balances table, run the Repost Account Ledger program. ■ If an entry was improperly created by the conversion/interface programs, research the error and add the missing entries. Verify the validity of Account Ledger records and correct the conversion/interface programs.
The date pattern is incorrect	Reason: ■ Changes were made to the fiscal date pattern after journal entries were entered into the system. Resolution: ■ If the date pattern of the prior company is different from the new company, run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to print the report only. After reviewing the report, run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to recalculate, to correct the fiscal period and year balances.

Part III

Organization Report Structures

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 16, "Overview to Organization Report Structures"
- Chapter 17, "Work with Organization Report Structures"

16

Overview to Organization Report Structures

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 16.1, "Objectives"
- Section 16.2, "About Organization Report Structures"

16.1 Objectives

- To create a parent-child organization structure for reporting purposes
- To view a complete parent-child structure
- To print a report showing parent-child structures

16.2 About Organization Report Structures

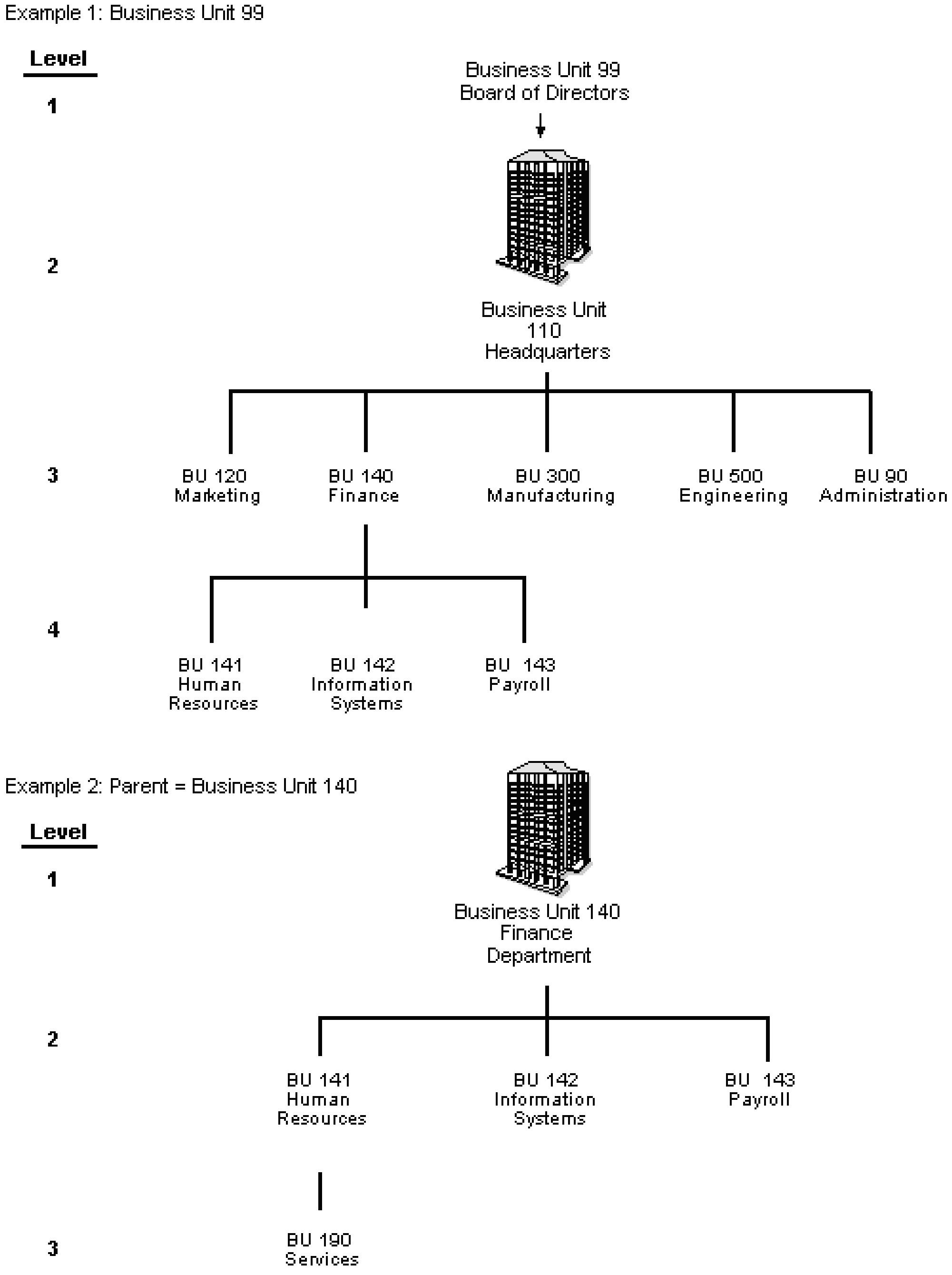
An organization report structure is a method of grouping business units for reporting purposes. It provides more flexibility in using low-volume consolidations and FASTR reporting, enabling you to display summary-to-detail income statement information. It also facilitates printing of subtotals and roll-up totals.

You can create hierarchical structures for each business unit and across companies. Each structure can contain multiple levels of parent, child, and grandchild relationships.

For reporting purposes, you can organize the parent-child hierarchies based on structures you define for financial, geographical, or responsibility reporting. Parent-child hierarchies can be as simple or complex as you require.

For example, you could have the following hierarchy:

Figure 16–1 Reporting Structure Hierarchy Example



Example 1: Business Unit 99

Example 2: Parent = Business Unit 140

Level
1
2
3
4
Business Unit 99
Board of Directors
Business Unit
110
Headquarters
BU 120
Marketing
BU 140
Finance
BU 300
Manufacturing
BU 500
Engineering
BU 90
Administration
BU 141
Human
Resources
BU 142
Information
Systems
BU 143
Payroll
Level
1
2
3
Business Unit 140
Finance
Department
BU 141
Human
Resources
BU 142
Information
Systems
BU 143
Payroll
BU 190
Services

17

Work with Organization Report Structures

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 17.1, "Creating Organization Report Structures"
- Section 17.2, "Reviewing Organization Report Structures"
- Section 17.3, "Printing Organization Report Structures"

An organization report structure is a method of grouping business units for reporting purposes.

17.1 Creating Organization Report Structures

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Structure Revisions

To create organization report structures, you create parent-child hierarchies for business units. Any business unit designated as a parent must be associated with a complete chart of accounts. A parent business unit does not have to be a posting business unit.

With an organization report structure, you can:

- Create a hierarchy with up to 25 levels.
- Organize business units into multiple levels of parents and children. A business unit can be both a parent and a child, and each business unit can have multiple children. However, a business unit cannot have a parent that is also a child.
- Add or revise parent-child structures at any time. For example, you can add children to an existing parent-child structure.

This program updates the Organization Structure Master table (F0050).

17.1.1 Before You Begin

- Ensure that your chart of accounts is set up
- Determine the organization report structures to use for your business
- Set up the structure codes in user defined codes (00/TS)
- Determine the business unit that is associated with each structure level

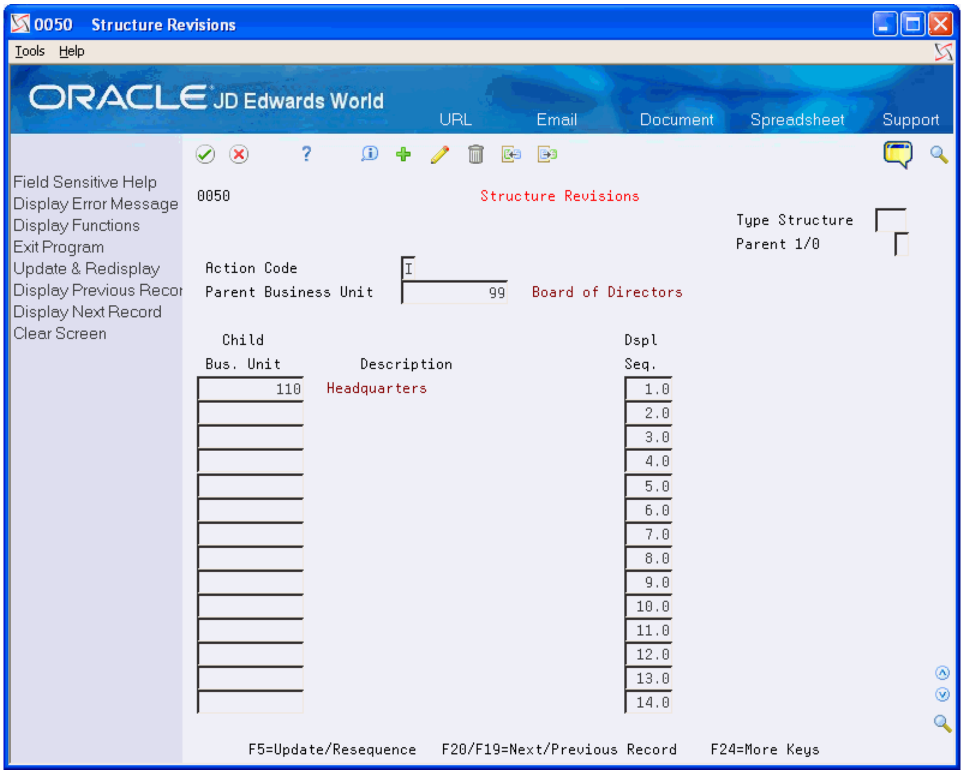
17.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Viewing the entire structure	View the entire parent-child structure by type on Structure Inquiry.
Changing business units	To change parent or child business units, follow the same steps for adding them.
Deleting business units	To delete the parent business unit and all of its children, use the Delete action. To clear information on a single line, use the Change action.

See Also:

- Section 17.2, "Reviewing Organization Report Structures"

Figure 17–1 Structure Revisions screen


0050 Structure Revisions
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Update & Redisplay
Display Previous Recor
Display Next Record
Clear Screen
F5=Update/Resequence
F20/F19=Next/Previous Record
F24=More Keys

0050 Structure Revisions

Type Structure

Parent 1/0

Action Code I

Parent Business Unit 99 Board of Directors

Child Bus. Unit	Description	Dspl Seq.
110	Headquarters	1.0
		2.0
		3.0
		4.0
		5.0
		6.0
		7.0
		8.0
		9.0
		10.0
		11.0
		12.0
		13.0
		14.0

To add a child to a parent business unit

On Structure Revisions

1. Enter 0 (zero) or blank in the following field to display children for a selected parent:
   - Parent 1/0
2. Complete the following field for the business unit to which you are adding a child:
   - Parent Business Unit
3. Complete the following fields:

- Type Structure
- Child Business Unit

4. To add the record, press Enter.

   The system verifies that the parent and the child are not the same and ensures that the business unit children are not also the parent.

5. To view the new information, redisplay Structure Revisions.

Field	Explanation
Parent 1/0	A code that determines whether the system displays child business units for a parent or parent business units for a child. Valid codes are: 0 – Displays children for selected parent 1 – Displays parents for selected child If you leave this field blank, the system uses 0.
Parent Business Unit	The primary level in a business unit hierarchy. A parent in one hierarchy can be a child in a different hierarchy. *Form-specific information* This could be a company or branch with several departments or jobs subordinate to it.
Type Structure	A user defined code (00/TS) that identifies the type of organizational structure, such as financial or responsibility. Each type of structure can have a different hierarchy.
Child Business Unit	An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department. Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority. Note: The system uses this value for Journal Entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table. *Form-specific information* A child business unit is subordinate to a parent business unit. For example, this could be one of several departments subordinate to a branch or plant.

17.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 80.1, "Business Unit Organization Structure Rev (P0050)".

17.2 Reviewing Organization Report Structures

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Structure Inquiry

You can review your organization structures online. The system displays the hierarchies for a particular business unit according to structure type, using one of three modes:

- Single-level structure
- Multi-level structure without indentation
- Multi-level structure with indentation

17.2.1 Before You Begin

- Ensure that parent-child structures exist in your system

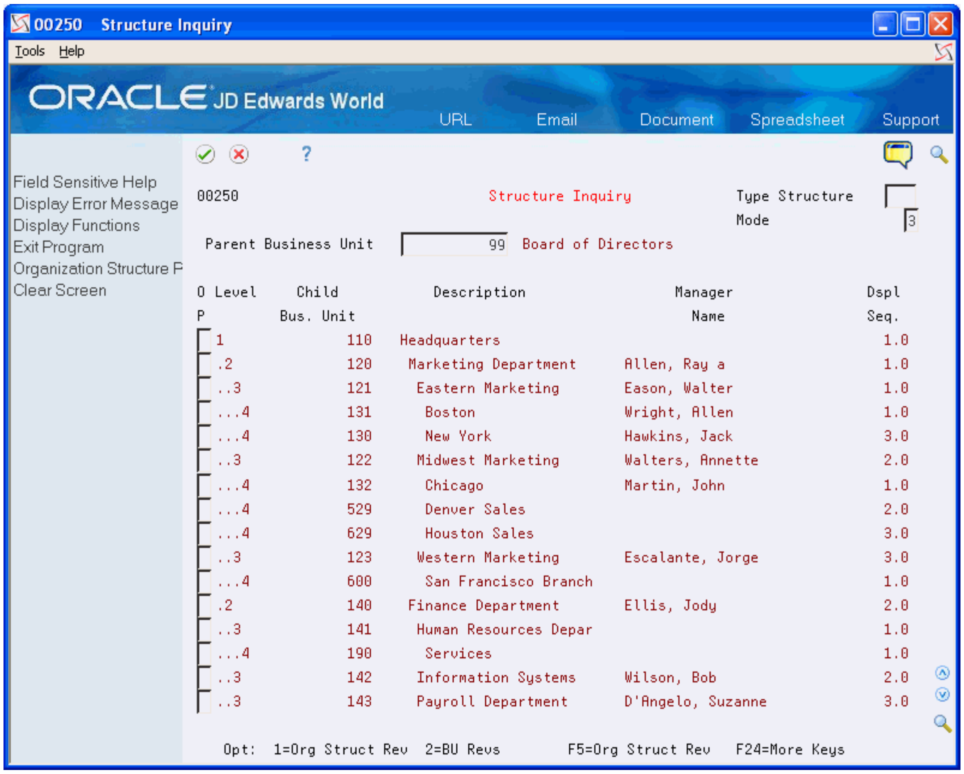
  See Also:

  - Section 17.3, "Printing Organization Report Structures"

To review organization structures

On Structure Inquiry

Figure 17–2 Structure Inquiry screen


00250 Structure Inquiry
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Organization Structure P
Clear Screen

```
00250                      Structure Inquiry              Type Structure
                                                          Mode            3
 Parent Business Unit           99  Board of Directors

O Level     Child          Description               Manager              Dspl
P         Bus. Unit                                    Name               Seq.
  1           110    Headquarters                                          1.0
  .2          120     Marketing Department      Allen, Ray a               1.0
  ..3         121      Eastern Marketing        Eason, Walter              1.0
  ...4        131       Boston                  Wright, Allen              1.0
  ...4        130       New York                Hawkins, Jack              3.0
  ..3         122      Midwest Marketing        Walters, Annette           2.0
  ...4        132       Chicago                 Martin, John               1.0
  ...4        529       Denver Sales                                       2.0
  ...4        629       Houston Sales                                      3.0
  ..3         123      Western Marketing        Escalante, Jorge           3.0
  ...4        600       San Francisco Branch                               1.0
  .2          140     Finance Department        Ellis, Jody                2.0
  ..3         141      Human Resources Depar                               1.0
  ...4        190       Services                                           1.0
  ..3         142      Information Systems      Wilson, Bob                2.0
  ..3         143      Payroll Department       D'Angelo, Suzanne          3.0

    Opt:  1=Org Struct Rev  2=BU Revs        F5=Org Struct Rev    F24=More Keys
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Parent Business Unit
   - Mode
2. Press Enter to display the results of your search.

Field	Explanation
Mode	A code that indicates the mode or style in which you want to view the business unit structure. Valid codes are: 1. Single-level structure - shows only the immediate children for a parent business unit, such as the Human Resources and Finance offices, which might be immediate children of the business unit Office of the President. 2. Multi-level structure - shows all descendants for a parent business unit, displaying the numbered level of the child below the parent in a non-indented format. The display can have a maximum of 25 levels. For example, the Human Resources business unit might have child business units of Benefits or Internal Training. 3. Multiple-level indented structure - shows all descendants for a parent business unit, displaying the numbered level of the child below the parent in an indented format with a maximum of five levels of indentation. This shows the same information as code 2, but the indented format might make the display easier to read with a complex organizational structure. The following codes apply to Employee/Supervisor Organization Charts only: 4. Displays all employees reporting to a supervisor up to a maximum of two levels. 5. Displays all employees reporting to a supervisor up to three levels.

17.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 80.2, "Business Unit Org. Structure Review (P00250)"

17.3 Printing Organization Report Structures

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Structure Report

After you create parent-child structures, you can print the Structure Report that shows the complete hierarchies. Depending on how you set the processing options, you can print a report that shows one of the following:

- All business units
- A single business unit
- The hierarchies for business units that have no parents

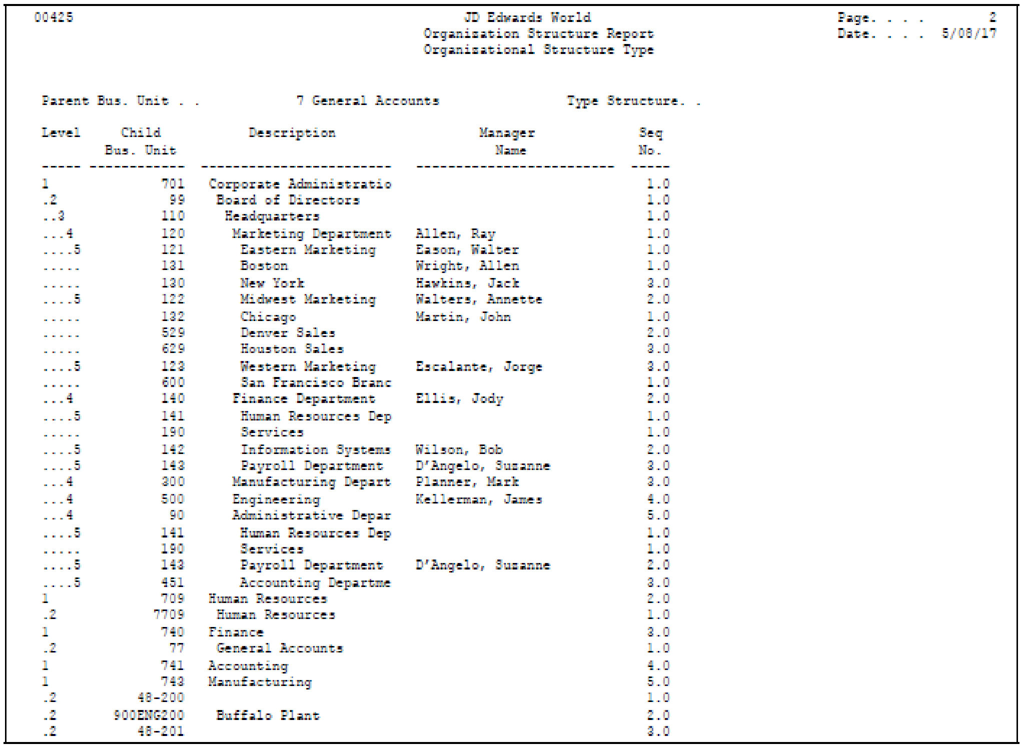
17.3.1 Before You Begin

- Ensure that parent-child structures exist in your system

See Also:

- Section 17.2, "Reviewing Organization Report Structures"

Figure 17–3 Organization Structure Report, Organizational Structure Type



```
 00425                                                 JD Edwards World                                 Page. . . .       2
                                                  Organization Structure Report                         Date. . . .  5/08/17
                                                  Organizational Structure Type


  Parent Bus. Unit . .            7 General Accounts               Type Structure. .

  Level     Child          Description                  Manager             Seq
          Bus. Unit                                       Name              No.
  ----- ------------ ------------------------   ------------------------   -----
  1              701  Corporate Administratio                              1.0
  .2              99   Board of Directors                                  1.0
  ..3            110    Headquarters                                       1.0
  ...4           120     Marketing Department   Allen, Ray                 1.0
  ....5          121      Eastern Marketing     Eason, Walter              1.0
  .....          131      Boston                Wright, Allen              1.0
  .....          130      New York              Hawkins, Jack              3.0
  ....5          122      Midwest Marketing     Walters, Annette           2.0
  .....          132      Chicago               Martin, John               1.0
  .....          529      Denver Sales                                     2.0
  .....          629      Houston Sales                                    3.0
  ....5          123      Western Marketing     Escalante, Jorge           3.0
  .....          600      San Francisco Branc                              1.0
  ...4           140     Finance Department     Ellis, Jody                2.0
  ....5          141      Human Resources Dep                              1.0
  .....          190      Services                                         1.0
  ....5          142      Information Systems   Wilson, Bob                2.0
  ....5          143      Payroll Department    D'Angelo, Suzanne          3.0
  ...4           300     Manufacturing Depart   Planner, Mark              3.0
  ...4           500     Engineering            Kellerman, James           4.0
  ...4            90     Administrative Depar                              5.0
  ....5          141      Human Resources Dep                              1.0
  .....          190      Services                                         1.0
  ....5          143      Payroll Department    D'Angelo, Suzanne          2.0
  ....5          451      Accounting Departme                              3.0
  1              709  Human Resources                                      2.0
  .2            7709   Human Resources                                     1.0
  1              740  Finance                                              3.0
  .2              77   General Accounts                                    1.0
  1              741  Accounting                                           4.0
  1              743  Manufacturing                                        5.0
  .2          48-200                                                       1.0
  .2       900ENG200   Buffalo Plant                                       2.0
  .2          48-201                                                       3.0
```

17.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 80.3, "Structure - Organizational - Top Only (P00425)".

Part IV

Advanced Chart of Accounts

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 18, "Overview to Advanced Chart of Accounts"
- Chapter 19, "Understand Flexible Format"
- Chapter 20, "Create a Flexible Format"
- Chapter 21, "Set Up Structured Subledgers"
- Chapter 22, "Changing the Chart of Accounts Using Flexible Format"

18

Overview to Advanced Chart of Accounts

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 18.1, "Objectives"
- Section 18.2, "About the Advanced Chart of Accounts"

18.1 Objectives

- To set up a flexible format for account numbers
- To define the segments of the flexible format
- To update the flexible account numbers
- To set up the length of the object account in the standard chart of accounts

18.2 About the Advanced Chart of Accounts

You can create your own flexible format for your chart of accounts if you do not want to use the standard JD Edwards World format (business unit of 12 characters, object of 4, 5, or 6 characters, and subsidiary of 8 characters). You might use the flexible format to comply with a chart of accounts for a regulatory agency or parent company.

In the flexible format:

- Account numbers appear in different lengths and in a different order than the account numbers in the standard business unit.object.subsidiary format.
- You control the nature, meaning, and validation of each account number segment.

Caution: After you create a flexible format, you should not change it. Changing it can produce unexpected results.

Creating a flexible format for your chart of accounts consists of:

- Understanding the flexible format
- Creating a flexible format

18.2.1 What Should You Consider Before Creating a Flexible Format?

Before you create a flexible format, consider the following:

Consideration	Explanation
Consistent account structure	You must use the same account structure for all companies and all business units in your organization. This is necessary for multi-company consolidations and automated intercompany settlements.
Specific AAI instructions	You must be specific in the following automatic accounting instructions (AAIs): ■ The annual close procedure currently uses the AAI item GLG4 to find the retained earnings account. If you use a flexible format, you must define a GLG4 for each company using the complete account number for each company. ■ Verify any AAIs that specify account ranges (such as GLG7, GLG9, GLG12, GLRC, GLPR, and PX). In general, express the subsidiary on the ending range (usually as all nines). For example, AAI GLG7 is 5999 (Object), 99999999 (Subsidiary). If you use alphabetic characters in any of the segments of your flexible format, you must be careful in setting up account ranges. For example, the system reads alpha characters (account AAAA) as the first account and numeric characters (account 9999) as the last account in a range.
Tax rate and tax areas	The system derives tax accounts in certain situations by using the tax rate and area code as the subsidiary account. This means you must set up tax rate/area codes that conform to your flexible format.
Specific segment meaning	The flexible format restricts you to a specific meaning and order for each segment. You can still change your chart of accounts as long as you stay within the defined segments that you set up. Although you cannot change between flexible and standard formats, you can change account numbers within one format or the other.
Format of invalid accounts	You cannot enter invalid accounts (with the # prefix) in a flexible format.

19

Understand Flexible Format

This chapter contains these topics:

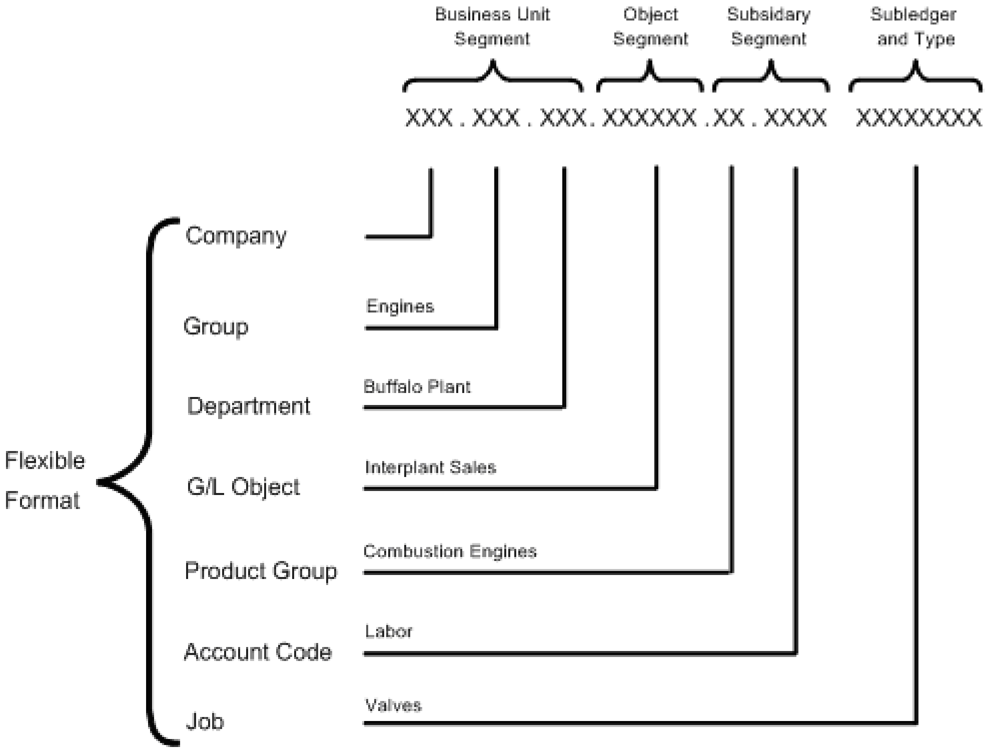
- Section 19.1, "About Flexible Format Structure"
- Section 19.2, "About Flexible Format Account Segments"

19.1 About Flexible Format Structure

Flexible account numbers for your chart of accounts can consist of up to 12 segments that total to 34 characters. To create a flexible format, you define each segment of the account number. The following is one example of a flexible format:

- Business unit, in three segments:
  - Company number
  - Business unit category code, such as Engines
  - Business unit category code, such as Buffalo Plant
- General ledger object account, in one segment, such as Interplant Sales
- Subsidiary account (optional), in two segments:
  - Object account, such as Combustion Engines
  - Object account, such as Labor
- Subledger and type (optional), in one segment. This can be used to track transactions at another level, such as Valves.

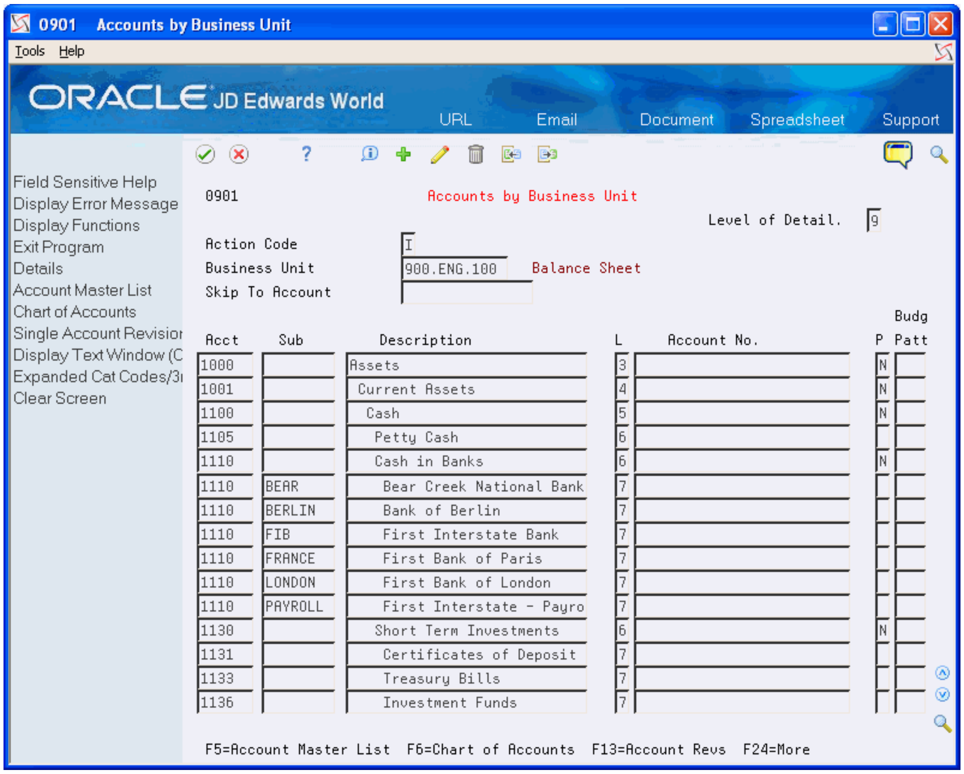
Figure 19–1 Flexible Number Format


Business Unit Segment
Object Segment
Subsidary Segment
Subledger and Type
XXX . XXX . XXX. XXXXXX .XX . XXXX XXXXXXXX
Flexible Format
Company
Group
Engines
Department
Buffalo Plant
G/L Object
Interplant Sales
Product Group
Combustion Engines
Account Code
Labor
Job
Valves

The following forms illustrate the different ways in which flexible account numbers might appear:

- Accounts by Business Unit

Figure 19–2 Accounts by Business Unit screen


0901 Accounts by Business Unit
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Details
Account Master List
Chart of Accounts
Single Account Revisior
Display Text Window (C
Expanded Cat Codes/3
Clear Screen

0901 Accounts by Business Unit

Level of Detail. 9

Action Code I

Business Unit 900.ENG.100 Balance Sheet

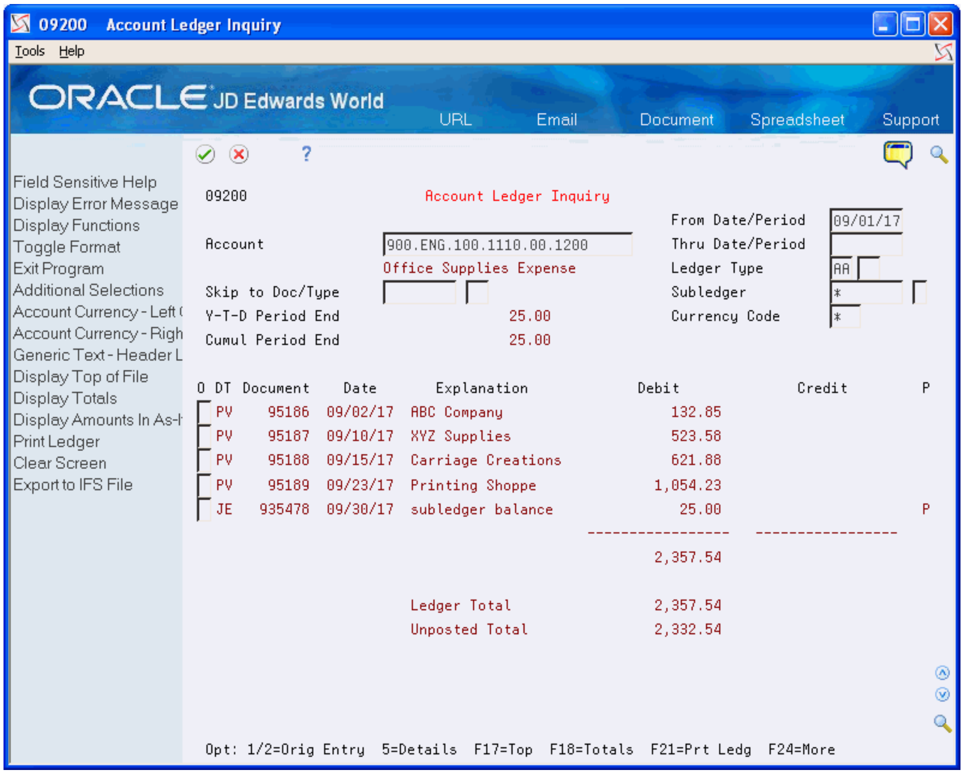
Skip To Account

Acct	Sub	Description	L	Account No.	P	Budg Patt
1000		Assets	3		N	
1001		Current Assets	4		N	
1100		Cash	5		N	
1105		Petty Cash	6			
1110		Cash in Banks	6		N	
1110	BEAR	Bear Creek National Bank	7			
1110	BERLIN	Bank of Berlin	7			
1110	FIB	First Interstate Bank	7			
1110	FRANCE	First Bank of Paris	7			
1110	LONDON	First Bank of London	7			
1110	PAYROLL	First Interstate - Payro	7			
1130		Short Term Investments	6		N	
1131		Certificates of Deposit	7			
1133		Treasury Bills	7			
1136		Investment Funds	7			

F5=Account Master List F6=Chart of Accounts F13=Account Revs F24=More

- Account Ledger Inquiry

Figure 19–3 Account Ledger Inquiry screen


09200 Account Ledger Inquiry
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Format
Exit Program
Additional Selections
Account Currency - Left (
Account Currency - Righ
Generic Text - Header L
Display Top of File
Display Totals
Display Amounts In As-I
Print Ledger
Clear Screen
Export to IFS File

09200 Account Ledger Inquiry

From Date/Period 09/01/17

Account 900.ENG.100.1110.00.1200

Thru Date/Period

Office Supplies Expense

Ledger Type AA

Skip to Doc/Type

Subledger *

Y-T-D Period End 25.00

Currency Code *

Cumul Period End 25.00

O	DT	Document	Date	Explanation	Debit	Credit	P
	PV	95186	09/02/17	ABC Company	132.85		
	PV	95187	09/10/17	XYZ Supplies	523.58		
	PV	95188	09/15/17	Carriage Creations	621.88		
	PV	95189	09/23/17	Printing Shoppe	1,054.23		
	JE	935478	09/30/17	subledger balance	25.00		P
					-----------------	-----------------	
					2,357.54		
				Ledger Total	2,357.54		
				Unposted Total	2,332.54		

Opt: 1/2=Orig Entry 5=Details F17=Top F18=Totals F21=Prt Ledg F24=More

19.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Skip to Account field	This field must contain the entire business unit segment of the flexible account number.

19.2 About Flexible Format Account Segments

To create a flexible chart of accounts, you need to define account segments for the following:

- Business unit
- Object account
- Subsidiary account

You can sort and select on each segment of information. You can also define how you want to validate the account segments.

You need to understand the following rules about flexible format:

Rule	Explanation
Total Length	Create account numbers, including separator characters, not to exceed 34 characters.
Numeric/alphanumeric	Define each segment of the account number as either numeric or alphanumeric.
Business Unit	Use business units or business unit category codes to define business unit segments, up to 12 characters and 6 segments.
Object	Use object accounts or object category codes to define object segments, up to 6 characters and 3 segments.
Subsidiary	Use object accounts or object category codes to define subsidiary segments, up to 8 characters and 4 segments.
Subledger	Define subledger segments for validation only, up to 8 characters and 6 segments. You cannot use separator characters in the subledger code.

19.2.1 Defining Business Unit Segments

The system stores up to 12 characters that are defined as the business unit in:

- The Business Unit field
- The fields in the Business Unit Master table that you have defined for the account segment

The following example shows:

- Segment 1 (three characters) defined as the Company field
- Segment 2 (three characters) defined as business unit category code 6
- Segment 3 (three characters) defined as business unit category code 7.

The fields in the Business Unit Master table contain the following information:

Field	Value
Business Unit	111BBB222
Company	111
RP06 (category code)	BBB
RP07 (category code)	222

For business unit segments 111.BBB.222, the system validates 111 against the Company Numbers and Names table, BBB against the user defined codes list, and 222 against the user-defined codes list. The entire 9-character account number is stored in the Business Unit field.

19.2.2 Defining Object Account Segments

The system stores up to six characters that are defined as the object account in:

- The Object field
- The Account Master table you have defined for the segment

You can define the object account number with two category codes, or with an object, but not with a combination of the two.

The following example shows:

- Segment 1 (three characters) defined as account category code R004
- Segment 2 (two characters) defined as account category code R005
- All six characters (three plus two plus a separator character) are stored in these two category codes

If the object account segments are 101.CD, the fields in the Account Master table contain the following information:

Segment	Value
Object	101.CD
R004	101
R005	CD

19.2.3 Defining the Subsidiary Account Segments

The system stores up to eight characters for the subsidiary account in:

- The Subsidiary field
- The Account Master table that you have defined for the segment

The following example shows:

- Segment 1 (five characters) defined as account category code 22
- Segment 2 (two characters) defined as account category code 23
- All eight characters (five plus two plus a separator character) are stored in the account category code fields

If the subsidiary account segments are CD1234, the fields in the Account Master table contain the following information:

Segment	Value
Subsidiary	CD12334
R0022	CD123
R0023	34

20

Create a Flexible Format

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 20.1, "Creating a Flexible Format"
- Section 20.2, "Defining a Flexible Account Segment"
- Section 20.3, "Defining a Subledger Segment"
- Section 20.4, "Updating Business Units and Account Numbers"
- Section 20.5, "Entering New Account Numbers"

20.1 Creating a Flexible Format

You can create your own flexible format for your chart of accounts if you do not want to use the standard JD Edwards World format (business unit.object.subsidiary). For example, you might want to use a format that includes more information, such as company, group, department, G/L object, product group, and account code.

> **Caution:** After you create a flexible format, you should not change it. Changing it can produce unexpected results.

20.1.1 Before You Begin

- Determine the structure of your flexible format.
- Set up user defined codes. See Working With User Defined Codes in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.
- Set up category codes for business units and accounts. See Assigning Category Codes to Business Units and Revising a Single Account in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Verify automatic accounting instructions. See Working With AAIs for General Accounting in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Verify intercompany settlements, if you are using them. See Setting Up Constants for General Accounting in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

20.2 Defining a Flexible Account Segment

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

You can define the flexible account segments so that each has a particular meaning for your business, and then arrange them in any order. The system edits and validates each segment independently.

If you are converting from the standard format to a flexible format, you must define the flexible account segments to match the lengths of the original standard segments of the account numbers. For example, if the business unit was six characters in the standard format, it must be six characters in the flexible format. However, you can add more meaning to those six characters.

You must associate each segment of the flexible format with at least one of the following in the standard format:

- Business unit
- Object account
- Subsidiary
- Subledger

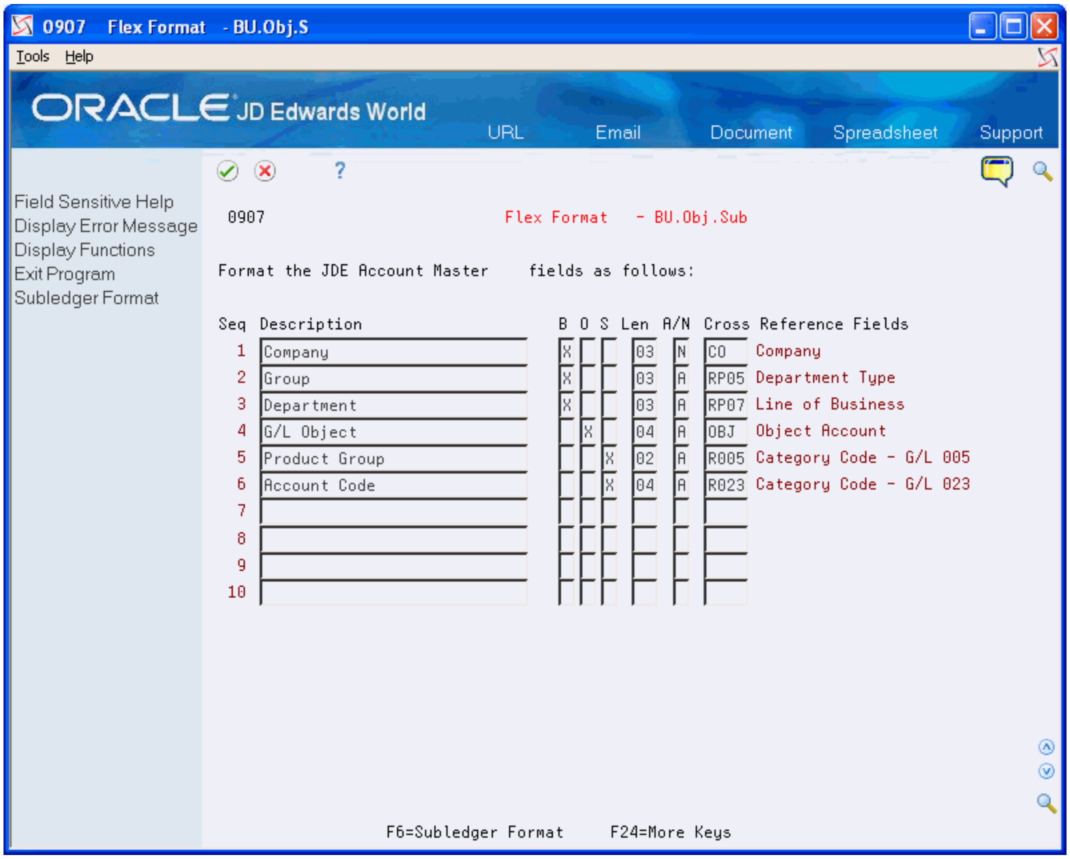
When you create a flexible format, the system copies the value in each segment of the flexible format into the fields in the corresponding table:

- Business unit - Business Unit Master table (F0006)
- Object and subsidiary accounts - Account Master table (F0901)

To define a flexible account segment

On Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

Figure 20–1 Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub screen


0907 Flex Format - BU.Obj.S
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Subledger Format

0907 Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

Format the JDE Account Master fields as follows:

Seq	Description	B	O	S	Len	A/N	Cross	Reference Fields
1	Company	X			03	N	CO	Company
2	Group	X			03	A	RP05	Department Type
3	Department	X			03	A	RP07	Line of Business
4	G/L Object		X		04	A	OBJ	Object Account
5	Product Group			X	02	A	R005	Category Code - G/L 005
6	Account Code			X	04	A	R023	Category Code - G/L 023
7								
8								
9								
10								

F6=Subledger Format F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields (cross reference may be either a business unit or an account code):
   - Description
   - Len (Length)
   - A/N (Alpha/Numeric)
   - Cross (Cross Reference)
2. To indicate how to map the flexible segment to the standard format segment, complete one of the following fields:
   - B (Business Unit)
   - O (Object)
   - S (Subsidiary)

Field	**Explanation**
Description	A user defined name or remark. *Form-specific information* You can enter the segments in any order on the form.

Field	Explanation
B (Business Unit Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Business Unit field (MCU) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to 6 segments, and use a total of 12 characters for the Business Unit field. If you define multiple segments for the business unit, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is right-justified in the database field.
O (Object Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Object Account field (OBJ) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to three segments, and use a total of six characters for the Object field. If you define multiple segments for the object, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is left-justified in the database field.
S (Subsidiary Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Subsidiary Account field (SUB) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to four segments and use a total of eight characters for the Sub field. If you define multiple segments for the subsidiary, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is left-justified in the database field.
Len (Length)	The length of the specific segment or element for the flexible chart of accounts format. The individual elements must be greater than zero and must not exceed the following number of characters: Business Unit – 12 (with separator characters) Object account – 6 (with separator characters) Subsidiary account – 8 (with separator characters) Subledger – 8 (separator characters not allowed)
A/N (Alpha/Numeric)	A code of A indicates that the field is to be an alphanumeric field. A code of N indicates that the field is defined as a numeric field.
Cross (Data Item Cross-Ref - Business Unit)	A code that identifies the field in the Business Unit Master file (F0006) that relates to the flex number segment. The system uses this cross-reference to map flex account number segments to the bu.obj.sub format. Do not add, change, or delete any cross-reference fields in the user defined codes list.
Cross (Data Item Cross-Ref - Account Code - Object and Subsidiary)	The JD Edwards World data field name from the Account Master file (F0901) which relates to the particular account format element. This item is validated against User Defined Codes 09/X2. **Note:** These fields are set up for mapping in the programs. Therefore, if other Account Master file fields are added to this user defined code, they will be accepted but information will not be mapped to these fields. Do not add new fields to this user defined code.

20.3 Defining a Subledger Segment

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Flex Format - Subledger

You can define flexible segments that correspond to the subledger. This is an optional feature. You can use flexible format for subledgers only, without setting up a flexible format for the business unit.object.subsidiary segments of your standard format.

Because there are no account master records at the subledger level, you cannot match subledger segments to other fields. The system validates these segments against user defined codes.

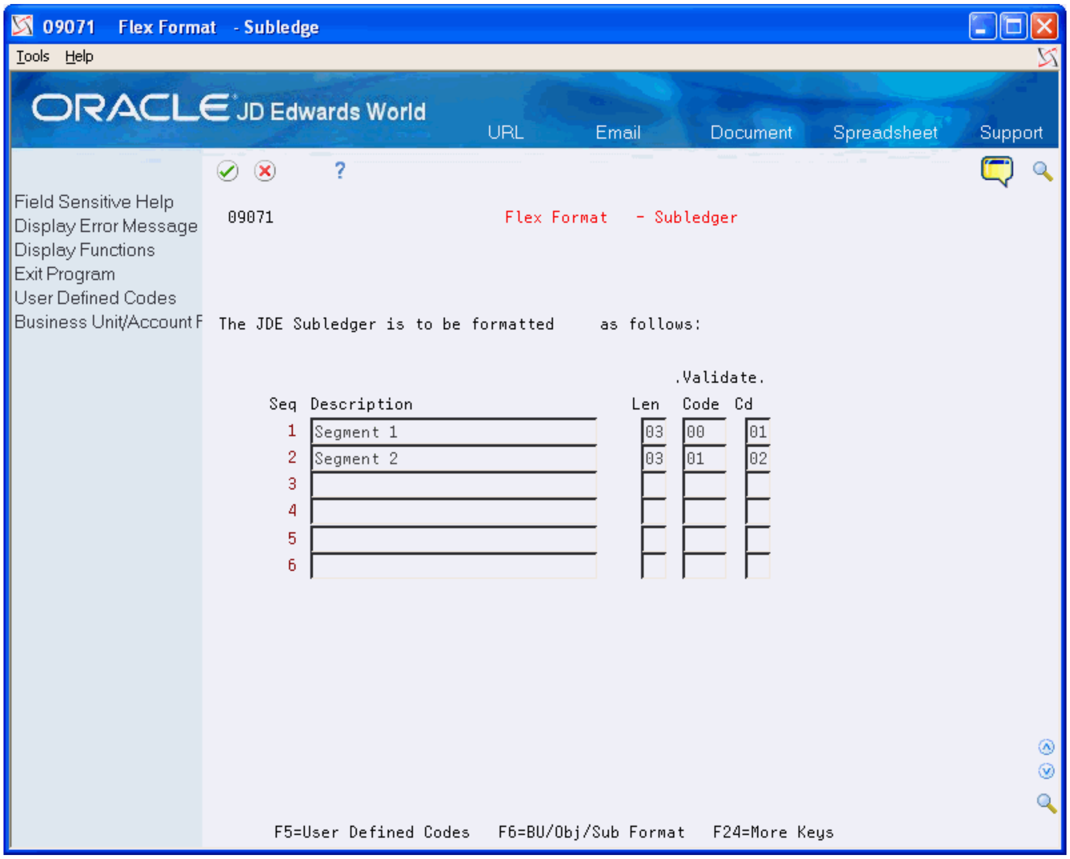
When defining subledger segments, note the following:

- You must use a valid user defined code for the system to validate the subledger segments.
- If you set up your own user defined code list to validate a segment, you should use install system code 55. This code allows you to set up custom codes that can never be overwritten by JD Edwards World programs.
- The system edits only subledgers entered with a type S (Flexible), based upon the format you define.

To define a subledger segment

On Flex Format – Subledger

Figure 20–2 Flex Format - Subledger screen


09071 Flex Format - Subledge
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
User Defined Codes
Business Unit/Account F

09071 Flex Format - Subledger

The JDE Subledger is to be formatted as follows:

Seq	Description	Len	.Validate. Code	Cd
1	Segment 1	03	00	01
2	Segment 2	03	01	02
3				
4				
5				
6				

F5=User Defined Codes F6=BU/Obj/Sub Format F24=More Keys

Complete the following fields:

- Description

- Len (Length)
- Code (System Code)
- Cd (User Defined Code)

Field	Explanation
Code (System Code)	A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a JD Edwards World system. *Form-specific information* Enter the install system code for validation. During data entry, the system validates the subledger against the user defined code table you specify (install system code and user defined code type). Leave the Validate fields blank for no validation of the subledger.
Cd (User Defined Codes)	Identifies the table that contains user defined codes. The table is also referred to as a code type. *Form-specific information* Enter the record type for validation. During data entry, the system validates the subledger against the user defined code table you specify (install system code and record type). Leave the Validate fields blank for no validation of the subledger.

20.4 Updating Business Units and Account Numbers

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Refresh Index - Business Unit or Account

After you define flexible account numbers, you must update them. To do so, run the following two batch programs:

- Run the Refresh Index - Business Unit program
- Run the Refresh Index - Account program

These are DREAM Writer programs.

20.4.1 Running the Refresh Index - Business Unit Program

Run this program:

- If you matched flexible segments to the business unit after your business units were already set up
- If another update program has overlaid the segment values in the Business Unit Master table, and they no longer correspond to the flexible format

This program updates the appropriate fields in the Business Unit Master table with the flexible segments that have been mapped to the business unit in the Flexible Chart of Accounts Coding table.

20.4.2 Running the Refresh Index - Account Program

Run this program:

- If you defined your flexible format after you set up your accounts.
- If another update program has overlaid the segment values in the Account Master table, and they no longer correspond to the flexible format.

This program updates the appropriate fields in the Account Master table with the flexible segments that have been mapped to the object and subsidiary in the Flexible Chart of Accounts Coding table.

20.4.3 Data Selection and Sequence for Refresh Index - Account

Use the existing DEMO version and do not make changes to the data selection or data sequence.

20.5 Entering New Account Numbers

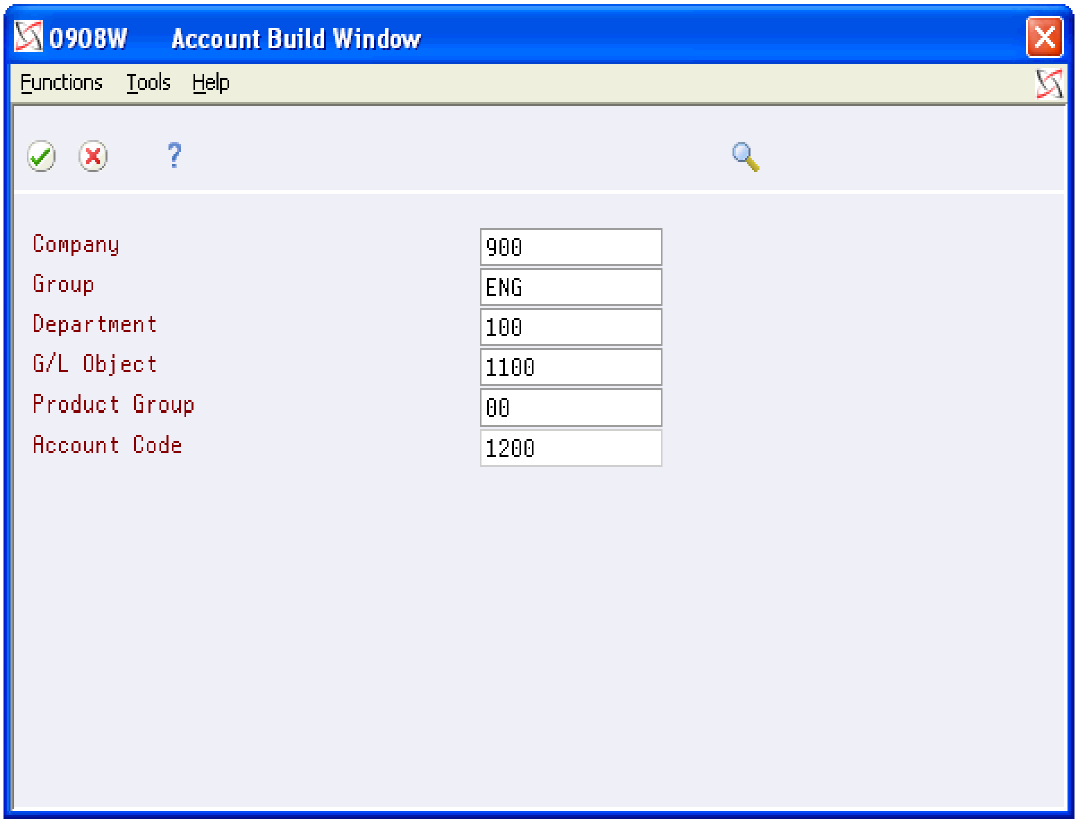
After you define the account segments for your flexible format, enter new account numbers using the Account Build form to ensure that the account numbers conform to the flexible format.

This form only appears if your system is set up for flexible account numbers.

Building the account separates the account segments into individual fields for easy data entry. To access this form, place your cursor in an account field on an entry form (such as Journal Entries), press F1, and then press F8.

The following example shows user-defined segments of a flexible account number 900.ENG.100.1100.00.1200:

Figure 20–3 Account Build Window


0908W Account Build Window
Functions
Tools
Help

Company	900
Group	ENG
Department	100
G/L Object	1100
Product Group	00
Account Code	1200

21

Set Up Structured Subledgers

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 21.1, "Setting Up Structured Subledgers"

21.1 Setting Up Structured Subledgers

You can use Subledgers to track transactions across accounts, for example to track revenue by sales representative or expenses by employee. The system validates the subledger value against a specific master file or against a User Defined Codes (UDC) table, based upon the type of subledger that you enter. For example, subledger type A values are edited against the Address Book Master file. Subledger type S is the Structured subledger and can edit against values you establish in a User Defined Codes table that you create.

To create the UDC code types

Navigation

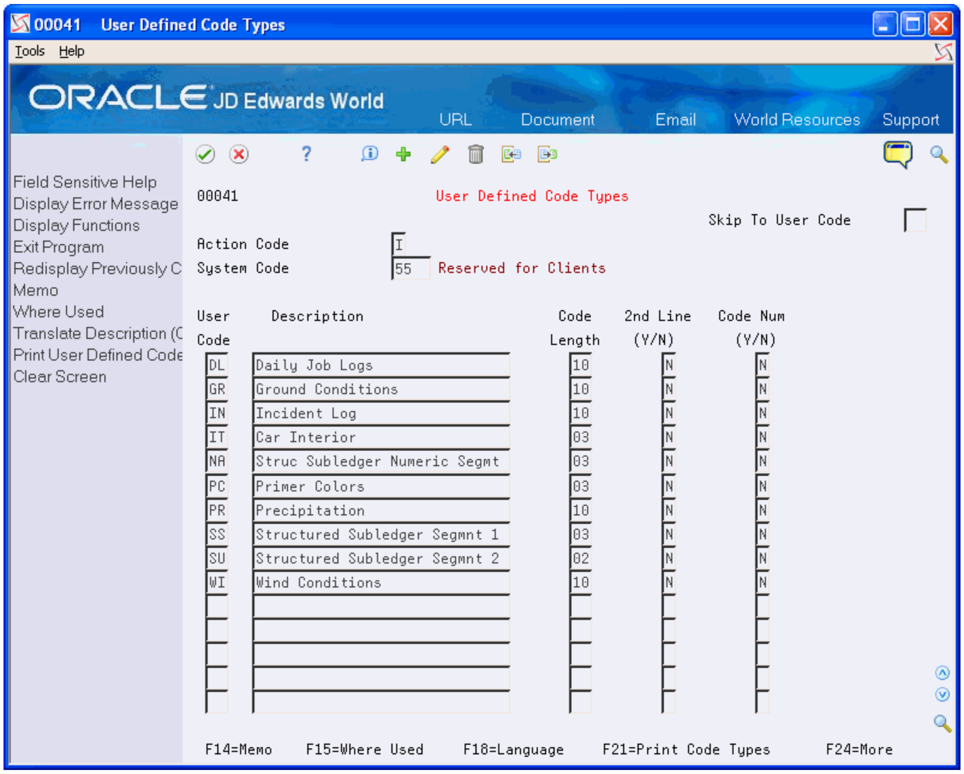
From General Accounting (G09), Enter UDC on the command line

Store Structured subledger values in a table for Product Code 55. JD Edwards World reserves this product code for clients and will not be overwritten when you upgrade your system. When you create the Code Type under System Code 55, you designate the maximum length of the values that can be entered into the table, as well as whether the values may be alphanumeric or numeric.

On General User Defined Codes

1. Press F5 to display User Defined Code Types.

Figure 21–1 User Defined Code Types screen


00041 User Defined Code Types
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Redisplay Previously C
Memo
Where Used
Translate Description (C
Print User Defined Code
Clear Screen

00041 User Defined Code Types

Skip To User Code ☐

Action Code I

System Code 55 Reserved for Clients

User Code	Description	Code Length	2nd Line (Y/N)	Code Num (Y/N)
DL	Daily Job Logs	10	N	N
GR	Ground Conditions	10	N	N
IN	Incident Log	10	N	N
IT	Car Interior	03	N	N
NA	Struc Subledger Numeric Segmt	03	N	N
PC	Primer Colors	03	N	N
PR	Precipitation	10	N	N
SS	Structured Subledger Segmnt 1	03	N	N
SU	Structured Subledger Segmnt 2	02	N	N
WI	Wind Conditions	10	N	N

F14=Memo F15=Where Used F18=Language F21=Print Code Types F24=More

2. On User Defined Code Types, enter55 in the following field:

- System Code

3. Complete the following fields:

- Action Code
- User Code
- Description
- Code Length
- 2nd Line (Optional)
- Code Num

Field	Explanation
User Code	The two-character code type for your table of valid values (for example, SS) to define the segment of the subledger.
Description	A brief description of the two-character code
Code Length	The maximum length, up to 8 characters, for your subledger values.
2nd Line	To add an explanation next to the value, enter Y into the field for 2nd Line.
Code Num	To specify whether the value can be alphanumeric or numeric: - Enter Y to use a numeric only code. - Enter N to use an alphanumeric code.

4. Repeat step 3 to add a segment 2 code, if needed.

5. Click Add.

To create the values for your subledger code types

After you have created the Code Type for Structured Subledgers, you must create the list of valid values.

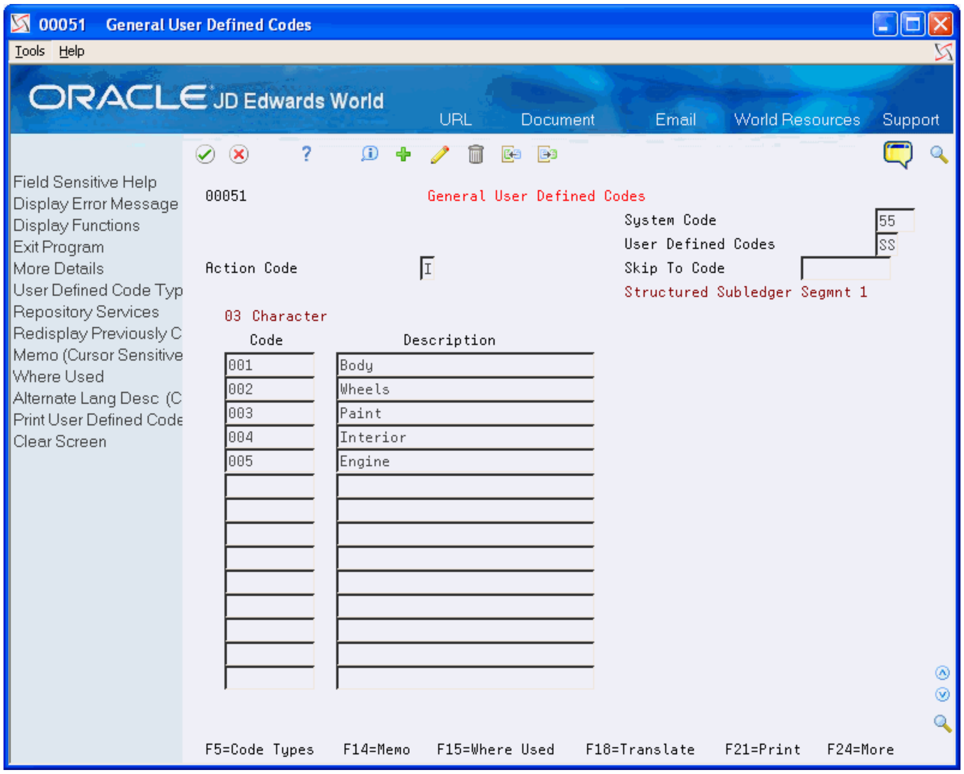
On General User Defined Codes

1. Complete the following fields
   - System Code
   - User Defined Code

Field	Value
System Code	Enter 55
User Defined Code	Enter the two-character code type you entered for your table of valid values (for example, SS).

2. Press Enter.

Figure 21–2 General User Defined Codes screen



00051 General User Defined Codes
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
User Defined Code Typ
Repository Services
Redisplay Previously C
Memo (Cursor Sensitive
Where Used
Alternate Lang Desc (C
Print User Defined Code
Clear Screen
F5=Code Types
F14=Memo
F15=Where Used
F18=Translate
F21=Print
F24=More

00051 General User Defined Codes

System Code 55
User Defined Codes SS
Action Code I
Skip To Code
Structured Subledger Segmnt 1

03 Character

Code	Description
001	Body
002	Wheels
003	Paint
004	Interior
005	Engine

3. Complete the following fields in the format defined by the code type:
   - Code
   - Description
4. To add your record, press Enter.
5. Repeat steps 1 - 4 to create values for your 2nd segment, as needed.

To activate structured subledgers

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

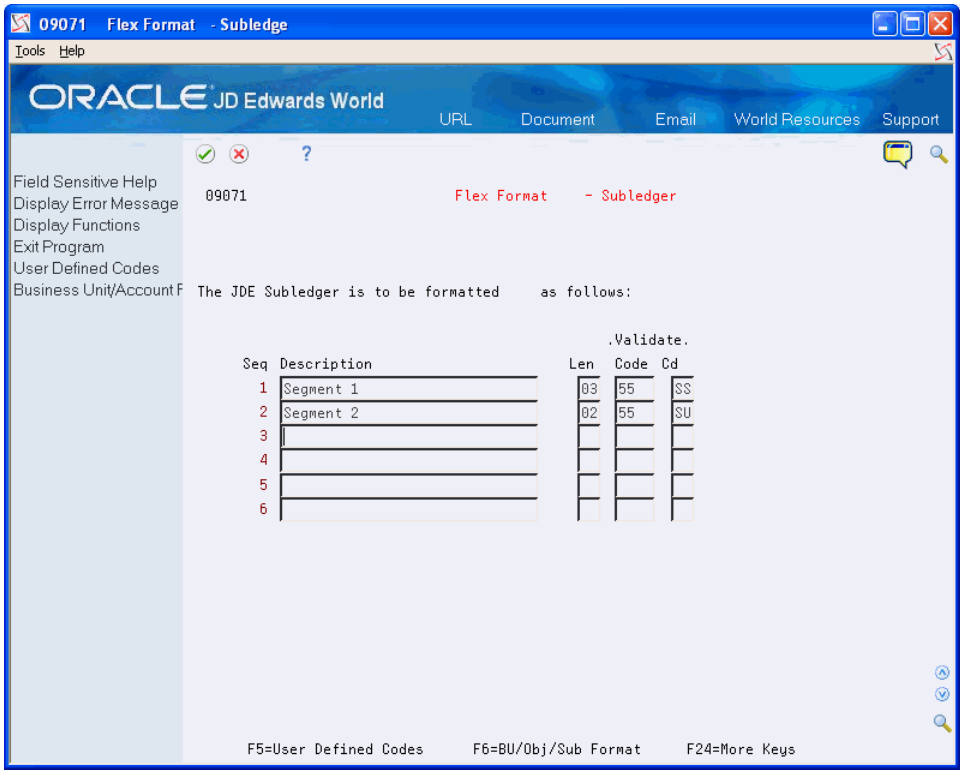
From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Flex Format - Subledger

After you have created the valid values for the structured subledger, you must cross reference the Code Type with subledger type S (structured). You can create the Structured Subledger using multiple segments (code types). For example, Segment 1 edits against the UDC table 55/SS and has a length of 3. Segment 2 edits against the UDC table 55/SL and has a length of 2.

Note: The maximum length of all segments combined is 8 characters. If you exceed 8 characters you will receive the following error: Total Element Length Invalid.

On Flex Format – Subledger

Figure 21–3 Flex Format - Subledger screen


09071 Flex Format - Subledge
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
User Defined Codes
Business Unit/Account F

09071 Flex Format - Subledger

The JDE Subledger is to be formatted as follows:

Seq	Description	Len	.Validate. Code	Cd
1	Segment 1	03	55	SS
2	Segment 2	02	55	SU
3				
4				
5				
6				

F5=User Defined Codes F6=BU/Obj/Sub Format F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields to enter the UDC tables to use to validate the subledgers:
   - Len
   - Cod
   - Cd

Field	Explanation
Length	The length, up to 8 characters, for your subledger value.
Cod	Enter 55
Cd	The two-character code for your table of valid values (for example, SS)

2. To add your record, press Enter.

22

Changing the Chart of Accounts Using Flexible Format

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 22.1, "Overview"
- Section 22.2, "Changing the Flex Format"
- Section 22.3, "Updating the Account Master File"
- Section 22.4, "Updating the Account Ledger (F0911), Account Balance (F0902) and Item Balances (F1202) Files"
- Section 22.5, "Updating Additional Files"

22.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Organization & Account Setup

From Organization & Account Setup (G09411), choose Advanced Organization Setup

From Advanced Organization Setup (G094111), choose Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

JD Edwards World defines the structure of your Chart of Accounts in the Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub program (P0907). Using this program, you can define the length of each of your account segments, as well as incorporate "meaning" into them through the use of category codes. For example, a business unit could incorporate the company number to which it belongs, as well as values from any combination of business unit category codes (up to a length of 12 characters).

In the event that your business requires a change to the existing structure, a process is in place to incorporate your changes throughout your Account Master (F0901) file, as well as update records in the Account Balance (F0902), Account Ledger (F0911) and Fixed Asset Balance (F1202) files. This process ensures that the account number structure is consistent across these files.

22.1.1 Before You Begin

Because the Chart of Accounts is central to the correct operation of JD Edwards World, there are several precautions you must take before making changes to them using the Flex format. Before you begin, do the following:

- Back up your system

- Test this procedure in an alternate environment prior to implementing in your production environment
- Verify that no users are signed into the environment and that no jobs are running or waiting to run
- Run a Trial Balance and/or Simple Balance Sheet and Income Statement and verify balances
- Run the Companies in Balance report (P097001) and correct any discrepancies

22.2 Changing the Flex Format

The account structure is made up of three data items:

- Business Unit
- Object Account
- Subsidiary

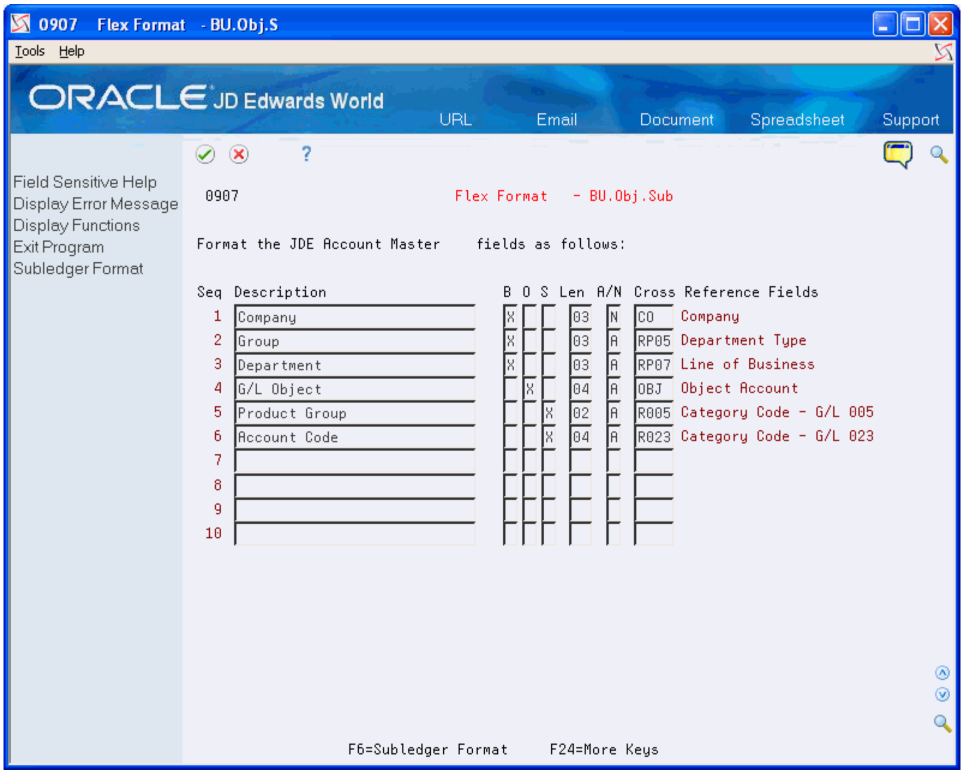
The maximum length for Business Unit is 12 characters, Object Accounts can have up to 6 characters, and Subsidiary accounts can have up to 8 characters. The account structure for each data item can be divided into segments, but the total length of the segments cannot exceed the length of the data item. For example, you could divide a business unit into two segments, one segment equal to 8 characters and a second segment equal to 4 characters, for a total of 12 characters.

Note: Changing only the length of the Object Account is not considered a change to your flex format.

To change the flex format

On Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

Figure 22–1 Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub screen


0907 Flex Format - BU.Obj.S
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Subledger Format

0907 Flex Format - BU.Obj.Sub

Format the JDE Account Master fields as follows:

Seq	Description	B	O	S	Len	A/N	Cross	Reference Fields
1	Company	X			03	N	CO	Company
2	Group	X			03	A	RP05	Department Type
3	Department	X			03	A	RP07	Line of Business
4	G/L Object		X		04	A	OBJ	Object Account
5	Product Group			X	02	A	R005	Category Code - G/L 005
6	Account Code			X	04	A	R023	Category Code - G/L 023
7								
8								
9								
10								

F6=Subledger Format F24=More Keys

1. Complete or change the following fields, as needed:
   - B (Business Unit)
   - O (Object)
   - S (Subsidiary)
   - Description
   - Len (Length)
   - N (Alpha/Numeric)
   - Cross (Cross Reference)
2. To save your record, press Enter.

Field	**Explanation**
Description	A user defined name or remark. *Form-specific information* You can enter the segments in any order on the form.

Field	Explanation
B (Business Unit Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Business Unit field (MCU) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to 6 segments, and use a total of 12 characters for the Business Unit field. If you define multiple segments for the business unit, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is right-justified in the database field.
O (Object Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Object Account field (OBJ) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to three segments, and use a total of six characters for the Object field. If you define multiple segments for the object, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is left-justified in the database field.
S (Subsidiary Segment Indicator)	An X in this field indicates that this segment of each G/L account number is stored as part of the JD Edwards World Subsidiary Account field (SUB) in the database. For flex account numbers, you can define up to four segments and use a total of eight characters for the Sub field. If you define multiple segments for the subsidiary, the system concatenates them left to right in ascending order according to their assigned sequence numbers. The resulting number is left-justified in the database field.
Len (Length)	The length of the specific segment or element for the flexible chart of accounts format. The individual elements must be greater than zero and must not exceed the following number of characters: Business Unit - 12 (with separator characters) Object account - 6 (with separator characters) Subsidiary account - 8 (with separator characters) Subledger - 8 (separator characters not allowed)
A/N (Alpha/Numeric)	A code of A indicates that the field is to be an alphanumeric field. A code of N indicates that the field is defined as a numeric field.

Field	Explanation
Cross	The Cross Reference field represents the data item name in data dictionary. ■ Data Item Cross-Ref - Business Unit A code that identifies the field in the Business Unit Master file (F0006) that relates to the flex number segment. The system uses this cross-reference to map flex account number segments to the bu.obj.sub format. Do not add, change, or delete any cross-reference fields in the user defined codes list. ■ Data Item Cross-Ref - Account Code - Object and Subsidiary The JD Edwards World data field name from the Account Master file (F0901) which relates to the particular account format element. This item is validated against User Defined Codes 09/X2. **Note:** These fields are set up for mapping in the programs. Therefore, if other Account Master file fields are added to this user defined code, they will be accepted but information will not be mapped to these fields. Do not add new fields to this user defined code.

22.3 Updating the Account Master File

After you have defined your new structure, you must update your existing chart of accounts with the new flex format. Run the appropriate Refresh Index program to update your Chart of Account (F0901 file)

- Run the Refresh Index - Business Unit (P09830) if you made changes to your business unit.
- Refresh Index - Account should be run if changes are made to your Object or Subsidiary accounts. Since your account structure cannot differ between companies you must update all accounts.

These programs update the appropriate fields in the Account Master table with the flexible segments that have been mapped to the object and subsidiary in the Flexible Chart of Accounts Coding table.

Note: If you have changed the length of your object account, these programs will not update this change to your Chart of Accounts.

22.4 Updating the Account Ledger (F0911), Account Balance (F0902) and Item Balances (F1202) Files

After you have updated the Accounts Master, run the following programs to propagate those changes:

- Run Update BU.Obj.Sub to Jrnl Entries (P09806) to update the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balance (F0902) files to the new format.

- Run Update Co#, BU/Obj/Sub - F1202 (P12802) to update the Item Balances File (F1202) to the new format.

22.5 Updating Additional Files

When you change your account structure, you impact many other processes. Depending on the Modules you run, you might have to review and make updates throughout your system, including:

- Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)
- DREAM Writer Data Selection for reports that your business runs
- Bank account information
- Bank account for unpaid vouchers
- Supplier Master if Default Expense Accounts are used
- Customer Master if Default Revenue Accounts are used
- FASTR and STAR reports
- Item Master
- Location Tracking
- Allocations
- Business Unit Security

For a complete list of the files that you have affected by changing your account structure, inquire on the Data Dictionary item for item changed, such as OBJ for object or MCU for business unit, and press F15 to display a cross reference of files which use the data item. The Display field must contain the value F to display files.

Part V

Account Consolidations

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 23, "Overview to Account Consolidations"
- Chapter 24, "Work with Low-Volume Consolidations"
- Chapter 25, "Work with High-Volume Consolidations"

23

Overview to Account Consolidations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 23.1, "Objectives"
- Section 23.2, "About Account Consolidations"

23.1 Objectives

- To create consolidated account balances for a limited number of companies (low-volume)
- To create consolidated account balances for all companies or a large number of companies (high-volume)

23.2 About Account Consolidations

Account consolidations enable you to group, or consolidate, business unit account balances for online viewing and reports. You can consolidate account balances for companies or organizational business unit structures.

Account consolidations consist of:

- Working with low-volume consolidations
- Working with high-volume consolidations

The method you choose depends on the availability of disk space.

23.2.1 What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Method?

Type of Consolidation	Advantages / Disadvantages
Low-Volume	Advantages: ■ Is useful for consolidating small numbers of companies or business units. ■ Includes "real-time" information for up-to-the-minute consolidations. ■ Enables you to store criteria for future consolidations. ■ Controls the calculation method for ledger comparison. For example, you can have the system subtract budgets from actuals to calculate budget variances or divide budgets by actuals to show a budget-to-actual ratio. A processing option determines the calculation method. ■ Accesses the ledger for viewing detail for business units, down to the account level. ■ Does not require additional disk space because the program does not create new records. Instead, it uses the existing account balance records. ■ Enables you to use organization report structures for viewing a parent business unit and all child business units associated with that parent. ■ Enables you to use a masked business unit to search for and view all business units that share a specific pattern. ■ Enables you to consolidate balances based on multiple business unit category codes. Disadvantages: ■ Provides viewing capabilities only (no hard copy). ■ Causes increased processing time, based on the number of business units.

Type of Consolidation	Advantages / Disadvantages
High-Volume	Advantages: ■ Is useful for consolidating large balances and numbers of companies or business units. ■ Enables results to be used in financial reporting. ■ Allows batch mode for running consolidations overnight. Processing in batch mode is useful to consolidate a large number of business units or accounts, or both. Disadvantages: ■ Does not recognize parent/child reporting structures. ■ Requires additional disk space, because several programs add records to tables and build a new database that contains consolidation information (pseudo records). ■ Prevents real-time access, due to batch mode. ■ Requires you to refresh consolidation to update the consolidation with new account balance information.

23.2.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
AAI items	Both methods use AAI items GLG6 (beginning revenue account) and GLG12 (ending income statement account) to distinguish between balance sheet and income statement accounts. When the system calculates cumulative balances, it adds the prior year-end cumulative balance to the year-to-date amount for accounts that are not income statement accounts.
Multi-Currency	You can consolidate business units only if they have the same currency. If they have different currencies, the resulting amounts are meaningless.

24

Work with Low-Volume Consolidations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 24.1, "Working with Low-Volume Consolidations"
- Section 24.2, "Consolidating Business Units"
- Section 24.3, "Consolidating by Masked Business Unit"
- Section 24.4, "Reviewing Income Statements and Balance Sheets"
- Section 24.5, "Storing Online Consolidation Criteria"

24.1 Working with Low-Volume Consolidations

With low-volume consolidations, you can compare budget amounts to actual amounts for a group of business units for a specific company, or compare different budget ledgers, unit ledgers, and so on.

When you use low-volume consolidations, you can consolidate business units by:

- Company
- Company, category code, and value
- Organizational structures, parent business unit if set up
- Masked business unit

See Also:

- Reviewing Trial Balances Online (P09210) in the *General Accounting I Guide*

24.2 Consolidating Business Units

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Low Volume (Instant) Mode

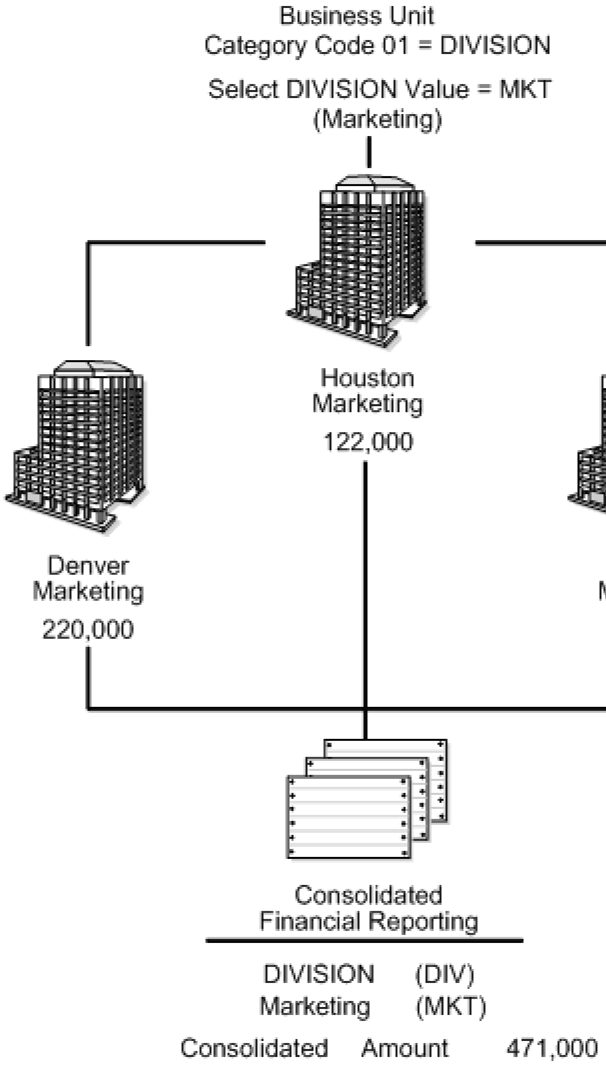
You can consolidate and review account balances by:

- Category code, such as branch, office, geographical region
- Company, category code, and value (for example, types of expenses by department, product type, and geographical region)
- Organizational structure, within parent/child business units

24.2.1 Example: Consolidating Business Units by Category Code

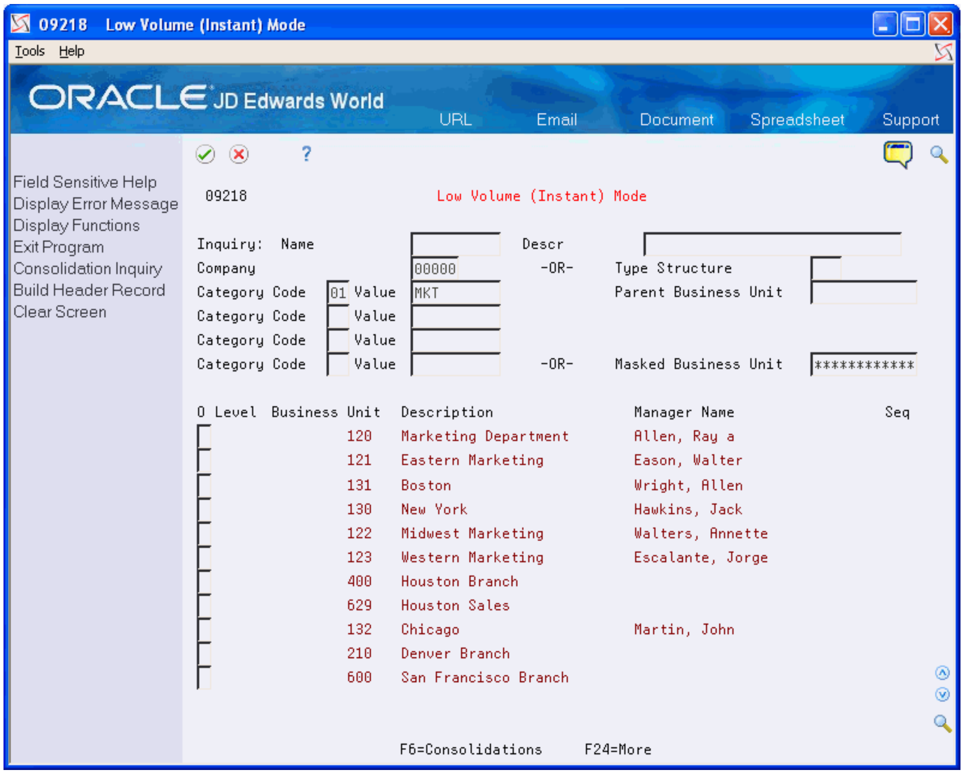
The following diagram and forms illustrate how you can consolidate business units by category code.

Figure 24–1 Consolidating Business Units by Category Codes


Business Unit
Category Code 01 = DIVISION
Select DIVISION Value = MKT
(Marketing)
Houston
Marketing
122,000
Denver
Marketing
220,000
Chicago
Marketing
129,000
Consolidated
Financial Reporting
DIVISION (DIV)
Marketing (MKT)
Consolidated Amount 471,000

In this example, the first form contains information that has been entered for a consolidation by category code.

Figure 24–2 Low Volume (Instant) Mode screen


09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Consolidation Inquiry
Build Header Record
Clear Screen

```
 09218                      Low Volume (Instant) Mode

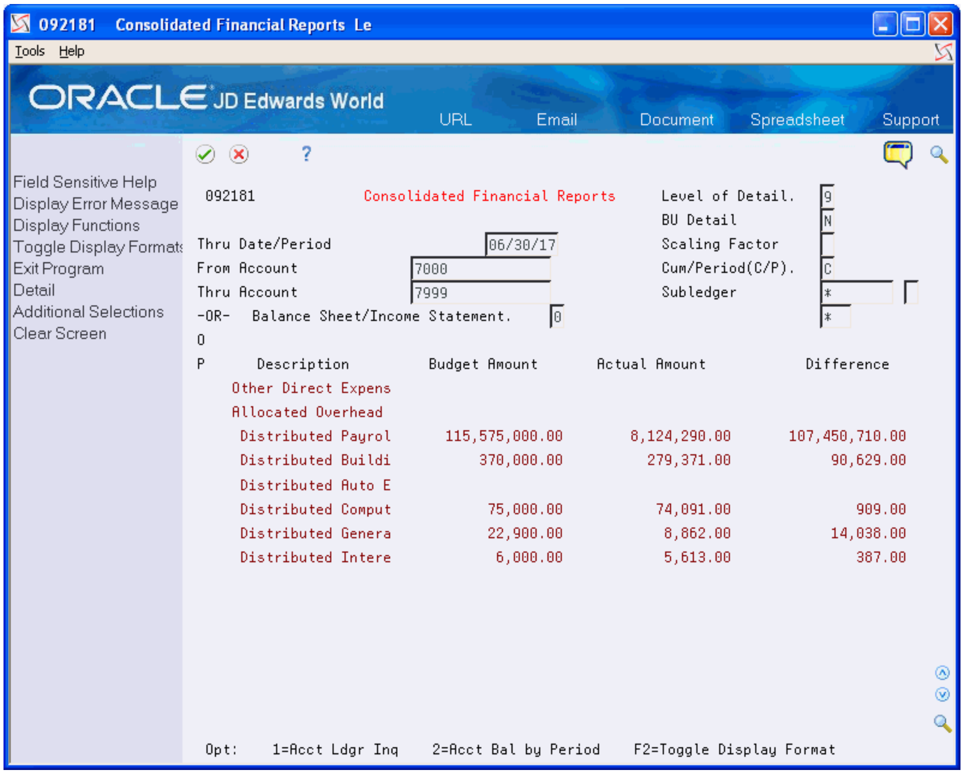
Inquiry:  Name                        Descr
Company               00000      -OR-    Type Structure
Category Code   01 Value  MKT            Parent Business Unit
Category Code      Value
Category Code      Value
Category Code      Value         -OR-    Masked Business Unit  ************

O Level  Business Unit  Description             Manager Name              Seq
                   120  Marketing Department    Allen, Ray a
                   121  Eastern Marketing       Eason, Walter
                   131  Boston                  Wright, Allen
                   130  New York                Hawkins, Jack
                   122  Midwest Marketing       Walters, Annette
                   123  Western Marketing       Escalante, Jorge
                   400  Houston Branch
                   629  Houston Sales
                   132  Chicago                 Martin, John
                   210  Denver Branch
                   600  San Francisco Branch

                         F6=Consolidations     F24=More
```

The second form contains the results of the consolidation.

Figure 24–3 Consolidated Financial Reports screen


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Additional Selections
Clear Screen

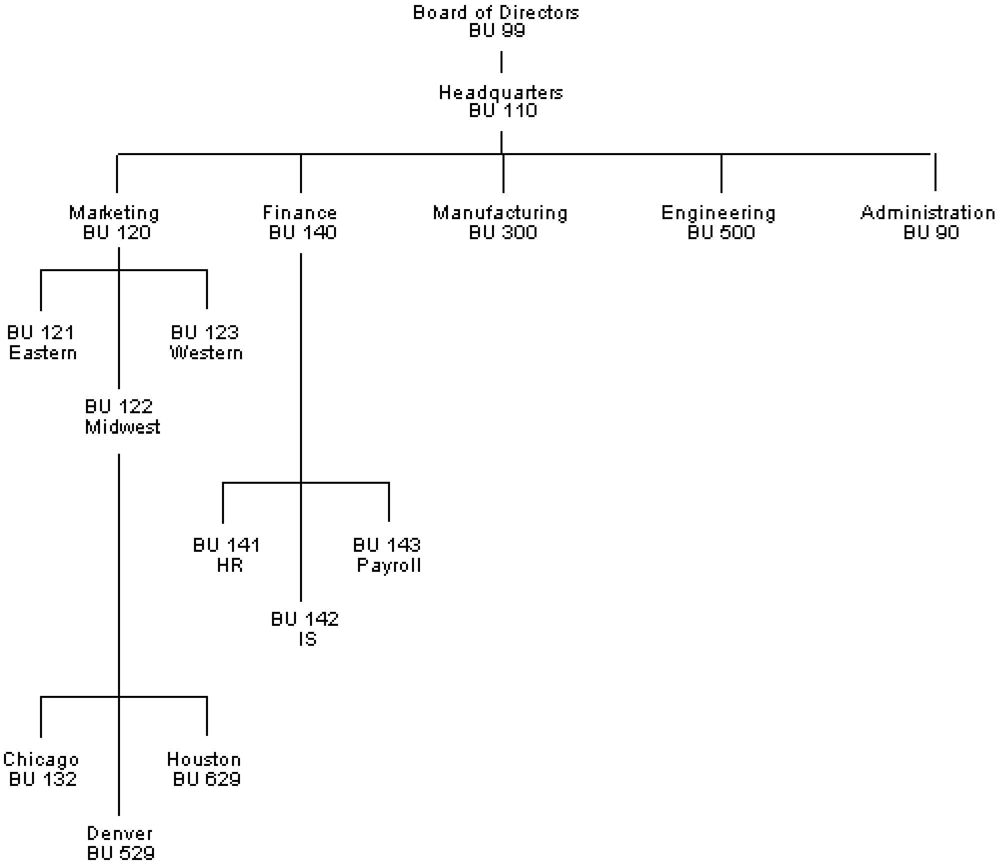
```
 092181           Consolidated Financial Reports     Level of Detail.  9
                                                     BU Detail         N
Thru Date/Period                  06/30/17           Scaling Factor
From Account               7000                      Cum/Period(C/P).  C
Thru Account               7999                      Subledger         *
-OR-  Balance Sheet/Income Statement.  0                               *
O
P      Description          Budget Amount     Actual Amount          Difference
    Other Direct Expens
    Allocated Overhead
     Distributed Payrol    115,575,000.00      8,124,290.00      107,450,710.00
     Distributed Buildi        370,000.00        279,371.00           90,629.00
     Distributed Auto E
     Distributed Comput         75,000.00         74,091.00              909.00
     Distributed Genera         22,900.00          8,862.00           14,038.00
     Distributed Intere          6,000.00          5,613.00              387.00

 Opt:    1=Acct Ldgr Inq    2=Acct Bal by Period    F2=Toggle Display Format
```

24.2.2 Example: Organizational Structure Consolidation

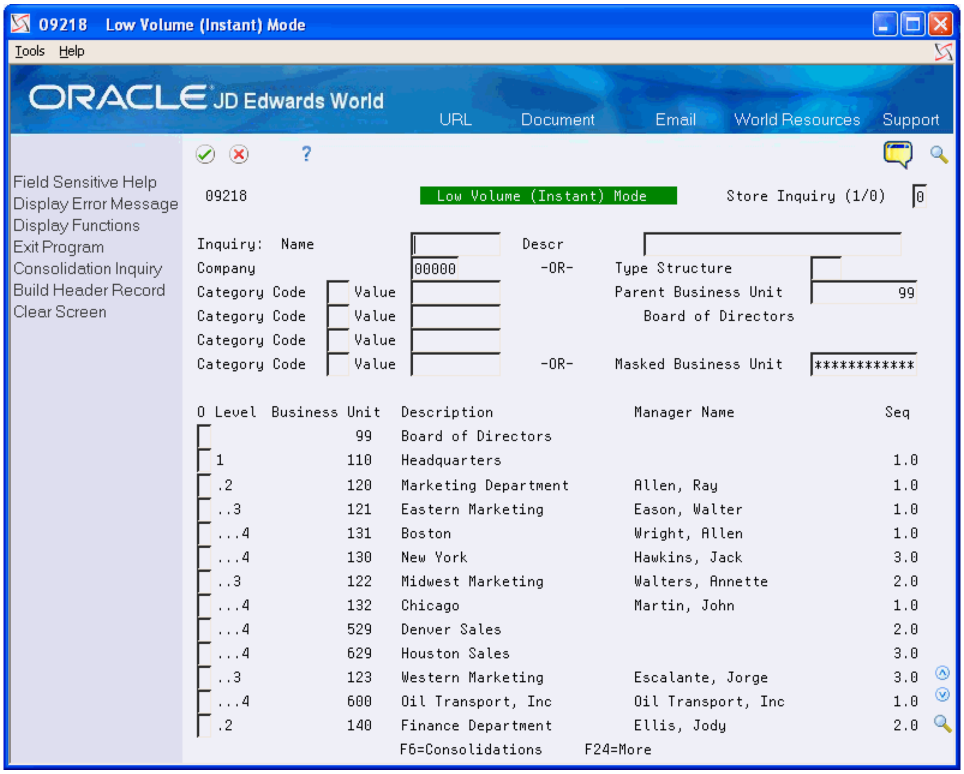
The following diagram and forms illustrate how you can consolidate business units by organizational structure.

Figure 24–4 Consolidating Business Units by Organizational Structure


Board of Directors
BU 99
Headquarters
BU 110
Marketing
BU 120
Finance
BU 140
Manufacturing
BU 300
Engineering
BU 500
Administration
BU 90
BU 121
Eastern
BU 123
Western
BU 122
Midwest
BU 141
HR
BU 143
Payroll
BU 142
IS
Chicago
BU 132
Houston
BU 629
Denver
BU 529

In this example, the first form contains information that has been entered for a consolidation by parent business unit.

Figure 24–5 Low Volume (Instant) Mode screen


09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Consolidation Inquiry
Build Header Record
Clear Screen

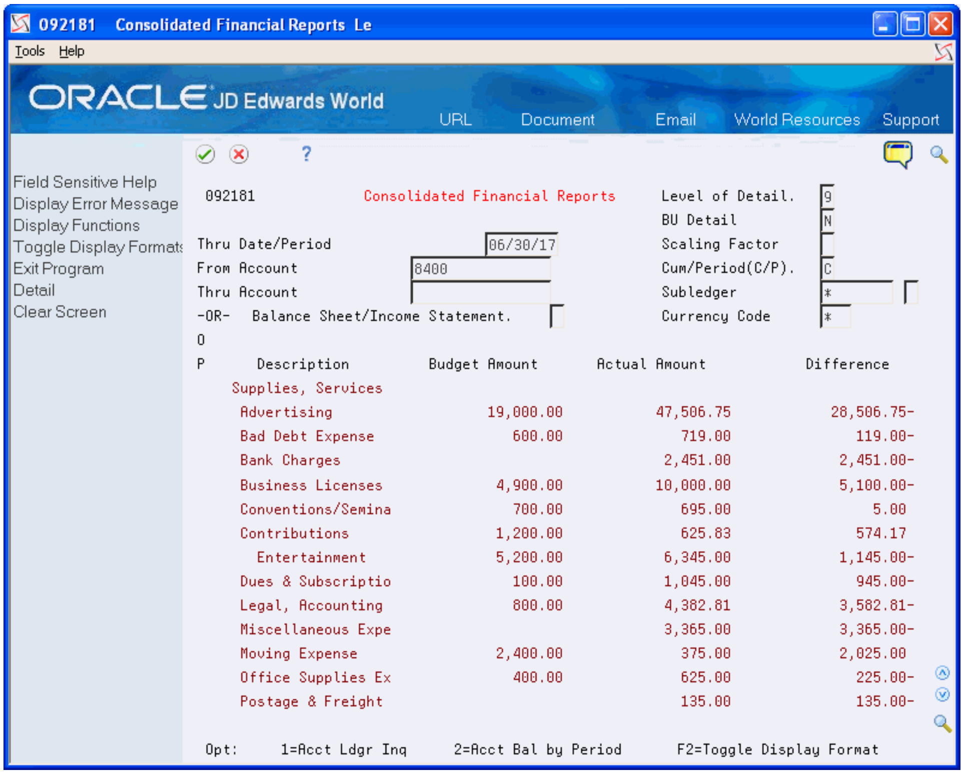
```
09218                     Low Volume (Instant) Mode          Store Inquiry (1/0)   0

Inquiry:  Name                          Descr
Company                   00000          -OR-    Type Structure
Category Code     Value                          Parent Business Unit          99
Category Code     Value                            Board of Directors
Category Code     Value
Category Code     Value                  -OR-    Masked Business Unit  ************

O Level   Business Unit  Description               Manager Name              Seq
                    99   Board of Directors
  1                110   Headquarters                                         1.0
  .2               120   Marketing Department      Allen, Ray                 1.0
  ..3              121   Eastern Marketing         Eason, Walter              1.0
  ...4             131   Boston                    Wright, Allen              1.0
  ...4             130   New York                  Hawkins, Jack              3.0
  ..3              122   Midwest Marketing         Walters, Annette           2.0
  ...4             132   Chicago                   Martin, John               1.0
  ...4             529   Denver Sales                                         2.0
  ...4             629   Houston Sales                                        3.0
  ..3              123   Western Marketing         Escalante, Jorge           3.0
  ...4             600   Oil Transport, Inc        Oil Transport, Inc         1.0
  .2               140   Finance Department        Ellis, Jody                2.0
                         F6=Consolidations      F24=More
```

The second form contains the results of the consolidation.

Figure 24–6 Consolidated Financial Reports screen


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Clear Screen

```
092181             Consolidated Financial Reports        Level of Detail.   9
                                                         BU Detail          N
Thru Date/Period                      06/30/17           Scaling Factor
From Account                  8400                       Cum/Period(C/P).   C
Thru Account                                             Subledger          *
-OR-   Balance Sheet/Income Statement.                   Currency Code      *
O
P      Description           Budget Amount       Actual Amount          Difference
    Supplies, Services
     Advertising                 19,000.00           47,506.75          28,506.75-
     Bad Debt Expense               600.00              719.00             119.00-
     Bank Charges                                     2,451.00           2,451.00-
     Business Licenses            4,900.00           10,000.00           5,100.00-
     Conventions/Semina             700.00              695.00               5.00
     Contributions                1,200.00              625.83             574.17
       Entertainment              5,200.00            6,345.00           1,145.00-
     Dues & Subscriptio             100.00            1,045.00             945.00-
     Legal, Accounting              800.00            4,382.81           3,582.81-
     Miscellaneous Expe                               3,365.00           3,365.00-
     Moving Expense               2,400.00              375.00           2,025.00
     Office Supplies Ex             400.00              625.00             225.00-
     Postage & Freight                                  135.00             135.00-

  Opt:     1=Acct Ldgr Inq      2=Acct Bal by Period       F2=Toggle Display Format
```

Consolidating business units consists of:

- Consolidating business units by category code
- Consolidating business units by company, category code, and value
- Consolidating business units by organizational structure

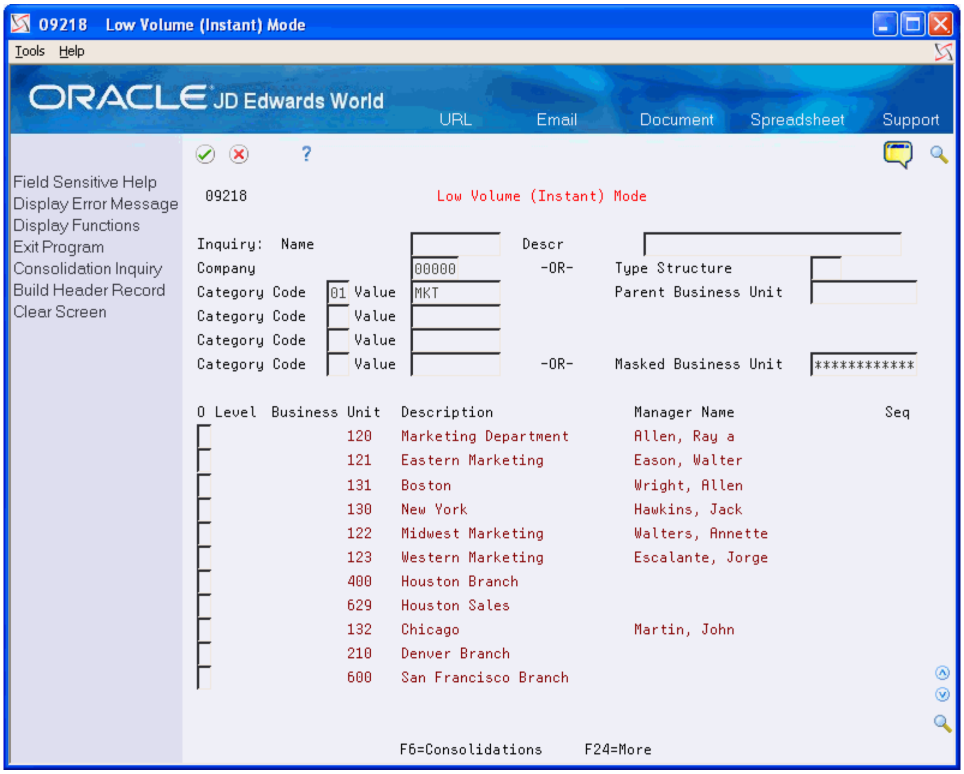
24.2.3 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Skip to Account	On the Consolidated Financial Reports form, if you enter an account number in the middle of a range for a level of detail, the information that appears might be incomplete. To see all of the data for a level of detail, enter the account number for the next higher level of detail. For example, to see complete data for level of detail 7, enter the account number for level of detail 6.
Scaling Factor	The scaling factor is a code that controls how amounts are to be truncated (that is, whether amounts are expressed in 100s, 1000s, and so on)

To consolidate business units by category code

On Low-Volume (Instant) Mode

Figure 24–7 Low Volume (Instant) Mode screen


09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Consolidation Inquiry
Build Header Record
Clear Screen

09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode

Inquiry: Name Descr
Company 00000 -OR- Type Structure
Category Code 01 Value MKT Parent Business Unit
Category Code Value
Category Code Value
Category Code Value -OR- Masked Business Unit ************

O	Level	Business Unit	Description	Manager Name	Seq
		120	Marketing Department	Allen, Ray a	
		121	Eastern Marketing	Eason, Walter	
		131	Boston	Wright, Allen	
		130	New York	Hawkins, Jack	
		122	Midwest Marketing	Walters, Annette	
		123	Western Marketing	Escalante, Jorge	
		400	Houston Branch		
		629	Houston Sales		
		132	Chicago	Martin, John	
		210	Denver Branch		
		600	San Francisco Branch		

F6=Consolidations F24=More

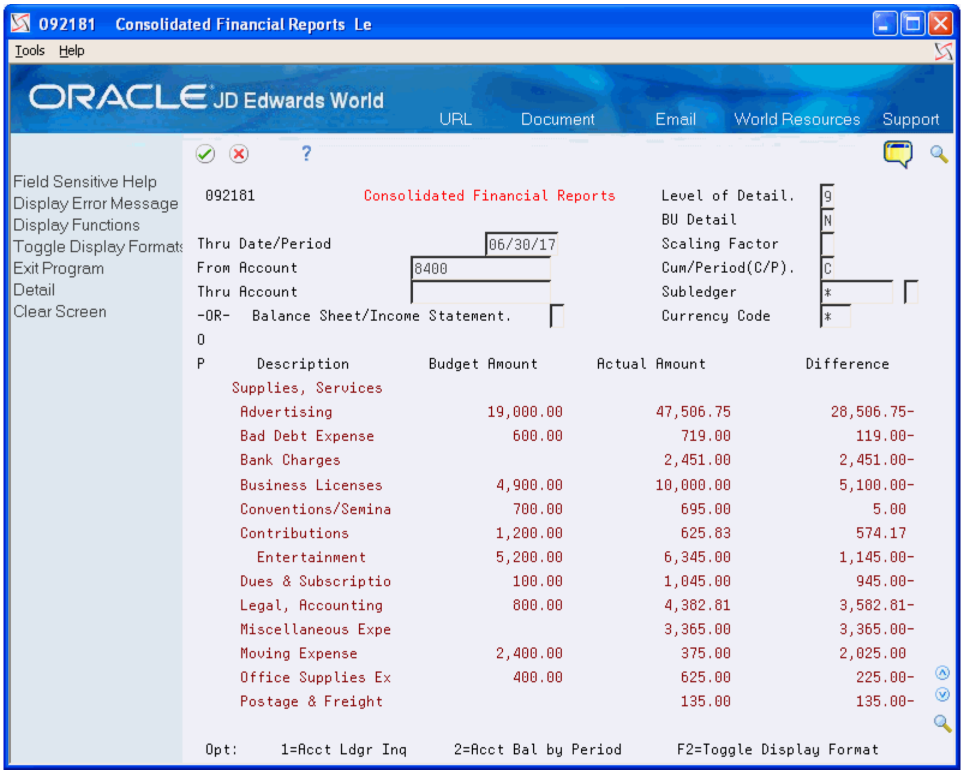
1. Complete the following fields:
   - Company (optional)
   - Category Code

- Value

2. Leave the following fields blank:
    - Type Structure
    - Parent Business Unit
    - Masked Business Unit
3. Verify that the business units are those that you want to consolidate.
4. Choose Consolidation Inquiry (F6) to process the account balances and access Consolidated Financial Reports.

    The processing time for this step depends on the number of business units and associated accounts that you are consolidating.

Figure 24–8 ***Consolidated Financial Reports screen***


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
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Document
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World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Clear Screen

```
092181           Consolidated Financial Reports       Level of Detail.  9
                                                      BU Detail         N
Thru Date/Period                       06/30/17       Scaling Factor
From Account                     8400                 Cum/Period(C/P).  C
Thru Account                                          Subledger         *
-OR-   Balance Sheet/Income Statement.                Currency Code     *
O
P       Description           Budget Amount      Actual Amount          Difference
    Supplies, Services
     Advertising                  19,000.00          47,506.75          28,506.75-
     Bad Debt Expense                600.00             719.00             119.00-
     Bank Charges                                     2,451.00           2,451.00-
     Business Licenses             4,900.00          10,000.00           5,100.00-
     Conventions/Semina              700.00             695.00               5.00
     Contributions                 1,200.00             625.83             574.17
       Entertainment               5,200.00           6,345.00           1,145.00-
     Dues & Subscriptio              100.00           1,045.00             945.00-
     Legal, Accounting               800.00           4,382.81           3,582.81-
     Miscellaneous Expe                               3,365.00           3,365.00-
     Moving Expense                2,400.00             375.00           2,025.00
     Office Supplies Ex              400.00             625.00             225.00-
     Postage & Freight                                  135.00             135.00-

 Opt:    1=Acct Ldgr Inq    2=Acct Bal by Period     F2=Toggle Display Format
```

5. On Consolidated Financial Reports, complete the following fields:
    - From Account
    - Thru Account
6. To view a different level of detail, complete the following field (optional):
    - Level of Detail
7. To view amounts for a different date or period, complete the following field (optional):
    - Thru Date/Period
8. To view detail or summary amounts, complete the following field (optional):
    - BU Detail (Business Unit Detail)

9. To toggle between period and year-to-date formats, choose Toggle Display Format.
10. To view and change enhanced subledgers, choose Additional Selections (F6).
11. On Enhanced Subledgers Additional Selections, complete any of the following fields and click Enter.
    - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
    - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

Field	**Explanation**
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. **Note:** You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries. *Form-specific information* Enter the number of the company for which you want to consolidate business unit balances, or leave this field blank to display information for all companies. You cannot select a company if you specify a parent business unit. If you select company 00000 (or if you leave this field blank), Consolidated Trial Balance displays ledger comparison information through company 00000's "thru date."
Category Code	The Category Code (01 - 30) you want to include in the consolidation.
Category Code - Value	The value in a particular business unit category code that you want to use for selecting the business units to be consolidated. These codes are set up in user defined codes 00/xx, where xx corresponds to the category code (01-30) you specify.
Business Unit Detail	A code that determines whether the system displays detail or summary account information. Valid codes are: Y – Yes, display detail information. The system automatically sets the Level of Detail field to 9. N – No, do not display detail information. The system displays summary information. This is the default. *Form-specific information* Entering Y in this field is necessary if you want to use exit options to display inquiry forms.

To consolidate business units by company, category code, and value

On Low-Volume (Instant) Mode

1. Complete the following fields:
    - Company
    - Category Code
    - Value
2. Verify that the business units are those that you want to consolidate.

3. Choose Consolidation Inquiry (F6) to process the account balances and access Consolidated Financial Reports.

   The processing time for this step depends on the number of business units and associated accounts that you are consolidating.

4. On Consolidated Financial Reports, display all accounts, or complete the following field:
   - From Account
   - Thru Account
5. To view a different level of detail, complete the following field (optional):
   - Level of Detail
6. To view amounts for a different date or period, complete the following field (optional):
   - Thru Date/Period
7. To view detail or summary amounts, complete the following field (optional):
   - Business Unit Detail
8. To toggle between period and year-to-date formats, choose Toggle Display Format.
9. To view and change enhanced subledgers, choose Additional Selections (F6).
10. On Enhanced Subledgers Additional Selections, complete any of the following fields and click Enter.
    - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
    - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

To consolidate business units by organizational structure

On Low-Volume (Instant) Mode

Complete the following fields:

- Type Structure
- Parent Business Unit

24.2.4 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Maintaining information	You can use the Structure Revisions form to maintain the information that appears for parent/child business unit.

See Also:

- Chapter 17, "Work with Organization Report Structures"

24.3 Consolidating by Masked Business Unit

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Low Volume (Instant) Mode

You can consolidate and review account balances across commonly numbered business units and companies. This is helpful if you use a flexible chart of accounts or if you do not know the entire account number.

Masking means to use wildcards for searching or consolidating. You can consolidate and review account balances by using wildcard characters, such as asterisks (*), with search characters in specific positions. You specify the wildcard character in the processing options.

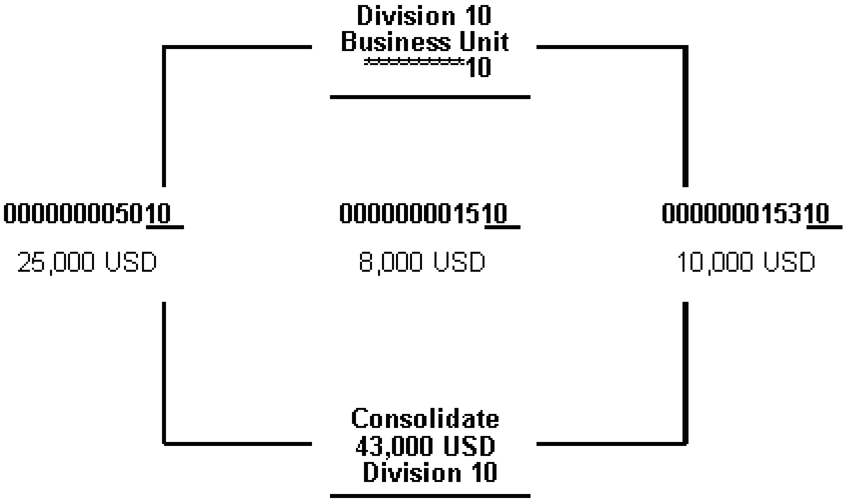
You can consolidate by using portions of masked business unit numbers that represent product codes, departments, or divisions.

This program uses IBM Structured Query Language (SQL) to search for exact matches. Using SQL requires additional processing time.

24.3.1 Example: Consolidating by Masked Business Unit

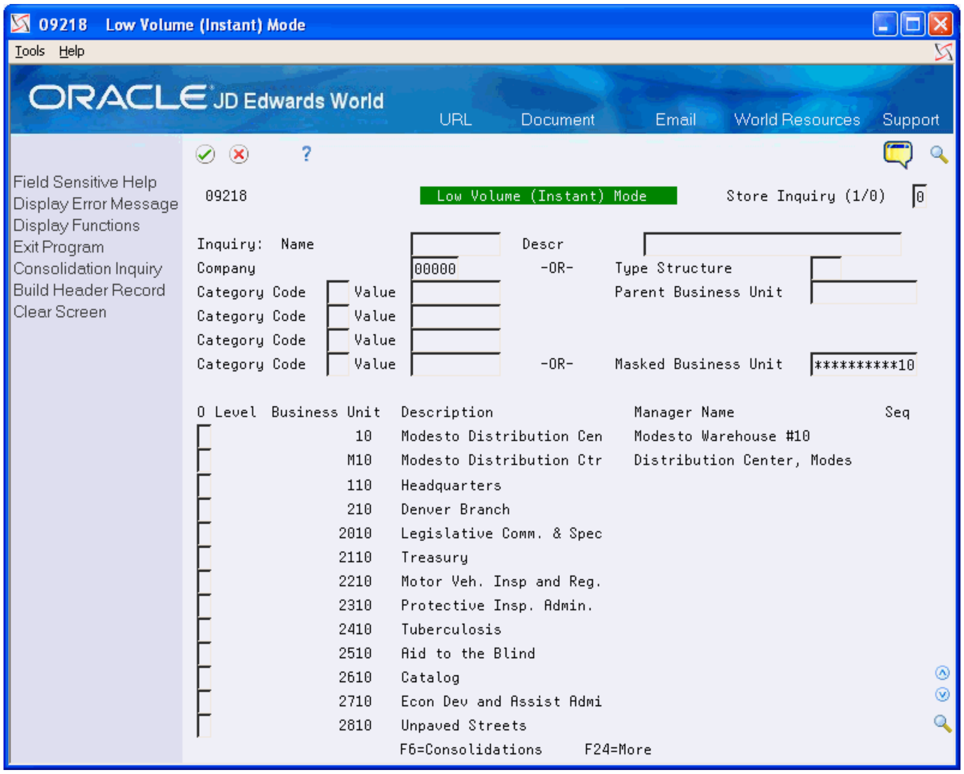
The following diagram and forms illustrate how you can consolidate by masked business unit.

Figure 24–9 Consolidating Business Units by Masking



In this example, the first form contains information that has been entered for the consolidation. The masked business unit contains ten asterisks and the number 10 (**********10) to display and consolidate all business units with a 10 in the eleventh and twelfth positions of the business unit number.

Figure 24–10 Low Volume (Instant) Mode screen


09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Consolidation Inquiry
Build Header Record
Clear Screen

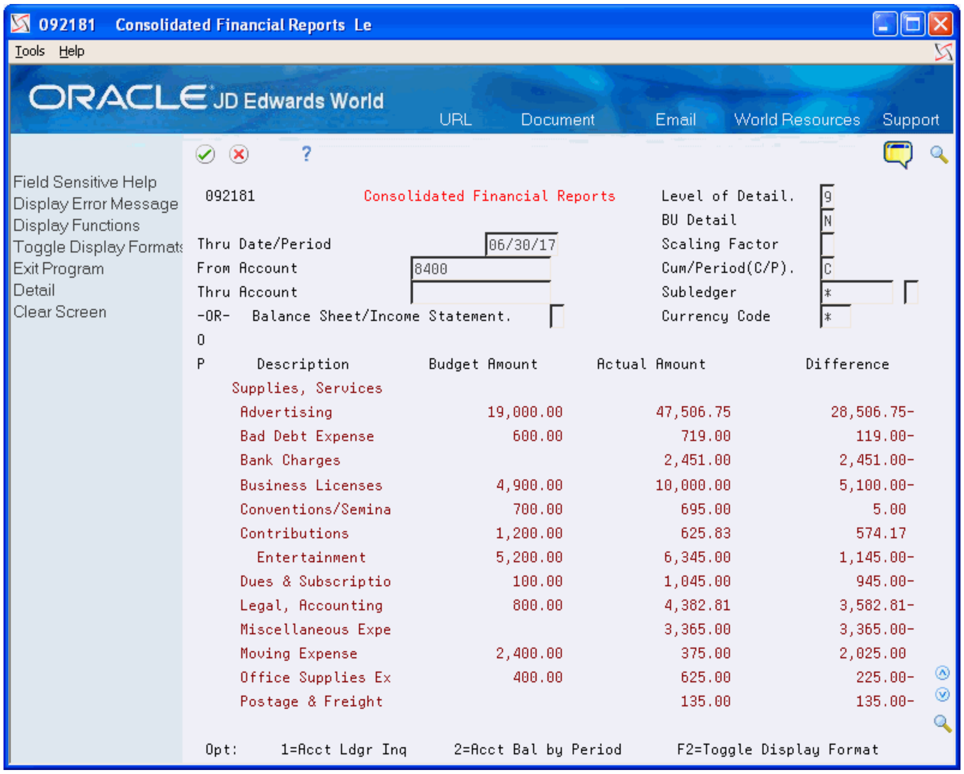
```
 09218                    Low Volume (Instant) Mode           Store Inquiry (1/0)  0

Inquiry:  Name                           Descr
Company                 00000             -OR-     Type Structure
Category Code    Value                             Parent Business Unit
Category Code    Value
Category Code    Value
Category Code    Value                   -OR-     Masked Business Unit     ***********10

O Level  Business Unit   Description                Manager Name                  Seq
                    10   Modesto Distribution Cen   Modesto Warehouse #10
                   M10   Modesto Distribution Ctr   Distribution Center, Modes
                   110   Headquarters
                   210   Denver Branch
                  2010   Legislative Comm. & Spec
                  2110   Treasury
                  2210   Motor Veh. Insp and Reg.
                  2310   Protective Insp. Admin.
                  2410   Tuberculosis
                  2510   Aid to the Blind
                  2610   Catalog
                  2710   Econ Dev and Assist Admi
                  2810   Unpaved Streets
                         F6=Consolidations     F24=More
```

The second form contains the results of the consolidation.

Figure 24–11 Consolidated Financial Reports screen


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Clear Screen

```
 092181            Consolidated Financial Reports      Level of Detail.  9
                                                       BU Detail         N
Thru Date/Period                   06/30/17            Scaling Factor
From Account                8400                       Cum/Period(C/P).  C
Thru Account                                           Subledger         *
-OR-  Balance Sheet/Income Statement.                  Currency Code     *
O
P      Description          Budget Amount       Actual Amount          Difference
    Supplies, Services
     Advertising                19,000.00           47,506.75           28,506.75-
     Bad Debt Expense              600.00              719.00              119.00-
     Bank Charges                                    2,451.00            2,451.00-
     Business Licenses           4,900.00           10,000.00            5,100.00-
     Conventions/Semina            700.00              695.00                5.00
     Contributions               1,200.00              625.83              574.17
       Entertainment             5,200.00            6,345.00            1,145.00-
     Dues & Subscriptio            100.00            1,045.00              945.00-
     Legal, Accounting             800.00            4,382.81            3,582.81-
     Miscellaneous Expe                              3,365.00            3,365.00-
     Moving Expense              2,400.00              375.00            2,025.00
     Office Supplies Ex            400.00              625.00              225.00-
     Postage & Freight                                 135.00              135.00-

 Opt:    1=Acct Ldgr Inq     2=Acct Bal by Period     F2=Toggle Display Format
```

To consolidate by masked business unit

On Low-Volume (Instant) Mode

1. Enter a specific pattern in the following field:
   - Masked Business Unit
2. Complete the following field (optional):
   - Company
3. Verify that the business units are those that you want to consolidate.
4. Choose Consolidations to process the account balances and access Consolidated Financial Reports.

   The processing time for this step depends on the number of business units and associated accounts that you are consolidating.
5. On Consolidated Financial Reports, display all accounts, or complete the following field:
   - From Account
   - Thru Account
6. To view a different level of detail, change the following field (optional):
   - Level of Detail
7. To view amounts for a different date or period, change the following field (optional):
   - Thru Date/Period
8. To view detail or summary amounts, complete the following field (optional):
   - Business Unit Detail
9. To toggle between period and year-to-date formats, choose Toggle Display Format.
10. To view and change enhanced subledgers, choose Additional Selections (F6).
11. On Enhanced Subledgers Additional Selections, complete any of the following fields and click Enter.
    - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
    - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

Field	Explanation
Masked Business Unit	Use this field to select a search pattern within an existing business unit. Replace the wildcard characters with the search characters to create a specific search pattern. The characters you enter must be in the exact positions where they occur in the business unit number. For example, if you type 200 over the last three positions of the wildcard mask (*********200), the system searches for all business units ending in 200. If you enter blanks (spaces) the system searches for a pattern with blanks in those positions. Press F22 to clear the field and refresh the wildcard mask.

See Also:

- Reviewing Trial Balances Online (P09210) in the *General Accounting I Guide*

24.4 Reviewing Income Statements and Balance Sheets

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Low Volume (Instant) Mode

With account consolidation, you can group, or consolidate, account balances for business units. By grouping business units, you can create a consolidated trial balance.

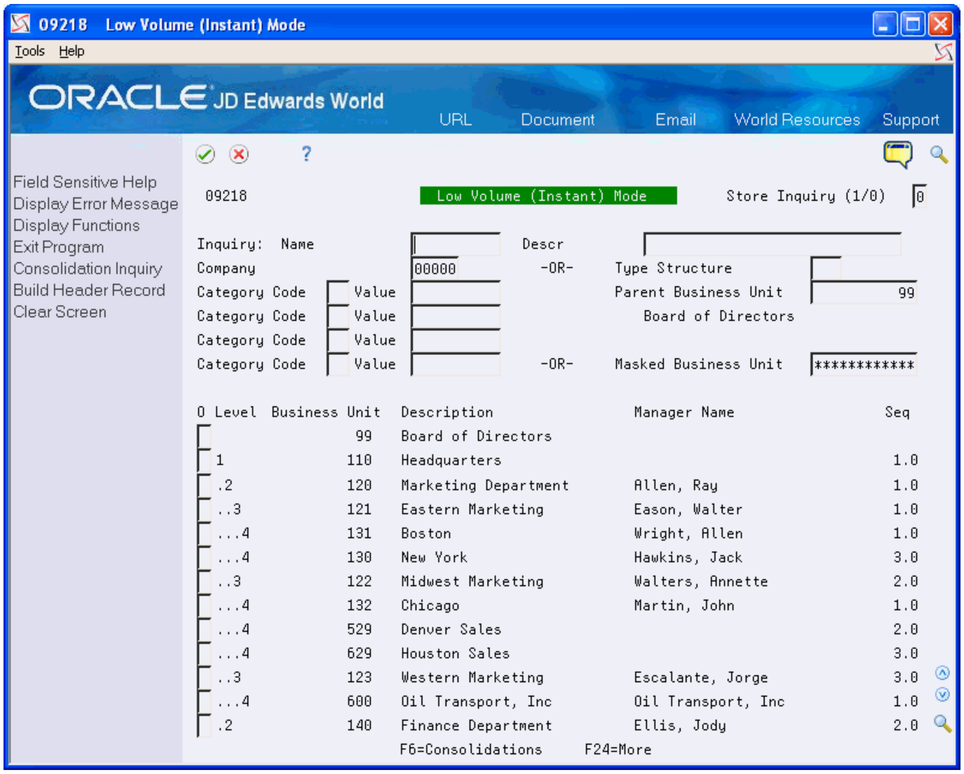
With low volume consolidations, you can:

- Review the income statement
- Review the balance sheet

To review the income statement

On Low Volume (Instant) Mode

Figure 24–12 Low Volume (Instant) Mode screen


09218 Low Volume (Instant) Mode
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Consolidation Inquiry
Build Header Record
Clear Screen

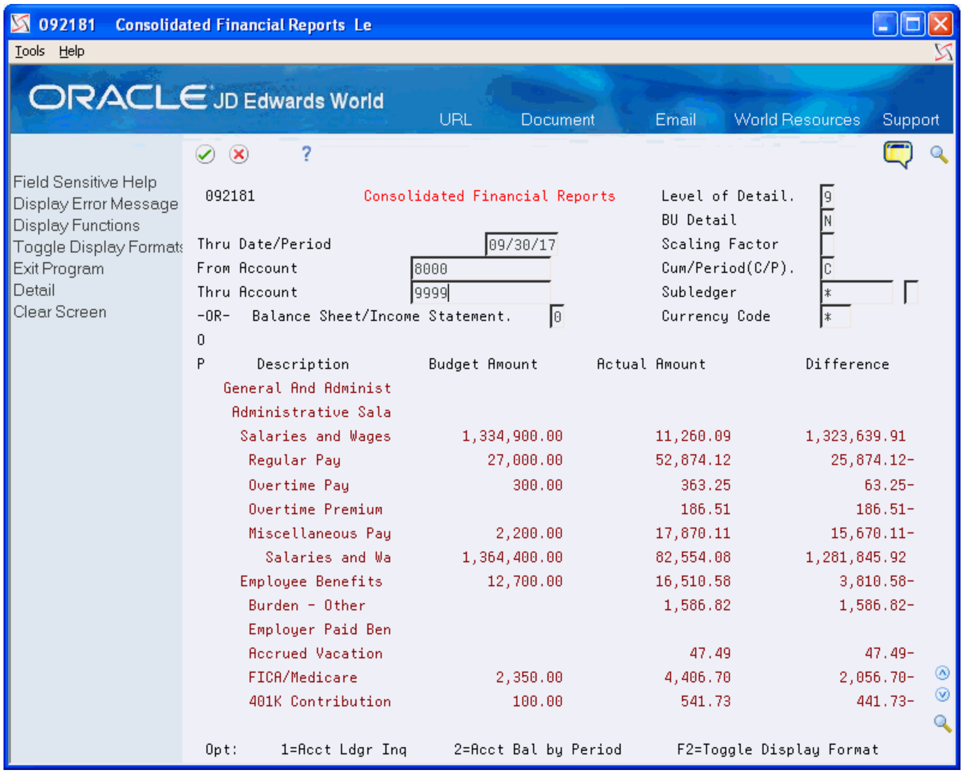
```
 09218                  Low Volume (Instant) Mode        Store Inquiry (1/0)   0

Inquiry:  Name                            Descr
Company                   00000           -OR-    Type Structure
Category Code    Value                            Parent Business Unit        99
Category Code    Value                              Board of Directors
Category Code    Value
Category Code    Value                    -OR-    Masked Business Unit  ************

O Level  Business Unit  Description           Manager Name               Seq
                    99  Board of Directors
  1                110  Headquarters                                     1.0
  .2               120  Marketing Department  Allen, Ray                 1.0
  ..3              121  Eastern Marketing     Eason, Walter              1.0
  ...4             131  Boston                Wright, Allen              1.0
  ...4             130  New York              Hawkins, Jack              3.0
  ..3              122  Midwest Marketing     Walters, Annette           2.0
  ...4             132  Chicago               Martin, John               1.0
  ...4             529  Denver Sales                                     2.0
  ...4             629  Houston Sales                                    3.0
  ..3              123  Western Marketing     Escalante, Jorge           3.0
  ...4             600  Oil Transport, Inc    Oil Transport, Inc         1.0
  .2               140  Finance Department    Ellis, Jody                2.0
                        F6=Consolidations     F24=More
```

1. Specify the business unit to be consolidated.
2. Choose Consolidations to access Consolidated Financial Reports.

Figure 24–13 Consolidated Financial Reports screen


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Clear Screen

```
092181             Consolidated Financial Reports       Level of Detail.  9
                                                        BU Detail         N
Thru Date/Period                        09/30/17        Scaling Factor
From Account                   8000                     Cum/Period(C/P).  C
Thru Account                   9999                     Subledger         *
-OR-   Balance Sheet/Income Statement.  0               Currency Code     *
O
P      Description          Budget Amount      Actual Amount          Difference
   General And Administ
    Administrative Sala
     Salaries and Wages      1,334,900.00          11,260.09        1,323,639.91
      Regular Pay               27,000.00          52,874.12          25,874.12-
      Overtime Pay                 300.00             363.25              63.25-
      Overtime Premium                                186.51             186.51-
      Miscellaneous Pay          2,200.00          17,870.11          15,670.11-
        Salaries and Wa      1,364,400.00          82,554.08        1,281,845.92
     Employee Benefits          12,700.00          16,510.58           3,810.58-
      Burden - Other                                1,586.82           1,586.82-
      Employer Paid Ben
      Accrued Vacation                                 47.49              47.49-
      FICA/Medicare              2,350.00           4,406.70           2,056.70-
      401K Contribution            100.00             541.73             441.73-

 Opt:     1=Acct Ldgr Inq     2=Acct Bal by Period     F2=Toggle Display Format
```

3. On Consolidated Financial Reports, complete the following fields:

- From Account
- Thru Account
- Balance Sheet/Income Statement

Field	Explanation
From Account	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are displayed. *Form-specific information* Only those accounts that the system displays are used in the income statement or balance sheet calculation.
Thru Account	Identifies the ending object account in a range of accounts. Only amounts posted to accounts in this range are displayed. *Form-specific information* Only those accounts that the system displays are used in the income statement or balance sheet calculation.
Balance Sheet/Income Statement	Valid codes are: 0 – Display the net income/loss calculations for the balance sheet. 1 – Display the interim totals for the income statement accounts Blank Display accounts in a trial balance format. This is the default.

24.4.1 What You Should Know About

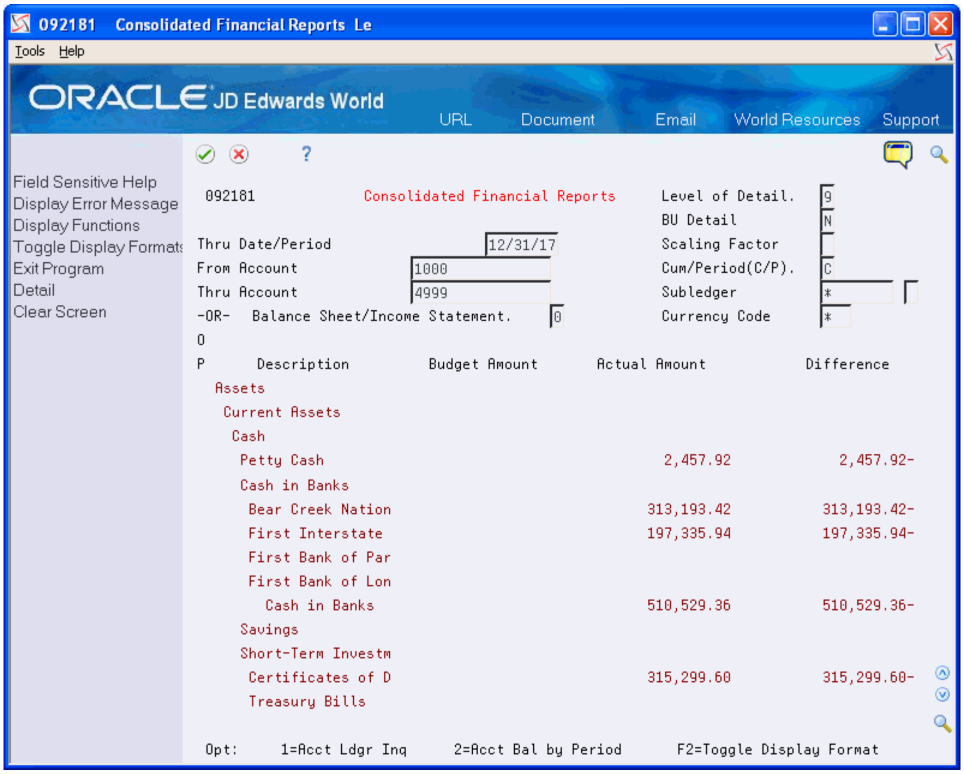
Topic	Description
Income statement	Interim totals for gross margin, operating income, and so on, are defined in AAI item FS.
Account ranges for an income statement	Select the beginning profit and loss account (AAI item GLG6) and the ending profit and loss account (AAI item GLG12). If you select an incomplete account range (for example, only a portion of an income statement range) the totals will be incorrect.

To review the balance sheet

On Low Volume (Instant) Mode

1. Choose Consolidations to access Consolidated Financial Reports.

Figure 24–14 Consolidated Financial Reports screen


092181 Consolidated Financial Reports Le
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Detail
Clear Screen

```
092181          Consolidated Financial Reports      Level of Detail.  9
                                                    BU Detail         N
Thru Date/Period                   12/31/17         Scaling Factor
From Account                  1000                  Cum/Period(C/P).  C
Thru Account                  4999                  Subledger         *
-OR-   Balance Sheet/Income Statement.  0           Currency Code     *
O
P      Description          Budget Amount      Actual Amount          Difference
  Assets
   Current Assets
    Cash
     Petty Cash                                     2,457.92            2,457.92-
     Cash in Banks
      Bear Creek Nation                           313,193.42          313,193.42-
      First Interstate                            197,335.94          197,335.94-
      First Bank of Par
      First Bank of Lon
        Cash in Banks                             510,529.36          510,529.36-
     Savings
     Short-Term Investm
      Certificates of D                           315,299.60          315,299.60-
      Treasury Bills

Opt:    1=Acct Ldgr Inq      2=Acct Bal by Period      F2=Toggle Display Format
```

2. On Consolidated Financial Reports, complete the following fields:
   - From Account
   - Thru Account
   - Balance Sheet/Income Statement

24.4.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Balance sheet calculation	The system calculates net income/loss based on AAI item GLG5 and includes the description for that item on the form.
Account ranges for a balance sheet	Select the beginning balance sheet account (AAI item GLG1) and the ending balance sheet account (AAI item GLG5). If you select an incomplete account range (for example, only a portion of a balance sheet range) the totals will be incorrect.

24.5 Storing Online Consolidation Criteria

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations Mode

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Low Volume (Instant) Mode

You can store your consolidation criteria so that you do not have to re-enter it each time you review consolidated account balances. To identify the criteria you are storing, you must enter a criteria description.

To store online consolidation criteria

On Low-Volume (Instant) Mode

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Inquiry Name
   - Description
2. Enter the selection criteria.

   This depends on the consolidation you are storing.
3. Press F8 to create a header record containing the selection criteria for the inquiry name you designated.
4. Complete the following field:
   - Store Inquiry (1/0)

Field	Explanation
Inquiry: Name	The name corresponding to the Consolidated Business Unit selection setup, (up to 10 characters).
Descr	A description, remark, name or address.
Store Inquiry (1/0)	Enter 1 to interactively build and store the consolidated cost center index when exiting to the Consolidated Trial Balance screen. A value of 0 (zero) or blank will not build and store the consolidated cost center index when exiting to the Consolidated Trial Balance screen. Valid values are: 1 – Build and store 0 – Do not build and store Blank Do not build and store

24.5.1 Processing Options

See Section 81.1, "Consolidated Trial Balance (P09218)".

25

Work with High-Volume Consolidations

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 25.1, "Working with High-Volume Consolidations"
- Section 25.2, "Creating High-Volume Consolidations"
- Section 25.3, "Reviewing High-Volume Consolidations"
- Section 25.4, "Deleting Prior High-Volume Consolidations"

25.1 Working with High-Volume Consolidations

Use high-volume consolidations to combine balances for online review and financial reporting. To accommodate this, you combine balances under a pseudo (fictitious) company that you create solely for this purpose. For example, you can use the pseudo company to consolidate actual balances for each region or division of your company.

High-volume consolidations include two programs:

Program	Description
Refresh Consolidation	Creates a second table in which account balances are available for online review and reporting purposes.
Delete Prior Consolidation	Clears the table so that when you run subsequent consolidations, the balances do not include amounts from previous consolidations.

Both programs are DREAM Writers.

The system consolidates the account balances by one of the following:

- Business Unit Category Codes (RP01-RP30) in the Business Unit Master table (F0006), for review by organizational structure
- Account Master Category Codes (R001-R023) in the Account Master table (F0901), for review by an alternate chart of accounts

25.1.1 Example: High-Volume Consolidation

In this example, the following business units are grouped together under the West Region:

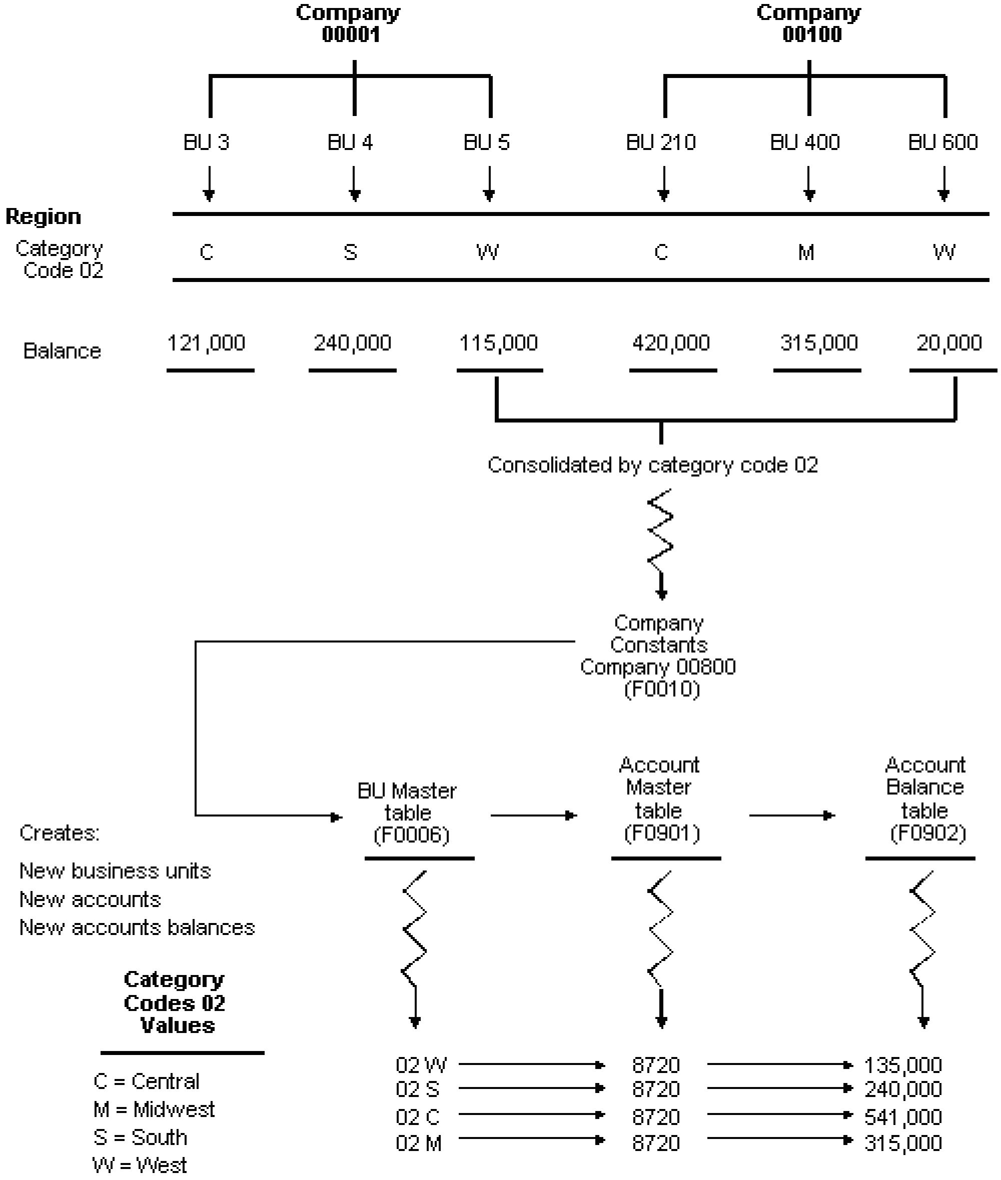
- Business unit 5, associated with company 1
- Business unit 600, associated with company 100

During high-volume consolidation, these two business units are consolidated into a pseudo business unit named 02W, where:

- 02 represents category code 02
- W represents the category code value for West Region

The following diagram illustrates a high-volume consolidation that consolidates data by region using business unit category code 2.

Figure 25–1 Consolidation by Region Using Business Unit Category Code 2


Company 00001
Company 00100
BU 3
BU 4
BU 5
BU 210
BU 400
BU 600
Region
Category Code 02
C
S
W
C
M
W
Balance
121,000
240,000
115,000
420,000
315,000
20,000
Consolidated by category code 02
Company Constants Company 00800 (F0010)
BU Master table (F0006)
Account Master table (F0901)
Account Balance table (F0902)
Creates:
New business units
New accounts
New accounts balances
Category Codes 02 Values
C = Central
M = Midwest
S = South
W = West
02 W
02 S
02 C
02 M
8720
8720
8720
8720
135,000
240,000
541,000
315,000

25.2 Creating High-Volume Consolidations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Refresh Consolidation

To create a new consolidation with current balances, you must refresh the consolidation. This creates a second database for pseudo business units, accounts, and account balances within a pseudo company that you have already created specifically for consolidations. The system copies all balances in the accounts to be consolidated into the pseudo company regardless of fiscal year.

The Refresh Consolidation program is a DREAM Writer program.

Note: The Refresh Consolidation program does not create a pseudo account if the corresponding actual account does not have a balance.

High-volume consolidations are based on category codes. You can use either account or business unit category codes. You must set up a separate version for each category code that you use for consolidating. After you refresh consolidations using one category code, you can select another category code and run the program again. This creates additional records for the pseudo company.

You can run more than one consolidation at the same time. To do so, set up a separate pseudo company for each consolidation.

Refreshing consolidations creates records that are based on your setup. These records include:

- Prior Year-End Net (PYEN), Prior Year-End Cumulative (PYEC), and monthly posting information
- All accounts with consolidated balances
- Header and non-posting title accounts for reports, such as Assets

---

Caution: You must select a pseudo company for the consolidation. Refreshing consolidations adds records to the Business Unit Master (F0006), Account Master (F0901), and Account Balances (F0902) tables for an entire pseudo company. If you select an actual company for the consolidation, the system creates consolidated records for that company. It is very difficult to separate valid records from those created by the consolidation program.

25.2.1 Before You Begin

- Restrict access to this program
- Set up a pseudo company for each consolidation that you intend to run
- Set up a next number for the pseudo company's account ID that does not duplicate account IDs assigned to other accounts
- Verify the category codes that you want to use for consolidations
- Delete any prior consolidations
- Verify that there is enough disk space on your computer for this process to run

25.2.2 What is the Structure of Pseudo Business Units?

A business unit number can contain up to 12 characters. The structure of the pseudo business unit number is AABBB, where:

Business Unit Code Segment	Explanation
AA	Represents the category code number that you designated in data selection, such as 02
BBB	Represents the category code value for the selected category code, such as WES for western region or EAS for eastern region

For example, if you run the consolidation for business unit category code 5 (RP05), and the values for category code 5 are DEN, ATL, and NYC, the program creates three pseudo business units as follows:

- 05DEN
- 05ATL
- 05NYC

If you run the consolidation for business unit category code 21 (RP21), and the values for category code 21 are CALIFORNIA and COLORADO, the program creates two pseudo business units as follows:

- 21CALIFORNIA
- 21COLORADO

25.2.3 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Adjusting entries	After you create a consolidation, you can make adjusting entries directly to the pseudo accounts from the Journal Entries form. When you delete a prior consolidation, adjusting entries are deleted along with consolidated balances. The consolidations programs do not update actual balances in the Account Balances table.
Duplicating business units	This program could create a business unit for the pseudo company that duplicates an existing business unit for an actual company. When this occurs, the system bypasses records that would otherwise be consolidated in the duplicate business unit to ensure that actual data is not corrupted. The system then produces an exception report that lists the bypassed business unit and the actual company number in which the business unit already exists.

25.2.4 Processing Options

See Section 81.2, "Refresh Consolidations (P10862)".

25.2.5 Data Selection and Data Sequence for Refresh Consolidations

You can use only one category code for each consolidation. Set up the category code data selection so that it is not equal (NE) to blanks (*BLANKS). In addition to a category code, optional selections can include:

- Company, to exclude other pseudo companies from the consolidation. Otherwise, the system consolidates previously consolidated information.
- Ledger Type, to limit the consolidation to specific ledger types or to exclude certain ledger types from the consolidation.
- Fiscal Year, to limit the consolidation to a fiscal year or to exclude certain fiscal years from the consolidation.

The category code you use must be on the first line of the data sequence. The order of the data sequence for refreshing a consolidation should be:

1. Selected category code
2. Object account
3. Subsidiary

25.3 Reviewing High-Volume Consolidations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Consolidation Review

After you create high-volume consolidations, you can review them. You can compare the amounts in two types of ledgers for the pseudo company. For example, you compare actual amounts (AA) to budgeted amounts (BA) or to budget-to-actual ratios.

You review account balances by business unit or account number.

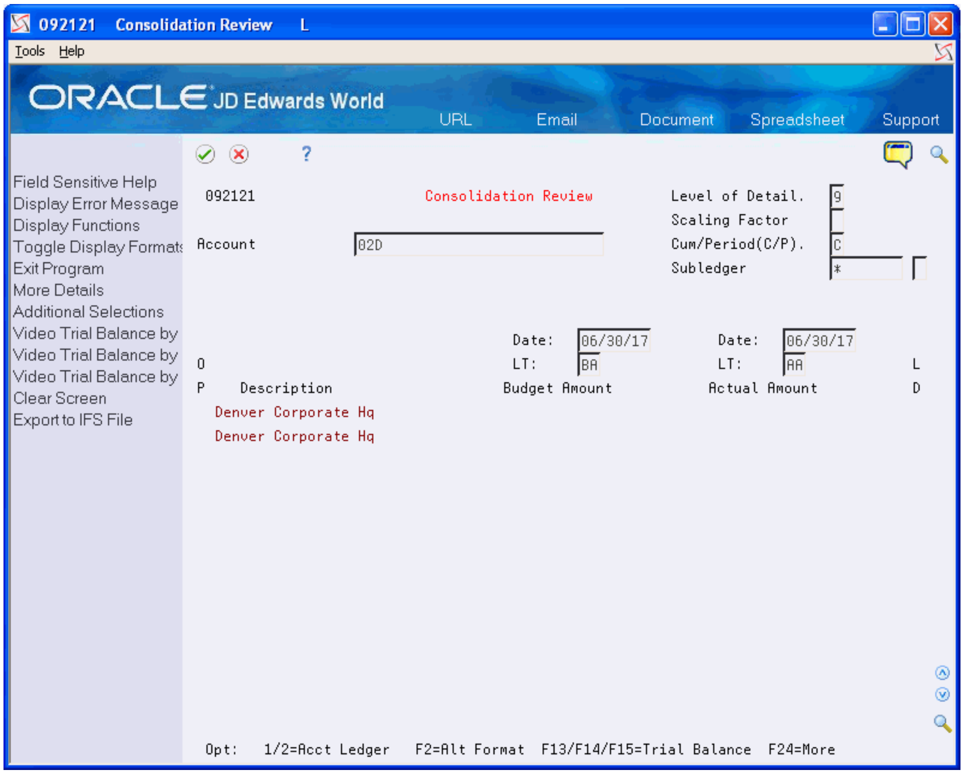
25.3.1 Before You Begin

- If you anticipate reviewing information for more than 100 accounts, set up a maximum count in user defined codes (00/10). The Consolidation Review program notifies you when it reaches the maximum. You can either review the information up to that point or wait until the program consolidates all of the accounts.

To review high-volume consolidations

On Consolidation Review

Figure 25–2 Consolidation Review screen


092121 Consolidation Review L
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
More Details
Additional Selections
Video Trial Balance by
Video Trial Balance by
Video Trial Balance by
Clear Screen
Export to IFS File

```
092121                 Consolidation Review          Level of Detail.  9
                                                     Scaling Factor
Account          02D                                 Cum/Period(C/P).  C
                                                     Subledger         *

                                    Date:  06/30/17        Date:  06/30/17
O                                   LT:    BA              LT:    AA          L
P   Description                    Budget Amount          Actual Amount       D
  Denver Corporate Hq
  Denver Corporate Hq

 Opt:  1/2=Acct Ledger   F2=Alt Format  F13/F14/F15=Trial Balance  F24=More
```

1. Complete the following field:
   - Account
2. To view detail in different formats, choose Toggle Display Formats (F2) to view the following formats:
   - Budget and actual amounts for the period
   - Budget and actual amounts, and the difference between them
   - Budget and actual amounts for the period and year-to-date
3. To review additional detail, perform any of the following:
   - Choose Video Trial Balance (F13/14/15), for single-ledger views of the data.
   - Enter 1 or 2 in the Option field for Account Ledger Inquiry.
   - To view and change enhanced subledgers, choose Additional Selections (F6).

Note: On Trial Balance/Ledger Comparison complete the business unit field and click find. Only journal entries made directly to the pseudo business unit appear because refreshing consolidations creates only balances, not transactions

---

See Also:

- Printing a Consolidated Income Statement (P10312) in the*JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Printing a Consolidated Balance Sheet (P10311) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Printing Trial Balance Reports (P09410) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

25.3.2 Processing Options

See Section 81.3, "Account Balance Comparison (P092121)".

25.4 Deleting Prior High-Volume Consolidations

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Consolidations

From Consolidations (G1011), choose Delete Prior Consolidation

You must delete the information in the consolidation database before you run a new consolidation. If you do not, the system adds the new information to the old when you run the new consolidation, and the resulting balances are incorrect.

Run the Delete Prior Consolidation program to delete prior consolidation records for the pseudo company from the following tables:

- Account Master (F0901)
- Account Balances (F0902)
- Account Ledger (F0911), if journal entries were made to consolidated accounts

The Delete Prior Consolidation program is a DREAM Writer program.

Pseudo companies and business units are designed for consolidation purposes. Therefore, this program does not update account balances, nor does it delete:

- Pseudo business units in the Business Unit Master table (F0006)
- Pseudo companies in the Company Constants table (F0010)

Caution: Delete only the pseudo consolidation company. Be very careful not to delete any actual companies.

25.4.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Security	JD Edwards World strongly recommends that you place security on this program.
Reorganizing tables	To avoid accumulating large numbers of deleted records, run the Reorganize Files program (menu G9645) to reorganize tables after you delete prior consolidations.

25.4.2 Processing Options

See Section 81.4, "Delete Prior Consolidations (P10861)".

Part VI

Elimination Entry Creation

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 26, "Overview to Elimination Entry Creation"
- Chapter 27, "Define Business Unit Structures"
- Chapter 28, "Defining Account Structures"
- Chapter 29, "Define Elimination Rules"
- Chapter 30, "Consolidate Elimination Information"
- Chapter 31, "Create Eliminating Journal Entries"

26

Overview to Elimination Entry Creation

Eliminating Entry Creation enables you to consolidate intercompany account balances at a target location.

The information you consolidate is accessible to all standard JD Edwards World programs.

The process of creating eliminating entries (consolidating) includes:

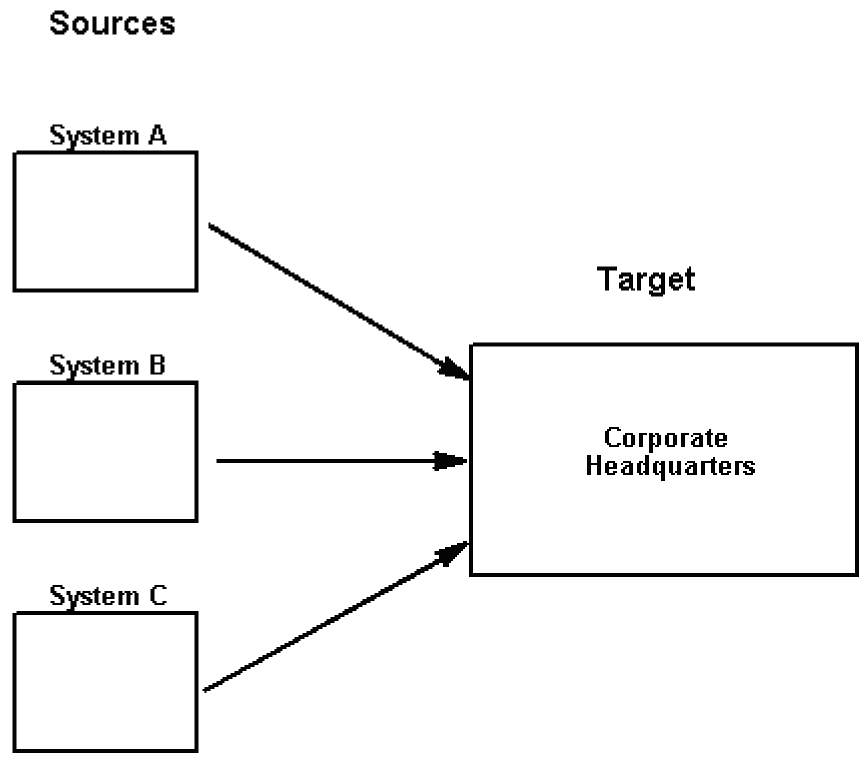
- Defining business unit structures
- Defining account structures
- Defining elimination rules
- Consolidating elimination information

Two types of locations are involved include:

Location	Explanation
Source	Any of the locations where intercompany account balances exist.
Target	The central location (headquarters) which receives the intercompany account balances.

The following example illustrates how multiple source locations might consolidate intercompany account balances to send to a central target location:

Figure 26–1 Consolidating to Send to a Central Location


Sources
System A
System B
System C
Target
Corporate Headquarters

At each source location, the process consists of the following steps:

1. Define the business unit structure
2. Define the account structure
3. Define elimination rules
4. Process Eliminations
5. Create Eliminating entries

27

Define Business Unit Structures

Before you can create eliminating entries, you must define the structure. For this process, you define the business unit structure separately from the account structure. The combination of the account structure and business unit structure represents the elimination structure.

Structure	Provides
Business unit	Where: Business unit
Account	What: Object.Subsidiary

27.1 Defining Business Unit Structures

You can create business unit structures manually using the Structure Revisions program (P0050) or have the system generate the structure for you. The system uses the business unit structure to create the Stand Alone Eliminating Entry tables (F1001, F1002, F1003) that contain consolidated balances to be sent to the target company.

Defining business unit structures consists of:

- Generating business unit structures
- Reviewing business unit structures
- Revising business unit structures
- Printing business unit structures

27.1.1 Generating Business Unit Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Build under Define Business Unit Summarization

The Structure Build program generates the business unit structure. When generating the structure, the system reads business unit category codes in the Business Unit Master (F0006) table in the sequence you specify and creates the business unit structure based on the sequence. You can review and revise this structure.

You can run this batch program in proof or final mode. In proof mode, the system prints a report which displays the hierarchy of the business unit structure but does not update the Organization Structure Master (F0050) table.

In final mode, the system updates the Organization Structure Master table with the structure information. The system prints a report which displays the hierarchy of the structure if you set the processing options accordingly. Only the columns that you specify for the data sequence appear on the report, and they appear in the sequence you specify. The system marks any business units that it creates dynamically with an asterisk (*).

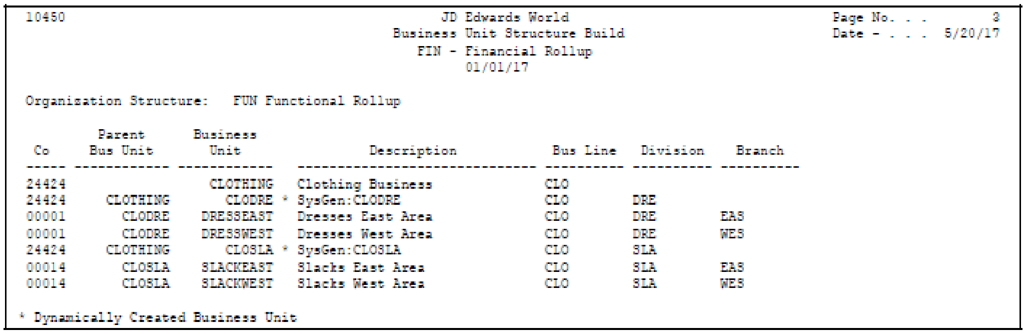
27.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Rerunning the Structure Build program	Each time you run the Structure Build program, the system rebuilds the structure.
Making manual changes to the structure	If you make changes to the business unit parent-child structure manually, you might want to change the category codes for the business units to show the new relationships. Otherwise, the next time you run the Structure Build program, the system rebuilds the structure and overwrites your changes.
Creating multiple structures	You can create multiple structures for different reporting requirements. You might want one structure to represent the financial organizational structure, another for the functional organizational structure, and so on. You use a processing option to enter the name of the structure you are building.

Business Unit Structure Build Report

The Business Unit Structure Build report shows the business units in the parent-child structure. Only the columns that you specify for the data sequence appear on the report, and they appear in the sequence you specify. The system marks any business units that it creates dynamically with an asterisk (*).

Figure 27–1 Business Unit Structure Build report, Financial Rollup



```
 10450                                        JD Edwards World                            Page No. . .        3
                                        Business Unit Structure Build                     Date - . . .  5/20/17
                                          FIN - Financial Rollup
                                                01/01/17

 Organization Structure:   FUN Functional Rollup

         Parent      Business
  Co    Bus Unit       Unit              Description             Bus Line   Division    Branch
 ----- ------------ ------------   ----------------------------- ---------- ---------- ----------
 24424                  CLOTHING   Clothing Business             CLO
 24424     CLOTHING       CLODRE * SysGen:CLODRE                 CLO        DRE
 00001       CLODRE    DRESSEAST   Dresses East Area             CLO        DRE        EAS
 00001       CLODRE    DRESSWEST   Dresses West Area             CLO        DRE        WES
 24424     CLOTHING       CLOSLA * SysGen:CLOSLA                 CLO        SLA
 00014       CLOSLA    SLACKEAST   Slacks East Area              CLO        SLA        EAS
 00014       CLOSLA    SLACKWEST   Slacks West Area              CLO        SLA        WES

* Dynamically Created Business Unit
```

See Also:

- Section 17.1, "Creating Organization Report Structures"

Processing Options

See Section 82.1, "Business Unit Structure Build (P10450)".

Data Selection

You must set the first sequenced field NE *BLANKS. The system selects only the business units that are specified in the category codes that follow.

Data Sequence

You can enter a maximum of nine fields for sequencing. You can sequence on Business Unit, Business Unit Type, and category codes 1-30.

27.1.3 Reviewing Business Unit Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Build under the Define Business Unit Summarization heading

You can review your business unit structures online. The system displays the hierarchies for a particular business unit according to structure type, using one of three modes:

- Single-level structure
- Multi-level structure without indentation
- Multi-level structure with indentation

See Also:

- Section 17.2, "Reviewing Organization Report Structures"

27.1.4 Revising Business Unit Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Revisions under the Define Business Unit Summarization heading

After you review your business unit structures, you might want to revise them. You can add or delete business units from the hierarchy, or delete a business unit and all of the business units lower than it in the hierarchy.

27.1.5 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Defining the entire structure	You can define your entire business unit structure by using the Structure Revisions program, but it is more efficient to run Structure Build (P10450) to generate the structure and then make changes individually if necessary. If you make changes to the business unit parent-child structure manually, you may want to change the category codes for the business units to show the new relationships. Otherwise, the next time you run the Structure Build program; the system rebuilds the structure and overwrites your changes.

See Also:

- Section 17.1, "Creating Organization Report Structures"

27.1.6 Printing Business Unit Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Report under the Define Business Unit Summarization heading

After you create or revise business unit structures, you can print a report that shows the complete hierarchies for one of the following:

- All business units
- A single business unit
- Business units highest in the hierarchy

See Also:

- Section 17.3, "Printing Organization Report Structures"

28

Defining Account Structures

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 28.1, "Generating Account Structures"
- Section 28.2, "Revising Account Structures"
- Section 28.3, "Printing Account Structures"

28.1 Generating Account Structures

The system creates an initial account structure based on the Account Master (F0901) table. You can review and revise this structure.

Before you can consolidate account balances, you generate the account structure that the system uses for the consolidation.

This batch program reads the Account Master table and creates the account structure based on the sequence that you specify. The system creates one record in the structure for each unique object and subsidiary combination.

The program can add records to an existing account structure, or it can create a new account structure. The system deletes the existing structure if you set the processing option to create a new account structure that has an existing structure name.

You can run the Structure Build program in proof or final mode. In proof mode, the system prints a report but does not update the Stand Alone Eliminating Entry Account Structure File - Accounts (F10430) table.

In final mode, the system updates the Stand Alone Eliminating Entry Account Structure File. The system prints a report if you set the appropriate processing option.

Before You Begin

Set up a pseudo company in Company Numbers and Names for the consolidated account balances.

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

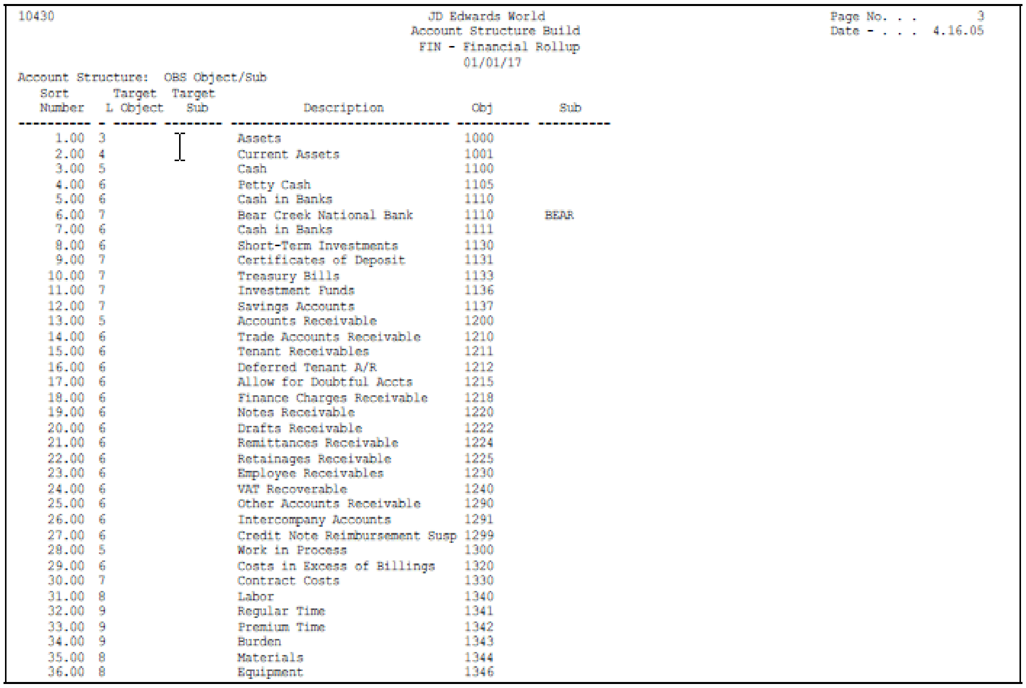
From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Build under the Define Account Summarization heading

28.1.1 Account Structure Build Report

The system generates this report when you build the account structure and it shows the accounts that the system adds to the account structure since the last time you ran the program. Only the columns that you specify for the data sequence appear on the report, and they appear in the order that you specify.

Figure 28–1 Account Structure Build report, Financial rollup



```
10430                                                   JD Edwards World                                     Page No. . .        3
                                                     Account Structure Build                                 Date - . . .  4.16.05
                                                      FIN - Financial Rollup
                                                             01/01/17
Account Structure:  OBS Object/Sub
   Sort      Target  Target
   Number  L Object   Sub              Description           Obj        Sub
---------- - ------ -------- ------------------------------ ---------- ----------
      1.00 3                  Assets                         1000
      2.00 4                  Current Assets                 1001
      3.00 5                  Cash                           1100
      4.00 6                  Petty Cash                     1105
      5.00 6                  Cash in Banks                  1110
      6.00 7                  Bear Creek National Bank       1110       BEAR
      7.00 6                  Cash in Banks                  1111
      8.00 6                  Short-Term Investments         1130
      9.00 7                  Certificates of Deposit        1131
     10.00 7                  Treasury Bills                 1133
     11.00 7                  Investment Funds               1136
     12.00 7                  Savings Accounts               1137
     13.00 5                  Accounts Receivable            1200
     14.00 6                  Trade Accounts Receivable      1210
     15.00 6                  Tenant Receivables             1211
     16.00 6                  Deferred Tenant A/R            1212
     17.00 6                  Allow for Doubtful Accts       1215
     18.00 6                  Finance Charges Receivable     1218
     19.00 6                  Notes Receivable               1220
     20.00 6                  Drafts Receivable              1222
     21.00 6                  Remittances Receivable         1224
     22.00 6                  Retainages Receivable          1225
     23.00 6                  Employee Receivables           1230
     24.00 6                  VAT Recoverable                1240
     25.00 6                  Other Accounts Receivable      1290
     26.00 6                  Intercompany Accounts          1291
     27.00 6                  Credit Note Reimbursement Susp 1299
     28.00 5                  Work in Process                1300
     29.00 6                  Costs in Excess of Billings    1320
     30.00 7                  Contract Costs                 1330
     31.00 8                  Labor                          1340
     32.00 9                  Regular Time                   1341
     33.00 9                  Premium Time                   1342
     34.00 9                  Burden                         1343
     35.00 8                  Materials                      1344
     36.00 8                  Equipment                      1346
```

28.1.2 Processing Options

See Section 82.2, "Account Structure Build (P10430)"

Data Selection

You must set the first sequenced field NE *BLANKS. The system selects only the accounts that are specified in the category codes that follow.

Data Sequence

You can enter a maximum of nine fields for sequencing. The object and subsidiary fields must be the last fields in the sequence.

28.2 Revising Account Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Revisions under the Define Account Summarization heading

After you generate the account summarization structure for elimination entry creation, you can review it online and revise it if necessary.

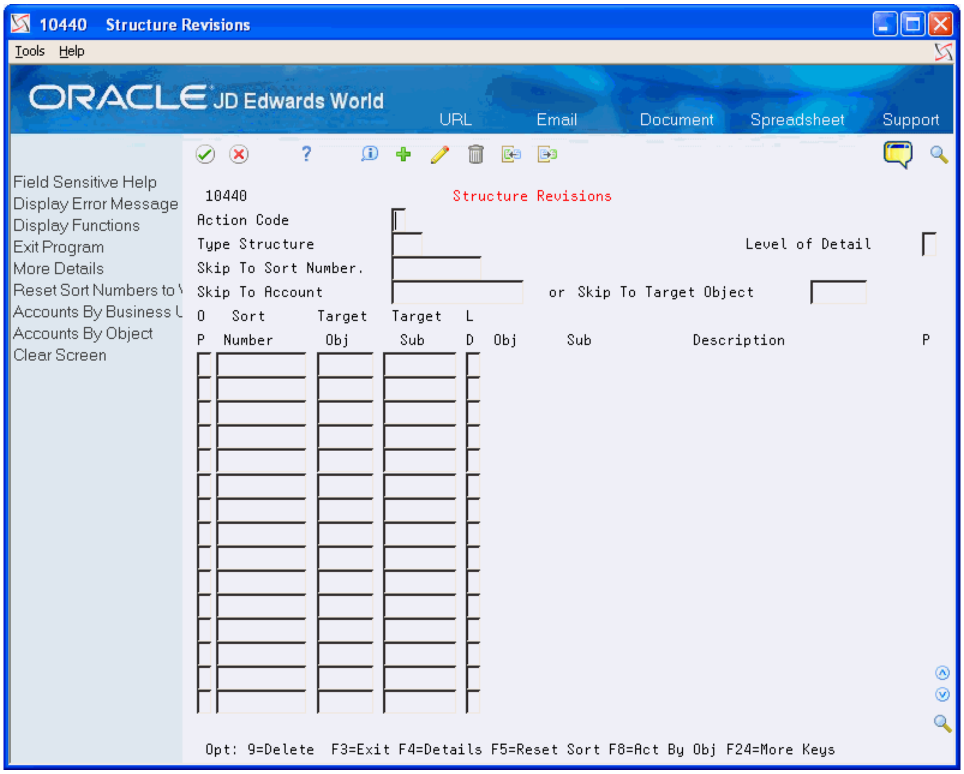
The columns appear in the sequence that you defined for the structure. Additional columns appear in the detail area if necessary.

The Structure Revisions program updates the Stand Alone Eliminating Entry Account Structure File - Accounts (F10430).

To revise an account structure

On Structure Revisions

Figure 28–2 Structure Revisions screen


10440 Structure Revisions
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Reset Sort Numbers to \
Accounts By Business U
Accounts By Object
Clear Screen

```
 10440                         Structure Revisions
Action Code
Type Structure                                                  Level of Detail
Skip To Sort Number.
Skip To Account              or  Skip To Target Object
O   Sort       Target   Target   L
P   Number     Obj      Sub      D   Obj     Sub          Description              P

 Opt: 9=Delete  F3=Exit F4=Details F5=Reset Sort F8=Act By Obj F24=More Keys
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Type Structure
   - Skip to Sort Number (optional)
   - Skip to Account (optional)
2. Change any of the following fields:
   - Sort Number
   - Target Obj
   - Target Sub
   - LD (Account Level of Detail)
3. To change the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Organization Type Structure	A user defined code (00/TS) that identifies the type of account structure, such as financial or responsibility. Each type structure can have a different hierarchy.
Sort Number	Number used to sort and consolidate accounts for stand alone eliminating entries.
Target Object Account	The object account that the system uses for mapping in stand alone eliminating entries when the target object is different from the source object.
Target Subsidiary	The subsidiary account that the system uses for mapping in stand alone eliminating entries when the target subsidiary is different from the source subsidiary.
Account Level of Detail	A number that summarizes and classifies accounts in the general ledger. You can have up to 9 levels of detail. Level 9 is the most detailed and 1 the least detailed. Example: 3 – Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses 4 – Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities, and so on 5 – Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries, and so on 6 – Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable, and so on 7 – Petty Cash - Dallas, Petty Cash - Houston, and so on 8 – More Detail 9 – More Detail Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and business unit totals. When using the Job Cost system, Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for job cost posting accounts.

28.2.1 Processing Options

See Section 82.2, "Account Structure Build (P10430)"

Data Selection

You must set the first sequenced field NE *BLANKS. The system selects only the accounts that are specified in the category codes that follow.

Data Sequence

You can enter a maximum of nine fields for sequencing. The object and subsidiary fields must be the last fields in the sequence.

28.3 Printing Account Structures

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Setup

From Elimination Setup (G1042), choose Structure Report under the Define Account Summarization heading

After you create or revise the account summarization structure, you can print a report that shows the complete hierarchy of the structure.

29

Define Elimination Rules

After you define account and business unit summarization structures, you define the rules by which the system creates the stand along eliminating entries to the target company. The system processes eliminations of intercompany settlements.

You create the Elimination Specification table (F1017) to determine how to process and update the Stand Alone Elimination Header (F1001), File (F1002), and Category Codes (F1003).

Navigation

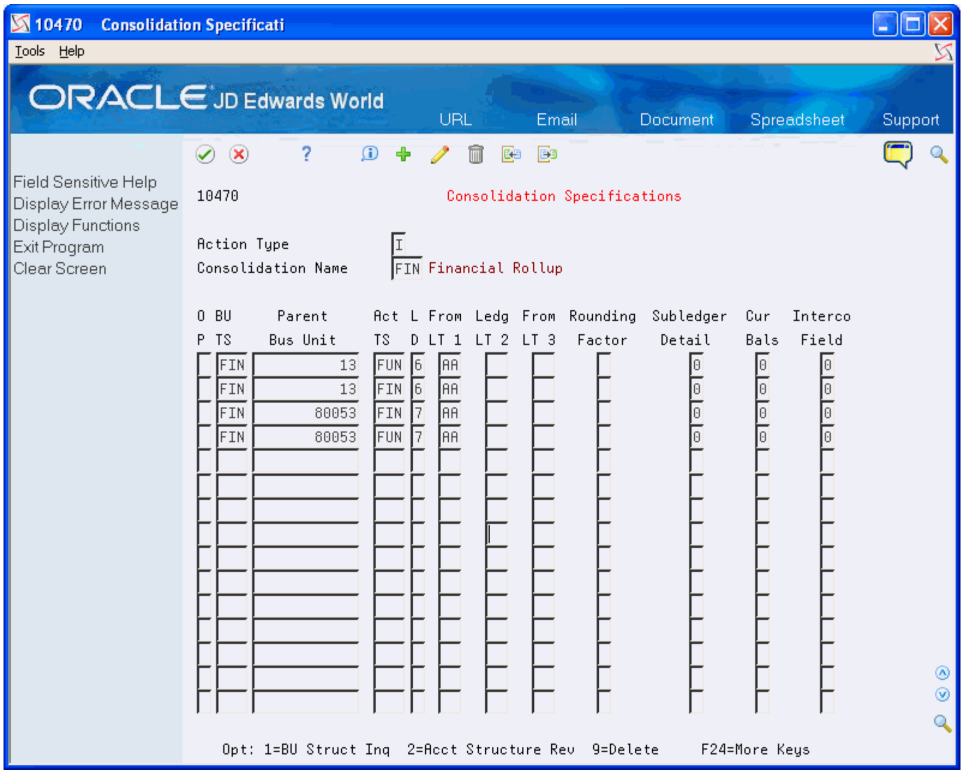
From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Elimination Specifications

To define elimination rules

On Eliminations Specifications

Figure 29–1 Elimination (Consolidation) Specifications screen


10470 Consolidation Specificati
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

10470 Consolidation Specifications

Action Type I

Consolidation Name FIN Financial Rollup

O P	BU TS	Parent Bus Unit	Act TS	L D	From LT 1	Ledg LT 2	From LT 3	Rounding Factor	Subledger Detail	Cur Bals	Interco Field
	FIN	13	FUN	6	AA				0	0	0
	FIN	13	FIN	6	AA				0	0	0
	FIN	80053	FIN	7	AA				0	0	0
	FIN	80053	FUN	7	AA				0	0	0

Opt: 1=BU Struct Inq 2=Acct Structure Rev 9=Delete F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following field:
   - Elimination (Consolidation) Name
2. For each unique combination of parent business unit and account summarization structure, complete the following fields:
   - BU TS (Business Unit Type Structure)
   - Parent Bus Unit
   - Act TS (Account Type Structure)
   - LD (Account Level of Detail)
   - From LT 1 (Ledger Type 1)
   - From LT 2 (optional)
   - From LT 3 (optional)
   - Rounding Factor (optional)
   - Subledger Detail (optional)
   - Curr Bals (optional)
   - Interco Field (optional)
3. Press Enter.

Field	**Explanation**
Consolidation Name	The name of a saved elimination structure.
BU TS (Business Unit Type Structure)	A user defined code (00/TS) that identifies the type of organizational structure, such as financial or responsibility. Each type of structure can have a different hierarchy.
Parent Business Unit	The primary level in a business unit hierarchy. A parent in one hierarchy can be a child in a different hierarchy.
Act TS (Account Type Structure)	A user defined code (00/TS) that identifies the type of account structure, such as financial or responsibility. Each type structure can have a different hierarchy.

Field	Explanation
LD (Account Level of Detail)	A number that summarizes and classifies accounts in the general ledger. You can have up to 9 levels of detail. Level 9 is the most detailed and 1 the least detailed. Example: 3 – Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses 4 – Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities, and so on 5 – Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries, and so on 6 – Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable, and so on 7 – Petty Cash - Dallas, Petty Cash - Houston, and so on 8 – More Detail 9 – More Detail Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and business unit totals. When using the Job Cost system, Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for job cost posting accounts.
FLT # (From Ledger Type)	A user defined code (09/LT) that identifies a ledger type.
Rounding Factor	A code that controls how amounts are to be rounded, that is, whether amounts are rounded to 100s, 1000s, and so on. Valid codes are: Blank - No rounding (Default) 0 – Round decimals 1 – Round to the nearest 10 2 – Round to the nearest 100 3 – Round to the nearest 1000 4 – Round to the nearest 10000 5 – Round to the nearest 100000 6 – Round to the nearest 1000000 For example, the number 987,654,321.91 would be displayed as follows for each of the rounding factors: Blank 987,654,321.91 0 – 987,654,322.00 1 – 987,654,320.00 2 – 987,654,300.00 3 – 987,654,000.00 4 – 987,650,000.00 5 – 987,700,000.00 6 – 988,000,000.00

Field	Explanation
Subledger Detail	Flag that determines whether subledger detail should be carried forward in the consolidation or subledgers should be summarized together. 0 – Keep subledger detail in the consolidation (default) 1 – Summarize subledgers in the consolidation
Cur Bals	A flag to denote that the system should post Account Balances table (F0902) records for this company by currency for accounts that are included in the account ranges specified in the AAI item PBCxx.
Interco Field	A code that represents the field used to store the counterparty in intercompany transactions. 0 – Do not create eliminations. (This is the default.) 1 – The counterparty is stored in the Subledger field. 2 – The counterparty is stored in the Subsidiary field.

30

Consolidate Elimination Information

After you define the account and business unit summarization structures and the rules for elimination (consolidations) for the source company, you are ready to consolidate your elimination information.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 30.1, "Creating Elimination Balances"
- Section 30.2, "Verifying Elimination Balances"

30.1 Creating Elimination Balances

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Process Eliminations

When you create elimination balances, the system reads the business unit and account structures that you defined in the sequence that you specified. The system processes these structures based on the rules that you defined for eliminations consolidations based on the processing options. The system reads account balances from the Account Balances table (F0902) and does the following:

- Performs rounding
- Maintains the specified subledger and currency detail
- Creates account balances at the specified levels of detail

This batch program writes the consolidated balances to the Stand Alone Eliminations tables (F1001, F1002, and F1003).

30.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Processing a consolidation multiple times	The system keeps the elimination name and account balances in the Stand Alone Elimination tables until you delete them.

30.1.2 Processing Options

See Section 82.3, "Build Stand Alone Elimination Transfer File (P10550)"

30.1.3 Data Selection

Enter the name of the elimination. This is the name you assigned when you defined the rules.

30.2 Verifying Elimination Balances

When you process eliminations, the system produces the following reports:

- R105501 shows the summarized account balances that were written to the Stand Alone Elimination table for periods seven through 14.
- R10550 shows the summarized account balances that were written to the Stand Alone Elimination table for periods one through six.

31

Create Eliminating Journal Entries

You might need to eliminate intercompany transactions at the target location before you run reports.

The Create Eliminating Entries program creates offsetting journal entries to eliminate automatic intercompany settlements that result from intercompany transactions.

The system reads the Stand Alone Elimination Specification (F1017) table to determine how to process the eliminations. The system creates the offsetting journal entries in the Account Ledger (F0911) table.

You can run this batch program in proof or final mode. In proof mode, the system prints a report that lists the journal entries but does not update the Account Ledger table.

In final mode, the system creates the journal entries in the Account Ledger table. The system prints the report if you set the corresponding processing option.

Navigation

From Financial Reports (G10), choose Eliminating Entry Creation

From Eliminating Entry Creation (G1021), choose Create Eliminating Entries

Processing Options

See Section 82.16, "Stand Alone Eliminations (P10570)"

Part VII

Account Structures Revisions

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 32, "Overview to Account Structures Revisions"
- Chapter 33, "Change Account Structures"
- Chapter 34, "Work with Account Information"
- Chapter 35, "Increase the Length of Object Accounts"
- Chapter 36, "Update Batch Header Amounts"
- Chapter 37, "Repost the Account Ledger"
- Chapter 38, "Change Date Patterns"
- Chapter 39, "Revise Entries Split Between Two Periods"

32

Overview to Account Structures Revisions

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 32.1, "Objectives"
- Section 32.2, "About Account Structures Revisions"

32.1 Objectives

- To restructure your chart of accounts
- To create new business units and attach existing account information to them
- To update free form account numbers to act as cross-references from old to new account numbers
- To change business unit, object, and subsidiary numbers
- To update Account Ledger and Account Balances tables to reflect new account identifiers

32.2 About Account Structures Revisions

If your company has recently expanded or merged with another company, it might be necessary for you to change the company account structures (chart of accounts).

Account structure revisions consist of:

- Changing account structures
- Working with account information
- Updating batch header amounts
- Reposting the account ledger
- Consolidating monetary account balances
- Updating the Ledger Type Master table

32.2.1 Can You Change Your Chart of Accounts?

You can change your chart of accounts without manually creating journal entries to transfer your account transactions and balances to new accounts. The system assigns a unique account ID to each new account. The account ID is used to maintain an audit trail of account ledger transactions and balances.

You can change the business unit.object.subsidiary, but you cannot change the account ID.

32.2.2 Which Tables Are Affected?

Three general ledger tables are affected by a change to account numbers. The account ID is the key to all three tables. The tables are:

- Account Master (F0901)
- Account Balances (F0902)
- Account Ledger (F0911)

All three tables contain the following fields:

- Account ID
- Business Unit
- Object
- Subsidiary

The Business Unit Master table (F0006) might also be affected.

32.2.3 Is There More Than One Posting Level?

For each account ID, the system posts the following items in the Account Balances table in sequential order:

- Account ID
- Fiscal year
- Ledger type
- Subledger
- Subledger type
- Currency code (denominated)

33

Change Account Structures

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 33.1, "Changing Account Structures"
- Section 33.2, "Setting Up Business Units"
- Section 33.3, "Updating Free-Form Account Numbers"
- Section 33.4, "Changing Business Unit, Object, or Subsidiary"
- Section 33.5, "Updating Account Ledger and Account Balances Tables"
- Section 33.6, "Updating AAIs"
- Section 33.7, "Revising Business Unit Security"
- Section 33.8, "Revising Old Business Unit Information"
- Section 33.9, "Updating Reports and Allocations"

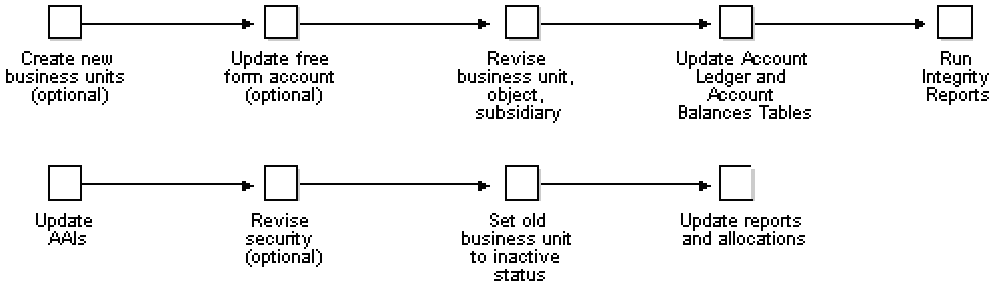
33.1 Changing Account Structures

Due to an increase in the volume of transactions to particular accounts, company merger, or a management decision to change financial reporting, it might be necessary to change the chart of accounts for your company. This could involve:

- Creating new business units and moving existing account detail and balances to the new business units
- Creating new object or object.subsidiary accounts under an existing or new business unit and moving existing account detail and balances to the new object.subsidiary or business unit.object.subsidiary

The following graphic illustrates the process you should follow when changing account structures:

Figure 33–1 Process to Change Account Structures



Create new business units (optional)
Update free form account (optional)
Revise business unit, object, subsidiary
Update Account Ledger and Account Balances Tables
Run Integrity Reports
Update AAIs
Revise security (optional)
Set old business unit to inactive status
Update reports and allocations

33.2 Setting Up Business Units

If you decide to change your company account structures, you might need to set up new business units or revise the current ones. You must use one of the following forms:

- Business Units by Company
- Revise Single Business Unit

See Also:

- Working with Business Units (P0006) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.3 Updating Free-Form Account Numbers

From the DREAM Writer menu (G81), choose Versions List.

If you set up new business units, you should update the old business unit.object.subsidiary account number into the Free-Form (3rd Account) Number field of the existing account number. Updating the free-form account number:

- Provides a cross-reference to the original account number
- Allows data entry and reporting on original G/L account numbers

You can update the business unit.object.subsidiary to the free-form number before you perform updates so the information copies into the new account number.

After you update the free-form number, you should review the information.

To update a free-form account number

On Versions List

1. Enter P09015 in the following field:
    - Form
2. Do one of the following:
    - Enter 1 in the processing option to globally update all third account numbers (blank and non-blank)
    - Leave the processing option blank to update only blank third account numbers
3. Enter the appropriate company, business unit, or object numbers in the Data Selection.
4. Run the DREAM Writer program directly from the versions list.

See Also:

- Revising Accounts (P0901) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.4 Changing Business Unit, Object, or Subsidiary

When you restructure your accounts, there are several ways to change the business unit, object, or subsidiary number. You can make the changes to each segment of the account number, or you can globally change:

- Business units, from one business unit to another

- Object accounts, from one object account to another
- Subsidiaries, from one subsidiary to another

Changing the business unit, object, or subsidiary consists of:

- Changing an account within a business unit
- Changing an account by object
- Changing a single account
- Changing a business unit on multiple accounts
- Changing accounts by object
- Changing accounts by subsidiary

33.4.1 Before You Begin

- Create new business units, if applicable. See Chapter 33.2, "Setting Up Business Units"
- Update the free-form account number, if applicable. See Chapter 33.3, "Updating Free-Form Account Numbers".

33.4.2 Changing an Account within a Business Unit

You can change a single account within a business unit. For example, you need to change account 210.5110 to 210.5115. You can change the object and subsidiary only. You can use the Business Unit and Account fields to locate information.

See Also:

- Revising Accounts (P0901) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.4.3 Changing an Account by Object

You can change a single account by object. For example, you need to change object account 5010 to 5015 across all business units. You can change an object account to a new object or object.subsidiary.

You can change the business unit, object, or subsidiary for one or many business units, objects, or subsidiaries at one time.

See Also:

- Revising Accounts (P0901) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.4.4 Changing a Single Account

If you need to change a single account number, you can change the business unit, object, and subsidiary for an account at one time.

See Also:

- Revising Accounts (P09011) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.4.5 Changing a Business Unit on Multiple Accounts

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Change Business Units

You can change the business unit portion of the account number on many accounts at once by globally changing the business units. For example, you need to change business unit 200 to business unit 210 for all object and object.subsidiary accounts.

The current business unit and the future business unit must belong to the same company. If they do not, the system displays the company for the old business unit and for the new one. It does not update them.

If object.subsidiary accounts in the old business unit already exist in the new business unit, they are not updated.

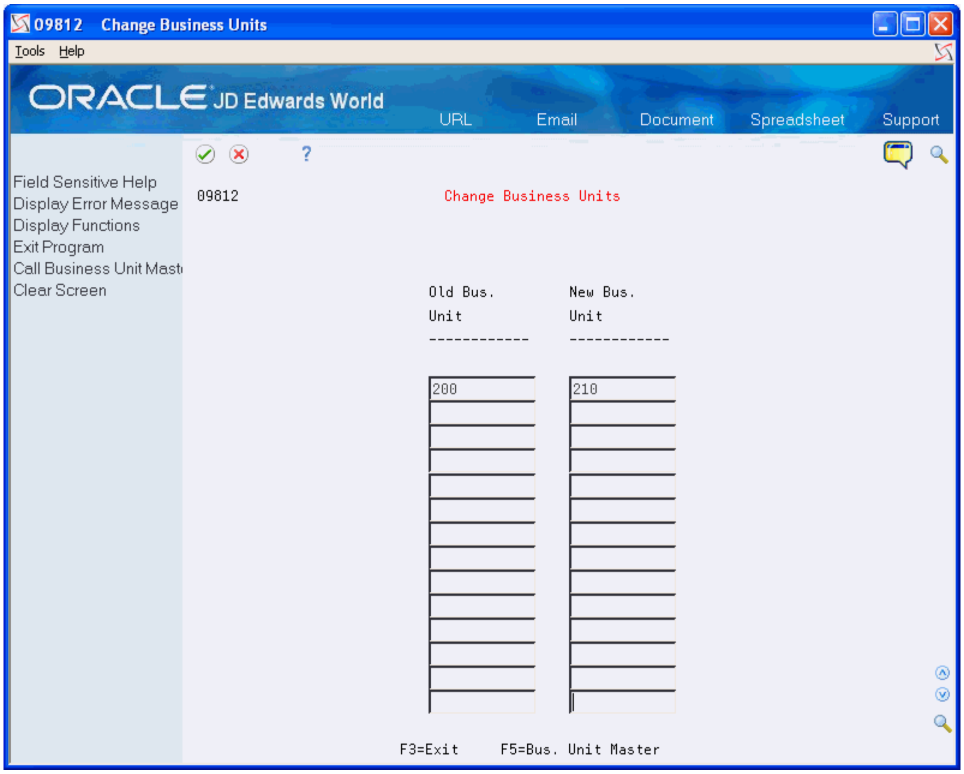
This program updates the Account Master table (F0901) with each account. It also transfers detail amounts to the new account number in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and account balances to the new account number in the Account Balances table (F0902).

> **Caution:** Do not use the Copy Accounts to Business Units function to add a new business unit. This creates new Account Master records by copying them from one business unit to another. This function does not physically move accounts and their detail and balances from one business unit to another.

To change a business unit on multiple accounts

On Change Business Units

Figure 33–2 Change Business Units screen


09812 Change Business Units
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Call Business Unit Maste
Clear Screen

09812 Change Business Units

Old Bus. Unit	New Bus. Unit
200	210

F3=Exit F5=Bus. Unit Master

Complete the following fields:

- Old Bus Unit
- New Bus Unit

Field	Explanation
Old Bus. Unit	The primary level in a business unit hierarchy. A parent in one hierarchy can be a child in a different hierarchy. *Form-specific information* The present business unit.
New Bus Unit	A business unit is an accounting entity, such as a profit center, department, warehouse location, job, project, work center, and so on, required for management reporting. *Form-specific information* The business unit to be used in the future.

33.4.6 Changing Accounts by Object

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Change Object Accounts

You can globally change object account numbers. For example, you need to change object account 1131 to 1132 across all business units in company 100.

If you are changing object account numbers for several, but not all companies, you must perform the following steps for each company.

If the new object account number contains detail and balance information, the system does not update the information. This is to avoid loss or damage of existing balances.

The Change Object Accounts program updates the Account Master table. It also transfers detail amounts to the new object account number in the Account Ledger table and account balance amounts to the new account number in the Account Balances table.

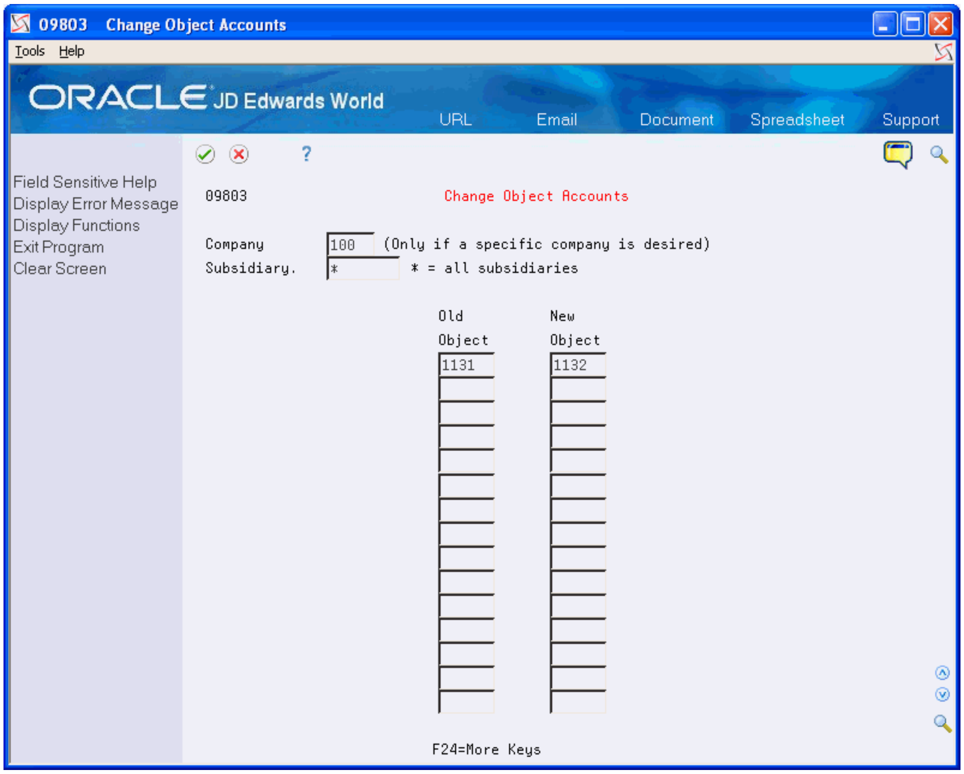
Before You Begin

- Back up your Account Master, Account Balances, and Account Ledger tables

To change accounts by object

On Change Object Accounts

Figure 33–3 Change Object Accounts screen


09803 Change Object Accounts
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen
F24=More Keys

09803 Change Object Accounts

Company 100 (Only if a specific company is desired)
Subsidiary. * * = all subsidiaries

Old Object	New Object
1131	1132

1. To update all companies and subsidiaries, complete the following fields or leave blank:
    - Company
    - Subsidiary
2. Complete the following fields:
    - Old Object
    - New Object
3. If you are changing object account numbers for selected companies, repeat these steps.

Field	Explanation
Company	A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. **Note:** You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries.
Subsidiary	A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.
Old Object	The old G/L object account number. If the system cannot locate this object account, it generates an error message.
New Object	The new G/L object account number. If this object account number already exists, no update occurs. *Form-specific information* To create a blank object account number enter '******' (6 asterisks).

33.4.7 Changing Accounts by Subsidiary

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates (G09316)

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Change Subsidiaries

You can globally change a subsidiary. For example, you change subsidiary BEAR to 2220 for data entry efficiency. This affects all companies for object account 2220 only.

If you restructure your accounts, you can change subsidiaries within a company, within an object range, or both. If you need to do this for selected companies or object account ranges, you must perform the following steps for each company or object account range.

The old subsidiary must already exist and the new subsidiary cannot exist in the system. If you enter a subsidiary account that contains detail and balance amounts, the system does not update the information. This is to avoid loss or damage of existing balances.

The system updates the Account Master table. It can take a considerable amount of time to run depending on how much information your tables contain.

This program also transfers detail amounts to the new subsidiary account number in the Account Ledger table and account balance amounts to the new subsidiary number in the Account Balances table.

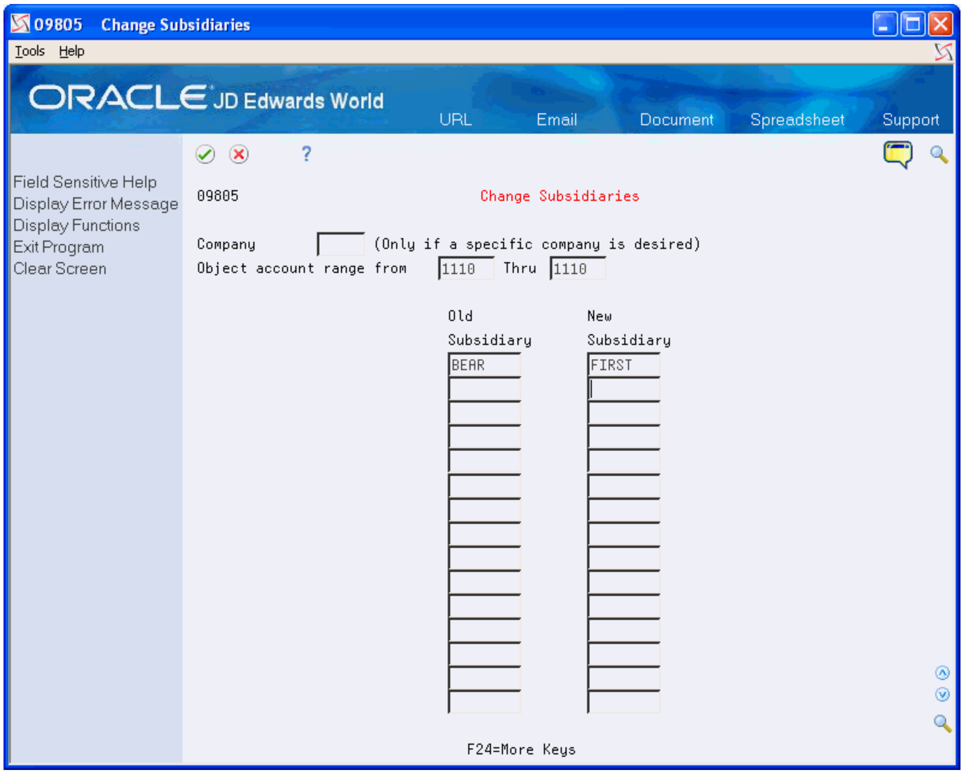
Before You Begin

- Back up your Account Master, Account Balances, and Account Ledger tables

To change subsidiaries

On Change Subsidiaries

Figure 33–4 Change Subsidiaries screen


09805 Change Subsidiaries
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

```
09805                          Change Subsidiaries

Company              (Only if a specific company is desired)
Object account range from  1110   Thru  1110

                        Old            New
                        Subsidiary     Subsidiary
                        BEAR           FIRST

                          F24=More Keys
```

1. To update all companies and object accounts, complete the following fields or leave blank:
   - Object Account Range From
   - Object Account Range Thru
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Old Subsidiary
   - New Subsidiary

Field	Explanation
Object account range from	Identifies the beginning object account in a range of accounts. *Form-specific information* This field gives you the ability to limit the subsidiary update to a certain range of objects accounts. If both the Object Account Range From and Object Account Range Thru fields are left blank, the subsidiary update will be done over all object accounts for the company specified.
Object Account Thru	Identifies the ending object account in a range of accounts. *Form-specific information* This field gives you the ability to limit the subsidiary update to a certain range of objects accounts. If both the Object Account Range From and Object Account Range Thru fields are left blank, the subsidiary update will be done over all object accounts.

Field	Explanation
Old Subsidiary	An array used in Global Subsidiary Change for the old General Ledger Subsidiary Number. If the old record does not exist, you will get an error condition. If the old record exists, it will be changed to the new account number. If the new account number already exists, no update occurs because balances could exist in both balance records for these accounts.
New Subsidiary	An array used in Global Subsidiary Change for the new General Ledger Subsidiary Number. If the old record does not exist, you will get an error condition. If the old record exists, it will be changed to the new account number. If the new account number already exists, no update occurs because balances could exist in both balance records for these accounts.

33.5 Updating Account Ledger and Account Balances Tables

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Update BU.Obj.Sub to Acct Bal or To Jrnl Ent

After you change business units, object account numbers, or subsidiaries, you must update the Account Ledger and Account Balances tables. Two programs update these tables.

Note: You can run either program.

Program	Explanation
Update BU/Obj/Sub to Account Balances	You can run this program during business hours. This program: ■ Updates the Account Balances table based on information in the Account Master table ■ Prints a report of the before and after results ■ Runs faster than the Update BU/Obj/Sub to Journal Entries program ■ Allows you to print your financial reports because they are based on the Account Balances table and then run Update BU/Obj/Sub to Journal Entries during non-business hours

Program	Explanation
Update BU/Obj/Sub to Journal Entries	This program: - Updates both the Account Ledger and the Account Balances tables from the Account Master table. Do not run this program: - If only the Account Balances table needs to be updated, such as business units with budget balances. - During business hours.

Caution: Verify that your account numbers are correct. When you select these programs, they are immediately submitted for processing.

After you have updated the Account Ledger and Account Balance tables, do the following:

- Update AAIs
- Revise business unit security
- Revise old business unit information
- Update reports and allocations

33.6 Updating AAIs

After you update the Account Ledger and Account Balances tables, you need to update the AAIs to reflect changes to the business unit, object, and subsidiary numbers.

See Also:

- Working with AAIs (P0012) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.7 Revising Business Unit Security

After updating the AAIs, you should revise the business unit security as necessary to reflect changes to the business units. This prevents unauthorized users from gaining access to the business units.

See Also:

- Considerations for Business Unit Security in the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide*

33.8 Revising Old Business Unit Information

After you revise the security on business units, you can revise the old business unit if you created a new business unit to replace it. You can change the old business unit to be inactive or delete it. You might also want to enter the new business unit number of the old business unit as a cross-reference. You can do this in the Project Number field on Single Business Unit Revisions.

See Also:

- Working with Business Units (P0006) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

33.9 Updating Reports and Allocations

After you revise business unit information, you need to update DREAM Writer, FASTR, WorldWriter, STAR reports, allocations, and model journal entries, if necessary, to reflect the changes in your chart of accounts.

See Also:

- *JD Edwards World FASTR Guide*, *JD Edwards World World Writer Guide*, and *JD Edwards World STAR Guide*.

34

Work with Account Information

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 34.1, "Changing Account Information"
- Section 34.2, "Changing Budget Pattern Codes"
- Section 34.3, "Updating Model/Consolidated Field"
- Section 34.4, "Updating Category Codes"

Part of restructuring your chart of accounts includes keeping the account information up-to-date.

34.1 Changing Account Information

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Change Account Information

If you make changes to account information that is attached to a particular business unit, you should globally change the description of the same accounts attached to other business units. You can change account information across all business units or companies.

The Change Account Information is a DREAM Writer program.

You can run the Change Account Information program in proof or final mode. If you choose proof mode, the system only prints a report and does not update the information. To update the information, you must run the program in final mode.

In final mode, the system updates the information in the Account Master table (F0901) and, optionally prints a report containing the changes that were made.

When you run this program in final mode, the system updates the following fields for all similar accounts:

- Account Description
- Alternate Description
- Posting Edit Code
- Level of Detail
- Billable

- Budget Pattern Code
- Unit of Measure
- Alternate Object.Subsidiary
- Account Category Codes

The system does not update the Object.Subsidiary field. To update this field, you can change object accounts or change subsidiaries.

34.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 83.1, "Change Account Information (P09813)".

34.1.2 Data Selection for Change Account Information

Select only business units that you want to change.

34.2 Changing Budget Pattern Codes

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Change Budget Pattern Codes

As an alternative to individually changing budget pattern codes, you can globally change budget pattern codes on accounts or business units. Use Change Budget Pattern Code to:

- Assign budget pattern codes to specified accounts for a business unit or company
- Change budget pattern codes for specified accounts for a business unit or company to a new budget pattern code

This form updates the budget pattern code in the Account Master table.

See Also:

- Assigning Budget Pattern Codes (P0901) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

34.3 Updating Model/Consolidated Field

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Update Model/Consolidated Field

When you need to, you can update all accounts within a model business unit to model or non-model accounts.

If a business unit is a model, this program updates all accounts in the business unit with an M in the Model/Consolidated field. Likewise, if a business unit is blank (non-model), it updates all accounts to a blank.

The Update Model/Consolidated Field is a DREAM Writer program.

34.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 83.2, "Update Model/Consolidated Field (P0006QD)"

34.4 Updating Category Codes

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Update Category Codes F0101 > F0006

If your company has business units that must be maintained as address book entries, you might want to ensure the category code information in the Business Unit Master table matches the information in the address book. The Update Category Codes F0101>F0006 program updates this information. Use this program to eliminate re-entering category code information in the Business Unit Master table.

The Update Category Codes F0101>F0006 is a DREAM Writer program.

The system compares the business unit information in the Business Unit Master and Address Book Master (F0101) tables. When a match is found, it copies the following information from the address book to the Business Unit Master table:

- Category codes 1 through 4
- Alpha Name field to the Description Line 1 field
- Compressed description (alpha name without spaces between words)

Business Unit is a 12-character field in the Business Unit Master table and address book numbers are eight characters. The system updates only business units that contain a numeric value and are eight characters or less. If the business unit is more than eight characters, it is not updated.

Caution: There are no processing options or data selection for this program. It globally updates all Business Unit Master category code values.

34.4.1 Before You Begin

- You must set up numeric-value business units as address book numbers on Address Book Revisions. See Entering Address Book Records (P01051) in the *JD Edwards World Address Book and Electronic Mail Guide*.

35

Increase the Length of Object Accounts

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 35.1, "Increasing the Length of Object Accounts"

35.1 Increasing the Length of Object Accounts

As your business changes, it might become necessary for you to change the length of your object accounts. JD Edwards World uses a World Writer Report to change the length of your object accounts. After you have made the changes, you will need to update other programs that use your account data.

You can increase the length of your object accounts, but you can not decrease them.

This section includes instructions for the following:

- Before You Begin
- Create a World Writer Report Based on the F0901 File
- Updating the Account Ledger (F0911), Account Balance (F0902) and Item Balances (F1202) Files
- Updating Additional Files

Before You Begin

Because the account structure is central to the correct operation of JD Edwards World, there are several precautions you must take before making changes to the length of an object account. Before you begin, do the following:

- Back up your system
- Test this procedure in an alternate environment prior to implementing in your production environment
- Verify that no users are signed into the environment and that no jobs are running or waiting to run
- Run a Trial Balance and/or Simple Balance Sheet and Income Statement and verify balances
- Run the Companies in Balance report (P097001) and correct any discrepancies

Create a World Writer Report Based on the F0901 File

1. Create a World Writer Report containing the following criteria:
    - A list of all object accounts

  - The code for multiplying the object number by a multiple of 10. For example, to increase the object account length by 1 digit (from 4 digits to 5 or from 5 digits to 6), multiply it by 10, to increase the object length by 2 digits, multiply it by 100.
  - The code to update the object account to that result. For example, if your object account was 1110 and you multiplied the account by 10, the new object account would be 11100.

2. Run your report.

Updating the Account Ledger (F0911), Account Balance (F0902) and Item Balances (F1202) Files

After you have updated the Accounts Master, run the following programs to propagate those changes:

- Run Update BU.Obj.Sub to Jrnl Entries (P09806) to update the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balance (F0902) files to the new format.
- Run Update Co#, BU/Obj/Sub - F1202 (P12802) to update the Item Balances File (F1202) to the new format.

Updating Additional Files

When you change your account structure, you impact many other processes. Depending on the Modules you run, you might have to review and make updates throughout your system, including:

- Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)
- DREAM Writer Data Selection for reports that your business runs
- Bank account information
- Bank account for unpaid vouchers
- Supplier Master if Default Expense Accounts are used
- Customer Master if Default Revenue Accounts are used
- FASTR and STAR reports
- Item Master
- Location Tracking
- Allocations

For a complete list of the files that you have affected by changing your account structure, inquire on the Data Dictionary item for OBJ, and press F15 to display a cross reference of files which use the data item. The Display field must contain the value F to display files.

36

Update Batch Header Amounts

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 36.1, "Updating Batch Header Amounts"

36.1 Updating Batch Header Amounts

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Update Batch Header Amount

You might need to update the batch header record in the following situations:

- Transactions are uploaded from another source to the JD Edwards World system
- A power failure occurs
- A hardware failure occurs

Updating the batch header amount changes the amount entered field for each batch header in the Batch Header table (F0011). This equals the amount totals of the transactions for each batch from the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Update Batch Header Amount is a DREAM Writer program.

37

Repost the Account Ledger

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 37.1, "Reposting the Account Ledger"

37.1 Reposting the Account Ledger

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Global Updates

From Global Updates (G09316), choose Repost Account Ledger

The Repost Account Ledger process allows recreation of the account balance table from the account ledger transaction table. You can use this process to recover a damaged account balance record or to restate account balances to a new fiscal pattern.

Reposting the account ledger:

- Updates account balances with the posted amounts from the Account Ledger table (F0911)
- Maintains an audit trail of account ledger transactions that transfer account balances to new periods or fiscal years

Repost Account Ledger is a DREAM Writer program.

The three primary purposes of reposting the account ledger are to:

- Correct damaged account balances in the Account Balances table (F0902). This program uses posted general ledger transactions from the Account Ledger table as a source for the correct data.
- Restate account balances to a new fiscal year or period. This program recalculates the fiscal year and period in the Account Ledger table using a revised fiscal pattern specified in the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008). It then reposts the Account Ledger records to the Account Balances table.
- Post by currency when it becomes an organizational requirement. The Account Balances table must be updated to reflect the currency information.

Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Master (F0901), Account Balances, and Account Ledger tables.
- Place security on the repost program.

- Update fiscal date patterns for the company, if necessary.
- Post all transactions to avoid creating automatic offsets to the incorrect period.
- Run the repost during non-business hours when there are no users on the system. Reposting fiscal years can take a considerable amount of processing time.

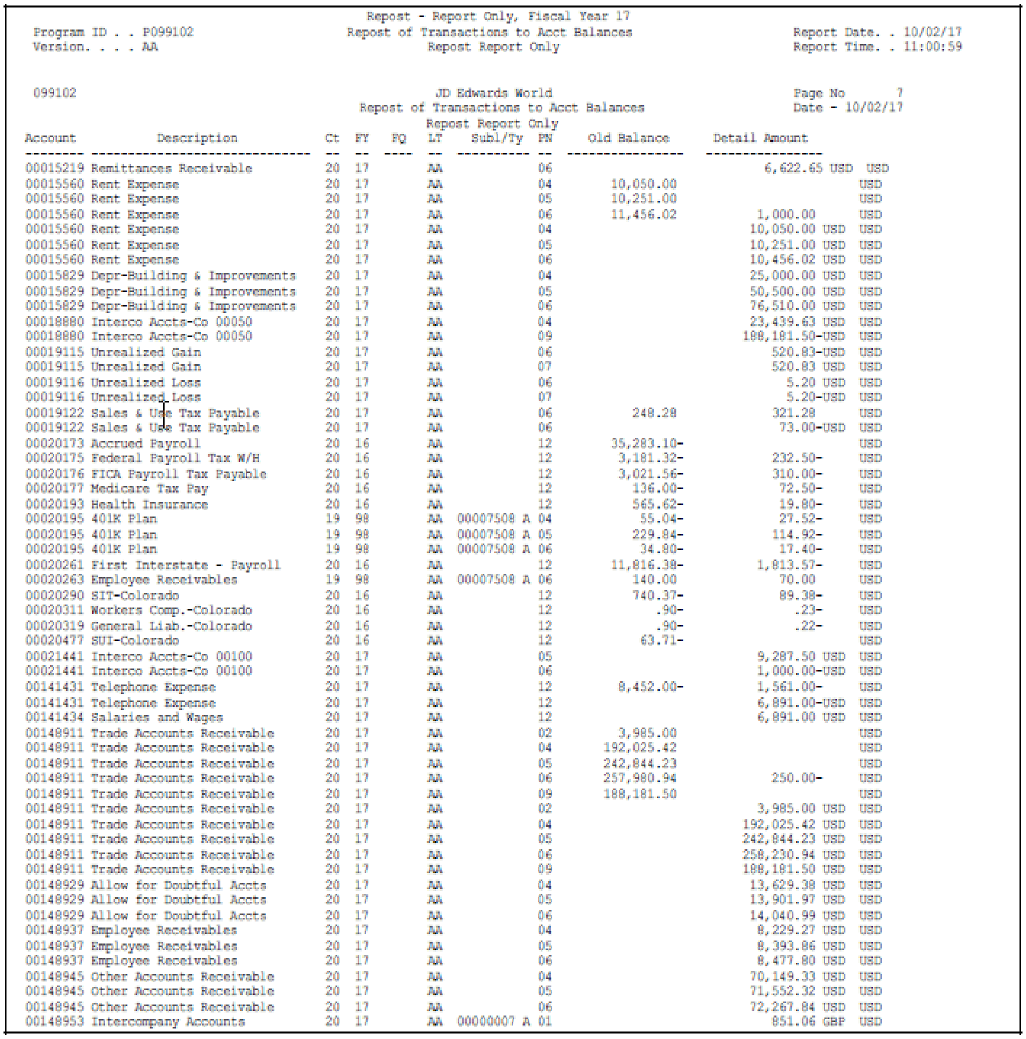
37.1.1 Examples: Reposting Account Ledgers

The following examples illustrate situations when you might run this program and provide solutions for each situation.

Example 1: Account Ledger and Account Balances tables are out-of-balance

You post all account ledger transactions and the amount in the Account Ledger table appears to be correct. You compare the amounts in the Account Ledger and Account Balances tables and note that the amounts are out-of-balance.

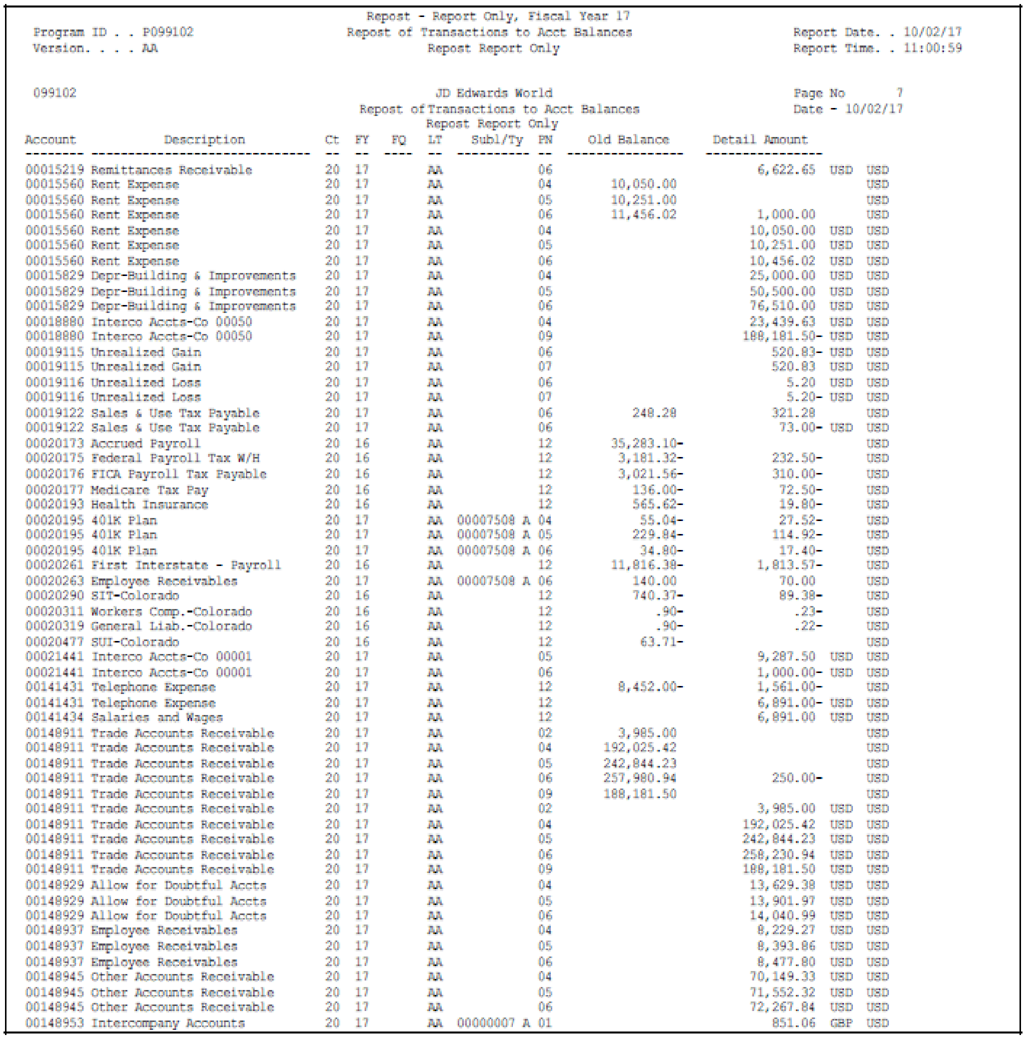
Figure 37–1 Repost of Transactions to Account Balances report



```
                                            Repost - Report Only, Fiscal Year 17
   Program ID . . P099102                 Repost of Transactions to Acct Balances                  Report Date. . 10/02/17
   Version. . . . AA                                Repost Report Only                             Report Time. . 11:00:59


   099102                                           JD Edwards World                               Page No        7
                                            Repost of Transactions to Acct Balances                Date - 10/02/17
                                                    Repost Report Only
Account           Description            Ct  FY   FQ   LT   Subl/Ty   PN   Old Balance    Detail Amount
-------- ------------------------------  --  --  ----  --  ---------- --  -------------  ---------------
00015219 Remittances Receivable          20  17        AA             06                     6,622.65 USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             04     10,050.00                     USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             05     10,251.00                     USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             06     11,456.02       1,000.00      USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             04                    10,050.00 USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             05                    10,251.00 USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             06                    10,456.02 USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             04                    25,000.00 USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             05                    50,500.00 USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             06                    76,510.00 USD  USD
00018880 Interco Accts-Co 00050          20  17        AA             04                    23,439.63 USD  USD
00018880 Interco Accts-Co 00050          20  17        AA             09                   188,181.50-USD  USD
00019115 Unrealized Gain                 20  17        AA             06                       520.83-USD  USD
00019115 Unrealized Gain                 20  17        AA             07                       520.83 USD  USD
00019116 Unrealized Loss                 20  17        AA             06                         5.20 USD  USD
00019116 Unrealized Loss                 20  17        AA             07                         5.20-USD  USD
00019122 Sales & Use Tax Payable         20  17        AA             06        248.28         321.28      USD
00019122 Sales & Use Tax Payable         20  17        AA             06                        73.00-USD  USD
00020173 Accrued Payroll                 20  16        AA             12     35,283.10-                    USD
00020175 Federal Payroll Tax W/H         20  16        AA             12      3,181.32-        232.50-     USD
00020176 FICA Payroll Tax Payable        20  16        AA             12      3,021.56-        310.00-     USD
00020177 Medicare Tax Pay                20  16        AA             12        136.00-         72.50-     USD
00020193 Health Insurance                20  16        AA             12        565.62-         19.80-     USD
00020195 401K Plan                       19  98        AA  00007508 A 04         55.04-         27.52-     USD
00020195 401K Plan                       19  98        AA  00007508 A 05        229.84-        114.92-     USD
00020195 401K Plan                       19  98        AA  00007508 A 06         34.80-         17.40-     USD
00020261 First Interstate - Payroll      20  16        AA             12     11,816.38-      1,813.57-     USD
00020263 Employee Receivables            19  98        AA  00007508 A 06        140.00          70.00      USD
00020290 SIT-Colorado                    20  16        AA             12        740.37-         89.38-     USD
00020311 Workers Comp.-Colorado          20  16        AA             12           .90-           .23-     USD
00020319 General Liab.-Colorado          20  16        AA             12           .90-           .22-     USD
00020477 SUI-Colorado                    20  16        AA             12         63.71-                    USD
00021441 Interco Accts-Co 00100          20  17        AA             05                     9,287.50 USD  USD
00021441 Interco Accts-Co 00100          20  17        AA             06                     1,000.00-USD  USD
00141431 Telephone Expense               20  17        AA             12      8,452.00-      1,561.00-     USD
00141431 Telephone Expense               20  17        AA             12                     6,891.00-USD  USD
00141434 Salaries and Wages              20  17        AA             12                     6,891.00 USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             02      3,985.00                     USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04    192,025.42                     USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05    242,844.23                     USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06    257,980.94         250.00-     USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             09    188,181.50                     USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             02                     3,985.00 USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04                   192,025.42 USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05                   242,844.23 USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06                   258,230.94 USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             09                   188,181.50 USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             04                    13,629.38 USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             05                    13,901.97 USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             06                    14,040.99 USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             04                     8,229.27 USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             05                     8,393.86 USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             06                     8,477.80 USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04                    70,149.33 USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05                    71,552.32 USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06                    72,267.84 USD  USD
00148953 Intercompany Accounts           20  17        AA  00000007 A 01                       851.06 GBP  USD
```

Figure 37–2 Repost of Transactions to Account Balances report



```
                                     Repost - Report Only, Fiscal Year 17
 Program ID . . P099102            Repost of Transactions to Acct Balances                 Report Date. . 10/02/17
 Version. . . . AA                          Repost Report Only                             Report Time. . 11:00:59


 099102                                       JD Edwards World                            Page No       7
                                    Repost ofTransactions to Acct Balances                Date - 10/02/17
                                              Repost Report Only
Account           Description           Ct  FY  FQ   LT    Subl/Ty  PN    Old Balance       Detail Amount
-------- ------------------------------- -- -- ---- -- ---------- -- ----------------   ----------------

00015219 Remittances Receivable          20  17        AA             06                            6,622.65  USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             04        10,050.00                          USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             05        10,251.00                          USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             06        11,456.02           1,000.00       USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             04                           10,050.00  USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             05                           10,251.00  USD  USD
00015560 Rent Expense                    20  17        AA             06                           10,456.02  USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             04                           25,000.00  USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             05                           50,500.00  USD  USD
00015829 Depr-Building & Improvements    20  17        AA             06                           76,510.00  USD  USD
00018880 Interco Accts-Co 00050          20  17        AA             04                           23,439.63  USD  USD
00018880 Interco Accts-Co 00050          20  17        AA             09                          188,181.50- USD  USD
00019115 Unrealized Gain                 20  17        AA             06                              520.83- USD  USD
00019115 Unrealized Gain                 20  17        AA             07                              520.83  USD  USD
00019116 Unrealized Loss                 20  17        AA             06                                5.20  USD  USD
00019116 Unrealized Loss                 20  17        AA             07                                5.20- USD  USD
00019122 Sales & Use Tax Payable         20  17        AA             06           248.28             321.28       USD
00019122 Sales & Use Tax Payable         20  17        AA             06                               73.00- USD  USD
00020173 Accrued Payroll                 20  16        AA             12        35,283.10-                         USD
00020175 Federal Payroll Tax W/H         20  16        AA             12         3,181.32-            232.50-      USD
00020176 FICA Payroll Tax Payable        20  16        AA             12         3,021.56-            310.00-      USD
00020177 Medicare Tax Pay                20  16        AA             12           136.00-             72.50-      USD
00020193 Health Insurance                20  16        AA             12           565.62-             19.80-      USD
00020195 401K Plan                       20  17        AA  00007508 A 04            55.04-             27.52-      USD
00020195 401K Plan                       20  17        AA  00007508 A 05           229.84-            114.92-      USD
00020195 401K Plan                       20  17        AA  00007508 A 06            34.80-             17.40-      USD
00020261 First Interstate - Payroll      20  16        AA             12        11,816.38-          1,813.57-      USD
00020263 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA  00007508 A 06           140.00              70.00       USD
00020290 SIT-Colorado                    20  16        AA             12           740.37-             89.38-      USD
00020311 Workers Comp.-Colorado          20  16        AA             12              .90-               .23-      USD
00020319 General Liab.-Colorado          20  16        AA             12              .90-               .22-      USD
00020477 SUI-Colorado                    20  16        AA             12            63.71-                         USD
00021441 Interco Accts-Co 00001          20  17        AA             05                            9,287.50  USD  USD
00021441 Interco Accts-Co 00001          20  17        AA             06                            1,000.00- USD  USD
00141431 Telephone Expense               20  17        AA             12         8,452.00-          1,561.00-      USD
00141431 Telephone Expense               20  17        AA             12                            6,891.00- USD  USD
00141434 Salaries and Wages              20  17        AA             12                            6,891.00  USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             02         3,985.00                          USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04       192,025.42                          USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05       242,844.23                          USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06       257,980.94             250.00-      USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             09       188,181.50                          USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             02                            3,985.00  USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04                          192,025.42  USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05                          242,844.23  USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06                          258,230.94  USD  USD
00148911 Trade Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             09                          188,181.50  USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             04                           13,629.38  USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             05                           13,901.97  USD  USD
00148929 Allow for Doubtful Accts        20  17        AA             06                           14,040.99  USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             04                            8,229.27  USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             05                            8,393.86  USD  USD
00148937 Employee Receivables            20  17        AA             06                            8,477.80  USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             04                           70,149.33  USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             05                           71,552.32  USD  USD
00148945 Other Accounts Receivable       20  17        AA             06                           72,267.84  USD  USD
00148953 Intercompany Accounts           20  17        AA  00000007 A 01                              851.06  GBP  USD
```

Possible solutions:

- Run this program with the processing option set to print the report only.
- Review the report and compare the amounts in the Old Balance and Detail Amount columns to verify that the amount in the Account Ledger table is correct.
- Update the Account Balances table with the amount from the Account Ledger table. To do this, run this program with the processing option set to print the report and update the Account Balances table.

Example 2: Batch is partially posted

A post program ends abnormally and the batch is partially posted.

Possible solutions:

- Flag the batch to post out-of-balance in Batch Header Revisions. Post the batch out-of-balance.
- Run the General Journal by Batch report to locate the automatic entries created for the batch during the post program.
- Create, manually, any missing balancing entries for the batch on Journal Entries.

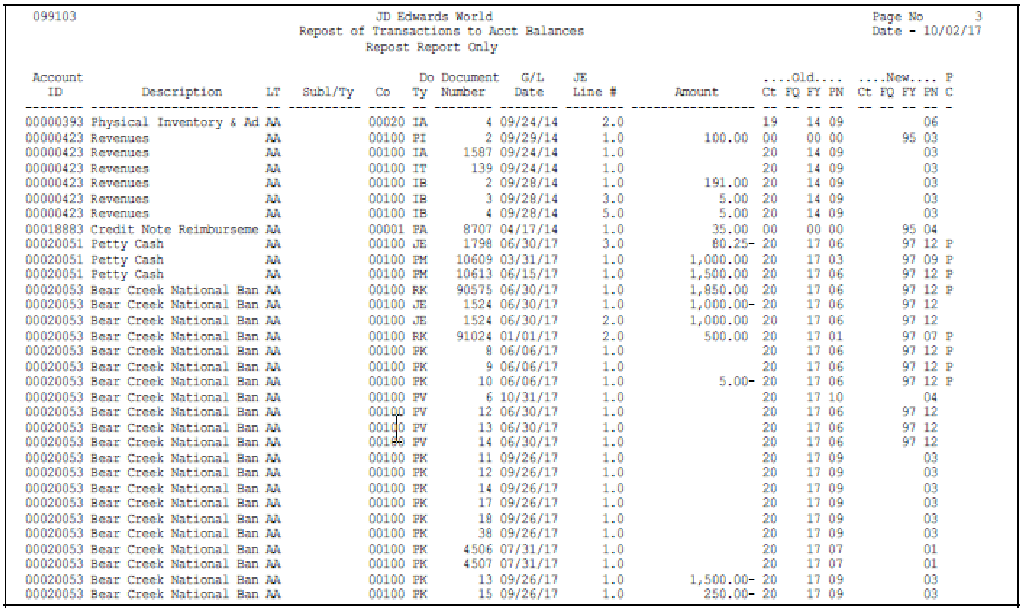
- Flag the batch to post out-of-balance in Batch Header Revisions. Post the batch of manually created entries out-of-balance.
- Run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to print the report only.
- Review the report and compare the amounts in the Old Balance and Detail Amount columns to verify the amount in the Account Ledger table is correct.
- Update the Account Balances table with the amount from the Account Ledger table. To do this, run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to print the report and update the Account Balances table.

Example 3: Fiscal date pattern changes to calendar date pattern

Your company has been operating under a July through June fiscal date pattern. Due to a merger, you must change to a January through December calendar date pattern.

The current fiscal year is 2017. Your current fiscal year pattern is July 2017 through June 2018. The next calendar year will be January through December 2019.

Figure 37–3 Repost of Transactions to Account Balances report



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 099103                                          JD Edwards World                                                      Page No       3
                                      Repost of Transactions to Acct Balances                                          Date - 10/02/17
                                                Repost Report Only

 Account                                               Do Document   G/L     JE                         ....Old....   ....New.... P
   ID           Description      LT    Subl/Ty   Co   Ty  Number    Date     Line #         Amount      Ct FQ FY PN   Ct FQ FY PN C
-------- ----------------------- --  ---------- ----- -- -------- -------- -------- ----------------- -- -- -- --   -- -- -- -- -
00000393 Physical Inventory & Ad AA             00020 IA        4 09/24/14      2.0                    19    14 09            06
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 PI        2 09/29/14      1.0             100.00 00    00 00         95 03
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 IA     1587 09/24/14      1.0                    20    14 09            03
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 IT      139 09/24/14      1.0                    20    14 09            03
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 IB        2 09/28/14      1.0             191.00 20    14 09            03
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 IB        3 09/28/14      3.0               5.00 20    14 09            03
00000423 Revenues                AA             00100 IB        4 09/28/14      5.0               5.00 20    14 09            03
00018883 Credit Note Reimburseme AA             00001 PA     8707 04/17/14      1.0              35.00 00    00 00         95 04
00020051 Petty Cash              AA             00100 JE     1798 06/30/17      3.0              80.25-20    17 06         97 12 P
00020051 Petty Cash              AA             00100 PM    10609 03/31/17      1.0           1,000.00 20    17 03         97 09 P
00020051 Petty Cash              AA             00100 PM    10613 06/15/17      1.0           1,500.00 20    17 06         97 12 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 RK    90575 06/30/17      1.0           1,850.00 20    17 06         97 12 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 JE     1524 06/30/17      1.0           1,000.00-20    17 06         97 12
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 JE     1524 06/30/17      2.0           1,000.00 20    17 06         97 12
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 RK    91024 01/01/17      2.0             500.00 20    17 01         97 07 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK        8 06/06/17      1.0                    20    17 06         97 12 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK        9 06/06/17      1.0                    20    17 06         97 12 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       10 06/06/17      1.0               5.00-20    17 06         97 12 P
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PV        6 10/31/17      1.0                    20    17 10            04
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PV       12 06/30/17      1.0                    20    17 06         97 12
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PV       13 06/30/17      1.0                    20    17 06         97 12
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PV       14 06/30/17      1.0                    20    17 06         97 12
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       11 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       12 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       14 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       17 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       18 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       38 09/26/17      1.0                    20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK     4506 07/31/17      1.0                    20    17 07            01
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK     4507 07/31/17      1.0                    20    17 07            01
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       13 09/26/17      1.0           1,500.00-20    17 09            03
00020053 Bear Creek National Ban AA             00100 PK       15 09/26/17      1.0             250.00-20    17 09            03
```

Possible solutions:

- Set up the new fiscal date pattern and pattern code for July 2018 through December 2018. Using the new fiscal date pattern and pattern code, set up the new fiscal date pattern and pattern code for January through December 2019.
- Run this program with the processing option set to print the report and recalculate fiscal year/period number report only.
- Review the report and compare on a line-by-line basis, the old and new century (Ct), fiscal quarter (FQ), fiscal year (FY), and period number (PN) columns for accuracy.
- Restate account balances to the new fiscal date pattern. To do this, run this program with the processing option set to print the report, recalculate fiscal year/period number report and update the Account Balances table after recalculating the fiscal year/period in the Account Ledger table.

- Close the year for 2017.
- Close the year program for 2018.

Caution: For the fiscal year 2017, your current fiscal year pattern is July 2017 through June 2018. For the fiscal year 2018, your current fiscal year pattern is July 2018 through December 2018. For the fiscal year 2019, your calendar year is January through December 2019. Be aware that when comparing period 1 amounts for different fiscal years, you are viewing amounts for different months.

Example 4: Calendar date pattern changes to a fiscal date pattern

Your company has been operating under a calendar year and now needs to convert to a November through October fiscal year pattern.

The fiscal year is 2017. Your current calendar year is January through December 2017. The new fiscal year pattern is November 2017 through October 2018.

Possible solutions:

- Set up a new fiscal date pattern and pattern code for all existing years to be restated to the November through October pattern.
- Run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to print the report and recalculate fiscal year/period number report only.
- Review the report and compare on a line-by-line basis, the old and new century (Ct), fiscal quarter (FQ), fiscal year (FY), and period number (PN) columns for accuracy.
- Restate the account balances to the new fiscal date pattern. To do this, run the Repost Account Ledger program with the processing option set to print the report, recalculate fiscal year/period number report and update the Account Balances table after recalculating the fiscal year/period in the Account Ledger table.
- Run the Close Year program, one year at a time, for all existing fiscal years.

Note: All of the financial reports processed under the old fiscal date pattern do not match the information on the financial reports for the restated years.

Example 5: Post by currency

Your company decides to post by currency.

Possible solutions:

- Activate currency in the general accounting constants.
- Set up AAI items PBCXX for tracking balances by currency.
- Change the Currency Balance field to 1 on Company Numbers and Names.
- Run this program with the processing option set to only print the report. Review the report to ensure the currency code appears in the far right column.
- Run this program with the processing option set to print the report and update the Account Balances table.

37.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Purged transaction detail	If you purge the transaction detail for one or more years, the processing options allow you to specify the beginning balance forward for one fiscal year to be carried forward to the first fiscal year under the new date pattern.

See Also:

- Chapter 67, "Work with Batch Headers" to change the general accounting constants
- Printing General Journals (P09301) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to locate automatic entries
- Entering Basic Journal Entries (P09101) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to create missing entries
- Setting Up Fiscal Date Patterns (P0008) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to set up fiscal date patterns
- Closing a Fiscal Year (P098201) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*to close a year
- Setting Up AAIs for Multi-Currency (P0122) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to set up AAIs
- Setting Up Companies (P00105) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to change the Currency Balance field
- Chapter 38, "Change Date Patterns"for additional information on changing your date patterns

37.1.3 Processing Options

See Section 83.3, "Repost Account Ledger (P099105)".

37.1.4 Data Selection and Sequence for Repost Account Ledger

Enter a value for Company, Ledger Type, Fiscal Year, or any combination of the three. If you are changing fiscal periods, you do not select fiscal year.

If a period needs to be reposted, do not select a single period.

The system does not repost ledger type BA because budget amounts do not require transaction support in the Account Balances table. If you have defined ledger types that do not have complete transaction support, change the data selection to bypass these ledgers.

The system automatically reposts unit ledgers with the amount information. For example, to repost an actual amounts (AA) ledger with units (AU), enter ledger type equal (EQ) to AA in the data selection. The system reposts both the amount and unit ledgers.

Do not change the data sequence.

38

Change Date Patterns

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 38.1, "Changing Date Patterns"
- Section 38.2, "Changing from a Calendar Year to a Fiscal Year Date Pattern"
- Section 38.3, "Changing from a Fiscal Year to a Calendar Year Date Pattern"

38.1 Changing Date Patterns

There might come a time when you will be required to switch your date patterns from a calendar year to a fiscal year or from a fiscal year. Such a change may have impacts far beyond just the system. JD Edwards World recommends thoroughly investigating the impact of changing your date patterns before beginning this process.

Caution: If using the Fixed Assets or Job Cost modules, please consult with a Fixed Assets/Job Cost consultant prior to proceeding.

With in JD Edwards World, you can:

- Change calendar date patterns to fiscal date patterns
- Change fiscal date patterns to calendar date patterns

Note: There are a variety of different situations that may arise when changing date patterns. This document outlines the basic steps necessary to change date patterns but cannot encompass each possible scenario.

38.2 Changing from a Calendar Year to a Fiscal Year Date Pattern

Within JD Edwards World there are two methods to change from a calendar year to a fiscal year date pattern. You can:

- Repost all history to a new fiscal year date pattern
- Set up a new company

Repost all history to a new fiscal year date pattern

Changing a date pattern from a calendar year to a fiscal year requires:

- Setting up a new date pattern for all prior years

- Setting up a new date pattern for the current year,
- Setting up a new date pattern for at least one future year.
- Changing the date pattern code in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) to the new code
- Running the Repost Account Ledger (P099102 or P099105) for each year
- Running the Annual Close (P098201) for each year

These processes will change all account balances as well as retained earnings for each year. Since JD Edwards World defines fiscal years by the last day of the first period, the Repost needs to be executed to realign period buckets and fiscal years.

To convert a company that is on a standard calendar year to a fiscal year, for example the calendar year 01/01/16 to 12/31/16) to the fiscal year 04/01/16 to 03/31/17, do the following:

1. Set up each fiscal year, beginning with the first year the company was on JD Edwards World.
2. Backup the following files:
   - Company Constants (F0010)
   - Account Master (F0901)
   - Account Ledger (F0911)
   - Account Balances (F0902)
3. Run all integrity programs and note any discrepancies.

> **Note:** Running integrities, both before and after the date pattern change enables you to detect any discrepancies that arise as a result of changing date patterns.

4. Post to the existing date pattern, as usual. On the first day of the first period for the new fiscal year, change the date pattern field in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) to the new date pattern with the new beginning date.
5. Run the Repost Account Ledger (P099102 or P099105) with a '4' in Processing Option number '1', for all fiscal years that have supporting detail, to recalculate the periods within each fiscal year.
6. Run the Annual Close (P098201) for each fiscal year, one year at a time, beginning with the first year on JD Edwards World World.
7. Run all integrity programs and compare the results to those of previous integrities.

All account balance records (F0902) as well as account ledger records (F0911) will now reflect the correct period number based on the new date pattern.

Set up a new company

To change from a calendar year to a fiscal year by setting up a new company, do the following:

1. Set up a new company in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) with the new fiscal date pattern code.
2. Set up new business units using Revise Single Business Unit (P0006).

3. Create a chart of accounts for the new business units using Copy Accounts to Business Units (P09804).

Note: The chart of accounts should be consistent across all companies.

4. Change all company specific Dreamwriters, World Writers, FASTRs, AAIs, and the like to reflect the new company number.
5. Run all integrities for the old company.
6. Set up Indexed Allocations (P09121 and P093021) to allocate balances from the old company to the new company.
7. Run all integrities for the new company and verify the results.

38.3 Changing from a Fiscal Year to a Calendar Year Date Pattern

Within JD Edwards World there are two methods to change from a calendar year to a fiscal year date pattern. You can:

- Set up a short year
- Set up a new company

Set up a short year

Changing a date pattern from a fiscal year to a calendar year requires:

- Creating a new date pattern for a short year and the calendar year
- Changing the fiscal date pattern code in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) to the new date pattern code
- Running the Annual Close program (P098201) for the short year.

In addition, options exist to convert all history to the new calendar-year date pattern using the Repost Account Ledger program (P099102 or P099105) and the Annual Close program (P098201), or maintain history in the original fiscal-year date pattern format and post all current and future transactions to the calendar-year date pattern.

To change a date pattern from a fiscal year to a calendar year by setting up a short year, do the following:

1. Set up a short year pattern and a calendar year date pattern

Note: The short year is necessary if other companies are to remain on the existing fiscal-year date pattern. If you are converting all of a company's history to the new calendar-year date pattern, each calendar year needs to be set up beginning with the first year on JD Edwards World. Additionally, you will need to run the Repost Account Ledger program (P099105).

2. Execute the Annual Close program (P098201) for fiscal year 2002.
3. Backup the following files:
   - Company Constants (F0010)
   - Account Master (F0901)

- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Account Balances (F0902)

4. Run all integrity programs and note any discrepancies.

   Note: Running integrities before and after the date pattern change will allow you to detect any discrepancies that arise as a result of changing date patterns.

5. Change the date pattern in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) to the short-year date pattern with the new beginning date.
6. Post entries as normal through year-end.
7. Execute the Annual Close for the short-year.
8. Run all integrity programs and compare data to previous integrities.

Set up a new company

To change from a fiscal year to a calendar year by setting up a new company, do the following:

1. Set up a new company in Company Numbers and Names (P00105) with the new fiscal date pattern code.
2. Set up new business units using Revise Single Business Unit (P0006).
3. Create a chart of accounts for the new business units using Copy Accounts to Business Units (P09804).

   Note: The chart of accounts should be consistent across all companies.

4. Change all company specific Dreamwriters, World Writers, FASTRs, AAIs, and the like to reflect the new company number.
5. Run all integrities for the old company.
6. Run Indexed Allocations (P09121) to allocate balances from old company to new company.
7. Run all integrities for the new company and verify the results.

39

Revise Entries Split Between Two Periods

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 39.1, "Identifying Split Entries"
- Section 39.2, "Correcting Split Entries"

When fiscal date patterns are changed and the last day of the pattern changes after transactions have been posted to the last day of the old date pattern, entries may be split between two different periods. This occurs most often in leap years (the old date pattern ended 2/28 and entries have been made to 2/29), but they can occur at any time when the date pattern has been established to miss the last day of a period.

> **Note:** The examples used here are based on a fiscal date pattern that matches that of a calendar year.

39.1 Identifying Split Entries

Navigation

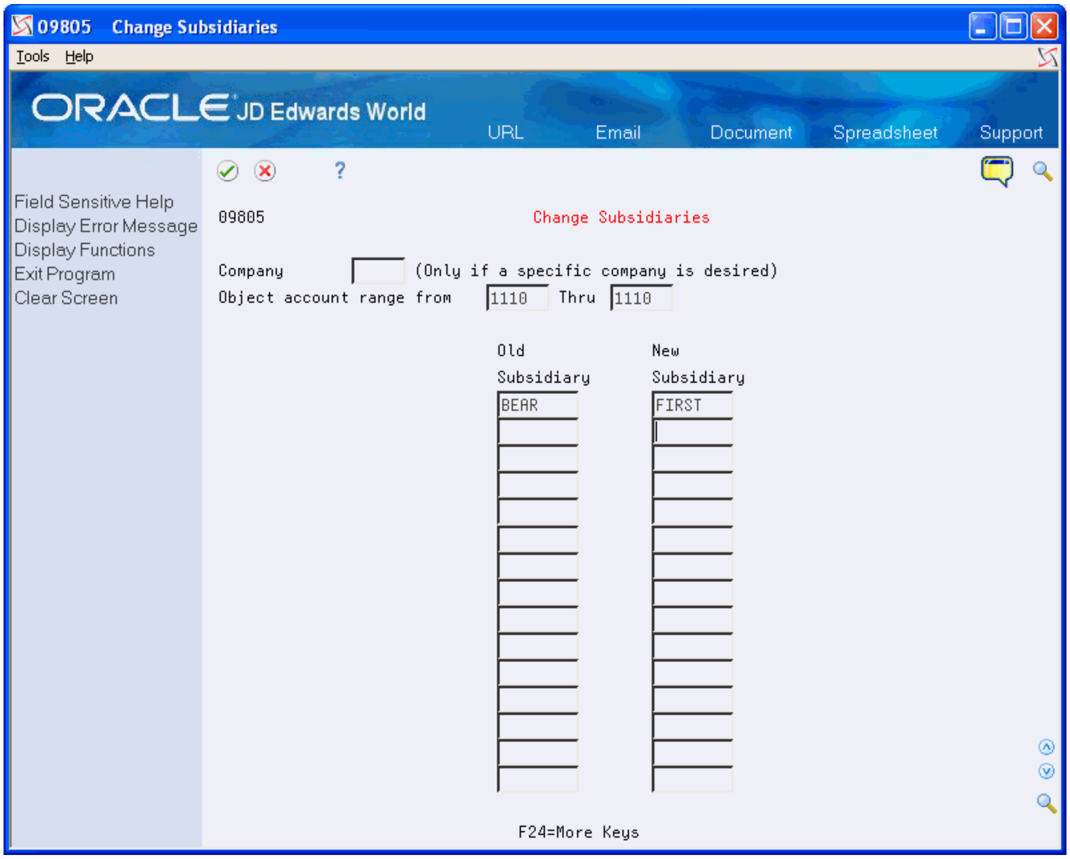
From General Accounting (G09), choose Journal Entries (G0911) choose General Journal by Batch (P09301)

Run the General Journal by Batch report (P09301) to locate entries that might be split between two different batches.

1. Select a version of the General Journal by Batch report.
2. Enter your report criteria.

   Below is an example of the data selection for the General Journal by Batch to locate these entries:

Figure 39–1 Change Subsidiaries screen


09805 Change Subsidiaries
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

09805 Change Subsidiaries

Company (Only if a specific company is desired)

Object account range from 1110 Thru 1110

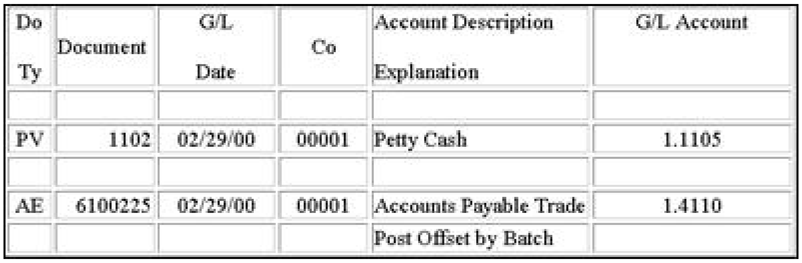
Old Subsidiary	New Subsidiary
BEAR	FIRST

F24=More Keys

3. Review your report results.

The following are examples of data returned by your report.

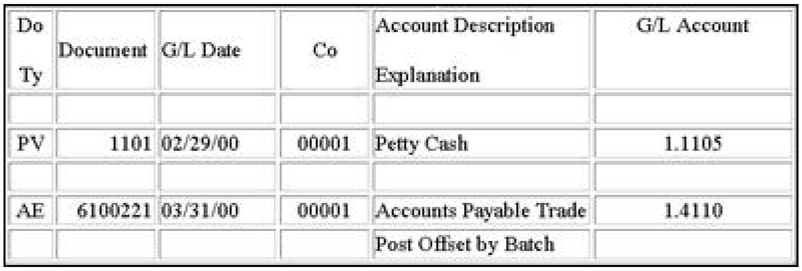
Figure 39–2 Data Needing No Adjustment



Do Ty	Document	G/L Date	Co	Account Description Explanation	G/L Account
PV	1102	02/29/00	00001	Petty Cash	1.1105
AE	6100225	02/29/00	00001	Accounts Payable Trade	1.4110
				Post Offset by Batch	

In the example above, the automatic entry's (AE) G/L date is in the same fiscal period as the G/L date of the voucher (PV), and would need no adjustment.

Figure 39–3 Data Requiring Adjustment



Do Ty	Document	G/L Date	Co	Account Description Explanation	G/L Account
PV	1101	02/29/00	00001	Petty Cash	1.1105
AE	6100221	03/31/00	00001	Accounts Payable Trade	1.4110
				Post Offset by Batch	

In the example above, the data requires an adjustment because, after correcting the date pattern (in this case changing the date pattern for February to end on February 29 after making entries to February 29) the PV now is in period 2 but the AE is in period 3. The PV is marked with G/L period number 3.

39.2 Correcting Split Entries

After identifying the split Journal Entries, you can correct the errors.

To correct the fiscal period on the voucher

To correct the fiscal period on the voucher, run the Repost account ledger (P099105) in the update mode. In the example above, this will change the fiscal period for the PV from 3 to 2.

> **Caution:** To avoid corrupting your data, initially run the Repost as a report only. Verify the data that will be changed. Only after verifying the data should you run the Repost in Update mode.

To correct the AE

To correct the G/L date, make a reversing journal entry. In the example above, the G/L date on the AE records the journal entry in period 3, while the corresponding PV is now in period 2. If you make a reversing Journal Entry for the same amount as the AE entry on the last day of the corrected fiscal period (in this case 2/29) the record will offset in the correct period, and will negate the offset in the wrong period.

To tie the batches together

When you create a reversing journal entry with a different batch number and batch type from the original entry, the batch integrity reports will show discrepancies. To correct this situation, find the reversing journal entry that was made, and change the batch number and batch type to match those of the original transaction.

> **Note:** This correction directly affects the data in the files, and cannot be done with JD Edwards World software; therefore Information Systems personnel generally perform this procedure, not applications staff.

Part VIII

Data Removal

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 40, "Overview to Data Removal"
- Chapter 41, "Summarize the Account Ledger (F0911) Prior to Purge"
- Chapter 42, "Retain Periods When Summarizing Transactions"
- Chapter 43, "Create Balance Forward Records"
- Chapter 44, "Purge Prior Year Journal Entries"
- Chapter 45, "Restore Purged Data to the Account Ledger (F0911)"
- Chapter 46, "Purge Prior Year Account Balances (P09912)"
- Chapter 47, "Restore Purged Data to the Account Balance File (F0902)"
- Chapter 48, "Delete Account Master Records"
- Chapter 49, "Delete Business Units and Companies"
- Chapter 50, "Purge Bank Statement Information"

40

Overview to Data Removal

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 40.1, "Objectives"
- Section 40.2, "About Data Removal"

40.1 Objectives

- To create a single balance forward for each account
- To purge account balance transactions for a prior year
- To purge account ledger transactions for a prior year
- To delete account master records
- To delete a business unit
- To purge bank statement information

40.2 About Data Removal

To make more disk space available, you can:

- Create a single record to replace numerous detail records
- Purge or delete information from your system

Data removal consists of:

- Creating balance forward records
- Purging prior year journal entries
- Purging prior year account balances
- Deleting account master records
- Deleting business units and companies
- Purging bank statement information

40.2.1 What is the Difference Between Delete and Purge?

In terms of data removal, delete and purge are different processes.

Term	Explanation
Delete	Delete removes information from the system

Term	Explanation
Purge	Depending on which program you run, purge does one of the following: ■ Copies records to a purge table. The system marks the original records as purged and then deletes them from the system. ■ Removes information from the system.

40.2.2 What Information Can You Delete or Purge?

You can delete or purge the following information from your system.

Action	Records
Delete	You can delete: ■ Account master records ■ Business unit/company records
Purge	You can purge: ■ Prior year journal entries ■ Prior year account balances ■ Bank statement header records ■ Bank statement detail records

41

Summarize the Account Ledger (F0911) Prior to Purge

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 41.1, "Summarizing the Account Ledger"
- Section 41.2, "Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI)"
- Section 41.3, "Periods to Retain Processing Option"
- Section 41.4, "Record Structure after Summarization"
- Section 41.5, "Accounts Ledger Reports"

41.1 Summarizing the Account Ledger

Prior to purging the Account Ledger (F0911) you can run the Summarize Transactions (P09811) program to create a summarized F0911 record (BF document type) for each period, ledger, subledger, and subledger type. The summarized records (BF) serve as an audit trail to the Account Balances (F0902) table. These files are useful in the event you must repost transactions for a year that you have previously purged.

Before You Begin

Before beginning the restoration process, back up the Account Ledger (F0911).

41.2 Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI)

Summarize Transactions (P09811) uses two AAIs:

- GLSMxx AAIs define ranges of accounts to excluded from summarization
- GLRCxx AAIs define ranges of accounts that must be reconciled before they are summarized

41.3 Periods to Retain Processing Option

The "Periods to Retain" processing option indicates the number of periods to retain in detail. The system recognizes each year as having 14 periods, regardless of how the date pattern is defined in the Company Constants file (F0010). The Periods to Retain processing option, is the total number of periods that you are not including in your summarization.

For example, if the current period is March 2017, to retain detail records going back to the beginning of 2013, 59 periods (4 years x 14 periods per year plus 3 periods in 2017) need to be retained, enter 59 in the processing option.

41.4 Record Structure after Summarization

The Summarize Transactions (P09811) program creates a record in the Account Ledger (F0911) for each account for each period, ledger type, subledger, and subledger type.

Each record that Summarize Transactions (P09811) creates has:

- A Document Type (DCT) of BF
- A Document Number (DOC) representing the Julian date when you summarized the record.
- The Reference 1 (R1) field populated with P09811
- The Batch Rear End Posted Code (BRE) field populated with a P

Additionally when you summarize the records, the Summarize Transactions (P09811) program adds a Y in the Summarized Code (SUMM) field for those records that you will purge, records that are not Document Type BF.

41.5 Accounts Ledger Reports

From the time the Summarize Transactions (P09811) program creates the BF records and the time that you run the purge program (P09911), the Accounts Ledger (F0911) amounts for the summarized accounts are doubled and any reports based on these accounts will be incorrect during that time.

42

Retain Periods When Summarizing Transactions

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 42.1, "Retaining Periods When Summarizing Transactions"

42.1 Retaining Periods When Summarizing Transactions

The Summarize Transactions program (P09811) has one, two-character processing option to define the periods to retain when summarizing F0911 records. When you submit the Dream Writer, the system uses the fourteen Net Posting fields from the Account Balances file (F0902), to determine which periods to retain in detail.

Note: The system uses 14 periods, even if periods 12 thru 14 have the same ending date.

How you determine the value to place in the processing option is based on your date pattern.

To Determine the Processing Option for a Calendar Year Date Pattern

Use the sum of the periods for each full year (14) not to include in the summation plus the periods in the partial year.

For example:

Assume it is 2017. Company 100 is on a calendar year date pattern and the current period listed in the Company Constants (F0010) is February 2017. You need to summarize all F0911 records prior to 2015.

- Fiscal Date Pattern Code - R
- Fiscal Year Beginning - Date & Century. - 01/01/17 21
- Date Pattern Type.

Period	Date & Century
01	01/31/17 21
02	02/28/17 21
03	03/31/17 21
04	04/30/17 21

Period	Date & Century
05	05/31/17 21
06	06/30/17 21
07	07/31/17 21
08	08/31/17 21
09	09/30/17 21
10	10/31/17 21
11	11/30/17 21
12	12/31/17 21
13	12/31/17 21
14	12/31/17 21

Populate processing option 1 with '30'; the sum of the 14 periods for each remaining full year (2015 and 2016), plus the two periods from 2017. (14+14+2 = 30)

To Determine the Processing Option for a Fiscal Year Date Pattern

Use the sum of the periods for each full year (14) not to include in the summation plus the periods in the partial year.

For example:

Company 500 is on a fiscal year date pattern and the current period listed in the Company Constants (F0010) is March 2017. You need to summarize all F0911 records prior to 2014.

- Fiscal Date Pattern Code - F
- Fiscal Year Beginning - Date & Century - 07/01/16 21
- Date Pattern Type.

Period	Date & Century
01	07/31/16 21
02	08/31/16 21
03	09/30/16 21
04	10/31/16 21
05	11/30/16 21
06	12/31/16 21
07	01/31/17 21
08	02/28/17 21
09	03/31/17 21
10	04/30/17 21
11	05/31/17 21
12	06/30/17 21
13	06/30/17 21
14	06/30/17 21

Populate processing option 1 with '37'; the sum of the 14 periods for each remaining full year (2014 and 2015), plus the nine periods from 2016. (14+14+9 = 37)

43

Create Balance Forward Records

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 43.1, "Creating Balance Forward Records"

43.1 Creating Balance Forward Records

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Summarize & Purge Data

From Summarize & Purge Data (G09317), choose Summarize Transactions

You can create a single balance forward record to replace numerous detailed transaction records by summarizing transactions.

When you summarize transactions, this program:

- Creates a balance forward record for each accounting period, ledger type, subledger, or subledger type. This record has a:
  - Document type of BF (balance forward)
  - Document number that is the system Julian date when you summarize transactions
  - G/L date for the period-ending dates
- Marks the summarized detail records. The summarized code in the Account Ledger table is marked:
  - Y (Summarized)
  - Blank (Not summarized)

Summarize Transactions is a DREAM Writer program.

Three AAI items control the account ranges that are to be summarized or bypassed:

AAI	Explanation
GLSMxx	Defines the range of accounts not to be summarized.

AAI	Explanation
GLRCxx	Defines a range of accounts that must be reconciled before they are summarized. The Reconciled field must have a value from user defined codes (09/RC) to allow summarization.
GLPRxx	Defines a range of accounts that are not purged.

You can also summarize on a period-by-period basis with this program.

After you summarize transactions, you have the ability to restate prior fiscal years, if necessary.

After the system creates a balance forward record, you can delete or purge summarized records for that year from the Account Ledger table (F0911). Summarization adds balance forward records. You must purge and reorganize to actually make more disk space available.

You should run this process after business hours to ensure adequate processing time.

43.1.1 Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Ledger table.
- Determine which fiscal year, companies, ledger types, and so on to summarize.
- Reconcile accounts, if necessary. See Working with Manual Reconciliation in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

43.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Summarized reporting	You do not have to summarize transactions for summarized reporting. You can summarize general ledger reports by setting the processing option to include a specific object account range.
Purging records	Before you can purge the current year's account ledger records, you must summarize transactions. Balance forward records are required to support the Account Balances table (F0902). Any current year records that you leave unsummarized are bypassed when purging prior year journal entries.
Repost Account Ledger	JD Edwards World recommends that you summarize transactions before you purge account ledger records for the prior year. Account balances can be set to zero by the Repost Account Ledger program if any purged prior year records are left unsummarized.

See Also:

- Chapter 44, "Purge Prior Year Journal Entries" to purge and reorganize data

43.1.3 Processing Options

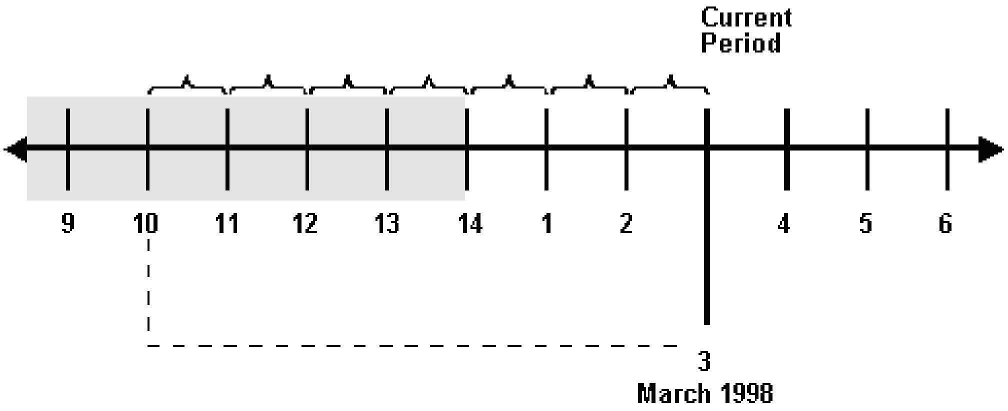
See Section 84.1, "Summarize Account Ledger - All Companies (P09811)".

43.1.4 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
The processing option	The system uses the fourteen period net posting amounts from the Account Balances table when calculating which periods to retain. If you have a 12-period fiscal year, you might want to add two to the number of periods to retain. This allows you to retain information from a prior fiscal year. For example, you are in the third period of your fiscal year, and you want to retain information from the last two periods of the prior fiscal year. You enter 7 in the processing option as the number of periods to retain. If you want to retain information only for current fiscal year, you do not need to increase the number of periods by 2. For example, you are in the fourth period of your fiscal year, and you want to retain information from periods 2, 3, and 4 of the current fiscal year. You enter 3 in the processing option as the number of periods to retain.

The following illustrates which periods are retained when you enter 7 in the processing option.

Figure 43–1 Periods Retained When 7 is the Processing Option Chosen



44

Purge Prior Year Journal Entries

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 44.1, "Purging Prior Year Journal Entries"

44.1 Purging Prior Year Journal Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Summarize & Purge Data

From Summarize & Purge Data (G09317), choose Purge Prior Year Journal Entries

If you create a balance forward record or you want to make more disk space available, you can purge summarized journal entries. When you run the Purge Prior Year Journal Entries program, the system:

- Copies summarized prior year journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911) to a purge table F0911xx, where xx is the fiscal year
- Marks the copied records as purged
- Deletes purged records from the Account Ledger table when certain conditions are met
- Prints a report that lists the number of records purged by company

This is a DREAM Writer process.

A record must be one of the following before you can purge it:

- A prior year transaction
- A summarized transaction for the current year

When the system identifies and marks the record as a purge record, the record must then meet all of the following conditions before the system deletes it:

- The account number cannot be within the bypass purge ranges in the AAI item GLPRxx.
- The record must not have an * (asterisk) in the Payment Number field. This denotes a partial payment retainage or discount for 1099 reporting.
- The reconciled code must be a value other than blank, if the account is within the reconcilable range in AAI item GLRCxx.

- For Energy clients, if the account is billable, the bill code of the transaction must be X (direct charge allocated or billed) or Y (manually allocated and billed).

Do not purge the summary balance forward records (document type BF) unless you no longer need them to support the Account Balances table.

Prior year journal entries can be:

- Purged and deleted
- Purged but not deleted
- Deleted
- Completely bypassed

You can only purge summarized prior year journal entries one year at a time. The program should not be stopped once it's started.

Three AAI items control the account ranges to be purged or bypassed:

AAI	Explanation
GLSMxx	Defines the range of accounts not to be summarized. Current year transactions must contain a Summarized Code of Y to be deleted from the Account Ledger table. Prior year transactions in these ranges can be deleted regardless of summarization.
GLRCxx	Defines a range of accounts that must be reconciled before they are deleted. The Reconciled field must contain a value form the user defined code (09/RC) to be deleted.
GLPRxx	Defines a range of accounts that are not to be deleted. These accounts are written to the purge table. Their purge codes are set to Y.

After the purge process is complete, you should:

- Copy the F0911xx table to another medium. If you keep this table on your system and you purge again, the system adds newly purged records to the F0911xx table.
- Run the Reorganize Files program (P98999).

Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Ledger table.
- Set up purge parameters in the AAIs.
- Summarize transactions. See Chapter 43, "Create Balance Forward Records".

See Also:

- System Maintenance in the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* to reorganize tables

44.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 84.2, "Purge - All Companies (P09911)"

44.1.2 Data Selection for Purge Prior Year Journal Entries

Enter the fiscal year (where xx equals fiscal year) to correctly name the purge table F0911xx.

45

Restore Purged Data to the Account Ledger (F0911)

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 45.1, "Restoring Purged Data"

45.1 Restoring Purged Data

There might be times when it is necessary for you to restore journal entries that you previously purged from the Account Ledger.

Before you Begin

Before restoring data to the Account Ledger (F0911), do the following:

- Back up all files
- Using World Writer with the fields GLPRGE and GLSUMM:
  - Remove 'Y' from the Purged field
  - Remove 'S' from the Summarized field
- Delete records with a document type of 'BF' from the Account Ledger (F0911) in the production library for the fiscal year being restored.
- Restore your purged information (F0911xx) to a temporary library on your AS/400.

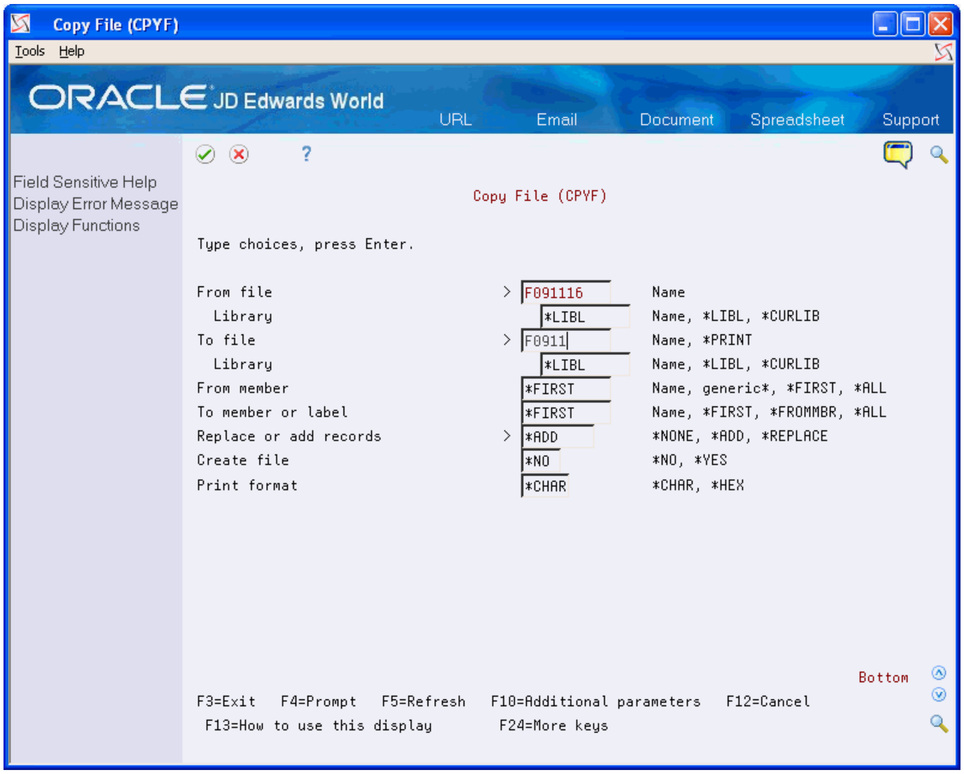
To Restore Purged Data

Navigation

On General Accounting (G09), Enter ?CPYF and press F6

On Copy File (CPYF)

Figure 45–1 Copy File (CPYF) screen


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

```
                          Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

From file . . . . . . . . . > F091116      Name
  Library . . . . . . . . .     *LIBL      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
To file . . . . . . . . . . > F0911        Name, *PRINT
  Library . . . . . . . . .     *LIBL      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
From member . . . . . . . .   *FIRST       Name, generic*, *FIRST, *ALL
To member or label  . . . .   *FIRST       Name, *FIRST, *FROMMBR, *ALL
Replace or add records  . . > *ADD         *NONE, *ADD, *REPLACE
Create file . . . . . . . .   *NO          *NO, *YES
Print format  . . . . . . .   *CHAR        *CHAR, *HEX

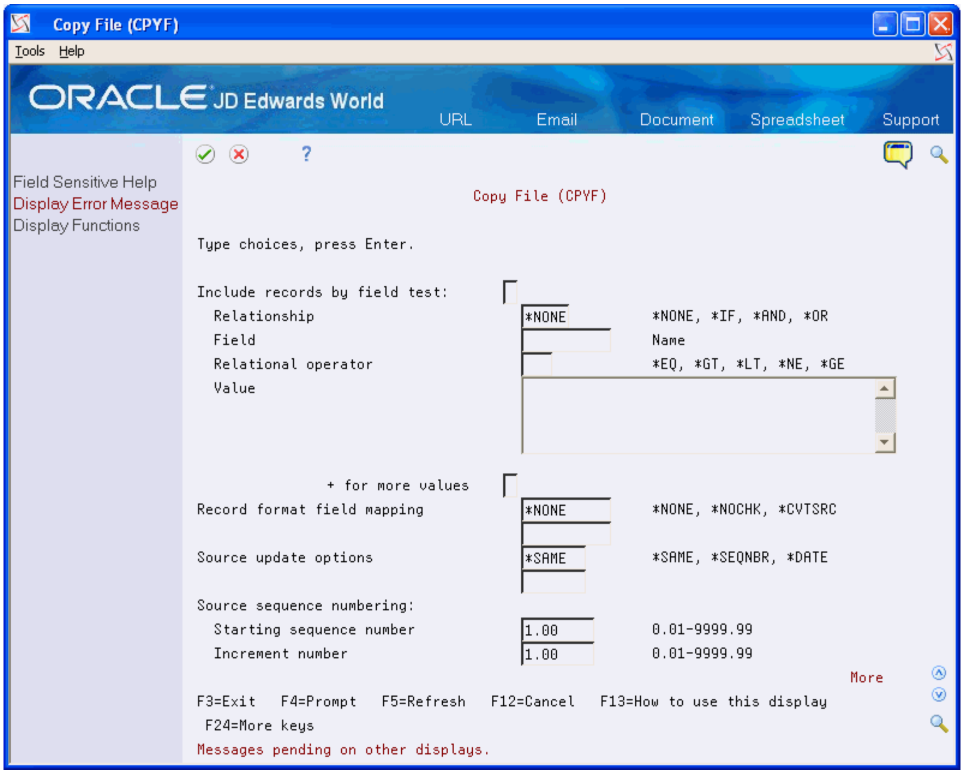
                                                              Bottom
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F10=Additional parameters   F12=Cancel
 F13=How to use this display        F24=More keys
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - From File
   - Library
   - To File
   - Library
   - Replace or Add Records

Field	**Data**
From File	Enter F0911xx - where xx is the Fiscal year that was purged, for example F091116 contains purged 2016 records.
Library	Name of Temporary Library containing Purged File.
To File	F0911
Library	Name of the Library to which you are restoring the records
Replace or Add Records	*ADD

2. Press F10 to access the Additional Parameters.
3. Press Page Down four times to display the 'Include Records by Field Test' screen.

Figure 45–2 Copy File screen (Include Records by Field area)


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

```
                              Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

Include records by field test:
  Relationship                 *NONE        *NONE, *IF, *AND, *OR
  Field                                     Name
  Relational operator                       *EQ, *GT, *LT, *NE, *GE
  Value

             + for more values
Record format field mapping    *NONE        *NONE, *NOCHK, *CVTSRC

Source update options          *SAME        *SAME, *SEQNBR, *DATE

Source sequence numbering:
  Starting sequence number     1.00         0.01-9999.99
  Increment number             1.00         0.01-9999.99
                                                                 More
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display
 F24=More keys
Messages pending on other displays.
```

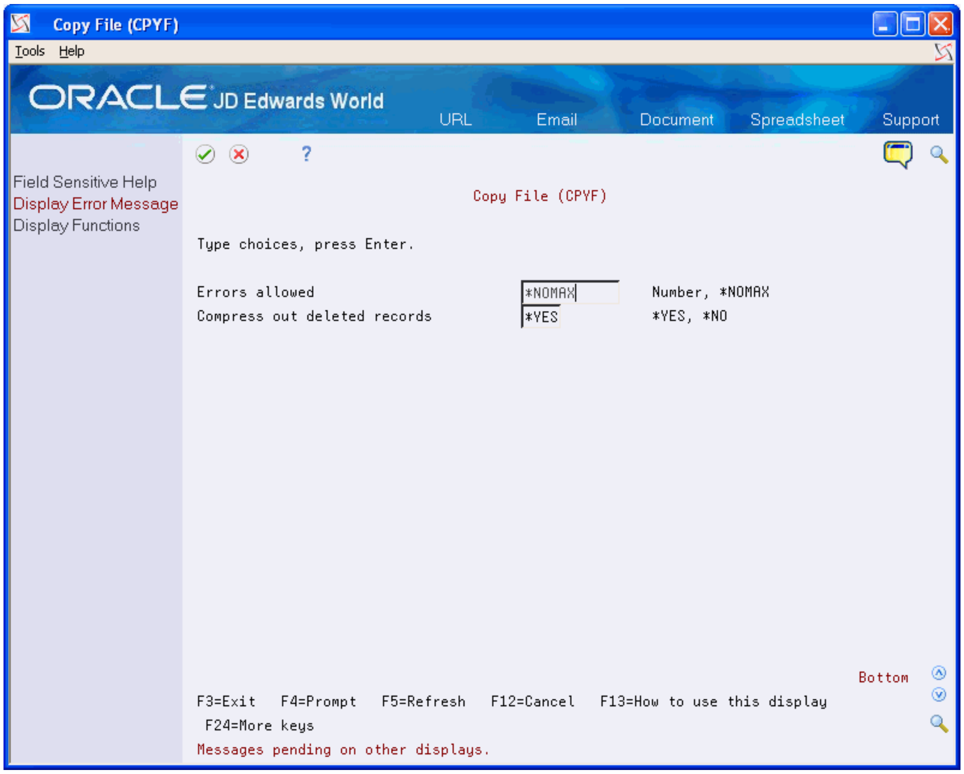
4. Complete the following fields:

- Record Format Field Mapping (1)
- Record Format Field Mapping (2)

Field	Data
Record Format Field Mapping	*MAP
Record Format Field Mapping (2) - The unlabeled field under Record Format Field Mapping (1)	*DROP

5. Press Page Down one time.

Figure 45–3 Copy File screen (Errors Allowed area)


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

```
                         Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

Errors allowed                  *NOMAX        Number, *NOMAX
Compress out deleted records    *YES          *YES, *NO

                                                              Bottom
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display
 F24=More keys
Messages pending on other displays.
```

6. Enter *NOMAX in to the Errors allowed field.
7. Press Enter to submit Copy file.

46

Purge Prior Year Account Balances (P09912)

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 46.1, "Purging Prior Year Account Balances"

46.1 Purging Prior Year Account Balances

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Summarize & Purge Data

From Summarize & Purge Data (G09317), choose Purge Prior Year Account Balances

To make more disk space available, you can purge account balance records.

Purging your Account Balance file (F0902) of previous years' account balance records will help create more free disk space on your computer.

Using the purge program (P09912) you can purge all prior year account balances or specific account balance records. You can only purge one year's files at a time. If purging files for multiple years run the purge program for each year you are purging.

46.1.1 How It Works

When you run the Account Balance Purge program (P09912), the system writes Account Balance (F0902) records for the fiscal year designated in Data Selection to the F0902xx file (where xx is equal to the fiscal year selected). After the system writes records to this file, it removes them from the Account Balance file (F0902) and generates a report listing the number of records purged.

Using Data Selection, you can choose specific account balance records to purge. For example, you can purge records for a specific company. If you are only purging part of a fiscal year or purging specific company information, you may use the same file to purge the remaining records for the same fiscal year. If the program finds a file in your library with the same fiscal year as that entered in your Data Selection, the program will simply add the new purged data to the existing file.

Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Balances table

Data Selection for Purge Prior Year Account Balances

Enter the fiscal year (where xx equals fiscal year) to correctly name the purge table F0902xx.

46.1.2 Post Purge

After the account balance records are purged, you can move the purged file to another library or copy the file to tape or diskette.

You will not regain disk space until the F0902 file is "reorganized" and the purge file is moved to tape or diskette. The Reorganize File program (P98999) removes the space created by deleted records in the file and 're-orders' the existing records.

Caution: Reorganize File (P98999) is a technical program that should only be executed by authorized users.

See Also:

- System Maintenance in the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* to reorganize tables

47

Restore Purged Data to the Account Balance File (F0902)

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 47.1, "Restoring Purged Data"

47.1 Restoring Purged Data

Navigation

On General Accounting (G09), Enter ?CPYF and press F6

There might be times when it is necessary for you to restore account balances that you previously purged from the Account Balance File (F0902)

Before you Begin

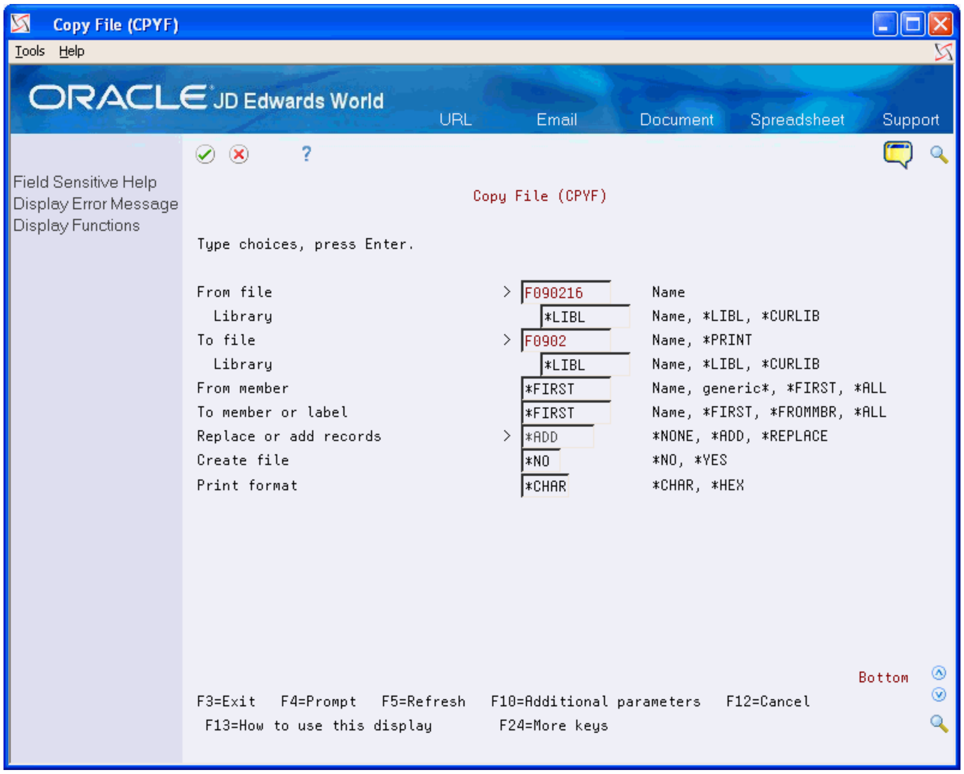
Before restoring data to the Account Balance file (F0902), do the following:

- Back up all files
- Delete records in your production library for the physical year you are restoring.
- Restore your purged information (F0902xx) to a temporary library on your AS/400.

To Restore Purged Data

On Copy File (CPYF)

Figure 47–1 Copy File screen


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

```
                                Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

From file . . . . . . . . . . > F090216      Name
  Library . . . . . . . . . .     *LIBL      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
To file . . . . . . . . . . . > F0902        Name, *PRINT
  Library . . . . . . . . . .     *LIBL      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
From member . . . . . . . . .   *FIRST       Name, generic*, *FIRST, *ALL
To member or label . . . . . .  *FIRST       Name, *FIRST, *FROMMBR, *ALL
Replace or add records . . . .> *ADD         *NONE, *ADD, *REPLACE
Create file . . . . . . . . .   *NO          *NO, *YES
Print format . . . . . . . . .  *CHAR        *CHAR, *HEX

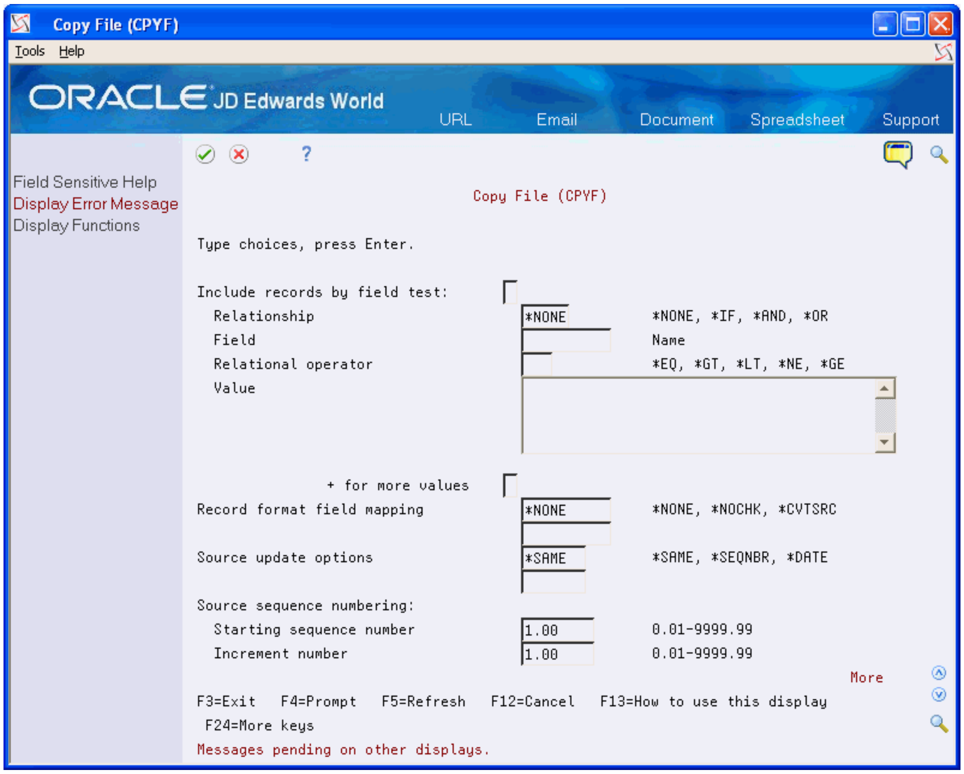
                                                                    Bottom
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F10=Additional parameters   F12=Cancel
 F13=How to use this display        F24=More keys
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - From File
   - Library
   - To File
   - Library
   - Replace or Add Records

Field	Data
From File	Enter F0902xx - where xx is the Fiscal year that was purged, for example F090216 contains purged 2016 records.
Library	Name of Temporary Library containing Purged File.
To File	F0902
Library	Name of the Library to which you are restoring the records
Replace or Add Records	*ADD

2. Press F10 to access the Additional Parameters.
3. Press Page Down four times to display the 'Include Records by Field Test' screen.

Figure 47–2 Copy File screen (Include Records by Field Test area)


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

```
                         Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

Include records by field test:
  Relationship . . . . . . . .   *NONE       *NONE, *IF, *AND, *OR
  Field  . . . . . . . . . . .               Name
  Relational operator  . . . .               *EQ, *GT, *LT, *NE, *GE
  Value

               + for more values
Record format field mapping  .   *NONE       *NONE, *NOCHK, *CVTSRC

Source update options  . . . .   *SAME       *SAME, *SEQNBR, *DATE

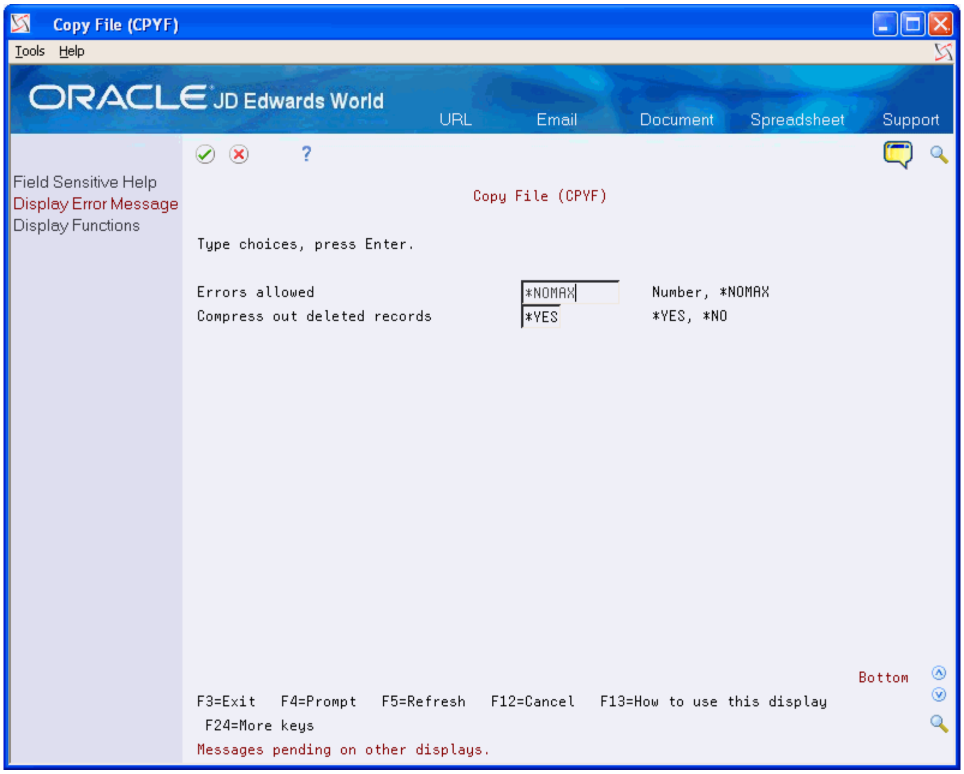
Source sequence numbering:
  Starting sequence number . .   1.00        0.01-9999.99
  Increment number . . . . . .   1.00        0.01-9999.99
                                                                More
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display
 F24=More keys
Messages pending on other displays.
```

4. Complete the following fields:
   - Record Format Field Mapping
   - Record Format Field Mapping (2)

Field	**Data**
Record Format Field Mapping	*MAP.
Record Format Field Mapping (2) - The unlabeled field under Record Format Field Mapping (1)	*DROP

5. Press Page Down one time.

Figure 47–3 Copy File screen (Errors Allowed area)


Copy File (CPYF)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Bottom

```
                          Copy File (CPYF)

Type choices, press Enter.

Errors allowed                       *NOMAX         Number, *NOMAX
Compress out deleted records         *YES           *YES, *NO

                                                                 Bottom
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F12=Cancel   F13=How to use this display
 F24=More keys
Messages pending on other displays.
```

6. Enter *NOMAX in to the Errors allowed field.
7. Press Enter to submit Copy file.

48

Delete Account Master Records

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 48.1, "Deleting Account Master Records"

48.1 Deleting Account Master Records

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Summarize & Purge Data

From Summarize & Purge Data (G09317), choose Delete Account Master Records

To make more disk space available, you can delete:

- Accounts that do not contain transactions
- Account master records for a specific company or business unit

When you run the Delete Account Master Records program (P09814), the system searches appropriate tables for transactions for an account, or account master records for a company or business unit. If none are found, the system does not copy accounts or records to a purge table. Rather, it deletes the account or records from the Account Master table (F0901).

The system searches the following tables:

Table	Name
F0411	Accounts Payable Ledger
F0902	Account Balances
F0911	Account Ledger
F0912	Cost Allocations/Flex Budgeting
F1202	Asset Account Balances
F4311	Purchase Order Detail
F06106	Employee Pay Instructions
F4457	Takeoff File

You can also delete nonposting accounts. There are two methods:

Method	Explanation
Method 1	To delete nonposting accounts: ■ Run a report containing all nonposting accounts in the Account Master table. ■ Delete the accounts manually using Single Account Revisions.
Method 2	To delete nonposting accounts: ■ Delete account master records for specific business units with a posting edit code of N. ■ Manually reenter any nonposting accounts for your financial reports to run properly.

This DREAM Writer is based on the JF - F0006/F0901 - Company, Cost Center table (F1011) and selects records from the Account Master (F0901) and Business Unit Master (F0006) tables.

You can run this batch program in proof or final mode. If you choose proof mode, the system prints a report showing all accounts to be deleted, but it does not delete them. To delete them, you must run the program in final mode. In final mode, the system deletes the accounts and prints a report listing all the accounts that were deleted.

Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Master table

See Also:

- Reviewing Your Chart of Accounts (P0909) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to run a report containing all nonposting accounts
- To Change a Single Account (P09011) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to delete an account
- Creating Your Chart of Accounts (P0907) in the*JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to re-enter nonposting accounts

48.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 84.3, "Delete All Account Master Records - Proof (P09814)"

Data Selection for Delete Account Master Records

- To retain nonposting accounts, set the Posting Edit not equal (NE) to N
- To retain model accounts, set the Model/Consolidation not equal (NE) to M

49

Delete Business Units and Companies

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 49.1, "Deleting Business Units and Companies"

49.1 Deleting Business Units and Companies

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Summarize & Purge Data

From Summarize & Purge Data (G09317), choose Delete Business Unit/Company

If you set up a test data environment that you no longer need, you can delete a business unit or company from this environment. When you delete a business unit or company the system does not copy information to a purge table. Rather, the system deletes business units or companies whether or not they contain any transactions.

The Delete Business Unit/Company program deletes transactions from the following tables:

- Account Master (F0901)
- Business Unit Master (F0006)
- Account Balances (F0902)
- Account Ledger (F0911)

After this process is complete you must:

- Delete the company on Company Numbers and Names
- Delete the company or business unit on Address Book Revisions

Caution: If you are signed on to two environments, such as a test and an active environment, the system will delete the records from both.

Before You Begin

- Back up the Account Master, Business Unit Master, Account Balances, and Account Ledger tables
- Verify that there are no transactions in a business unit or company

See Also:

- Set Up Companies in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*
- Work with Address Batches in the *JD Edwards World Address Book and Electronic Mail Guide*

49.1.1 Processing Options

See Section 84.4, "Delete Business Unit or Company (P09925)".

50

Purge Bank Statement Information

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 50.1, "Purging Bank Statement Information"
- Section 50.2, "Purging Bank Statement Header Information"
- Section 50.3, "Purging Bank Statement Detail Information"

50.1 Purging Bank Statement Information

After you process your bank statements, you should purge your worktables to make more disk space available. You do not have to keep out-of-date information in the worktables.

This section contains the following:

- Purging Bank Statement Header Information
- Purging Bank Statement Detail Information

50.2 Purging Bank Statement Header Information

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Purge Statement Header

When you run the Purge Bank Statement Header program, the system does not copy bank statement header information to a purge table. It deletes information from the Bank Statement Header table (F0916).

See Also:

- Section 86.3, "Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)"

50.2.1 Data Selection for Purge Statement Header

The G/L Posted Code must equal D (completely processed).

50.3 Purging Bank Statement Detail Information

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Purge Statement Detail

When you run the Purge Bank Statement Detail program, the system does not copy bank statement detail information to a purge table. It deletes information from the Bank Statement Detail (F0917) table.

See Also:

- Section 86.3, "Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)"

50.3.1 Data Selection for Purge Statement Detail

The G/L Posted Code must equal D (completely processed).

Part IX

Bank Statement Processing

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 51, "Overview to Bank Statement Processing"
- Chapter 52, "Understand Transaction Codes"
- Chapter 53, "Work with Bank Statements"
- Chapter 54, "Update the Reconciliation Table"
- Chapter 55, "Reconcile Bank Statements"
- Chapter 56, "Post Bank Statement Transactions"
- Chapter 57, "Reconcile Bank Statements Manually"
- Chapter 58, "Print Bank Statement Reports"

51

Overview to Bank Statement Processing

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 51.1, "Objectives"
- Section 51.2, "About Bank Statement Processing"

51.1 Objectives

- To understand the sequence of tasks when processing a bank statement
- To identify the various transaction types on a bank statement
- To create journal entries from a bank statement
- To post cash receipts from a bank statement
- To review and post the bank statement
- To reconcile the transactions on a bank statement

51.2 About Bank Statement Processing

Banking practices in some countries rely heavily on magnetic media processing, electronic fund transfers, and direct bank involvement in settling outstanding debts. For these countries, the bank statement serves as the source document for all banking activity.

Bank statement processing consists of:

- Understanding transaction codes
- Working with bank statements
- Updating the reconciliation table
- Reconciling bank statements
- Posting bank statement transactions
- Reconciling bank statements manually
- Printing bank statement reports

The system accepts and clears transactions in the following tables:

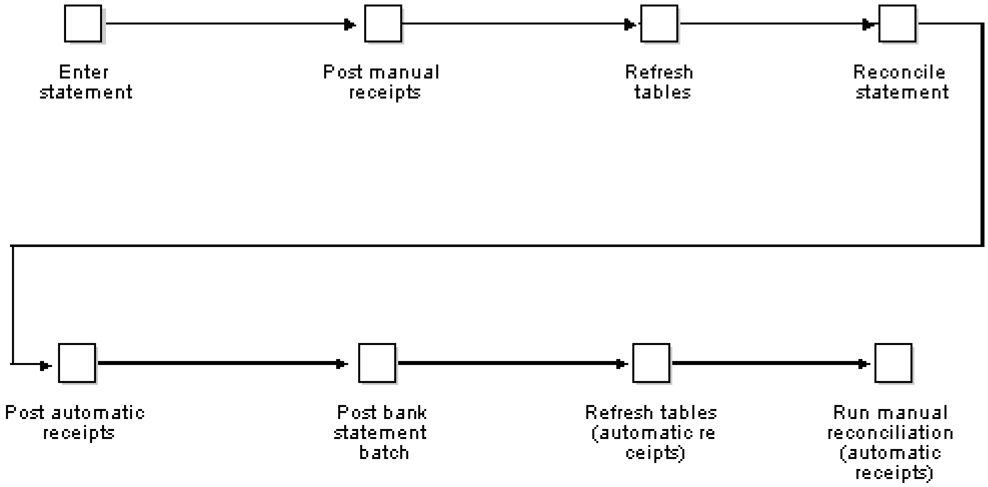
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Account Ledger for Reconciliation worktable (F0911R)

The system also uses the following tables for bank statement information:

- Bank Statement Header (F0916)
- Bank Statement Detail (F0917)

The following illustrates how to process your bank statements.

Figure 51–1 How To Process Your Bank Statements


Enter statement
Post manual receipts
Refresh tables
Reconcile statement
Post automatic receipts
Post bank statement batch
Refresh tables (automatic re ceipts)
Run manual reconciliation (automatic receipts)

Step	Overview
Enter statement	Enter the transactions that appear on your bank statement.
Post manual receipts	Post manual receipts if you enter a cash receipt (for example, if a customer makes a payment directly to your bank account).
Refresh tables	Update the Account Ledger for Reconciliation worktable (F0911R) by refreshing the reconciliation table.
Reconcile statement	Reconcile the transactions to update tables, create accounting batches, and generate reconciliation reports.
Post automatic receipts	Post automatic receipts in batch mode if you enter a cash receipt (for example, if a customer makes a payment directly to your bank account).
Post bank statement batch	Post general journal batches to update the bank statement batch to the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables.
Refresh and reconcile	Refresh the reconciliation table and manually reconcile if you have entered automatic receipts *and you are not using a transit account.*

51.2.1 Bank Statement Processing Using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

You can process bank statement information using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) media. Electronic Data Interchange is the computer-to-computer exchange of transactions into a standard format that can be processed. You can receive information regarding specific bank accounts through EDI and reconcile the bank statements stored on JD Edwards World software. To set up your system to receive bank statement information using EDI, see the *JD Edwards World Electronic Commerce Guide*.

51.2.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Unrecorded deposits	If there is a deposit from a customer on your bank statement that you have not recorded, you can enter this deposit in the following programs: ■ Manual Receipts (transaction type CRI) ■ Automatic Receipts (transaction type CRE)

52

Understand Transaction Codes

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 52.1, "About Transaction Codes"

52.1 About Transaction Codes

You must assign a transaction code to each item that appears on a bank statement. This code identifies the type of transaction, such as a journal entry or customer payment, and determines the type of detail information you will enter for that transaction. This detail information specifies how to reconcile the entry.

For the system to identify your transactions correctly, you must associate each transaction code with a user defined code. You define your own transaction codes in a user defined code table (system 09/ type BJ).

52.1.1 How Do You Use Transaction Codes?

The system handles various transactions differently, based on the transaction codes. The following describes these codes and how you can use them:

Code	Description
01 Journal Entry (JE)	You can write a journal entry to record an adjustment made by the bank, such as a service charge or a wire transfer fee. You can also enter a journal entry that has associated value-added tax (VAT). When you reconcile bank statements, the system updates the Account Ledger table (F0911) with a journal entry between the bank account and the G/L account you specify in the Account Number field. The journal entry includes the tax, if applicable. The system also marks the bank account as reconciled.
02 Automatic Receipts Entry (CRE)	A customer might make a payment directly to your bank account, such as a wire transfer. After the wire transfer appears on the bank statement, you can enter the receipt in batch mode and update the Bank Statement Detail table (F0917). When you reconcile bank statements, the system updates the Accounts Receivable Ledger table (F0311) with a receipt transaction. When you post the batch, it creates entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Code	Description
03 Manual Receipts Entry (CRI)	You can enter a receipt, such as a wire transfer, that directly updates the Accounts Receivable Ledger table (F0311). When you reconcile bank statements, the system marks the Account Ledger table (F0911) as reconciled.
04 Receipts Clear (CR)	If your bank statement lists deposits or other receipts that you have previously recorded, you can use this form to reconcile the entry associated with the receipts. When you reconcile bank statements, the system finds the original receipt record in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and marks it as reconciled.
06 Draft Collected (DR)	You might receive drafts from customers and submit the drafts to the bank for payment. When the deposit appears on the bank statement, you can create and reconcile the entry. When you reconcile bank statements, the system updates the Account Ledger table (F0911) with a debit to the bank account and a credit to the draft receivable account. The system marks the bank account as reconciled and changes the pay status for the draft to P (paid) in the Accounts Receivable Ledger table (F0311).
07 Draft Paid (DP)	You might use drafts to submit payments to suppliers. The suppliers submit the drafts to the bank for payment. When the bank statement shows that the drafts are paid, you can create and reconcile the entry. When you reconcile bank statements, the system updates the Account Ledger table (F0911) with a debit to the drafts payable account and a credit to the bank account. The system marks the bank account as reconciled and changes the pay status for the draft to P (paid) in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).
08 Payment Clear (CK)	If your bank statement lists your canceled checks or payments, you can reconcile the entry associated with a payment. When you reconcile bank statements, the system finds the original payment record in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and marks it as reconciled.
09 Self-reconciling (BK)	A self-reconciling item does not require reconciliation and does not access a detail form.
10 Manual payments with match (PWM)	You can enter a manual payment for an existing voucher that updates the Accounts Payable Ledger, Accounts Payable Matching Document (F0413), and the Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414) tables. When you reconcile bank statements, the system marks the Account Ledger record as reconciled.
11 Manual payments without match (PWO)	You can enter a voucher and a manual payment that updates the Accounts Payable Ledger, Accounts Payable Matching Document, and the Payable Matching Document Detail tables.

52.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Transit Accounts	I*f you use a transit account* and reconcile bank statements, the system enters a debit or credit to the transit account and the offset to the bank account in the Account Ledger table for all types of transactions. It marks the bank account as reconciled but does not mark the transit account. Use transit (intermediate) accounts to enter transactions before you apply them to a specific bank account. For example, you can enter all receipts to one account even though they have been deposited to many specific bank accounts.

See Also:

- Working With User Defined Codes (P00051) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* for information about setting up transaction codes

53

Work with Bank Statements

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 53.1, "Entering Bank Statements"
- Section 53.2, "Locating and Revising Bank Statements"
- Section 53.3, "Reviewing Bank Statements"

Before You Begin

- Use processing options to set the default credit and debit transaction types, bank account, and transit account.
- Clear, create, and post any receipts or drafts collected. See About Automatic Receipts Processing and About A/R Draft Processing in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*.
- Clear, write, and post any payments or drafts paid. See About Automatic Payment Processing and About A/P Draft Processing in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*.

What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Loading bank statements from tape	If you make arrangements with your bank, you can load your bank statement from tape. If you load bank statements from tape, you must add or correct transactions on Enter Statement.

53.1 Entering Bank Statements

You can enter information from your bank statements to track all banking activity, such as electronic fund transfers.

Entering bank statements consists of:

- Entering bank statement information
- Entering detail information (optional)

53.1.1 What Should You Consider For Multi-Currency Bank Statements?

When you enter bank statements for multi-currency, you can enter transactions for up to three different currencies. The system calculates the gain or loss.

The Enter Statement form contains fields for a domestic amount, a foreign amount, and a currency code. The value you enter in each field depends on the currencies. The currency code is always the currency of the transaction.

When you process the transaction, the system creates an AA ledger entry and a CA ledger entry. You must use a non-monetary transit account for any transaction with three currencies.

Additionally, you can create foreign journal entries when you process your bank statement.

Examples: Using Different Currencies

Example 1: Different currencies for company, bank account, and transaction

Object	Currency
Company Currency Code	EUR (Euro)
Bank Account (monetary)	USD (U.S. Dollar)
Transit Account (required)	Non-monetary
Transaction	GBP (British Pound Sterling)

The currency is different for the company, the bank account, and the transaction. On Enter Statement, enter amounts and the currency code as follows:

- Amount in U.S. dollars in the Amount field
- Amount in British Pounds in the Foreign Amount field
- GBP in the Currency Code field

When you process the transaction, the system creates an AA ledger entry in Euros and a CA ledger entry in British Pound Sterling. You must use a non-monetary transit account for any transaction with three currencies.

Example 2: Different currency for the transaction

Object	Currency
Company Currency Code	EUR (Euro)
Bank Account (monetary)	EUR (Euro)
Transit Account (required)	Non-monetary
Transaction	USD (U.S. Dollar)

The currency is the same for the company and the bank account but different for the transaction. On Enter Statement, enter amounts and the currency code as follows:

- Amount Euros in the Amount field
- Amount in U.S. dollars in the Foreign Amount field
- USD in the Currency Code field

A non-monetary transit account is optional for transactions where the currency for the company and bank account is the same.

Example 3: Different currency for the company

Object	Currency
Company Currency Code	EUR (Euro)
Bank Account (monetary)	USD (U.S. Dollar)
Transit Account (required)	Non-monetary
Transaction	USD (U.S. Dollar)

The currency is the same for the bank account and the transaction but different for the company. On Enter Statement, enter amounts and the currency code as follows:

- Amount in U.S. dollars in the Amount field
- Blank in the Foreign Amount field
- Blank in the Currency Code field (because the transaction is in the currency of the bank account)

The system uses the currency code of the bank account. A non-monetary transit account is optional.

Example 4: Different currency for the bank account

Object	Currency
Company Currency Code	EUR (Euro)
Bank Account (monetary)	USD (U.S. Dollar)
Transit Account (required)	Non-monetary
Transaction	EUR (Euro)

The currency is the same for the company and the transaction but different for the bank account. On Enter Statement, enter amounts and the currency code as follows:

- Amount in U.S. dollars in the Amount field
- Amount in Euros in the Foreign Amount field
- EUR in the Currency Code field

A non-monetary transit account is required.

53.1.2 Entering Bank Statement Information

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Enter Statement

You must enter general information from your bank statement, such as the statement date and beginning and ending balances. Then, you enter one summary line for each transaction on the statement. You might need to enter additional information to specify how to reconcile each entry.

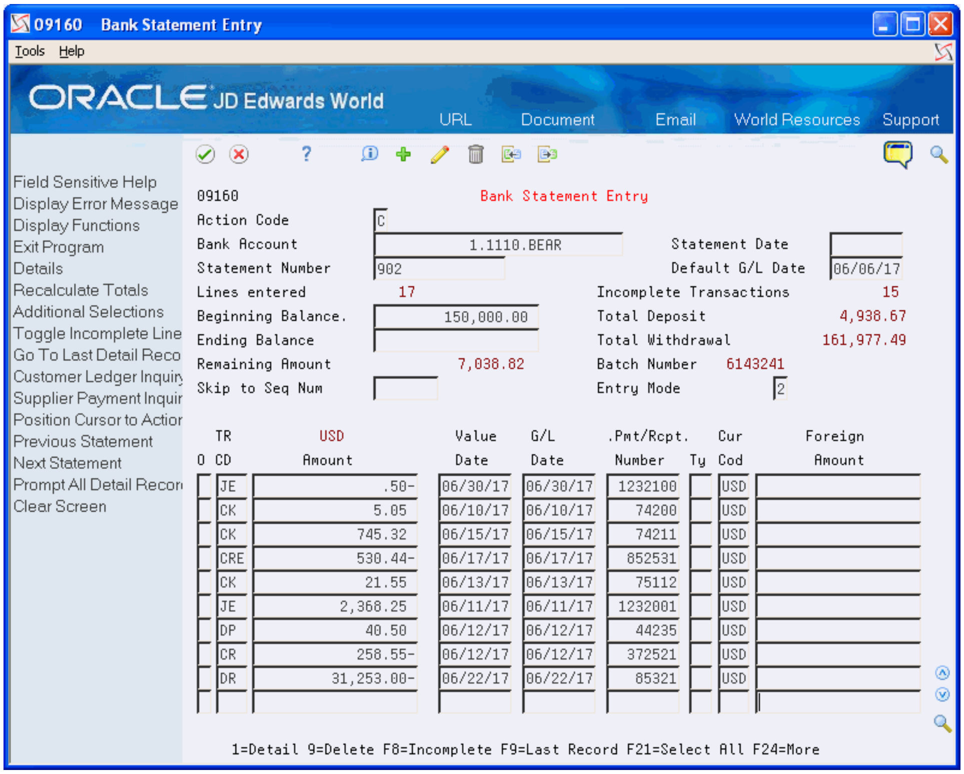
As you enter this information, the system displays a remaining amount. The remaining amount changes as you enter each transaction. When the remaining amount is zero, the statement is in balance.

If the statement is out-of-balance, you have the option to display only the incomplete lines to make it easier to see where information is missing.

To enter bank statement information

On Enter Statement

Figure 53–1 Bank Statement Entry screen


09160 Bank Statement Entry
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Details
Recalculate Totals
Additional Selections
Toggle Incomplete Line
Go To Last Detail Reco
Customer Ledger Inquiry
Supplier Payment Inquir
Position Cursor to Actior
Previous Statement
Next Statement
Prompt All Detail Recor
Clear Screen

09160 Bank Statement Entry

Action Code: C

Bank Account: 1.1110.BEAR

Statement Date:

Statement Number: 902

Default G/L Date: 06/06/17

Lines entered: 17

Incomplete Transactions: 15

Beginning Balance.: 150,000.00

Total Deposit: 4,938.67

Ending Balance:

Total Withdrawal: 161,977.49

Remaining Amount: 7,038.82

Batch Number: 6143241

Skip to Seq Num:

Entry Mode: 2

O	TR CD	USD Amount	Value Date	G/L Date	.Pmt/Rcpt. Number	Ty	Cur Cod	Foreign Amount
	JE	.50-	06/30/17	06/30/17	1232100		USD	
	CK	5.05	06/10/17	06/10/17	74200		USD	
	CK	745.32	06/15/17	06/15/17	74211		USD	
	CRE	530.44-	06/17/17	06/17/17	852531		USD	
	CK	21.55	06/13/17	06/13/17	75112		USD	
	JE	2,368.25	06/11/17	06/11/17	1232001		USD	
	DP	40.50	06/12/17	06/12/17	44235		USD	
	CR	258.55-	06/12/17	06/12/17	372521		USD	
	DR	31,253.00-	06/22/17	06/22/17	85321		USD	

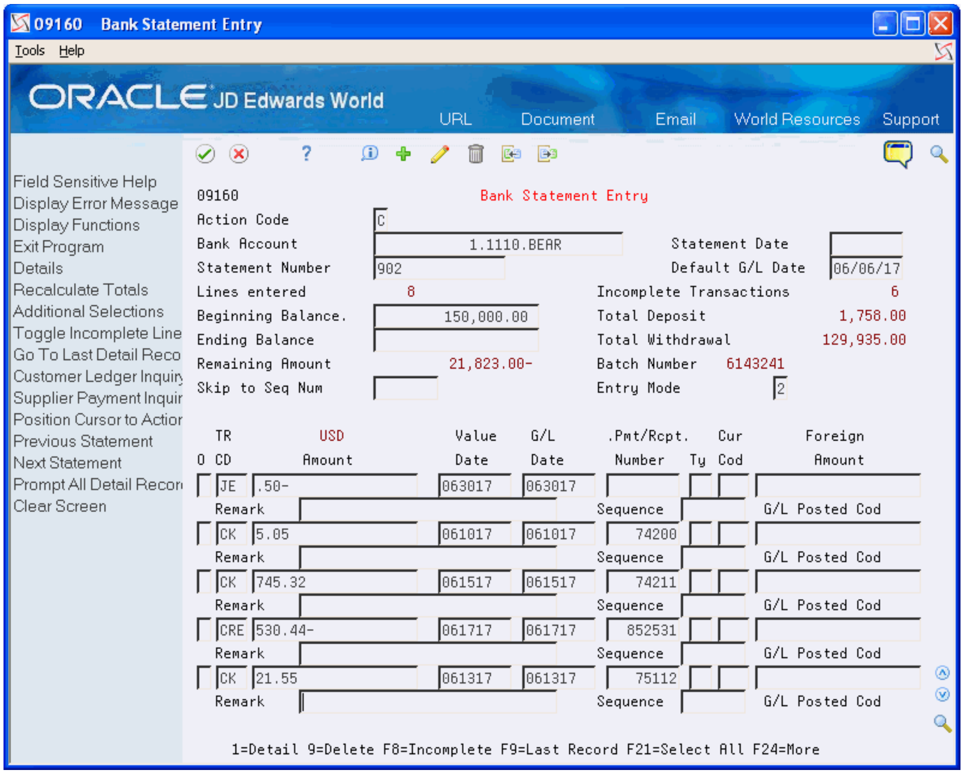
1=Detail 9=Delete F8=Incomplete F9=Last Record F21=Select All F24=More

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Bank Account
   - Statement Date
   - Statement Number
   - Default G/L Date
   - Beginning Balance
   - Ending Balance
   - Entry Mode
2. Complete the following fields for each transaction line:
   - TR CD (Transaction Code)
   - Amount
   - Value Date
   - G/L Date
   - Pmt/Rcpt Number
   - TY (Document Type) (optional)

- Cur Cod (optional)
- Foreign Amount (optional)

3. Access the fold area.

Figure 53–2 Bank Statement Entry screen (Fold area)


09160 Bank Statement Entry
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Details
Recalculate Totals
Additional Selections
Toggle Incomplete Line
Go To Last Detail Reco
Customer Ledger Inquiry
Supplier Payment Inquir
Position Cursor to Actior
Previous Statement
Next Statement
Prompt All Detail Recor
Clear Screen

09160 Bank Statement Entry

Action Code: C
Bank Account: 1.1110.BEAR
Statement Number: 902
Lines entered: 8
Beginning Balance.: 150,000.00
Ending Balance:
Remaining Amount: 21,823.00-
Skip to Seq Num:
Statement Date:
Default G/L Date: 06/06/17
Incomplete Transactions: 6
Total Deposit: 1,758.00
Total Withdrawal: 129,935.00
Batch Number: 6143241
Entry Mode: 2

O	TR CD	USD Amount	Value Date	G/L Date	.Pmt/Rcpt. Number	Ty	Cur Cod	Foreign Amount	Remark	Sequence	G/L Posted Cod
	JE	.50-	063017	063017							
	CK	5.05	061017	061017	74200						
	CK	745.32	061517	061517	74211						
	CRE	530.44-	061717	061717	852531						
	CK	21.55	061317	061317	75112						

1=Detail 9=Delete F8=Incomplete F9=Last Record F21=Select All F24=More

4. Complete the following fields (optional):
   - Remark
   - Sequence
5. To add the record, press Enter.
6. Complete one or more of the detail forms which appear after you enter all transaction lines.

Field	Explanation
Bank Account	Identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: 1 – Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) 2 – Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) 3 – 8-digit short account ID number 4 – Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P000909).
Statement Date	The date of the bank statement. It is used as the G/L date when processing bank statements.

Field	Explanation
Statement Number	The statement number assigned by the bank for the bank account.
Default G/L Date	A date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction is to post. The company constants table for general accounting specifies the date range for each financial period. You can have up to 14 periods. Generally, period 14 is for audit adjustments.
Beginning Balance	The beginning balance amount.
Ending Balance	The ending balance amount.
Entry Mode	This code designates how the window and editing will be handled. 0 – will not display the window when adding new lines and no editing will be done 1 – will display the window when adding new lines and no editing will be done 2 – will display the window when adding new lines and full editing will be done
TR CD (Transaction Code)	A code that identifies the type of transaction entered from a bank statement. *Form-specific information* This is required only if you want a code other than the default transaction type. The system uses the following default transaction types from the processing options: ■ Deposit, if you enter a positive amount in the Amount field ■ Withdrawal, if you enter a negative amount in the Amount field
Amount	The gross amount of an invoice or voucher pay item, including tax but not including discounts. The total amount for a voucher or invoice is the accumulation of the open pay items. The accounting distributions must balance to the net amount of a voucher or invoice, not to the gross amount.
Value Date	The date that the item was debited or credited to the bank account.
Foreign Amount	The foreign currency amount entered on the transaction. If the Multi-Currency Conversion option on the Set Multi-Currency Option form is set to Y, the foreign amount is multiplied by the exchange rate to arrive at the domestic amount. If the Multi-Currency Conversion option is set to Z, the foreign amount is divided by the exchange rate.

53.1.3 Entering Detail Information

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Enter Statement

You must first enter bank statement information before you can enter detail information.

The appearance of detail forms depends on the type of transactions that you entered from your bank statement. Detail forms correspond to the individual transaction codes. They appear in the same order as the transaction lines and provide additional transaction information.

Entering detail information consists of:

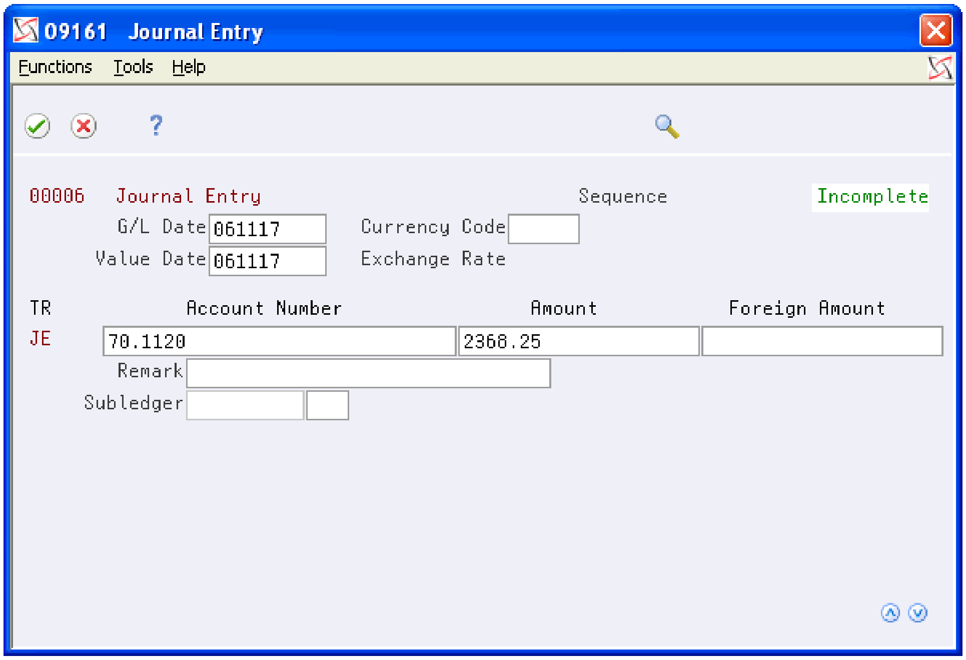
- Entering detail for journal entries
- Entering Value Added Tax (VAT) detail for journal entries
- Entering detail for automatic receipts
- Entering detail for manual receipts
- Entering manual payments with voucher match
- Entering manual payments without voucher match
- Entering detail for clear receipts
- Entering detail for clear draft receipts
- Entering detail for clear draft payments
- Entering detail for clear payments

To enter detail for journal entries

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Journal Entry (detail)

Figure 53–3 Journal Entry Detail screen



00006 Journal Entry Sequence Incomplete

G/L Date 061117

Currency Code

Value Date 061117

Exchange Rate

TR	Account Number	Amount	Foreign Amount
JE	70.1120	2368.25	

Remark

Subledger

Complete the following fields:

- G/L Date
- Value Date
- Account Number

- Amount
- Remark

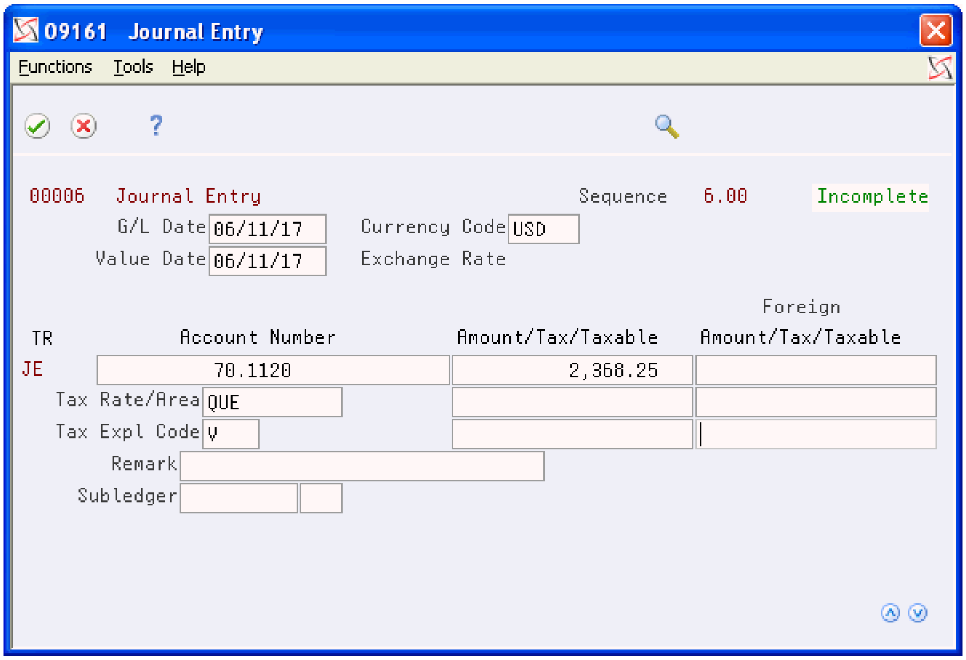
To enter VAT detail for journal entries

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Journal Entry (detail)

1. Choose Tax Format.

Figure 53–4 Journal Entry Detail screen (Tax Format)



00006 Journal Entry   Sequence 6.00   Incomplete

G/L Date 06/11/17   Currency Code USD

Value Date 06/11/17   Exchange Rate

TR	Account Number	Amount/Tax/Taxable	Foreign Amount/Tax/Taxable
JE	70.1120	2,368.25	

Tax Rate/Area QUE

Tax Expl Code V

Remark

Subledger

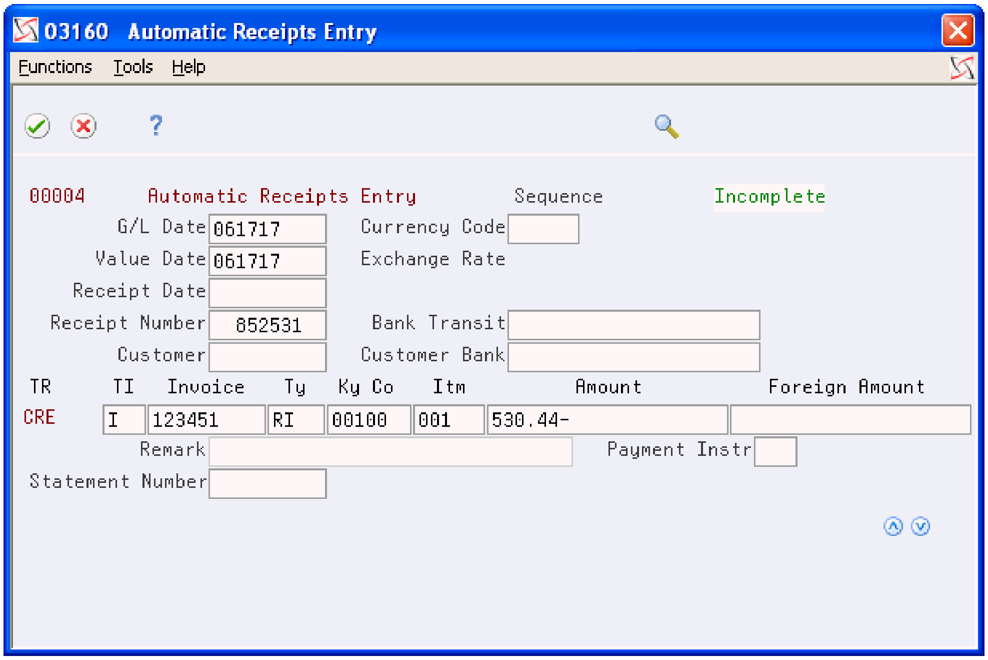
2. Complete the following fields:
   - G/L Date
   - Value Date
   - Account Number
   - Amount/Tax/Taxable
   - Remark

To enter detail for automatic receipts

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Automatic Receipts Entry

Figure 53–5 Automatic Receipts Entry screen



00004 Automatic Receipts Entry Sequence Incomplete

G/L Date 061717

Currency Code

Value Date 061717

Exchange Rate

Receipt Date

Receipt Number 852531

Bank Transit

Customer

Customer Bank

TR	TI	Invoice	Ty	Ky Co	Itm	Amount	Foreign Amount
CRE	I	123451	RI	00100	001	530.44-	

Remark

Payment Instr

Statement Number

1. Complete the following fields:
   - G/L Date
   - Value Date
   - Receipt Date
   - Receipt Number
   - Customer
   - TI
   - Amount
2. Complete the following optional fields, depending on the TI code (auto receipt algorithm method, which specifies how receipts are applied):
   - Invoice
   - Type
   - Key Company
   - Item

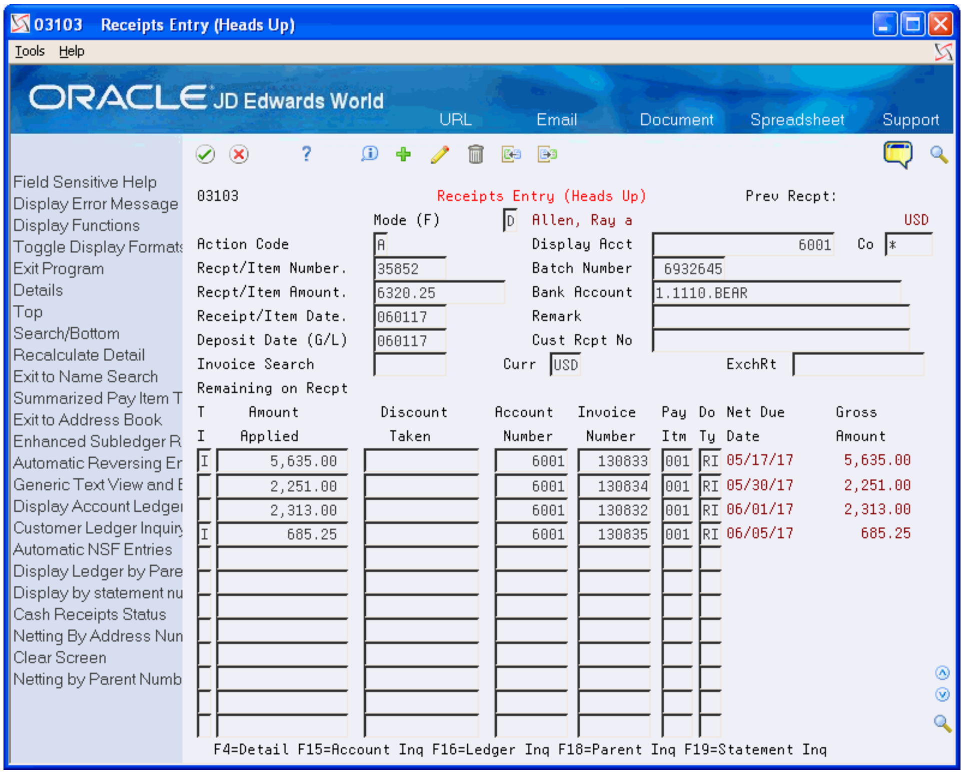
Field	Explanation
Receipt Number	The number of the matching document, such as a receipt, payment, adjustment, or credit. You apply a matching document (DOCM) against an original document (DOC), such as an invoice or voucher.

To enter detail for manual receipts

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Receipts Entry

Figure 53–6 Receipts Entry (Heads Up) screen


03103 Receipts Entry (Heads Up)
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Details
Top
Search/Bottom
Recalculate Detail
Exit to Name Search
Summarized Pay Item T
Exit to Address Book
Enhanced Subledger R
Automatic Reversing Er
Generic Text View and E
Display Account Ledger
Customer Ledger Inquiry
Automatic NSF Entries
Display Ledger by Pare
Display by statement nu
Cash Receipts Status
Netting By Address Nun
Clear Screen
Netting by Parent Numb

03103 Receipts Entry (Heads Up) Prev Recpt:

Mode (F) D Allen, Ray a USD

Action Code: A
Recpt/Item Number.: 35852
Recpt/Item Amount.: 6320.25
Receipt/Item Date.: 060117
Deposit Date (G/L): 060117
Invoice Search:
Remaining on Recpt
Display Acct: 6001 Co: *
Batch Number: 6932645
Bank Account: 1.1110.BEAR
Remark:
Cust Rcpt No:
Curr: USD
ExchRt:

T I	Amount Applied	Discount Taken	Account Number	Invoice Number	Pay Itm	Do Ty	Net Due Date	Gross Amount
I	5,635.00		6001	130833	001	RI	05/17/17	5,635.00
	2,251.00		6001	130834	001	RI	05/30/17	2,251.00
	2,313.00		6001	130832	001	RI	06/01/17	2,313.00
I	685.25		6001	130835	001	RI	06/05/17	685.25

F4=Detail F15=Account Inq F16=Ledger Inq F18=Parent Inq F19=Statement Inq

Enter manual receipts.

The system applies these receipts directly to the Accounts Receivable Ledger table (F0311).

See Also:

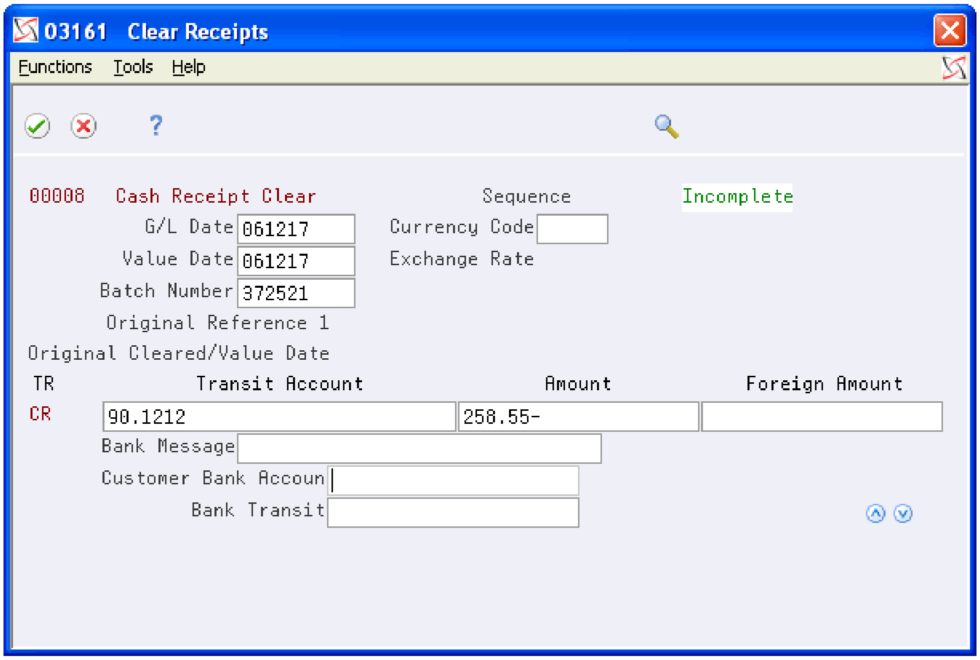
- Manual Receipts Processing in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Receivable Guide*

To enter detail for clear receipts

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Clear Receipts

Figure 53–7 Clear Receipts screen



00008 Cash Receipt Clear Sequence Incomplete

G/L Date 061217

Currency Code

Value Date 061217

Exchange Rate

Batch Number 372521

Original Reference 1

Original Cleared/Value Date

TR	Transit Account	Amount	Foreign Amount
CR	90.1212	258.55-	

Bank Message

Customer Bank Accoun

Bank Transit

Complete the following fields:

- G/L Date
- Value Date
- Batch Number
- Amount

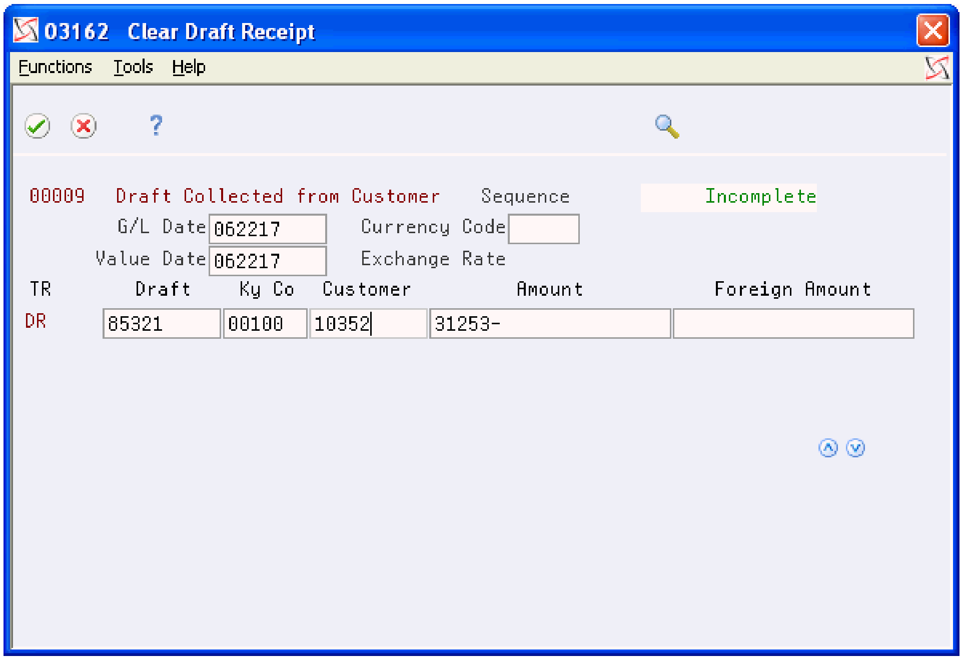
Field	Explanation
Draft	The number of the matching document, such as a receipt, payment, adjustment, or credit. You apply a matching document (DOCM) against an original document (DOC), such as an invoice or voucher. *Form-specific information* When you make a bank deposit, JD Edwards World recommends that you use the draft receipts batch number as the bank deposit number. When you later enter the bank deposit number from your bank statement in the Draft field of the Clear Draft Receipt form, this identifies the batch.

To enter detail for clear draft receipts

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Clear Draft Receipt

Figure 53–8 Clear Draft Receipt screen



00009 Draft Collected from Customer Sequence Incomplete

G/L Date 062217 Currency Code

Value Date 062217 Exchange Rate

TR	Draft	Ky Co	Customer	Amount	Foreign Amount
DR	85321	00100	10352	31253-	

Complete the following fields:

- G/L Date
- Value Date
- Draft
- Ky Co
- Customer
- Amount

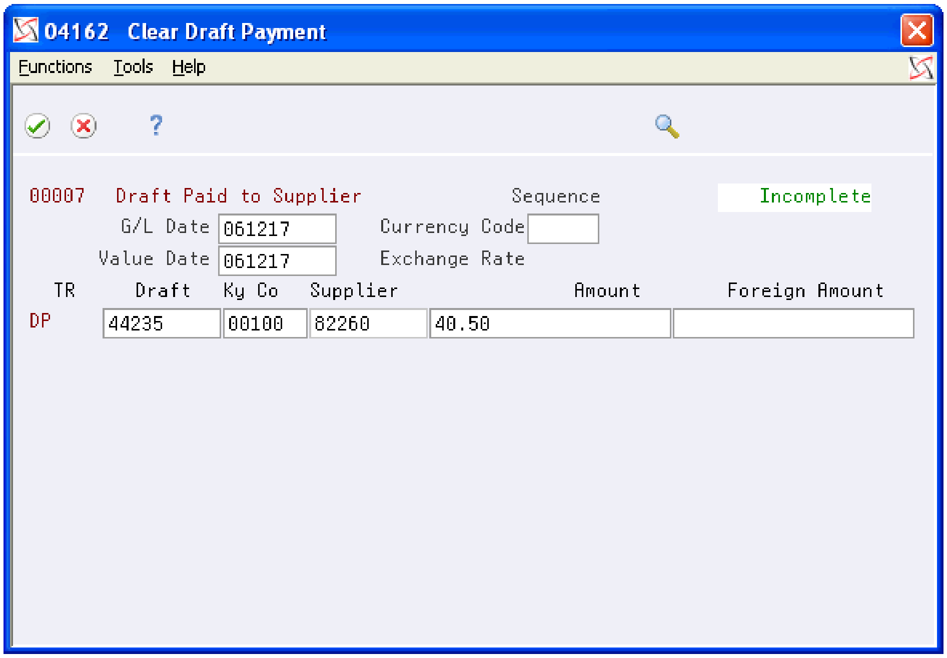
Field	Explanation
Batch Number	The number of the matching document, such as a receipt, payment, adjustment, or credit. You apply a matching document (DOCM) against an original document (DOC), such as an invoice or voucher.

To enter detail for clear draft payments

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Clear Draft Payment

Figure 53–9 Clear Draft Payment screen



00007 Draft Paid to Supplier Sequence Incomplete

G/L Date 061217 Currency Code

Value Date 061217 Exchange Rate

TR	Draft	Ky Co	Supplier	Amount	Foreign Amount
DP	44235	00100	82260	40.50	

Complete the following fields:

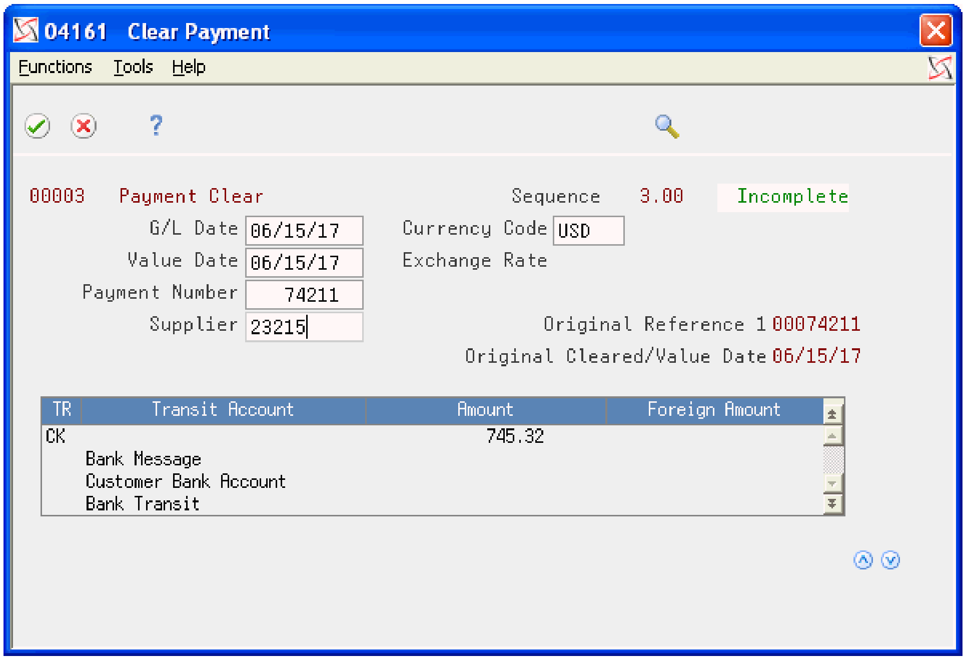
- G/L Date
- Value Date
- Draft
- Key Company
- Supplier
- Amount

To enter detail for clear payments

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Clear Payment

Figure 53–10 Clear Payment screen



00003 Payment Clear

Sequence 3.00 Incomplete

G/L Date 06/15/17

Currency Code USD

Value Date 06/15/17

Exchange Rate

Payment Number 74211

Supplier 23215

Original Reference 1 00074211

Original Cleared/Value Date 06/15/17

TR	Transit Account	Amount	Foreign Amount
CK		745.32	
	Bank Message		
	Customer Bank Account		
	Bank Transit		

Complete the following fields:

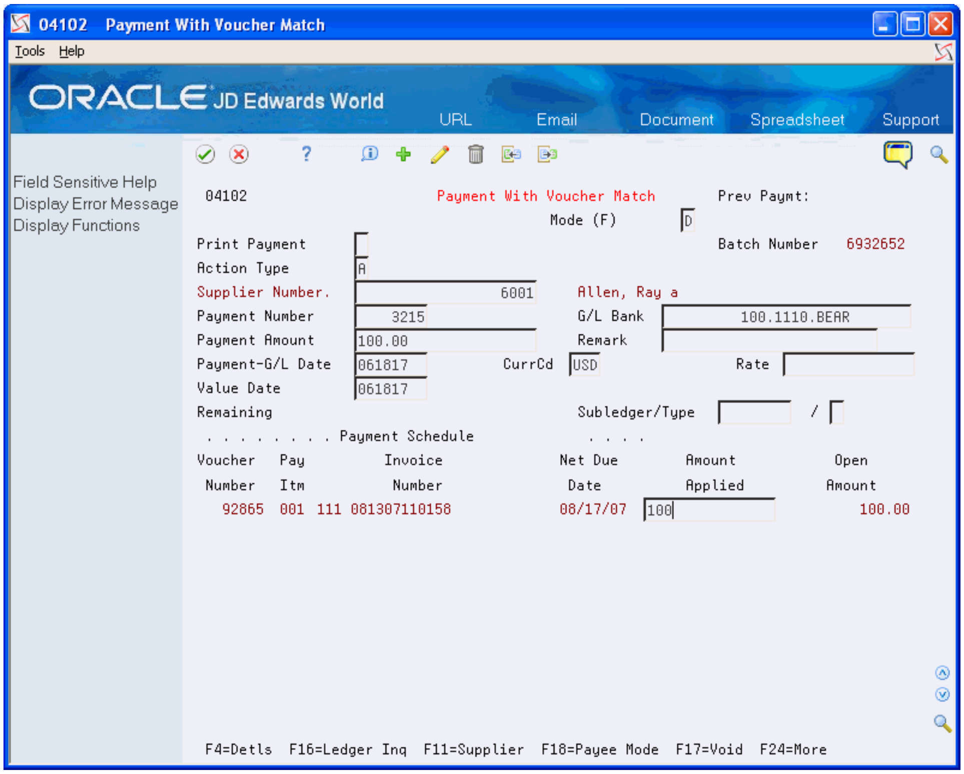
- G/L Date
- Value Date
- Payment Number
- Amount

To enter detail for manual payments with voucher match

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Manual Payment with Voucher Match

Figure 53–11 Payment with Voucher Match screen


04102 Payment With Voucher Match
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions

04102 Payment With Voucher Match Prev Paymt:

Mode (F) D

Print Payment

Action Type A

Supplier Number. 6001 Allen, Ray a

Payment Number 3215

Payment Amount 100.00

Payment-G/L Date 061817

Value Date 061817

Remaining

Batch Number 6932652

G/L Bank 100.1110.BEAR

Remark

CurrCd USD

Rate

Subledger/Type /

. . . . Payment Schedule . . . .

Voucher Number	Pay Itm	Invoice Number	Net Due Date	Amount Applied	Open Amount
92865	001	111 081307110158	08/17/07	100	100.00

F4=Detls F16=Ledger Inq F11=Supplier F18=Payee Mode F17=Void F24=More

Enter manual payments.

The system applies these payments directly to the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

See Also:

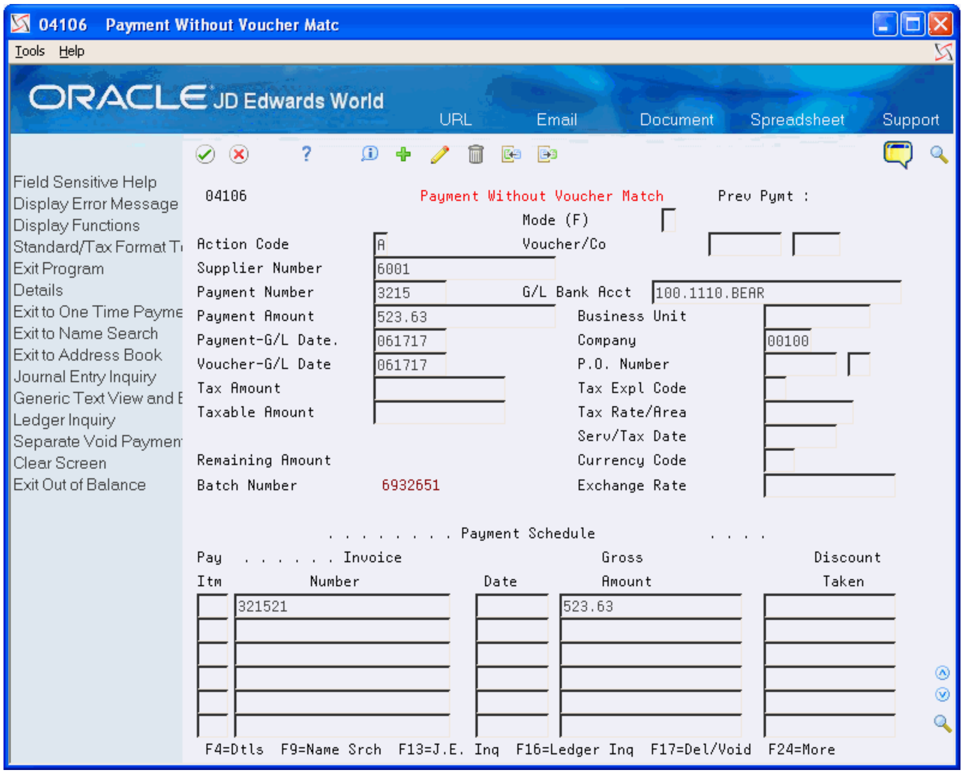
- Entering Manual Payments for Existing Vouchers (P04102) in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*

To enter detail for manual payments without voucher match

After entering bank statement information, you can enter transaction detail.

On Manual Payment without Voucher Match

Figure 53–12 Payment without Voucher Match screen


04106 Payment Without Voucher Matc
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Standard/Tax Format T
Exit Program
Details
Exit to One Time Payme
Exit to Name Search
Exit to Address Book
Journal Entry Inquiry
Generic Text View and E
Ledger Inquiry
Separate Void Paymen
Clear Screen
Exit Out of Balance

```
04106                 Payment Without Voucher Match        Prev Pymt :
                                     Mode (F)
Action Code          A               Voucher/Co
Supplier Number      6001
Payment Number       3215            G/L Bank Acct   100.1110.BEAR
Payment Amount       523.63                 Business Unit
Payment-G/L Date.    061717                 Company           00100
Voucher-G/L Date     061717                 P.O. Number
Tax Amount                                  Tax Expl Code
Taxable Amount                              Tax Rate/Area
                                            Serv/Tax Date
Remaining Amount                            Currency Code
Batch Number          6932651               Exchange Rate

                . . . . . . . . Payment Schedule            . . . .
Pay  . . . . . . Invoice                       Gross               Discount
Itm          Number             Date           Amount               Taken
     321521                                    523.63

 F4=Dtls  F9=Name Srch  F13=J.E. Inq  F16=Ledger Inq  F17=Del/Void  F24=More
```

Enter manual payments.

The system applies these payments directly to the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

See Also:

- Entering Manual Payments without Existing Vouchers (P04106) in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*

53.1.4 Processing Options

See Section 85.1, "Bank Statement Entry - Default Options (P09160)".

53.2 Locating and Revising Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Enter Statement

After you enter a bank statement, you might need to revise it. This consists of the following tasks:

- Locating a bank statement
- Revising bank statement transactions

Note: You can revise only unprocessed bank statement transactions. The word Processed appears next to the transaction. You can delete an entire statement only if all transactions are unprocessed.

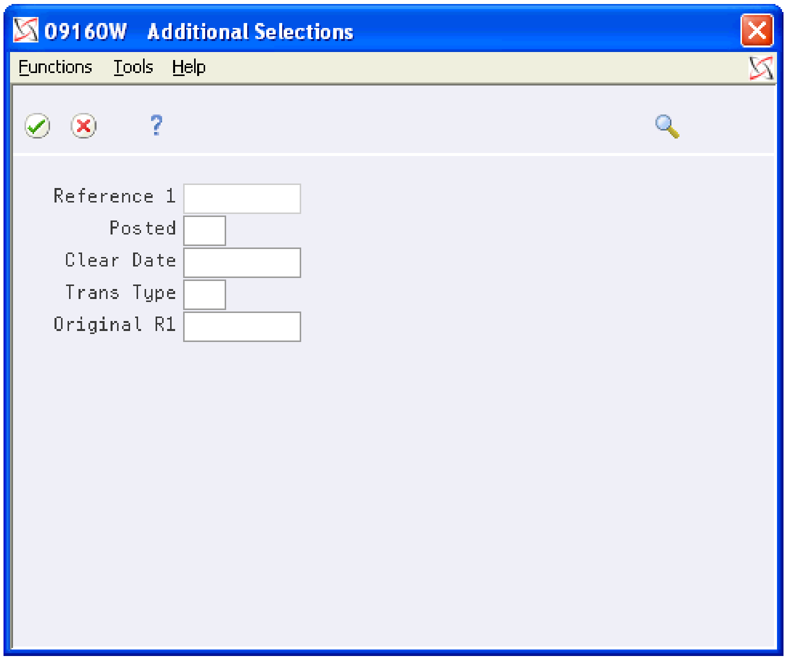
To locate a bank statement

On Enter Statement

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Bank Account
   - Statement Date (optional)
   - Statement Number (optional)

   Scroll through the statements until the appropriate statement appears, if necessary.
2. To limit your selection, press F6 to access Additional Selections.

Figure 53–13 Additional Selections screen



Reference 1
Posted
Clear Date
Trans Type
Original R1

3. On Additional Selections, complete any of the following fields to limit your selection:
   - Reference 1
   - Posted
   - Clear Date
   - Trans Type
   - Original R1 (Original Reference)

Field	Explanation
Reference 1 - JE, Voucher, Invoice, etc	A number that provides an audit trail for specific transactions, such as a payment number for payment processing. *Form-specific information* This is the payment number of a payment or the batch number of a receipt. The system reconciles against this field.
Clear Date	The date that the item was debited or credited to the bank account.
Trans Type	A reference field for use when bank statements are loaded by tape. *Form-specific information* A one-character code that your company can set up to identify transactions. The system uses this code only on this selection form. This is not the same as the transaction code.
Original R1	The Original Reference 1 value. *Form-specific information* The first value entered in the Reference 1 field.

To revise bank statement transactions

After locating a bank statement, make the following revisions as necessary:

- To add a new transaction, enter the information on a blank line. The system displays the appropriate detail form so that you can enter additional information.
- To change a transaction, replace the existing information. The system displays the appropriate detail form so that you can revise information as necessary.

53.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Revising multiple transactions	To revise more than one transaction on a statement, choose Select All. The system displays 1 in the Option field for each transaction. Press Enter to access the detail form for the first transaction and replace the existing information. Continue changing information until all detail forms have appeared.

53.3 Reviewing Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Review Statement

After you enter information from your bank statements, you can review it to make any necessary corrections to the bank statement transactions and approve batches.

The batch review program is standard throughout the JD Edwards World system.

Reviewing bank statements consists of:

- Reviewing bank statement information
- Reviewing a batch

53.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Account Number	This field refers to the bank account number.
Statement Number	This field refers to the bank statement number.

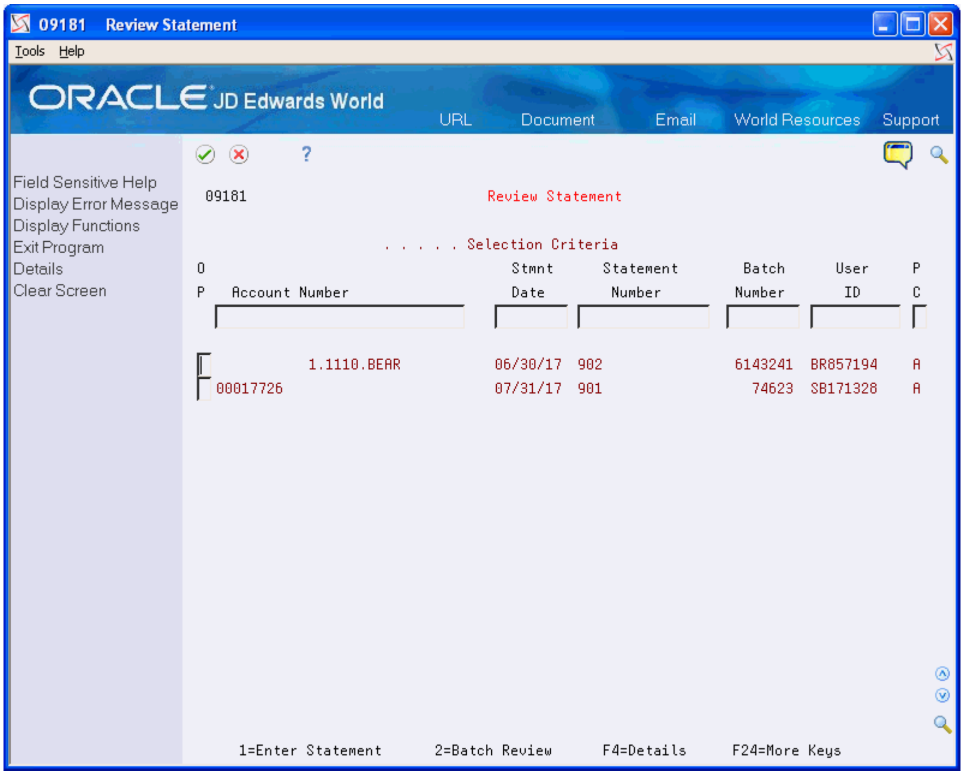
See Also:

- Review and Approve Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* for information about reviewing and approving entries

To review bank statement information

On Review Statement

Figure 53–14 Review Statement screen


09181 Review Statement
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Details
Clear Screen
1=Enter Statement
2=Batch Review
F4=Details
F24=More Keys

09181 Review Statement

. . . . . . Selection Criteria

O P	Account Number	Stmnt Date	Statement Number	Batch Number	User ID	P C
☐	1.1110.BEAR	06/30/17	902	6143241	BR857194	A
☐	00017726	07/31/17	901	74623	SB171328	A

1. Complete any of the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Stmnt Date (Statement Date)
   - Statement Number

- Batch Number
- User ID
- PC (Posted Code)

2. For the statement you want to review, choose Enter Statement.

See Also:

- Locating and Revising Bank Statements (P09160)

To review a batch

On Review Statement

1. Complete any of the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Stmnt Date (Statement Date)
   - Statement Number
   - Batch Number
   - User ID
   - PC (Posted Code)
2. For the batch you want to review, choose Batch Review.

53.3.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Batch types	Only batches with a G (general accounting journal) or R (receipts) appear on the Accounting Batch Review form. The Reconcile Bank Statements option creates batch type G for journal entries and adjustments, or R for automatic receipts. The Enter Statement option creates batch type R for manual receipts. The batch control function is not used when you create batches on the Enter Statement form.
Multi-Currency	The Review Statement form displays decimals based on the currency of the G/L bank account. If the bank account is a monetary account, amounts appear in the currency of that monetary account. If it is not a monetary account, amounts appear in the company currency.

53.3.3 Processing Options

See Section 85.2, "Review Bank Statement - Default Options (P09181)".

54

Update the Reconciliation Table

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 54.1, "Updating the Reconciliation Table"

54.1 Updating the Reconciliation Table

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Refresh Reconciliation File

When you enter payments and receipts from a bank statement, you indicate which transactions have cleared the bank. After you clear these transactions, you need to update the reconciliation table. Later, when you reconcile your bank statements, the system uses this table to reconcile the payments and receipts that you cleared.

Refreshing updates the Account Ledger for Reconciliation worktable (F0911R).

Refresh Reconciliation File is a DREAM Writer program.

> **Note:** Make a note of the Member ID for the DREAM Writer version that you use. You will need this number again when you reconcile bank statements.

54.1.1 Before You Begin

- Enter and review the bank statement. See Section 53.1, "Entering Bank Statements" and Section 53.3, "Reviewing Bank Statements".
- Post manual receipts. See Section 56.4, "Posting Manual Receipts for Bank Statements".

54.1.2 Processing Options

See Section 85.3, "Refresh Reconciliation File (P09130)".

55

Reconcile Bank Statements

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 55.1, "Reconciling Bank Statements"
- Section 55.2, "Reviewing the Proof Report"
- Section 55.3, "Reviewing the Bank Reconciliation Report"
- Section 55.4, "Reviewing the Cleared Not Issued Report"
- Section 55.5, "Reviewing the Cleared Before Issued Report"
- Section 55.6, "Reviewing the Amounts Not Equal Report"
- Section 55.7, "Reviewing the Unreconciled Items Report"

55.1 Reconciling Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Reconcile Bank Statements

After you refresh the reconciliation table, you can reconcile your bank statements.

Run the Reconcile Bank Statements DREAM Writer program in proof or final mode.

Final mode creates accounting batches, generates reconciliation reports, and updates the Account Ledger table (F0911).

55.1.1 Before You Begin

- Refresh the reconciliation table. See Section 54.1, "Updating the Reconciliation Table"

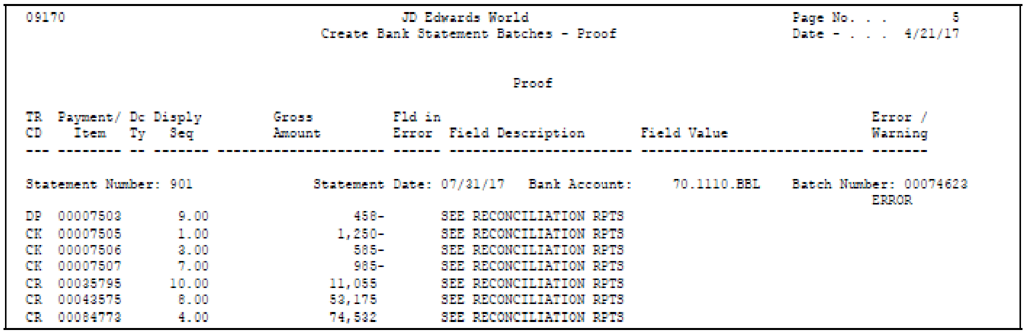
55.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Member ID	In the processing options, enter the same Member ID for the DREAM Writer version that you used when you refreshed the reconciliation table.

55.2 Reviewing the Proof Report

This report shows summary information about each batch.

Figure 55–1 Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof report



```
09170                                   JD Edwards World                                Page No. . .        5
                                  Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                 Date - . . .  4/21/17


                                                 Proof

TR  Payment/ Dc Disply          Gross          Fld in                                                 Error /
CD    Item   Ty   Seq           Amount         Error  Field Description       Field Value             Warning
--- -------- -- ------- -------------------- ------ ---------------------- -------------------------- -------

Statement Number: 901              Statement Date: 07/31/17   Bank Account:     70.1110.BBL    Batch Number: 00074623
                                                                                                       ERROR
DP  00007503       9.00                458-       SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CK  00007505       1.00              1,250-       SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CK  00007506       3.00                585-       SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CK  00007507       7.00                985-       SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CR  00035795      10.00             11,055        SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CR  00043575       8.00             53,175        SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
CR  00084773       4.00             74,532        SEE RECONCILIATION RPTS
```

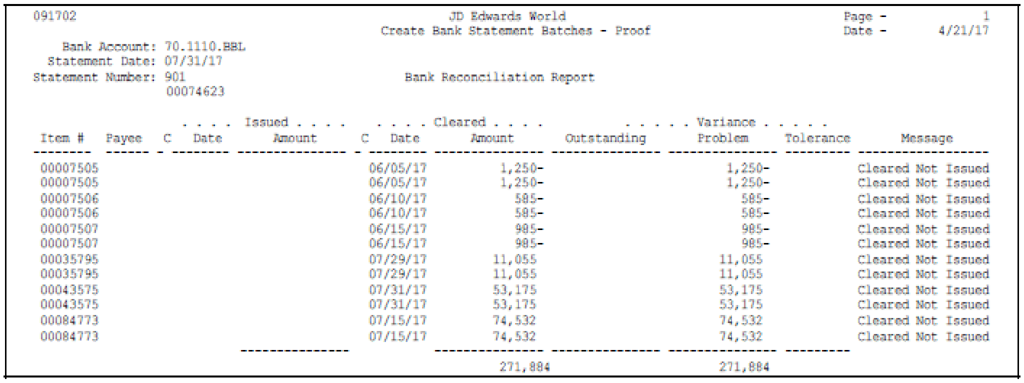
55.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ■ TR CD – Transaction Code ■ DC Ty – Document Type

55.3 Reviewing the Bank Reconciliation Report

This report shows detail information about each transaction on the bank statement. It includes the status of each transaction after the reconciliation process.

Figure 55–2 Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof report (Bank Reconciliation report)



```
091702                                        JD Edwards World                                        Page -          1
                                   Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                              Date -    4/21/17
    Bank Account: 70.1110.BBL
  Statement Date: 07/31/17
Statement Number: 901                      Bank Reconciliation Report
                  00074623

                 . . . . Issued . . . .    . . . . Cleared . . . .          . . . . . Variance . . . . .
 Item #  Payee  C   Date       Amount      C   Date       Amount      Outstanding      Problem     Tolerance       Message
-------- ------ - -------- -------------- - -------- -------------- -------------- -------------- --------- -----------------
 00007505                                    06/05/17       1,250-                         1,250-             Cleared Not Issued
 00007505                                    06/05/17       1,250-                         1,250-             Cleared Not Issued
 00007506                                    06/10/17         585-                           585-             Cleared Not Issued
 00007506                                    06/10/17         585-                           585-             Cleared Not Issued
 00007507                                    06/15/17         985-                           985-             Cleared Not Issued
 00007507                                    06/15/17         985-                           985-             Cleared Not Issued
 00035795                                    07/29/17      11,055                         11,055              Cleared Not Issued
 00035795                                    07/29/17      11,055                         11,055              Cleared Not Issued
 00043575                                    07/31/17      53,175                         53,175              Cleared Not Issued
 00043575                                    07/31/17      53,175                         53,175              Cleared Not Issued
 00084773                                    07/15/17      74,532                         74,532              Cleared Not Issued
 00084773                                    07/15/17      74,532                         74,532              Cleared Not Issued
                        --------------              -------------- -------------- -------------- ---------
                                                          271,884                        271,884
```

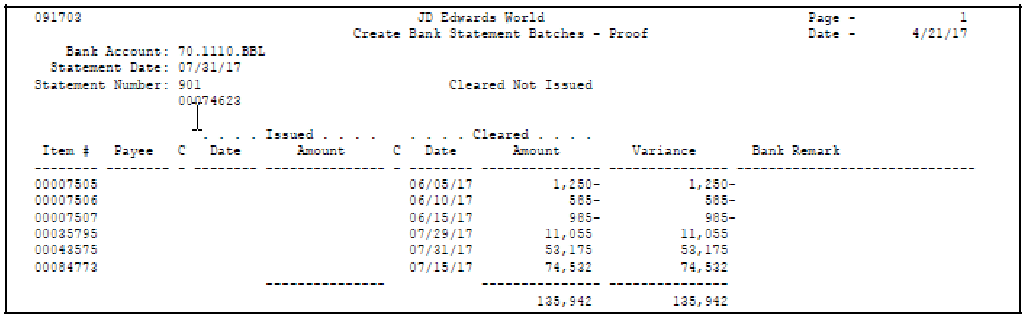
55.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ■ C – Consolidated. Contains an asterisk (*) if the line consists of multiple transactions that are consolidated together.
Message column	The report contains the following messages: ■ Cleared. Represents information in the Bank Statement table (F0917). ■ Issued. Represents information in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

55.4 Reviewing the Cleared Not Issued Report

This report shows all transactions that are in the Bank Statement Detail table (F0917) and not in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Figure 55–3 Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof report (Cleared Not Issued)



```
091703                                          JD Edwards World                                 Page -             1
                                        Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                    Date -       4/21/17
    Bank Account: 70.1110.BBL
  Statement Date: 07/31/17
Statement Number: 901                               Cleared Not Issued
                  00074623

                     . . . . Issued . . . .    . . . . Cleared . . . .
 Item #   Payee   C  Date            Amount  C  Date          Amount        Variance         Bank Remark
-------- -------- - -------- --------------- - -------- --------------- --------------- ------------------------------
00007505                                       06/05/17          1,250-          1,250-
00007506                                       06/10/17            585-            585-
00007507                                       06/15/17            985-            985-
00035795                                       07/29/17         11,055          11,055
00043575                                       07/31/17         53,175          53,175
00084773                                       07/15/17         74,532          74,532
                             ---------------            --------------- ---------------
                                                               135,942         135,942
```

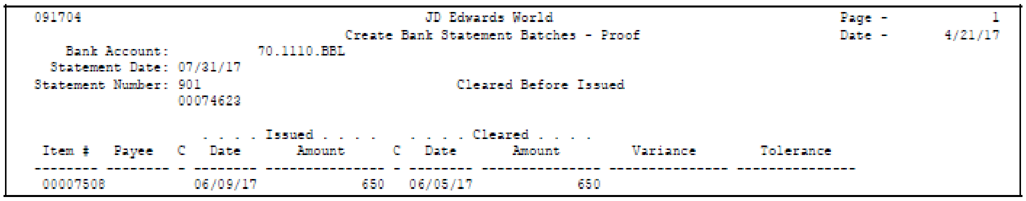
55.4.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ■ C – Consolidated. Contains an asterisk (*) if the line consists of multiple transactions that are consolidated together.

55.5 Reviewing the Cleared Before Issued Report

This report shows transactions that are in the Bank Statement Detail table with a clear date that is earlier than the G/L date in the Account Ledger table.

Figure 55–4 Create Bank Statement Batches Proof report (Cleared Before Issued)



```
091704                                           JD Edwards World                                    Page -             1
                                       Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                         Date -       4/21/17
    Bank Account:           70.1110.BBL
  Statement Date: 07/31/17
Statement Number: 901                                Cleared Before Issued
                  00074623

                     . . . . Issued . . . .    . . . . Cleared . . . .
 Item #   Payee    C   Date       Amount      C   Date       Amount         Variance        Tolerance
-------- -------- - -------- --------------- - -------- --------------- --------------- ---------------
 00007508           06/09/17             650   06/05/17             650
```

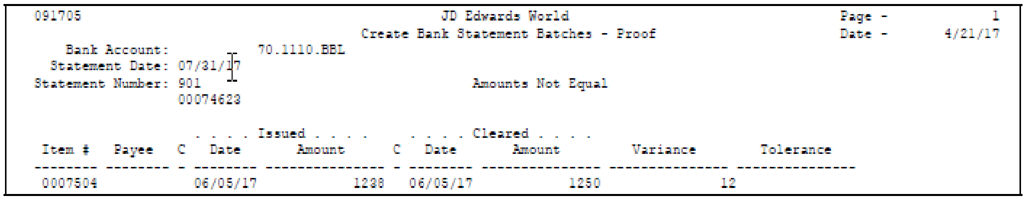
55.5.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ■ C – Consolidated. Contains an asterisk (*) if the line consists of multiple transactions that are consolidated together.

55.6 Reviewing the Amounts Not Equal Report

This report shows transactions that have different amounts in the Bank Statement Detail and Account Ledger tables.

Figure 55–5 Create Bank Statement Batches Proof report (Amounts Not Equal)



```
091705                                             JD Edwards World                                  Page -             1
                                         Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                       Date -       4/21/17
    Bank Account:           70.1110.BBL
  Statement Date: 07/31/17
Statement Number: 901                                  Amounts Not Equal
                  00074623

                    . . . . Issued . . . .     . . . . Cleared . . . .
 Item #   Payee    C   Date       Amount      C   Date       Amount         Variance        Tolerance
-------- -------- - -------- --------------- - -------- --------------- --------------- ---------------
 0007504            06/05/17            1238   06/05/17            1250              12
```

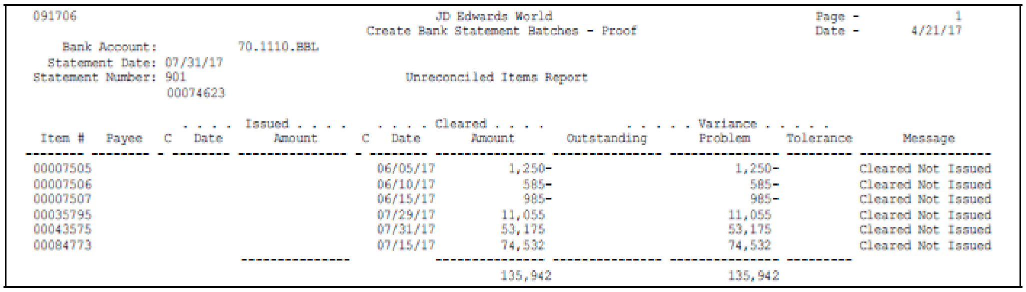
55.6.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ■ C – Consolidated. Contains an asterisk (*) if the line consists of multiple transactions that are consolidated together.
Message column	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ■ Cleared. Represents information in the Bank Statement table (F0917). ■ Issued. Represents information in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

55.7 Reviewing the Unreconciled Items Report

This report shows all unreconciled items in the Bank Statement Detail table.

Figure 55–6 Create Bank Statement Batches Proof report (Unreconciled Items Report)



```
091706                                                 JD Edwards World                                    Page -             1
                                              Create Bank Statement Batches - Proof                        Date -       4/21/17
    Bank Account:           70.1110.BBL
  Statement Date: 07/31/17
Statement Number: 901                               Unreconciled Items Report
                  00074623

                     . . . . Issued . . . .    . . . . Cleared . . . .           . . . . . Variance . . . . .
 Item #   Payee   C   Date       Amount     C   Date       Amount      Outstanding       Problem     Tolerance       Message
-------- -------- - -------- --------------- - -------- --------------- --------------- --------------- --------- ------------------
00007505                                       06/05/17          1,250-                          1,250-           Cleared Not Issued
00007506                                       06/10/17            585-                            585-           Cleared Not Issued
00007507                                       06/15/17            985-                            985-           Cleared Not Issued
00035795                                       07/29/17         11,055                          11,055            Cleared Not Issued
00043575                                       07/31/17         53,175                          53,175            Cleared Not Issued
00084773                                       07/15/17         74,532                          74,532            Cleared Not Issued
                             ---------------            --------------- --------------- --------------- ---------
                                                                135,942                         135,942
```

55.7.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column heading: ■ C – Consolidated. Contains an asterisk (*) if the line consists of multiple transactions that are consolidated together.

55.7.2 Processing Options

See Section 85.4, "Create Bank Statement Batches (P09170)"

55.7.3 Data Sequence for Reconcile Bank Statements

The system requires you use the following data sequence:

1. Statement number
2. Statement date
3. Bank account number

56

Post Bank Statement Transactions

After you enter and review bank statement transactions, you need to post them. The posting process updates the General Ledger and Account Balances tables.

The Post General Ledger program (P09870) is standard throughout the JD Edwards World system.

See Also:

- Post Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 56.1, "Posting Automatic Receipts for Bank Statements"
- Section 56.2, "Posting General Journal Batches for Bank Statements"
- Section 56.3, "Posting Manual Payments for Bank Statements"
- Section 56.4, "Posting Manual Receipts for Bank Statements"

56.1 Posting Automatic Receipts for Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Post Automatic Receipts

After you reconcile bank statements to create batches, you must post the automatic receipts. When you run the Post Automatic Receipts program, the system creates the Account Ledger records (F0911) for automatic receipts.

If you do not use a transit account, you must do the following after you post the automatic receipts:

1. Refresh the reconciliation table to refresh the Account Ledger for Reconciliation worktable (F0911R).
2. Manually reconcile the receipts.

See Also:

- Section 54.1, "Updating the Reconciliation Table"
- Section 57.1, "Reconciling Bank Statements Manually"

56.1.1 Before You Begin

- Reconcile the bank statement. See Chapter 55, "Reconcile Bank Statements."

56.2 Posting General Journal Batches for Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Post General Journal Batches

After you create batches and post any automatic receipts, such as bank charges, you can post the batches to the General Journal. These batches might include:

- Journal entries for write-off amounts
- Journal entries between a transit account and the bank account (if you use transit accounts)

To do this, run the Post General Journal Batches program.

56.2.1 Before You Begin

- Reconcile the bank statement. See Chapter 55, "Reconcile Bank Statements."
- Post automatic receipts, if applicable, to create the associated Account Ledger records (F0911). See Section 56.1, "Posting Automatic Receipts for Bank Statements"

56.3 Posting Manual Payments for Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Post Manual Payments

Run the Post Manual Payments program to post both types of manual payments. It has the processing option for batch selection set to M (manual payments), which selects:

- Payments With Matching Vouchers (batch type M)
- Payments Without Matching Vouchers (batch type W)

You should not change the batch selection in this processing option.

This DREAM Writer program creates payment disbursement entries and offset entries to the general ledger for the payable account.

See Also:

- About the Post Process for A/P and Posting Vouchers in the *JD Edwards World Accounts Payable Guide*

56.4 Posting Manual Receipts for Bank Statements

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Post Manual Receipts

You can enter receipts manually into the system and then post them. For example, when a customer remits payment for an invoice, you can enter the payment manually, matching the payment to the associated open invoice.

To do this, run the Post Manual Receipts program.

After you post manual receipts, you can reconcile your bank statement.

56.4.1 Before You Begin

- Enter and review your bank statement. See Section 53.1, "Entering Bank Statements" and Section 53.3, "Reviewing Bank Statements".

56.4.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Transactions other than manual receipts	Reconcile your bank statement before you run the post program.

See Also:

- Section 56.1, "Posting Automatic Receipts for Bank Statements"
- Chapter 55, "Reconcile Bank Statements"
- Post Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

57

Reconcile Bank Statements Manually

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 57.1, "Reconciling Bank Statements Manually"

57.1 Reconciling Bank Statements Manually

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Manual Reconciliation

If your bank statement has automatic receipts that do not use a transit account, do the following after you post the bank statement batch:

- Refresh the reconciliation table.
- Run the Manual Reconciliation program to manually reconcile the bank statement. You might also need to manually reconcile a bank statement entry so that the system marks the Account Ledger table (F0911) as reconciled.

See Also:

- Work with Manual Reconciliations in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

58

Print Bank Statement Reports

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 58.1, "Overview"

58.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose Account Reconciliation

From Account Reconciliation (G0921), choose Bank Statement Processing

From Bank Statement Processing (G09211), choose Print Bank Statement

After you reconcile and post your bank statement transactions, you can print a report for each bank statement.

The information on the bank statement report should be identical to the information on the statement you receive from your bank. Therefore, you can use it as a replacement for the original bank statement.

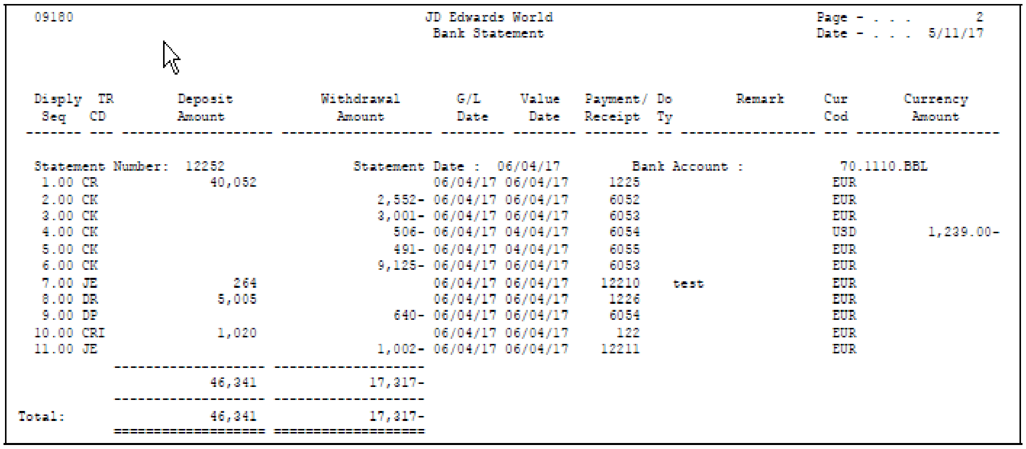
The report is sorted and subtotaled by statement number, statement date, and bank account number. It uses information from the Bank Statement Detail table (F0917).

This is a DREAM Writer report.

58.1.1 Before You Begin

- Post the bank statement batch. See Chapter 56, "Post Bank Statement Transactions."

Figure 58–1 Bank Statement report



```
  09180                                            JD Edwards World                                 Page - . . .         2
                                                    Bank Statement                                  Date - . . .   5/11/17

  Disply  TR        Deposit           Withdrawal      G/L     Value   Payment/ Do        Remark     Cur       Currency
   Seq   CD         Amount              Amount        Date     Date   Receipt  Ty                   Cod        Amount
 ------- --- ------------------ ------------------ -------- -------- -------- -- ----------------- --- ------------------

  Statement Number:  12252                Statement Date :  06/04/17         Bank Account :             70.1110.BBL
   1.00 CR              40,052                     06/04/17 06/04/17     1225                        EUR
   2.00 CK                                   2,552- 06/04/17 06/04/17     6052                        EUR
   3.00 CK                                   3,001- 06/04/17 06/04/17     6053                        EUR
   4.00 CK                                     506- 06/04/17 04/04/17     6054                        USD          1,239.00-
   5.00 CK                                     491- 06/04/17 04/04/17     6055                        EUR
   6.00 CK                                   9,125- 06/04/17 06/04/17     6053                        EUR
   7.00 JE                 264                     06/04/17 06/04/17    12210    test                EUR
   8.00 DR               5,005                     06/04/17 06/04/17     1226                        EUR
   9.00 DP                                     640- 06/04/17 06/04/17     6054                        EUR
  10.00 CRI              1,020                     06/04/17 06/04/17      122                        EUR
  11.00 JE                                   1,002- 06/04/17 06/04/17    12211                        EUR
            ------------------- -------------------
                        46,341             17,317-
            ------------------- -------------------
Total:                  46,341             17,317-
            =================== ===================
```

58.1.2 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: ■ TR CD – Transaction Code ■ Do Ty – Document Type ■ Cur Cod – Currency Code
Customizing the report	You can customize the report by specifying an individual document type, bank statement number, statement date, or G/L bank account. The following data sequence is required: ■ Statement number ■ Statement date ■ Bank account number

Part X

Batch Journal Entry Processing

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 59, "Overview to Batch Journal Entry Processing"
- Chapter 60, "Review Batch Journal Entries"
- Chapter 61, "Revise Batch Journal Entries"
- Chapter 62, "Process Batch Journal Entries"
- Chapter 63, "Purge Processed Journal Entries (F0911Z1)"

59

Overview to Batch Journal Entry Processing

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 59.1, "Objectives"
- Section 59.2, "About Batch Journal Entry Processing"

59.1 Objectives

- To review batch journal entries
- To add and correct batch journal entries
- To process batch journal entries in proof and final mode
- To purge batches

59.2 About Batch Journal Entry Processing

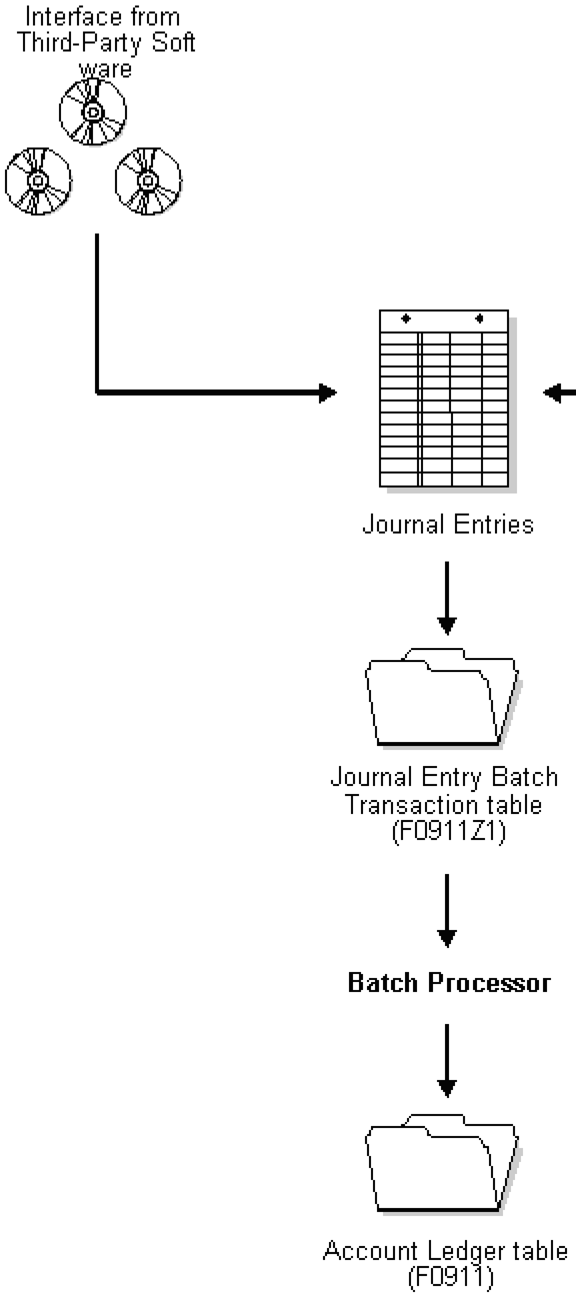
When you create journal entries using an external source, such as a personal computer (PC) or Electronic Data Exchange (EDI), you can transfer them to the JD Edwards World General Accounting system for processing. When you upload these batch journal entries into the General Accounting system, they are stored in batch tables. You can review and revise them prior to processing them.

Batch journal entry processing consists of:

- Uploading journal entries from a PC to the AS/400
- Reviewing batch journal entries
- Revising batch journal entries
- Processing batch journal entries
- Purging processed journal entries

The following graphic illustrates the batch journal entry process.

Figure 59–1 Batch Journal Entry Process


Interface from Third-Party Soft ware
Update from PC
Journal Entries
Journal Entry Batch Transaction table (F0911Z1)
Batch Processor
Account Ledger table (F0911)

59.2.1 What Do You Need to Do to Prepare Journal Entries?

When preparing journal entries for transfer into the General Accounting system, or when revising them after you have transferred them, consider the following:

- The Transaction Type field, which is required by the Batch Journal Entry Processing program, must have a value in it. You can do one of the following:
  - Leave the field blank so the system can supply the default code J for journal entries
  - Assign a valid user defined code

If your journal entries do not have a transaction type, you cannot review them before processing them into the General Accounting system.

The placement of periods in an account number can cause account segments to be duplicated. Therefore, you should verify the format of your account numbers.

59.2.2 Before You Begin

- Create batches of documents that meet JD Edwards World journal entry requirements. See Appendix B, "Batch Input Setup" for information about setting up your batches in the appropriate format.

59.2.3 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Importing Journal Entries	You can use the JD Edwards World Import/Export functionality to import journal entries into the Journal Entry Transactions - Batch File (F0911Z1) on your system. See the Import/Export section in the JD Edwards World Technical Tools Guide for more information about importing data into your system.
Batch posting size limit	The maximum number of transactions the P09110Z program can process in one batch is approximately 17700. If your batch exceeds this size, the system displays the "User space record not retrieved" Error. To correct this error, reduce the number of items you are processing.
Processing F0911 records as reconciled	To process Processing F0911 records as reconciled update the Reconciled field (VNRCND) in the F0911Z1 file with a valid non-blank value.
Processing detail records in the account ledger after the balance file been updated	To process detail records in the account ledger after the balance file been updated: ■ Process and post the transactions as normal ■ Then run the Repost Account Ledger (P099102) to correct the balances.
Processing negative amounts	To process a negative amount, enter the negative sign at the end of the value, for example 2500-.

See Also:

- Duplicating Account Numbers in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

60

Review Batch Journal Entries

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 60.1, "Overview"

60.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Journal Entry Review

Before you process a batch in final mode, you might need to review and correct a journal entry. You can review individual journal entries that have been transferred from an external source into the Journal Entry Transactions Batch table (F0911Z1).

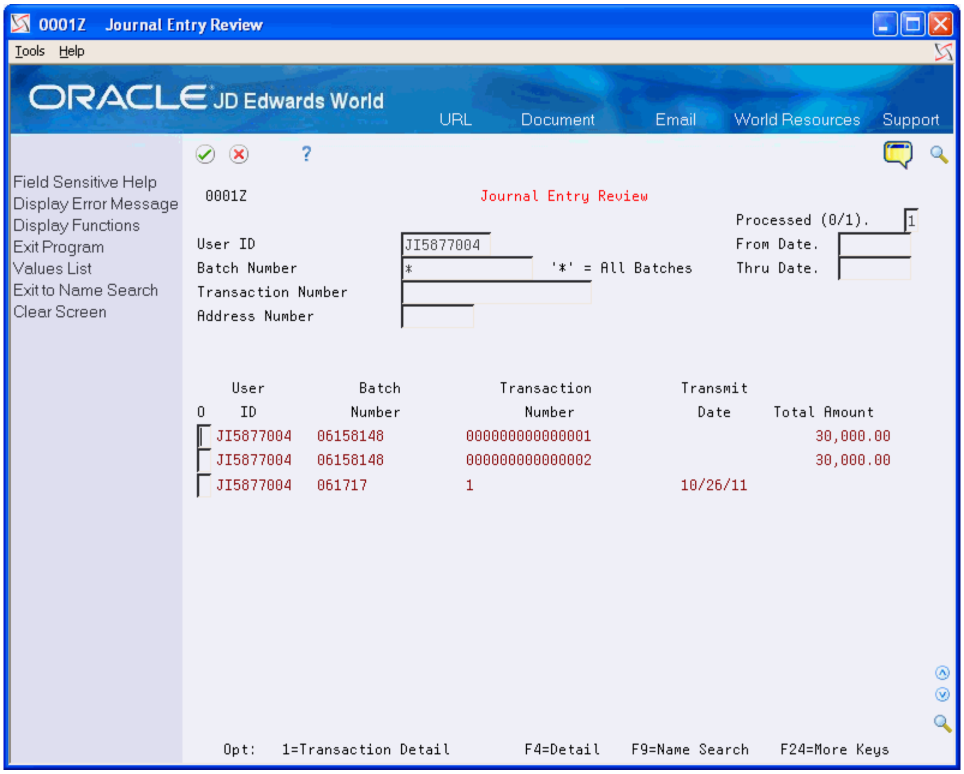
You can set a processing option to automatically review journal entries before you revise them.

Processing Option	Explanation
Viewing transactions	You can view both processed and unprocessed transactions. The system highlights transactions that have been processed.

To review batch journal entries

On Journal Entry Review

Figure 60–1 Journal Entry Review screen


0001Z Journal Entry Review
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Values List
Exit to Name Search
Clear Screen

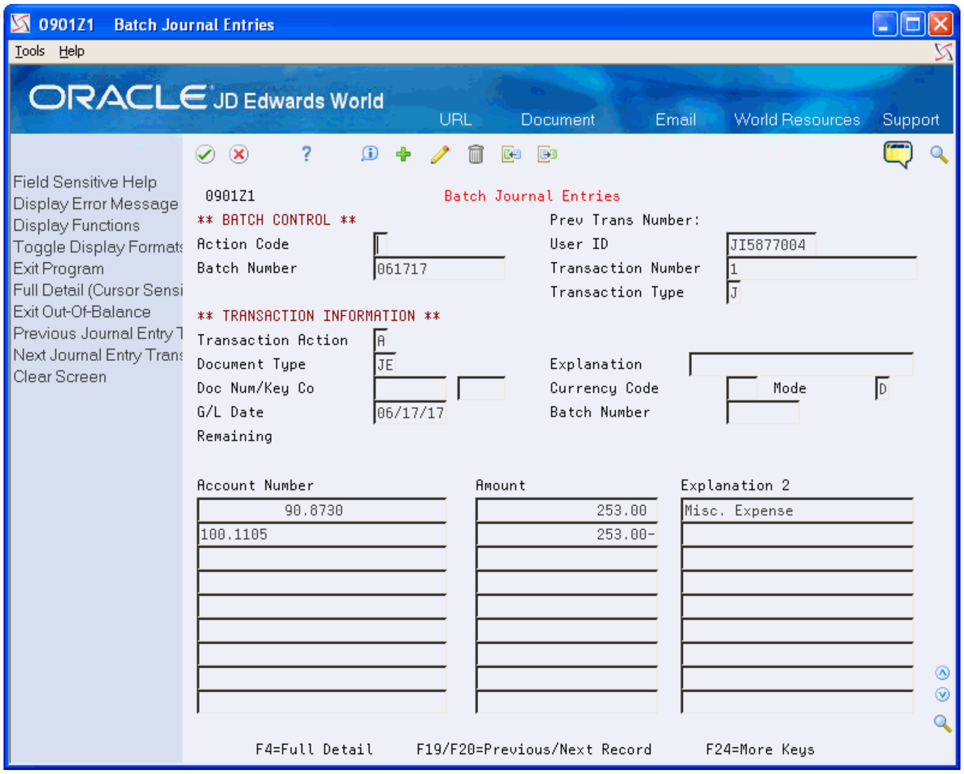
```
 0001Z                             Journal Entry Review
                                                          Processed (0/1).  1
User ID              JI5877004                            From Date.
Batch Number         *              '*' = All Batches     Thru Date.
Transaction Number
Address Number

     User        Batch         Transaction        Transmit
O     ID         Number           Number            Date      Total Amount
  JI5877004   06158148     000000000000001                       30,000.00
  JI5877004   06158148     000000000000002                       30,000.00
  JI5877004   061717       1                      10/26/11

   Opt:   1=Transaction Detail         F4=Detail    F9=Name Search    F24=More Keys
```

1. Display all journal entries, or limit the journal entries displayed by completing any of the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction Number
   - Address Number
   - Processed
   - From Date
   - Thru Date
2. Choose Transaction Detail.

Figure 60–2 Batch Journal Entries screen


0901Z1 Batch Journal Entries
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Full Detail (Cursor Sensi
Exit Out-Of-Balance
Previous Journal Entry T
Next Journal Entry Trans
Clear Screen

```
0901Z1                      Batch Journal Entries
** BATCH CONTROL **                        Prev Trans Number:
Action Code                                User ID              JI5877004
Batch Number        061717                 Transaction Number   1
                                           Transaction Type     J
** TRANSACTION INFORMATION **
Transaction Action  A
Document Type       JE                     Explanation
Doc Num/Key Co                             Currency Code          Mode    D
G/L Date            06/17/17               Batch Number
Remaining

Account Number               Amount              Explanation 2
      90.8730                    253.00          Misc. Expense
100.1105                         253.00-

     F4=Full Detail    F19/F20=Previous/Next Record     F24=More Keys
```

Field	Explanation
User ID	The source of the transaction. This can be a user ID, a workstation, the address of an external system, a node on a network, and so on. This field helps identify both the transaction and its point of origin.
Transaction Number	This is the number that an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transmitter assigns to a transaction. In a non-EDI environment, you can assign any number that is meaningful to you to identify a transaction within a batch. It can be the same as a JD Edwards World document number.
Transaction Type	Code that identifies a particular kind of transaction. The originator assigns this code to specify a voucher (V), invoice (I), journal entry (J) and so on.

Note: If subsidiaries display that were not entered into the F0911Z1 file and do not exist in the F0901 Account Master (F0901), you may have loaded the object account with a trailing period. Remove the trailing period in the F0911Z1 file to correct this problem.

See Also:

- Chapter 61, "Revise Batch Journal Entries" for the processing options for this program

61

Revise Batch Journal Entries

This chapter contains these topics:

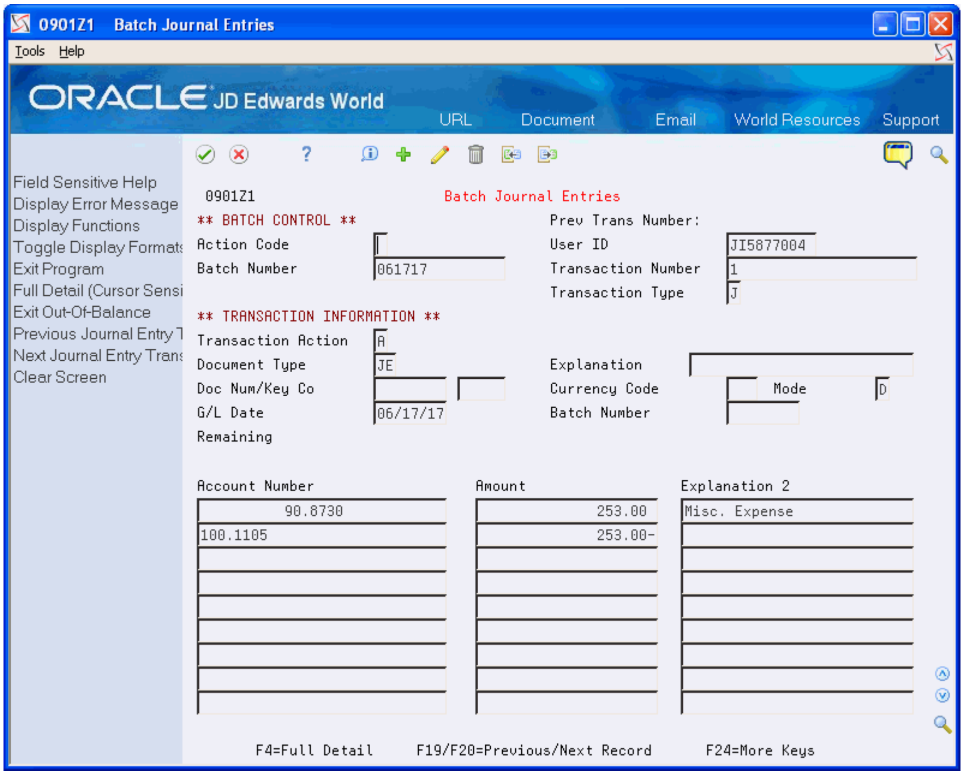
- Section 61.1, "Revising Batch Journal Entries"
- Section 61.2, "Adding Batch Journal Entries"
- Section 61.3, "Correcting Unprocessed Batch Journal Entries"

61.1 Revising Batch Journal Entries

After you transfer journal entries to the General Accounting system from an external source and review them, you might need to make additions or corrections to them before you process them in final mode.

When you add or correct batch journal entries, the system updates information in the Journal Entry Transactions Batch table (F0911Z1).

Figure 61–1 Batch Journal Entries screen


0901Z1 Batch Journal Entries
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Toggle Display Formats
Exit Program
Full Detail (Cursor Sensi
Exit Out-Of-Balance
Previous Journal Entry T
Next Journal Entry Trans
Clear Screen

0901Z1 Batch Journal Entries

** BATCH CONTROL **

Action Code
Batch Number 061717

Prev Trans Number:
User ID JI5877004
Transaction Number 1
Transaction Type J

** TRANSACTION INFORMATION **

Transaction Action A
Document Type JE
Doc Num/Key Co
G/L Date 06/17/17
Remaining

Explanation
Currency Code
Mode D
Batch Number

Account Number	Amount	Explanation 2
90.8730	253.00	Misc. Expense
100.1105	253.00-	

F4=Full Detail F19/F20=Previous/Next Record F24=More Keys

61.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Changing, deleting, or voiding journal entries	To delete processed transactions from the temporary batch table, you must purge them. You can set a processing option to purge processed batch journal entry transactions that were transmitted successfully through the Journal Entry Batch Processor. You cannot use the Journal Entry Revisions form to change, delete, or void journal entries that the system has processed in final mode or journal entries for a different accounting period. You must use the Journal Entries form to do this. See Chapter 63, "Purge Processed Journal Entries (F0911Z1)"for information about deleting transactions.
Multi-Currency transactions	Enter multi-currency transactions in the same way you enter journal entries into the JD Edwards World system.
Multi-Currency modes	D – Represents the following: ■ If company and transaction currencies are the same, the system enters the amount in domestic currency and uses ledger type AA (Actual Amounts). F – Represents a foreign transaction in ledger type CA. The system uses the exchange rate specified in the Exchange Rate table and automatically calculates the domestic AA ledger amount. 3 – Represents both domestic AA and foreign CA ledger amounts. The system assumes that both amounts are provided and does not calculate the amount.

61.2 Adding Batch Journal Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Journal Entry Revisions

You should rarely have to add journal entries to an existing batch unless you experience difficulty transferring them from an external system. In this case, JD Edwards World recommends that you manually add a journal entry for the batch. Compare the manual transaction to the transferred transaction to detect and correct any discrepancies.

To add batch journal entries

On Journal Entry Revisions

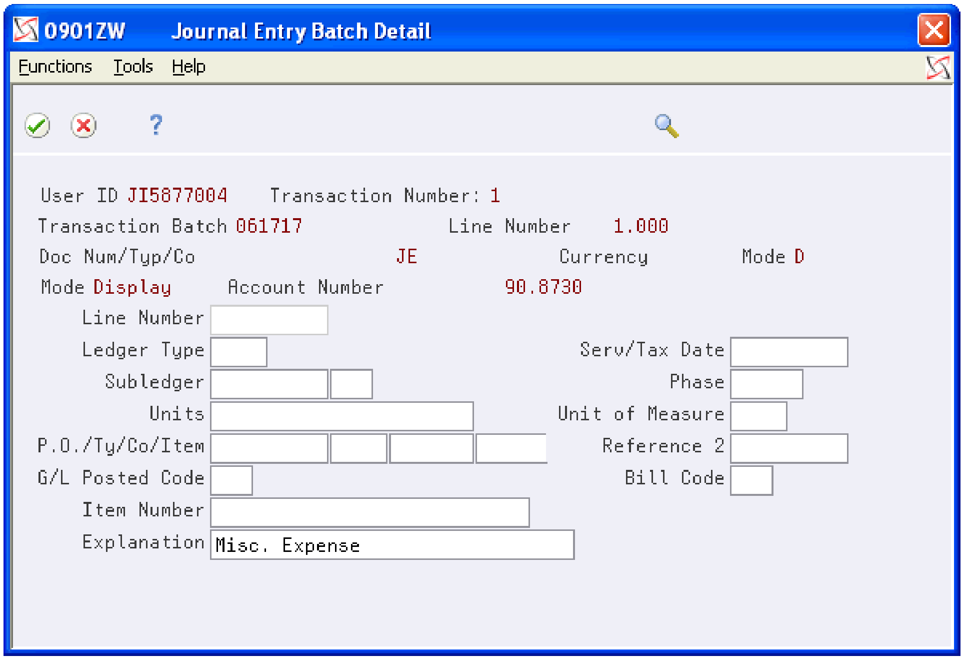
1. Complete the following batch control fields:
   - User ID

- Batch Number
- Transaction Number

2. Complete the following transaction fields:
   - Explanation
   - G/L Date
   - Account Number
   - Amount
3. To add the record, press Enter.

   The system clears the fields.
4. To locate the new journal entry, complete the following batch control fields again, in order:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction Number
5. Place the cursor anywhere on the transaction line.
6. Choose Full Detail.

Figure 61–2 Journal Entry Batch Detail screen



User ID JI5877004 Transaction Number: 1
Transaction Batch 061717 Line Number 1.000
Doc Num/Typ/Co JE Currency Mode D
Mode Display Account Number 90.8730
Line Number
Ledger Type
Subledger
Units
P.O./Ty/Co/Item
G/L Posted Code
Item Number
Explanation Misc. Expense
Serv/Tax Date
Phase
Unit of Measure
Reference 2
Bill Code

7. Choose Display/Update Mode Toggle (F13).
8. Enter transaction information.

Field	Explanation
Transaction Number	This is the number that an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transmitter assigns to a transaction. In a non-EDI environment, you can assign any number that is meaningful to you to identify a transaction within a batch. It can be the same as a JD Edwards World document number.

61.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Transaction numbers	The system uses next numbers to assign transaction numbers during final processing of batch journal entries. JD Edwards World recommends that you use next numbers so that the system does not create duplicate transactions. You can, however, manually assign transaction numbers to facilitate an easy transition between two systems.

61.3 Correcting Unprocessed Batch Journal Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Journal Entries Revisions

After you transfer journal entries from an external source, it might be necessary to correct them before you process them.

To correct unprocessed batch journal entries

On Journal Entry Revisions

1. To locate the batch and transaction, complete the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Number
   - Transaction Number
2. Correct any of the unprocessed journal entries, as necessary.

61.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 86.1, "Journal Entry Batch Maintenance (P0901Z1)".

62

Process Batch Journal Entries

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 62.1, "Processing Batch Journal Entries"
- Section 62.2, "Submitting Batches"
- Section 62.3, "Verifying Batch Information"
- Section 62.4, "Correcting Proof Batch Journal Entries"

62.1 Processing Batch Journal Entries

After you transfer journal entries into the General Accounting system from an external source, you can run them in either proof or final mode.

This section contains the following:

- Submitting Batches
- Verifying Batch Information
- Correcting Proof Batch Journal Entries

During processing, the system creates journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911). It produces an error report that lists any transactions that cannot be processed.

62.2 Submitting Batches

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Process Batch Journal Entries

You can submit your batch journal entries in proof or final mode. After you select Process Batch Journal Entries, you choose a DREAM Writer version to run.

You can submit your batch journal entries in proof or final mode. After you select Journal Entries Batch Processor, you choose a version to run.

In proof mode, the system:

- Checks the data and produces an error report if the transaction information is incorrect or incomplete. This does not affect your ledgers.
- Allows you to make corrections to entries before you process them in final mode.

In final mode, the system:

- Creates journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911).
- Assigns document and batch numbers, if you leave them blank in the Journal Entry Transactions Batch table (F0911Z1).
- Supplies information for the fields that you leave blank.
- Produces an error report if the transaction information is incorrect or incomplete.
- Posts journal entries to the general ledger (if you set this processing option).
- Purges journal entries that have been processed (if you set this processing option).

62.3 Verifying Batch Information

Navigation

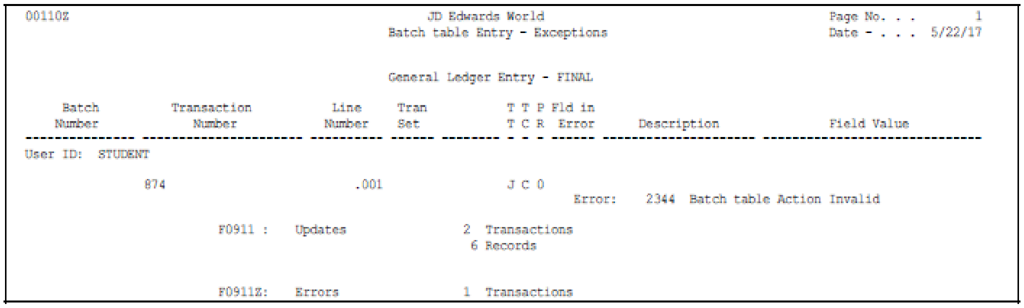
From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Journal Entry Revisions

When you process journal entries in proof mode, the system produces an exceptions report. This report is useful in detecting errors so you can correct them prior to final processing.

Figure 62–1 Batch Table Entry - Exceptions report (General Ledger Entry - Final)



```
00110Z                                      JD Edwards World                                   Page No. . .        1
                                        Batch table Entry - Exceptions                         Date - . . .  5/22/17


                                        General Ledger Entry - FINAL

    Batch         Transaction          Line     Tran           T T P Fld in
   Number           Number            Number    Set            T C R  Error      Description              Field Value
-------------- --------------------- ---------- ------ -------- - - - ------ -------------------- ----------------------------
User ID:  STUDENT

              874                       .001                   J C 0
                                                                       Error:    2344  Batch table Action Invalid

                      F0911 :    Updates              2  Transactions
                                                       6 Records


                      F0911Z:    Errors               1  Transactions
```

62.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Abbreviated column headings	The report contains the following abbreviated column headings: TT – Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Transaction Type: ▪ V – Voucher ▪ D – Debit memo ▪ I – Invoice ▪ J – Journal entry TC – EDI Transaction Code (how the system processes a transaction during final processing): ▪ A – Add new transactions ▪ D – Delete an unprocessed transaction PR – EDI Successfully Processed: ▪ 0 – Unprocessed record ▪ 1 – Processed record

62.4 Correcting Proof Batch Journal Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Journal Entry Revisions

After you process batch journal entries in proof mode and detect errors on an exceptions report, you can make corrections prior to final processing.

Do one of the following:

- Correct the data in the batch table at its external source and transmit the batch again to the General Accounting system.
- Change or delete the individual transactions on Journal Entry Revisions on Journal Entries.

62.4.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Correcting processed journal entries	Use the Journal Entries form to change or delete processed journal transactions.
Preventing duplication of records	Purge the journal entry transactions batch table to prevent duplication of records before you process transactions for a second time.

See Also:

- Chapter 61, "Revise Batch Journal Entries"
- Appendix C, "Functional Servers"

62.4.2 Processing Options

See Section 86.2, "JE Batch File Processing - In Balance (P09110Z)".

63

Purge Processed Journal Entries (F0911Z1)

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 63.1, "Purging Processed Journal Entries"

63.1 Purging Processed Journal Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Journal Entries

From Batch Journal Entries (G09311), choose Processed Journal Entry Purge

The system holds processed journal entries in the batch table until you globally purge them. You should purge batches after they have been successfully processed. There are two ways to do this:

- Set the processing option for an automatic purge to occur when you process your batch journal entries in final mode.
- Run the Processed Journal Entry Purge program after you process your batch journal entries in final mode.

Purging processed journal entries removes only the batch journal entries from the Journal Entry Transactions Batch table (F0911Z1).

Note: This purge does not affect the Account Ledger table (F0911).

This is a DREAM Writer program.

63.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Selecting records to purge	If you use OPNQRYF (Open Query table command) instead of the logical table build to select records to purge, you must also enter: ▪ Y in the Delete field in Additional Parameters ▪ At least one criteria item in data sequencing If you submit the purge using the logical build instead of OPNQRYF, the system reorganizes both the logical table and the purged table. This might increase the time it takes to run the reorganize program (the program that actually removes purged records from disk). Refer to the *JD Edwards World Technical Foundation Guide* for additional information.

63.1.2 Processing Options

Purge Statement Header, Purge Statement Detail, and Processed Journal Entry Purge all use the following processing options.

See Section 86.3, "Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)".

See Also:

- Section 86.3, "Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)"
- Chapter 44, "Purge Prior Year Journal Entries"

Part XI

Journal Entry and Batch Maintenance

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 64, "Overview to Journal Entry and Batch Maintenance"
- Chapter 65, "Revise a Journal Entry by Line Number"
- Chapter 66, "Revise a Journal Entry"
- Chapter 67, "Work with Batch Headers"

64

Overview to Journal Entry and Batch Maintenance

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 64.1, "Objectives"
- Section 64.2, "About Journal Entry and Batch Maintenance"

64.1 Objectives

- To maintain journal entries using forms other than Journal Entries
- To maintain batch header data

64.2 About Journal Entry and Batch Maintenance

After you identify problems on an integrity or posting edit report, you can quickly correct journal entries or batch records.

Journal entry and batch maintenance consists of:

- Revising a journal entry by line number
- Revising a journal entry
- Working with batch headers

64.2.1 Before You Begin

- Restrict user access to these programs to prevent unauthorized changes

65

Revise a Journal Entry by Line Number

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 65.1, "Overview"

65.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Revise Journal Entry by Line Number

After you identify errors on the posting edit report, you can quickly change an unposted journal entry by revising a journal entry by line number.

When you enter data, the system:

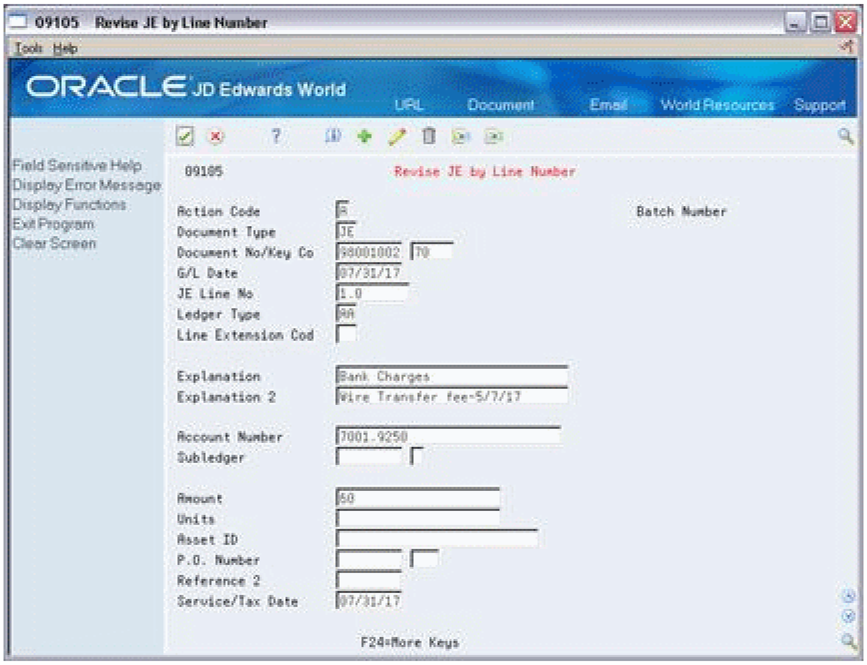
- Displays and updates journal entry data in the Account Ledger table (F0911)
- Updates batch information in the Batch Header table (F0011)

> **Caution:** If you make changes to journal entries using this program, you might cause them to be out of balance.

To revise a journal entry by line number

On Revise Journal Entry by Line Number

Figure 65–1 Revise JE by Line Number screen


09105 Revise JE by Line Number
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

09105 Revise JE by Line Number

Action Code	R	Batch Number
Document Type	JE	
Document No/Key Co	98001002 70	
G/L Date	07/31/17	
JE Line No	1.0	
Ledger Type	AA	
Line Extension Cod		
Explanation	Bank Charges	
Explanation 2	Wire Transfer fee-5/7/17	
Account Number	7001.9250	
Subledger		
Amount	50	
Units		
Asset ID		
P.O. Number		
Reference 2		
Service/Tax Date	07/31/17	

F24=More Keys

1. To locate the journal entry, complete the following fields:
    - Document Type
    - Document Number / Key Company
    - G/L Date
    - JE Line Number
    - Ledger Type
2. Do one of the following:
    - For batch type G, change any of the following fields:
        - Explanation
        - Explanation 2
        - Account Number
        - Subledger / Subledger Type
        - Asset ID
        - P. O. Number
        - Reference 2
        - Service/Tax Date
        - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
        - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4
    - For batch types other than G, change any of the following fields:
        - Explanation
        - Account Number
        - Subledger / Subledger Type

3. Use the Change action.

Field	**Explanation**
Document Type	A user defined code (system 00/type DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. JD Edwards World reserves several prefixes for document types, such as vouchers, invoices, receipts, and timesheets. The reserved document type prefixes for codes are: P – Accounts payable documents R – Accounts receivable documents T – Payroll documents I – Inventory documents O – Order processing documents J – General ledger/joint interest billing documents The system creates offsetting entries as appropriate for these document types when you post batches.
Document No/Key Co	A number that identifies the original document, such as a voucher, an invoice, unapplied cash, or a journal entry. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers.
G/L Date	A date that identifies the financial period to which the transaction will be posted. The company constants table for general accounting specifies the date range for each financial period. You can have up to 14 periods. Generally, period 14 is for audit adjustments.
JE Line No	A number that designates a line within a journal entry. The system uses this field to sequence the journal entry for review purposes.
Ledger Type	A user defined code (system 09/type LT) that specifies the type of ledger, such as AA (Actual Amount), BA (Budget Amount), or AU (Actual Units). You can set up multiple, concurrent accounting ledgers within the general ledger to establish an audit trail for all transactions.
Explanation	A description, remark, explanation, name, or address.
Explanation 2	A name or remark that describes an element in the JD Edwards World systems. *Form-specific information* Additional information about the journal entry.
Account Number	Identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers: 1 – Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format) 2 – Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits) 3 – 8-digit short account ID number 4 – Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P000909).
Subledger	A code that identifies a detailed auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number, an address book number, and so forth. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Field	Explanation
Amount	A number that identifies the actual amount. Type debits with no sign or a plus sign (+). Type credits with a minus sign (-) either before or after the amount. You can use decimals, dollar signs, and commas. The system ignores non-significant symbols. *Form-specific information* For G and non-G batches, you cannot change the amount.
Units	The quantity of something that is identified by a unit of measure. For example, it can be the number of barrels, boxes, cubic yards, gallons, hours, and so on. *Form-specific information* For non-G batches, you cannot change this field.
Asset ID	Enter the asset number in one of three different formats: 1 – Item number (a computer-assigned, 8-digit numeric control number). 2 – Unit number (12-character alphanumeric field). 3 – Serial number (25-character alphanumeric field). Every asset has an item number. Unit number and serial number are optional. The first character that you enter indicates which asset number you are entering. The system examines the first position for a special character (/ or *). If you do not enter a special character in the first position of the field, the system assumes that you are using the default asset number defined for your system. You identify the special characters on the constants form.
P.O. Number	A document that authorizes the delivery of specified merchandise or the rendering of certain services.
Reference 2	A number that provides an audit trail for specific transactions, such as an asset, supplier number, or document number.
Service/Tax Date	A date that indicates either when you purchased the goods or services, or when you purchased the goods and services and incurred the tax liability. Generally, when you leave this field blank, the system uses the G/L date you specified.
Enhanced Subledger 1-4	An enhanced subledger can be, for example, an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter an enhanced subledger code, you must also specify the enhanced subledger type. This field acts the same and is edited much the same as the Subledger field.
Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4	A user defined code (16/E1 through 16/E4)) that is used with the associated Enhanced Subledger field (ABR1 through ABR4) to identify the Enhanced Subledger field type and how the system will perform the Enhanced Subledger editing. The second line of the description on the User Defined Codes form controls how the system validates entries in the Enhanced Subledger field. This is either hard-coded (edits against a file as described in the second line of the description) or user defined. User defined examples include: A Alphanumeric field, do not edit N Numeric field, right justify and zero fill C Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

65.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Adding journal entries	You cannot use this form to add a journal entry. See Entering Basic Journal Entries (P09101) in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to add journal entries.
Locating journal entry line numbers	An easy way to locate the line number for a journal entry is to print either of the following reports: ▪ General Journal by Account ▪ General Journal by Batch Number
Batch and line number	To locate the journal entry, the batch number must exist and the line number must be unique to the document type, document number, company, and G/L date.
Deleting data	You can only delete data from journal entries with a batch type of G. Use caution if you do so. This can cause the batch to be out of balance.

66

Revise a Journal Entry

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 66.1, "Overview"

66.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Review and Correct Journal Entries

You can quickly revise a journal entry. When you revise a journal entry, the program:

- Displays and updates journal entry data in the Account Ledger table
- Creates unposted BE (reclassified journal entry) transactions in the Account Ledger table, when necessary

When you revise the business unit, object account, and subsidiary, the system creates debit/credit journal entries to offset the original entry and create a new entry. Other information that you can revise, such as the unit of measure and bill code, directly updates the Account Ledger table (F0911). The data does not require any other processing.

When the system creates a debit/credit entry, you must enter the G/L date. The system edits for the following general ledger dates:

- PYEB (Prior Year End Balance)
- PBCO (Post Before Cut Off)
- PACO (Post After Cut Off)
- WACO (Way After Cut Off)

A PYEB date is not allowed, because the document type is BE. You cannot revise a journal entry using a G/L date in a previous fiscal year.

If you revise the G/L date to a new period, both sides of the new entry are in the new period. The period of the original entry is not affected.

Revision	Explanation
Updates fields only	When you revise the account number for a journal entry, the system updates the following in the Account Ledger table: ■ Explanation 1 ■ Explanation 2 ■ Unit of Measure ■ Asset ID (if the journal entry has not been posted to the Fixed Assets Balances table (F1202)) ■ Bill Code ■ Job Type and Step ■ Phase (Work Order Category Code 01)
Creates debit/credit journal entries	When you revise the account number for a journal entry, the following fields require the system to create debit/credit journal entries: ■ Business Unit ■ Object Account ■ Subsidiary ■ Subledger/Type ■ Asset ID (if the journal entry has been posted to the Fixed Assets Balances table) ■ G/L Date

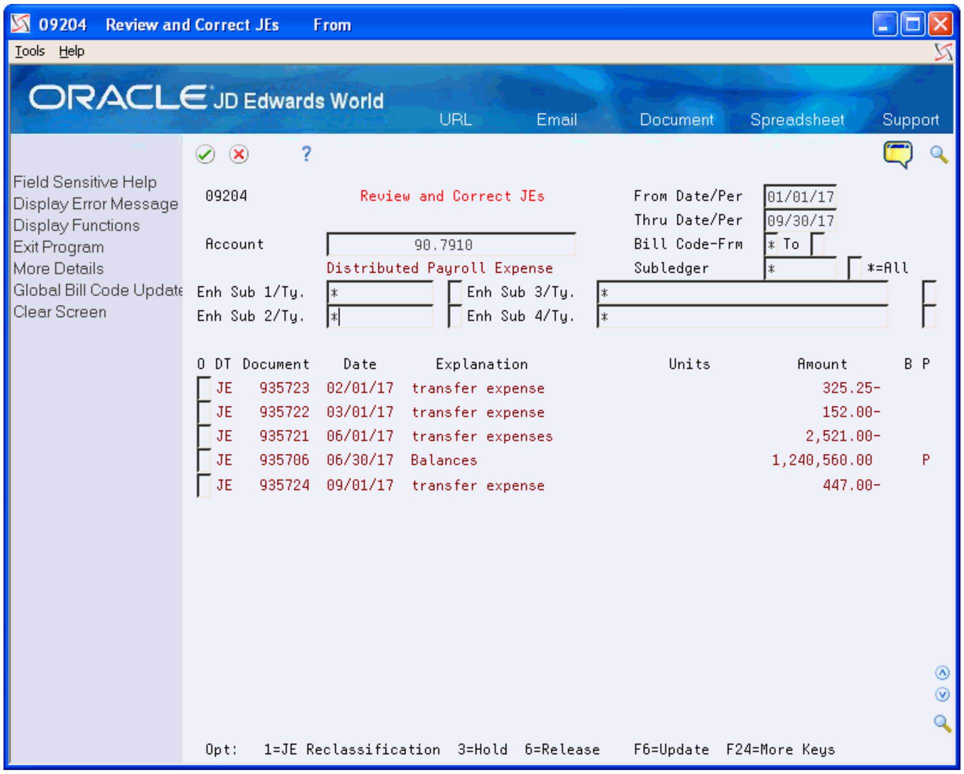
Caution: Use caution when running this program. Some revisions can cause changes to your financial reports.

After you revise the journal entry classification, you should review the journal entry for accuracy. After you review the journal entry, you must post it.

To revise a journal entry

On Review and Correct Journal Entries

Figure 66–1 Review and Correct Journal Entries screen


09204 Review and Correct JEs From
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Details
Global Bill Code Update
Clear Screen

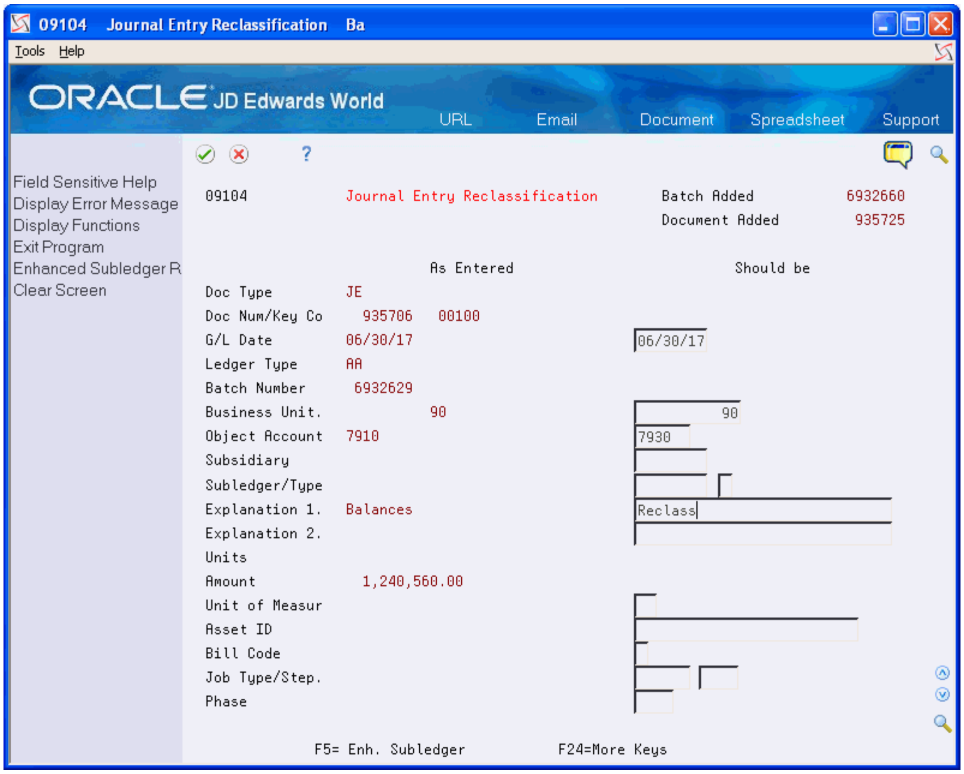
```
09204              Review and Correct JEs              From Date/Per  01/01/17
                                                       Thru Date/Per  09/30/17
Account            90.7910                             Bill Code-Frm  * To
                   Distributed Payroll Expense         Subledger      *          *=All
Enh Sub 1/Ty.      *              Enh Sub 3/Ty.   *
Enh Sub 2/Ty.      *              Enh Sub 4/Ty.   *

O DT  Document    Date       Explanation                   Units         Amount     B P
  JE    935723  02/01/17   transfer expense                                325.25-
  JE    935722  03/01/17   transfer expense                                152.00-
  JE    935721  06/01/17   transfer expenses                             2,521.00-
  JE    935706  06/30/17   Balances                                  1,240,560.00     P
  JE    935724  09/01/17   transfer expense                                447.00-

Opt:   1=JE Reclassification   3=Hold   6=Release     F6=Update   F24=More Keys
```

1. To locate the journal entry, complete the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - From Date/Period
   - Thru Date/Period
2. To limit your search, complete the following field:
   - Subledger
   - Subledger Type
   - Enhanced Subledger 1-4
   - Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4
3. Enter 1 in the Option field to reclassify the journal entry.

Figure 66–2 Journal Entry Reclassification screen


09104 Journal Entry Reclassification Ba
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Enhanced Subledger R
Clear Screen

```
09104           Journal Entry Reclassification       Batch Added         6932660
                                                     Document Added       935725

                                As Entered                    Should be
Doc Type        JE
Doc Num/Key Co     935706   00100
G/L Date        06/30/17                             06/30/17
Ledger Type     AA
Batch Number     6932629
Business Unit.            90                                90
Object Account  7910                                 7930
Subsidiary
Subledger/Type
Explanation 1.  Balances                             Reclass
Explanation 2.
Units
Amount             1,240,560.00
Unit of Measur
Asset ID
Bill Code
Job Type/Step.
Phase

                 F5= Enh. Subledger         F24=More Keys
```

4. On Journal Entry Reclassification, change any of the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Object Account
   - Subsidiary
5. Change any of the following optional fields:
   - G/L Date
   - Subledger/Type
   - Explanation 1
   - Explanation 2
   - Unit of Measure
   - Asset ID
   - Bill Code
   - Job Type / Step
   - Phase
6. Perform one of the following:
   - Click Enter to accept the revisions.
   - Choose Enhanced Subledger Revisions (F5).
7. On Journal Entry Enhanced Subledger Revisions change any of the following fields and click Change.
   - Enhanced Subledger 1-4

- Enhanced Subledger Types 1-4

8. Exit to Review and Correct Journal Entries to correct other journal entries.

66.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Holding a transaction	To prevent a transaction from being billed, you can place it on hold. The bill code status is H (hold) until you manually release it.
Releasing a transaction	To release a transaction on hold for billing, you can change the bill code status to blank (billable).

See Also:

- Reviewing and Approving Journal Entries and Posting Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide* to review and post journal entries

67

Work with Batch Headers

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 67.1, "Working with Batch Headers"
- Section 67.2, "Adding Batch Headers"
- Section 67.3, "Locating Batch Headers"
- Section 67.4, "Revising Batch Headers"
- Section 67.5, "Revising Batches to Post Out-of-Balance"

67.1 Working with Batch Headers

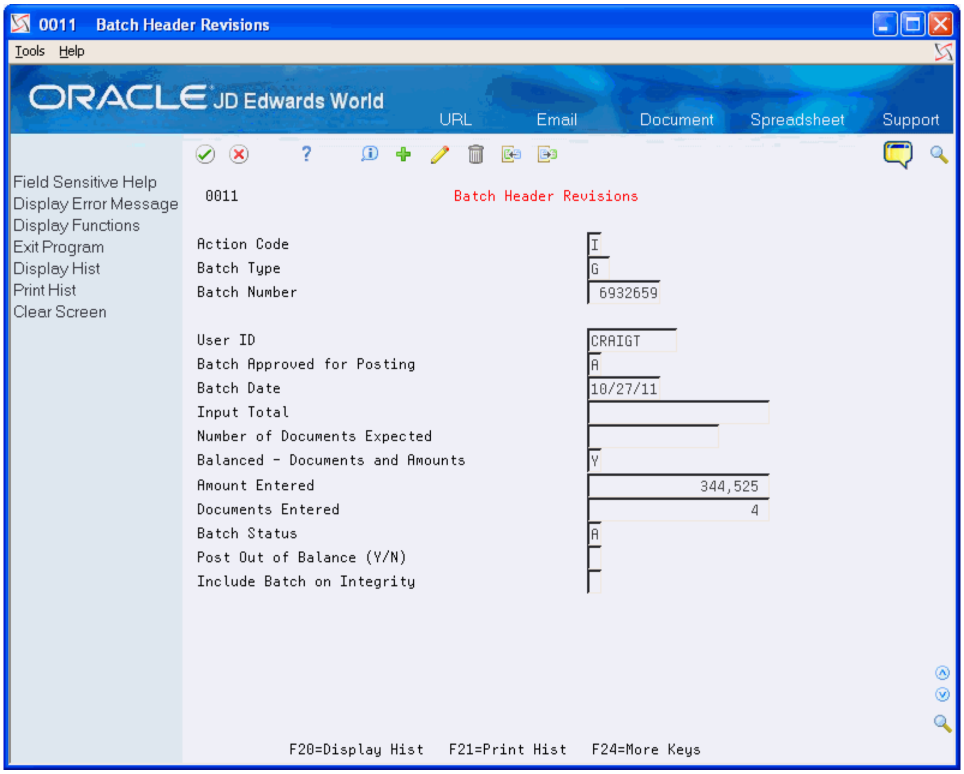
After you identify problems on the batch header integrity reports, you might need to add, revise, or delete the batch header. If, for example, the post ends abnormally, the system might leave the batch header with a status of in use. To correct this, you change the batch status to pending so that you can access the batch detail, or to approve so that you can post the batch.

Additionally, you can identify a specific batch to post out of balance.

Caution: Making revisions to batch headers with this program can damage your audit trail. To avoid unauthorized changes, you should restrict user access.

Revising a batch header updates the Batch Control Records table (F0011).

Figure 67–1 Batch Header Revisions screen


0011 Batch Header Revisions
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Display Hist
Print Hist
Clear Screen

0011 Batch Header Revisions

Action Code	I
Batch Type	G
Batch Number	6932659
User ID	CRAIGT
Batch Approved for Posting	A
Batch Date	10/27/11
Input Total	
Number of Documents Expected	
Balanced - Documents and Amounts	Y
Amount Entered	344,525
Documents Entered	4
Batch Status	A
Post Out of Balance (Y/N)	
Include Batch on Integrity	

F20=Display Hist F21=Print Hist F24=More Keys

67.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Deleting a batch header	Before you delete an empty batch header, verify that there are no entries in the batch. Run the Batch to Detail and Out-of-Balance integrity test to delete any empty batch headers. See Chapter 9, "Correct Out-of-Balance Batches."

67.2 Adding Batch Headers

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Header Revisions

To resolve a problem that has been identified on the batch header integrity reports, you might need to add a batch header record.

To add a batch header

On Batch Header Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
    - Batch Type

- Batch Number
- Batch Date
- Balanced - Documents and Amounts
- Amount Entered
- Documents Entered

2. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Batch Type	A code that indicates the system and type of entries for a batch. The batch type for journal entries is G (general accounting).
Batch Number	A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. When you change, locate, or delete a batch, you must specify the batch number.
Batch Date	The date for the batch. If this is an entry field and you leave it blank, the system supplies the current date.
Balanced - Documents and Amounts	A code that identifies whether the amount and number of documents balance to your control totals. Valid codes are: N – No, not in balance Y – Yes, in balance **Note:** The journal review screen is used by many JD Edwards World systems. As a result, this field might not apply to batches created by your particular system.
Amount Entered	The total amount of transactions entered. *Form-specific information* JD Edwards World recommends that you enter 100 or more.
Documents Entered	The total number of documents entered. **Note:** The journal review screen is used by many JD Edwards World systems. As a result, this field might not apply to batches created by your particular system. *Form-specific information* JD Edwards World recommends that you enter 10 or more. If there is a zero in this field, the system deletes the batch header when you access the batch.

67.3 Locating Batch Headers

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Header Revisions

Before you can revise a batch header, you must first locate it.

To locate a batch header

On Batch Header Revisions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Batch Type
   - Batch Number
2. Verify the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Batch Approved for Posting
   - Batch Date
   - Input Total
   - Number of Documents Expected
   - Balanced - Documents and Amounts
   - Amount Entered
   - Documents Entered
   - Include Batch on Integrity

Field	Explanation
User ID	The IBM-defined user profile.
Batch Approved for Posting	A code that indicates whether a batch is ready for posting. Valid codes are: A – Approved, ready for posting. P – Pending approval. The batch will not post. If the system constants do not specify manager approval, the system automatically approves batches that are not in error.

Field	Explanation
Input Total	On batch header forms, this is the total amount that you expect to enter for the batch. This amount must be entered without decimals. For journal entries in the general ledger, this amount is the total of the debits. In other systems, it is the total amount of all documents in the batch. The system keeps track of the amount you enter and displays the difference, if any, when you finish the batch. When you review batches of transactions, this is the difference between the input total and what you actually entered. Example: Input Total – 10052 Total Entered – 10000 Total Remaining – 52 If you are using batch control but you did not enter an input total, this amount appears as a negative number when you review batches. **Note:** Depending on how your system uses batch review, this field might not apply to batches created by your particular system. *Form-specific information* If you are using batch control, this is the number you entered on the Batch Header screen. Otherwise, the system displays 0 (zero) in this field. In the general ledger, this is the total of the debits for the journal entry. In A/R and A/P, this is the total of all invoices or vouchers entered.
Number of Documents Expected	The number of documents you expect to enter in the current batch. The system maintains a count of the documents you actually enter and displays the difference, if any, when you finish the batch. *Form-specific information* If you are using batch control, this is the number you entered on the Batch Header screen. Otherwise, the system displays 0 (zero).
Include Batch on Integrity	A code that controls the inclusion or exclusion of an out of balance batch on an integrity report (P007031). Valid codes are: Y – Yes, include batch out of balance on integrity report N – No, do not include batch out of balance on integrity report

67.4 Revising Batch Headers

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Header Revisions

After you locate a batch header, you can revise it. Depending on the type of change you make, you might need to post the batch after you revise it.

To revise a batch header

On Batch Header Revisions

1. Locate the batch header.
2. Complete the following fields:
    - Batch Status
    - Include Batch on Integrity
3. Use the Change action.

Field	Explanation
Batch Status	A user defined code (98/IC) that indicates the posting status of a batch. Valid codes are: Blank Unposted batches that are pending approval or have a status of approved. A – Approved for posting. The batch has no errors, is in balance, but has not yet been posted. D – Posted. The batch posted successfully. E – Error. The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. P – Posting. The system is posting the batch to the general ledger. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status is changed to E (error). U – In use. The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it.

67.5 Revising Batches to Post Out-of-Balance

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Batch Header Revisions

To correct a problem found on an integrity report, you can revise a batch to post or not post out-of-balance. After you revise a batch, you must post the batch.

67.5.1 Reasons to Post Out-of-Balance

Posting out-of-balance is not recommended when you receive an error on the posting edit report. You must investigate why the batch is out-of-balance and correct the entries; as a result, the system posts the entries. Be sure to know why you are posting out-of-balance before posting.

You need to post transactions out-of-balance for the following circumstances:

- Legacy System transactions need conversion
- Post program was aborted before completion

To revise batches to post out-of-balance

1. From menu G0931, select the Batch Header Revisions program (P0011).
2. On Batch Header Revisions, inquire on the batch that you are posting out-of-balance.
3. Complete the following field:

- Post Out of Balance (Y/N)

4. Use the Change action.

Field	Explanation
Post Out of Balance (Y/N)	A code that controls out-of-balance posting. This field works in conjunction with the Intercompany Offsets field (ICO). Valid codes for this field are: Y – Yes, post this batch out of balance N – No, do not post this batch out of balance The system automatically sets this field to N after each successful post of a batch.

Note: Regardless of the setting of the Intercompany Settlement method in the General Accounting constants, the system does not create entries to the intercompany accounts when you post a batch out-of-balance. The system temporarily overwrites the value to * when the batch is posted out-of-balance, and returns it to its previous value when the post is complete.

67.5.2 Results of Posting Out-of-Balance

If the transactions in the batch that you posted out-of-balance are to accounts that are in the same company, you do not have to do anything after the post is complete. The system automatically returns the value of the Post Out of Balance field to N in the Batch Revisions program.

If the transactions in the batch are accounts in different companies, you must manually create and post a journal entry to the appropriate intercompany accounts; otherwise, those companies involved in the transaction become out-of-balance.

When you create the journal entry to the intercompany accounts, Oracle recommends that you do not assign the journal entry document type AE. Although the system allows you to use this document type, for audit trail purposes it is better to use JE or another document type.

After you create the journal entry to the appropriate intercompany accounts, you must post the entry out-of-balance to avoid creating reverse entries to the intercompany accounts, which negates the affects of the entry.

Caution: Never change the value of the Intercompany Settlements field to * in the General Accounting constants. Changing this value affects the posting of all batches in the system. If you change this constant to * and another user posts a batch that creates entries to the intercompany accounts, the system bypasses the creation of those entries and causes an integrity issue. Additionally, the system does not automatically change this field back to its original value after the posting is complete. Use the Post Out of Balance field in the Batch Revisions program when you need to post manual entries to the intercompany settlement accounts.

See Also:

- Posting Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

Part XII

Business Unit Supplemental Data

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 68, "Overview to Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Chapter 69, "Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Types"
- Chapter 70, "Work with Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Chapter 71, "View Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Chapter 72, "Print Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Chapter 73, "Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Security"

68

Overview to Business Unit Supplemental Data

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 68.1, "Objectives"
- Section 68.2, "About Business Unit Supplemental Data"

68.1 Objectives

- To determine what business unit information to track
- To set up, add, and revise business unit information
- To determine how to report business unit information
- To secure business unit information

68.2 About Business Unit Supplemental Data

You might need to store information about a business unit that is not included in the standard master tables. JD Edwards World refers to this additional information as supplemental data.

To set up supplemental data, you must:

- Define the types of information you want to track
- Enter the information for the appropriate business units
- Review the information
- Set up security to control access to the information

Complete the following tasks:

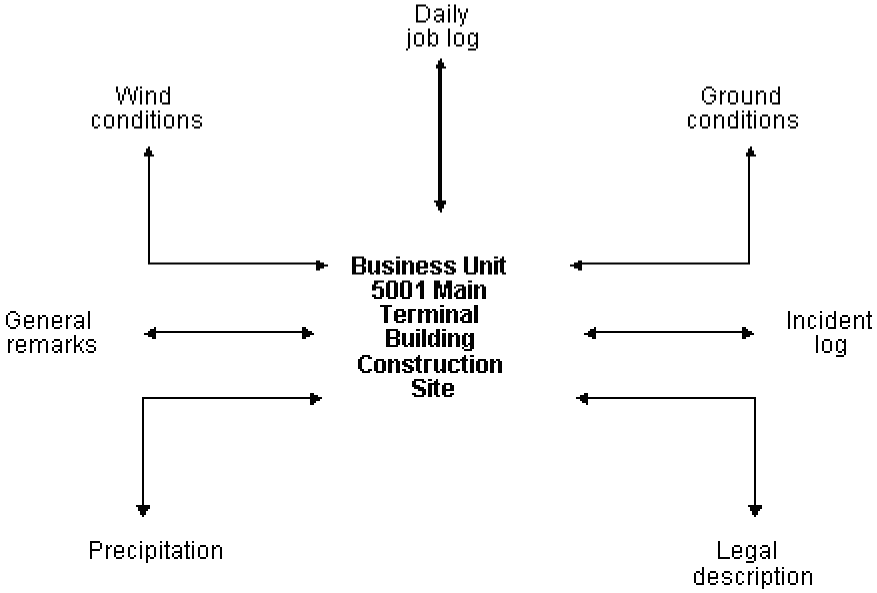
- Set up business unit supplemental data types
- Work with business unit supplemental data
- View business unit supplemental data
- Print business unit supplemental data
- Set up business unit supplemental data security

68.2.1 Example: Supplemental Data for a Construction Company

Your construction company tracks supplemental information relating to the progress of each job. The business units are the various jobs.

The following graphic shows the types of business unit supplemental data described in this example.

Figure 68–1 Types of Business Unit Supplemental Data


Daily job log
Wind conditions
Ground conditions
Business Unit 5001 Main Terminal Building Construction Site
General remarks
Incident log
Precipitation
Legal description

Code Data Types

The code data types are specific types of information that relate to these jobs. This information ordinarily would not be available in the master table. Examples include:

- Ground conditions
- Precipitation
- Wind conditions
- Daily job logs
- Incident log

For each code data type you can define the items of information that you want to track, such as categories, dates, and amounts. For example, when tracking ground conditions for the job, you might want to set up categories such as:

- Dry
- Mud
- Frost greater than 20 inches

Narrative Data Types

The narrative data types contain free-form text that is related to the entire job or to certain code data types. Examples include:

- Legal description
- General remarks

The legal description can relate to the entire job. The general remarks can describe the delays related to the various ground conditions.

68.2.2 Before You Begin

- Set up the business units for which you want to set up supplemental data

69

Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Types

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 69.1, "Overview"

69.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Define Data Types

When setting up supplemental data, you must determine:

- Which supplemental data you want to track.
- How you want the supplemental data to appear on forms and reports.
- Whether you want the system to validate the code information against existing user defined codes.

You can track data in two formats:

- Code
- Narrative

Use the code data type for dates, amounts, and other information. The system can verify this information against user defined code tables. You specify the names of the fields that display on forms and reports. Use the narrative data type for free-form text.

You define the actual column headings for forms and reports.

The system uses the description for any code from the User Defined Codes table (F0005) as the description on supplemental data forms and reports.

The system stores data type definitions in Business Unit Types of Data (F00690).

69.1.1 Example: Setting Up Data Types

Your construction company tracks the following information for each job site:

- Ground conditions
- Precipitation
- Wind conditions

- Daily job logs
- Incident log
- Legal description
- General remarks

You want to enter narrative text for the legal description and general remarks. For the other items of information, you want to enter categories, dates, amounts, and short remarks. You also want the system to validate the categories that are entered against an existing set of categories.

For code type information, you can customize the fields on the data entry form for each item that you want to track. For example, your data entry form for the incident log can include a field into which you enter a description of the incident. The system can then validate this entry against a list of incident categories. The form can also include a field into which you enter the cost of damage, as well as fields into which you enter a user's name, the incident date, and remarks.

Your narrative text will consist of legal descriptions and general remarks. You can customize the title for each narrative text item.

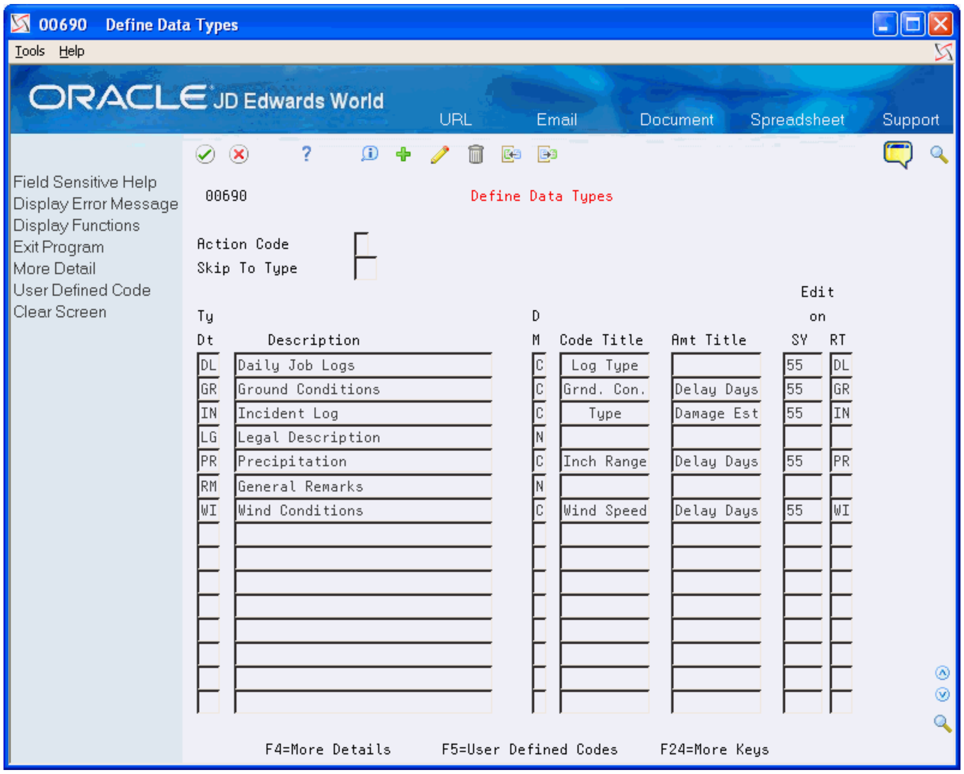
69.1.2 Before You Begin

- Determine which user defined code lists to use to validate code information
- Set up the code type table before you set up the data type. The system can then validate code information.
- Set up a new code type table that relates only to the supplemental data. In this case, JD Edwards World recommends that you define the code type for install systems 55-59. This protects the code type table from being overwritten during the reinstall process.

To set up business unit supplemental data types

On Define Data Types

Figure 69–1 Define Data Types screen


00690 Define Data Types
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Detail
User Defined Code
Clear Screen

00690 Define Data Types

Action Code

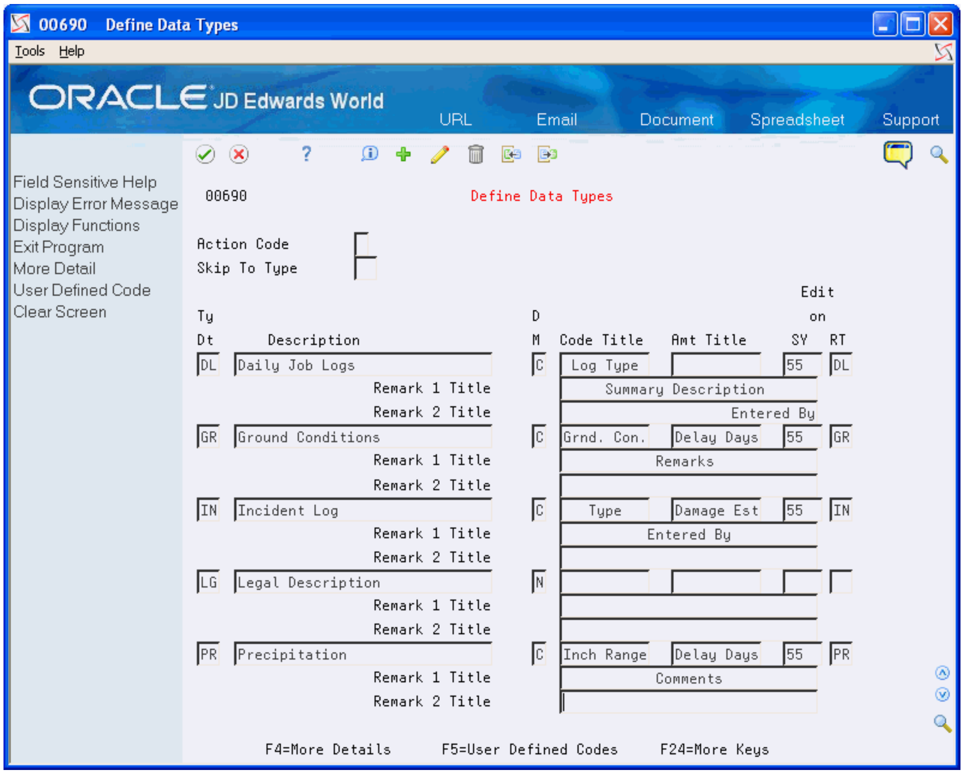
Skip To Type

Ty Dt	Description	DM	Code Title	Amt Title	Edit on SY	RT
DL	Daily Job Logs	C	Log Type		55	DL
GR	Ground Conditions	C	Grnd. Con.	Delay Days	55	GR
IN	Incident Log	C	Type	Damage Est	55	IN
LG	Legal Description	N				
PR	Precipitation	C	Inch Range	Delay Days	55	PR
RM	General Remarks	N				
WI	Wind Conditions	C	Wind Speed	Delay Days	55	WI

F4=More Details F5=User Defined Codes F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Skip To Type (optional)
   - Ty Dt (Type of Data)
   - Description
   - DM (Display Mode)
2. Complete the following fields, if applicable:
   - Code Title
   - Amount Title
3. To reference a user defined code list, complete the following fields:
   - SY (System)
   - RT (Reporting Type)
4. Access the fold area.

Figure 69–2 Define Data Types screen (Fold area)


00690 Define Data Types
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Detail
User Defined Code
Clear Screen

00690 Define Data Types

Action Code
Skip To Type

Ty Dt	Description	D M	Code Title	Amt Title	Edit on SY	RT
DL	Daily Job Logs	C	Log Type		55	DL
	Remark 1 Title		Summary Description			
	Remark 2 Title		Entered By			
GR	Ground Conditions	C	Grnd. Con.	Delay Days	55	GR
	Remark 1 Title		Remarks			
	Remark 2 Title					
IN	Incident Log	C	Type	Damage Est	55	IN
	Remark 1 Title		Entered By			
	Remark 2 Title					
LG	Legal Description	N				
	Remark 1 Title					
	Remark 2 Title					
PR	Precipitation	C	Inch Range	Delay Days	55	PR
	Remark 1 Title		Comments			
	Remark 2 Title					

F4=More Details F5=User Defined Codes F24=More Keys

5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Remark 1 Title
   - Remark 2 Title
6. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Skip To Type	Use this field to limit the display of data types.
Ty Dt (Type Data)	Identifies a data type, which is used to group similar information.
Description	A user defined name or remark.

Field	Explanation
DM (Display Mode) - Code or Narrative	The format of a data type. This code determines the display mode for supplemental data. Valid codes are: C – Code format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. These codes are associated with User Defined Codes table (F0005). N – Narrative format, which displays the form for entering narrative text. P – Program exit, which allows you to exit to the program you specified in the Pgm ID field. M – Message format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. However, the system can edit the code values you enter against values in the Generic Rates and Messages table (F00191). This code is not used by the Human Resources or Financials systems.
Code Title - User Defined	The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user defined codes. Enter the user defined codes for the supplemental data type in this column. For example, if the supplemental data type relates to the educational degrees of employees (BA, MBA, PHD, and so on), the heading could be Degree. *Form-specific information* This field applies only to the code format (C).
Amount Title - User Defined	The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to an amount. This column contains statistical or measurable information. For example, if the data type relates to bid submittals, the heading could be Bid Amounts. *Form-specific information* This field applies only to the code format (C).
SY (System) Code	A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a JD Edwards World system. A user defined code that identifies a JD Edwards World system, such as Accounts Receivable, Address Book, Inventory, and so on. If an object is used by more than one system, select a common system code. Use 00 for an object that is used by General Accounting, Address Book, and Inventory. *Form-specific information* The system for the user defined code that is related to the data type. This field works with the RT field to identify the code type table against which the system verifies the data type. If the SY and RT fields are blank, the system does not verify the data type. For example, a valid code for data type WE (weather conditions) must exist in the table for system 00 and code type WE. If you enter a code for weather conditions that is not in the table, the system displays an error message. This field applies only to the code format (C).

Field	**Explanation**
Remark 1 Title	The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user defined codes. This heading describes the first Remark field on the data entry form. It contains additional information and remarks. For example, if the data type relates to bid submittals, the heading could be Subcontractor. *Form-specific information* This field applies only to the code format (C).
Remark 2 Title	The heading for a column on Supplemental Data Entry that relates to user defined codes. This heading describes the second Remark field on the data entry form. It contains additional information and remarks. For example, if the data type relates to the educational degrees of employees, the heading could be College or University. *Form-specific information* This field applies only to the code format (C).

See Also:

- Work with User Defined Codes in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*for information about setting up the code type table

70

Work with Business Unit Supplemental Data

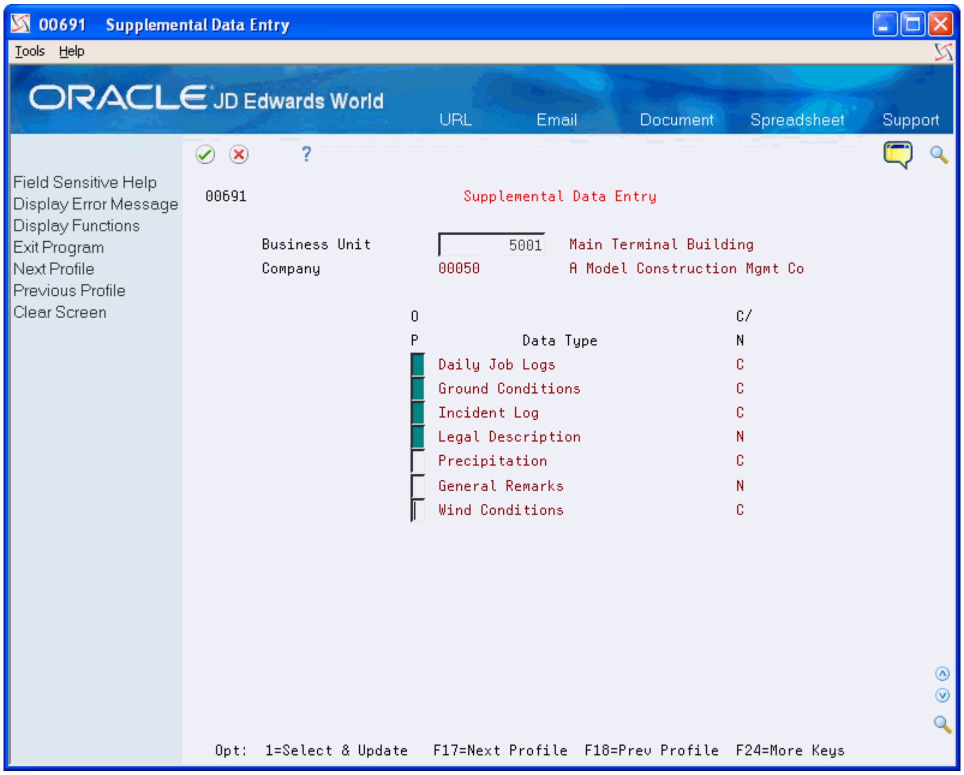
This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 70.1, "Working with Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Section 70.2, "Entering Coded Entries"
- Section 70.3, "Copying Coded Entries"
- Section 70.4, "Entering Narrative Text"
- Section 70.5, "Copying Narrative Text"

70.1 Working with Business Unit Supplemental Data

You can determine which types of supplemental data have been entered for your business units and then enter additional information in either the code or narrative format.

Figure 70–1 Supplemental Data Entry screen


00691 Supplemental Data Entry
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Next Profile
Previous Profile
Clear Screen

```
00691                          Supplemental Data Entry

       Business Unit        5001     Main Terminal Building
       Company             00050     A Model Construction Mgmt Co

                     O                                    C/
                     P              Data Type             N
                       Daily Job Logs                     C
                       Ground Conditions                  C
                       Incident Log                       C
                       Legal Description                  N
                       Precipitation                      C
                       General Remarks                    N
                       Wind Conditions                    C

  Opt:  1=Select & Update    F17=Next Profile  F18=Prev Profile  F24=More Keys
```

70.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up your supplemental data types

70.2 Entering Coded Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Entry

To enter coded entries, you enter specific information on the data entry form that corresponds to each data type that you have set up. This information can include dates, amounts, and categories.

You can have multiple lines of supplemental data for any data type.

The names of some fields are based on the names you entered when you set up the data type. The fields for which you can provide names include:

- Code Title
- Amount Title
- Remark 1 Title
- Remark 2 Title

You also specify whether the system verifies the codes against user defined codes. The system stores supplemental code data in the Business Unit Supplemental Data Codes table (F00692).

70.2.1 Example: Entering Coded Entries

Your construction company has set up these coded data types:

- Ground conditions
- Precipitation
- Wind conditions
- Daily job logs
- Incident log

You can enter specific information for each job site on the data entry form that corresponds to each data type. For example, on the Ground Conditions form, you can create an entry for a specific category of ground condition and fields for each condition, including:

- The beginning date
- The number of days of delay caused by that condition
- Remarks

To enter a coded entry

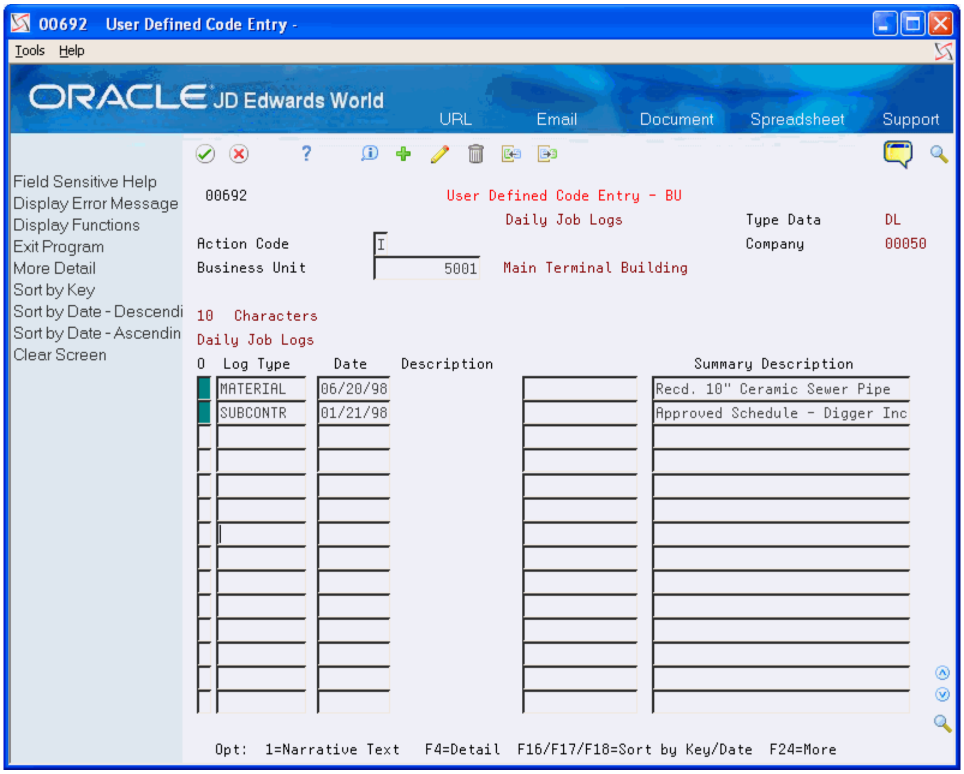
On Supplemental Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:

- Business Unit

2. For any data type with a C (code) format, choose Select & Update to access User Defined Code Entry - Business Unit.

Figure 70–2   User Defined Code Entry - BU screen


00692 User Defined Code Entry -
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Detail
Sort by Key
Sort by Date - Descendi
Sort by Date - Ascendin
Clear Screen

00692 User Defined Code Entry - BU

Daily Job Logs

Type Data DL

Company 00050

Action Code I

Business Unit 5001 Main Terminal Building

10 Characters

Daily Job Logs

O	Log Type	Date	Description	Summary Description
	MATERIAL	06/20/98		Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pipe
	SUBCONTR	01/21/98		Approved Schedule - Digger Inc

Opt: 1=Narrative Text F4=Detail F16/F17/F18=Sort by Key/Date F24=More

3. On User Defined Code Entry - Business Unit, complete any of the following fields:
   - Log Type
   - Date
   - Summary Description
4. To enter the record, press Enter.

70.3 Copying Coded Entries

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Entry

You can copy any coded entry that applies to more than one customer record.

To copy a coded entry

On Supplemental Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:

  - Business Unit

2. For any data type with a C (code) format, choose Select & Update to access User Defined Code Entry - Business Unit.
3. On User Defined Code Entry - Business Unit, complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
4. To copy the record, press Enter.

70.3.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Overriding coded entries	If a line of information in the source business unit has the same code and date as a line in the destination business unit, the source business unit overrides it.

70.4 Entering Narrative Text

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Entry

Narrative text is associated with one of the following:

- A narrative data type
- A specific line of information for a coded data type

The system stores narrative text information in the Business Unit Supplemental Data Text table (F00693).

70.4.1 Example: Entering Narrative Text

Your construction company has set up these narrative data types:

- Legal description
- General remarks

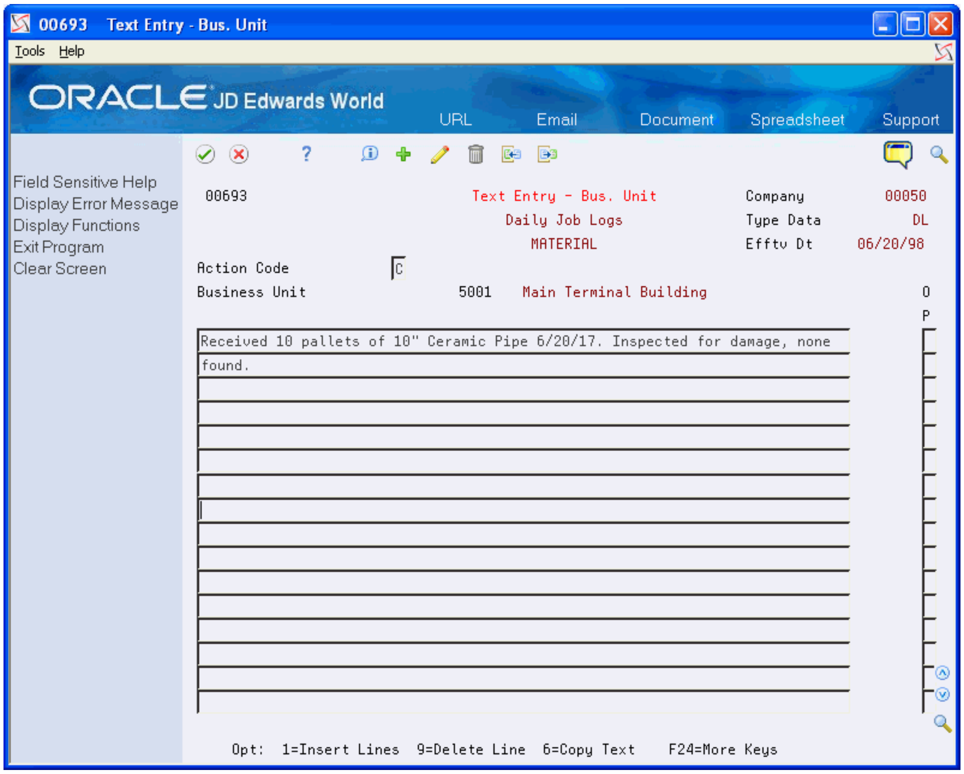
You can enter specific narrative information for each job site that corresponds to each narrative data type. For example, on Text Entry - Business Unit for the legal description, you can enter free-form text for the legal description of the job site.

To enter narrative text

On Supplemental Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. For any data type with an N (narrative) format, choose Select & Update to access Text Entry - Business Unit.

Figure 70–3 Text Entry - Business Unit screen


00693 Text Entry - Bus. Unit
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

```
00693                        Text Entry - Bus. Unit        Company        00050
                               Daily Job Logs              Type Data         DL
                                  MATERIAL                 Efftv Dt    06/20/98
Action Code            C
Business Unit                     5001   Main Terminal Building                0
                                                                               P
Received 10 pallets of 10" Ceramic Pipe 6/20/17. Inspected for damage, none
found.

        Opt:  1=Insert Lines   9=Delete Line   6=Copy Text     F24=More Keys
```

3. On Text Entry - Business Unit, enter text.
4. To enter narrative text, press Enter.

70.5 Copying Narrative Text

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Entry

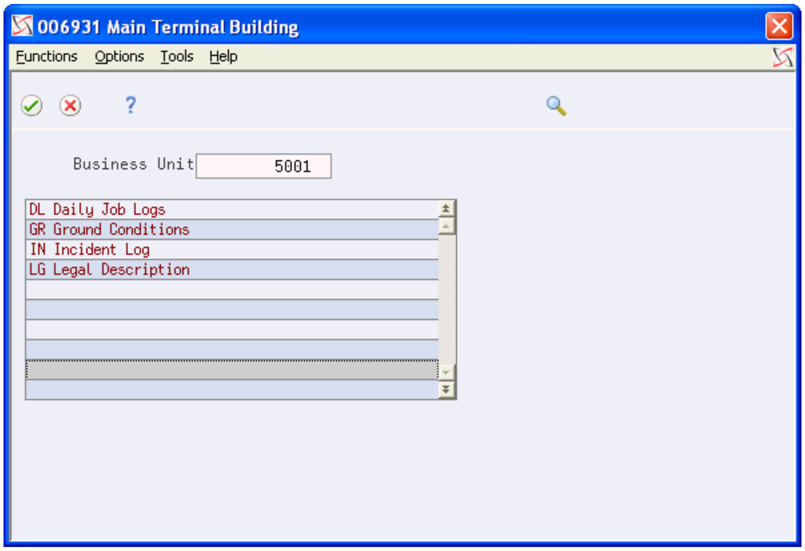
You can copy narrative text to assign the same text to multiple data types.

To copy narrative text

On Supplemental Data Entry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. For any data type with an N (narrative) format, choose Select & Update to access Text Entry - Business Unit.
3. On Text Entry - Business Unit, choose Copy Text.
4. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
5. Use the Change action.

Figure 70–4 Main Terminal Building screen

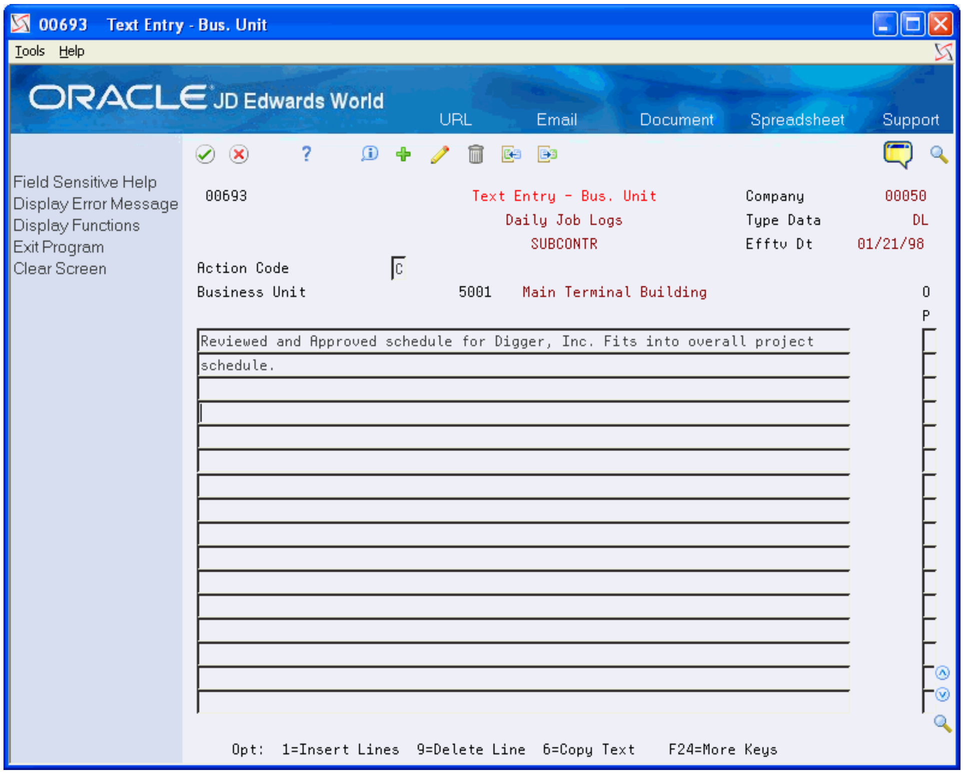

006931 Main Terminal Building
Functions
Options
Tools
Help

Business Unit 5001

DL Daily Job Logs
GR Ground Conditions
IN Incident Log
LG Legal Description

6. On Business Unit - Copy - Data Type, select the data type from which you want to copy text.

Figure 70–5 Text Entry - Business Unit screen


00693 Text Entry - Bus. Unit
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

```
00693                      Text Entry - Bus. Unit        Company        00050
                              Daily Job Logs             Type Data         DL
                                 SUBCONTR                Efftv Dt    01/21/98
Action Code           C
Business Unit                   5001   Main Terminal Building                 0
                                                                              P
Reviewed and Approved schedule for Digger, Inc. Fits into overall project
schedule.

    Opt:  1=Insert Lines   9=Delete Line   6=Copy Text    F24=More Keys
```

7. Select the lines of text to copy.

71

View Business Unit Supplemental Data

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 71.1, "Viewing Data by Business Unit"
- Section 71.2, "Viewing Data by Data Type"

View business unit supplemental data to ensure that your business units and data types are set up properly.

Before You Begin

- Set up security, if applicable. See Chapter 73, "Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Security,"

71.1 Viewing Data by Business Unit

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

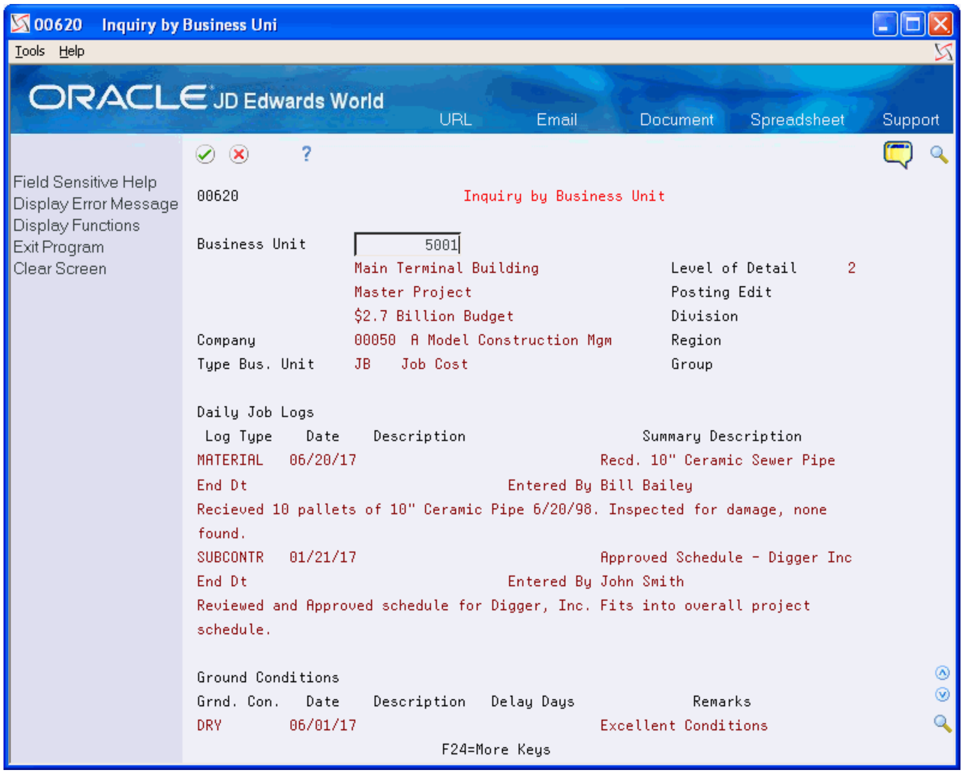
From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Inquiry by Business Unit

You view data by business unit when you want to review the master information about a business unit and the supplemental information with which it is associated.

To view data by business unit

On Inquiry by Business Unit

Figure 71–1 Inquiry by Business Unit screen



```
00620                              Inquiry by Business Unit

Business Unit        5001
                    Main Terminal Building               Level of Detail      2
                    Master Project                       Posting Edit
                    $2.7 Billion Budget                  Division
Company             00050  A Model Construction Mgm      Region
Type Bus. Unit      JB    Job Cost                       Group

Daily Job Logs
 Log Type     Date     Description                      Summary Description
MATERIAL    06/20/17                               Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pipe
End Dt                                 Entered By Bill Bailey
Recieved 10 pallets of 10" Ceramic Pipe 6/20/98. Inspected for damage, none
found.
SUBCONTR    01/21/17                               Approved Schedule - Digger Inc
End Dt                                 Entered By John Smith
Reviewed and Approved schedule for Digger, Inc. Fits into overall project
schedule.

Ground Conditions
Grnd. Con.    Date     Description   Delay Days             Remarks
DRY         06/01/17                               Excellent Conditions
                                 F24=More Keys
```

1. Complete the following field:
    - Business Unit

Field	Explanation
Type Bus. Unit	A code that identifies the classification of the business unit. This is a user defined code (system 00, type MC).
Level of Detail	A code that identifies the relationship of parent and subordinate business units in a hierarchy. Up to nine levels of detail are available. An example would be a project number 10000 for Office Parks that has a level of detail of 2. Subordinate to the Office Parks project are the North and the South Office Parks with job numbers of 10010 and 10020, respectively, and each with a level of detail of 3. Subordinate to the North and South Office Parks are Buildings A and B and Buildings C and D, respectively, and each with a level of detail of 4.
Division	Category code 1 associated with the Business Unit Master table (F0006). This is a user defined code (system 00, type 01) that the system uses in flex account mapping and in printing selected information on reports.
Region	Category code 2 associated with the Business Unit Master table (F0006). This is a user defined code (system 00, type 02) for use in flex account mapping and in printing selected information on reports.
Group	Category code 3 associated with the Business Unit Master table (F0006). This is a user defined code (system 00, type 03) for use in flex account mapping and in printing selected information on reports.

71.2 Viewing Data by Data Type

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

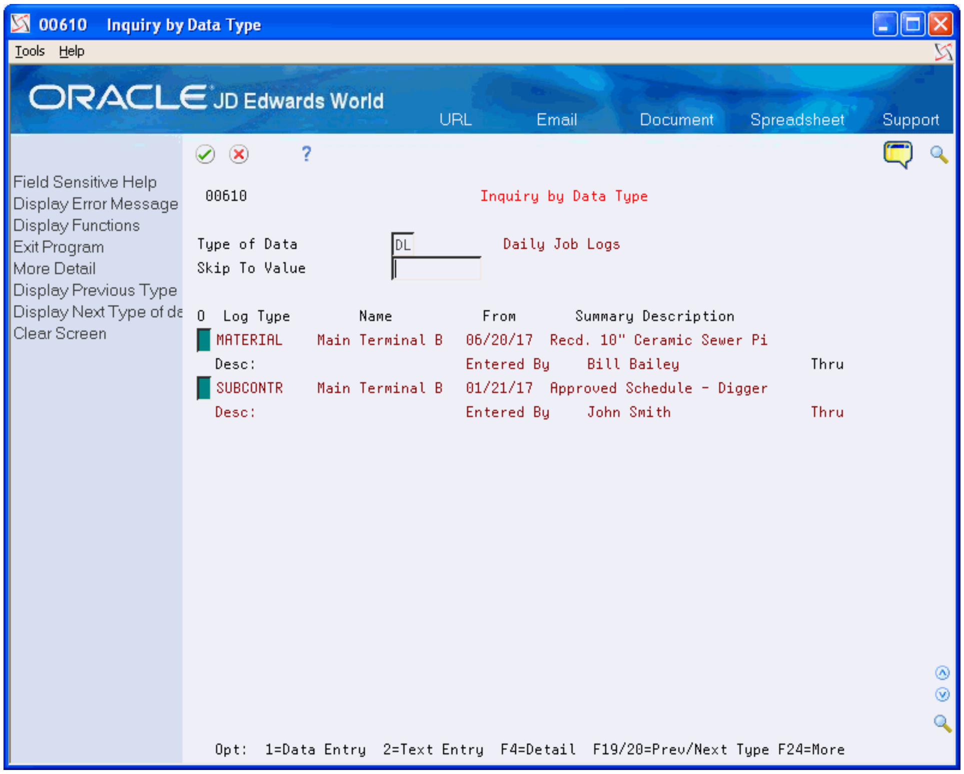
From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Inquiry by Data Type

You can view information for a specific data type, such as the legal description of the location for each job or the incident log for each job. Information appears in either code or text format, depending on the data type you specify.

To view data by data type

On Inquiry by Data Type

Figure 71–2 Inquiry by Data Type screen


00610 Inquiry by Data Type
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
?
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Detail
Display Previous Type
Display Next Type of da
Clear Screen

```
 00610                                  Inquiry by Data Type

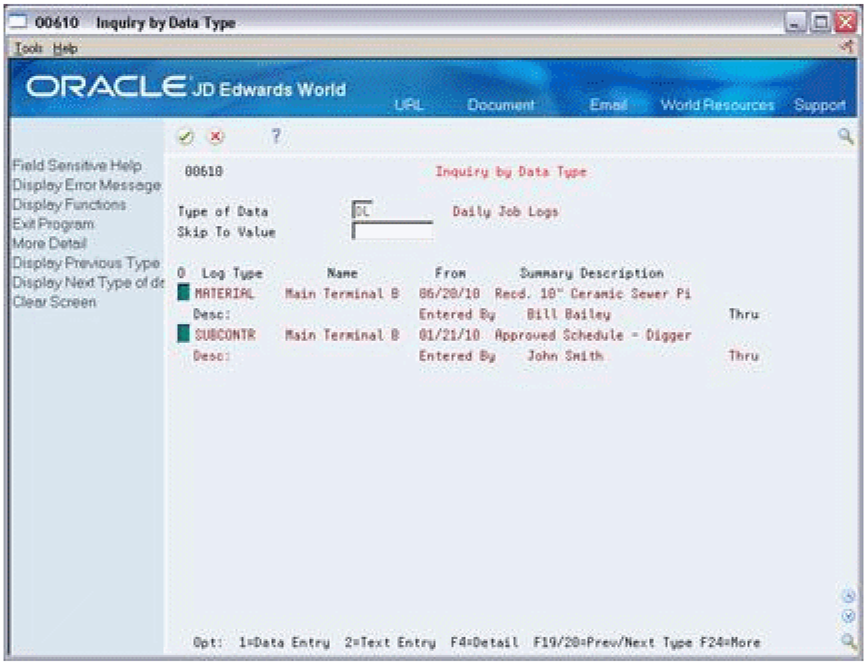
Type of Data              DL            Daily Job Logs
Skip To Value

O  Log Type        Name          From        Summary Description
   MATERIAL     Main Terminal B  06/20/17  Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pi
   Desc:                         Entered By     Bill Bailey              Thru
   SUBCONTR     Main Terminal B  01/21/17  Approved Schedule - Digger
   Desc:                         Entered By     John Smith               Thru

  Opt:  1=Data Entry  2=Text Entry  F4=Detail  F19/20=Prev/Next Type F24=More
```

1. Complete the following field:
    - Type of Data
2. To limit your selection, complete the following field:
    - Skip to Value
3. For detailed information on coded data types only, access the fold area.

Figure 71–3 Inquiry by Data Type screen


00610 Inquiry by Data Type
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
More Detail
Display Previous Type
Display Next Type of da
Clear Screen

```
 00610                          Inquiry by Data Type

Type of Data           DL       Daily Job Logs
Skip To Value

0  Log Type      Name            From      Summary Description
  MATERIAL     Main Terminal B  06/20/10  Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pi
  Desc:                         Entered By    Bill Bailey                Thru
  SUBCONTR     Main Terminal B  01/21/10  Approved Schedule - Digger
  Desc:                         Entered By    John Smith                 Thru

  Opt:  1=Data Entry  2=Text Entry  F4=Detail  F19/20=Prev/Next Type F24=More
```

72

Print Business Unit Supplemental Data

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 72.1, "Printing Business Unit Supplemental Data"
- Section 72.2, "Printing the Data by Data Type Report"
- Section 72.3, "Printing the Data by Business Unit Report"

72.1 Printing Business Unit Supplemental Data

You can print a list of the business unit supplemental data items that you track.

These are DREAM Writer reports.

These reports provide a summary of data that is stored in the following tables:

- Business Unit Types of Data (F00690)
- Business Unit Supplemental Data Codes (F00692)
- Business Unit Supplemental Data Text (F00693)

You can print two DEMO versions of each report. One report sorts business units alphabetically and the other report sorts them numerically.

72.1.1 Before You Begin

- Verify that you have information stored as business unit supplemental data

See Also:

- Chapter 73, "Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Security"

72.2 Printing the Data by Data Type Report

Navigation

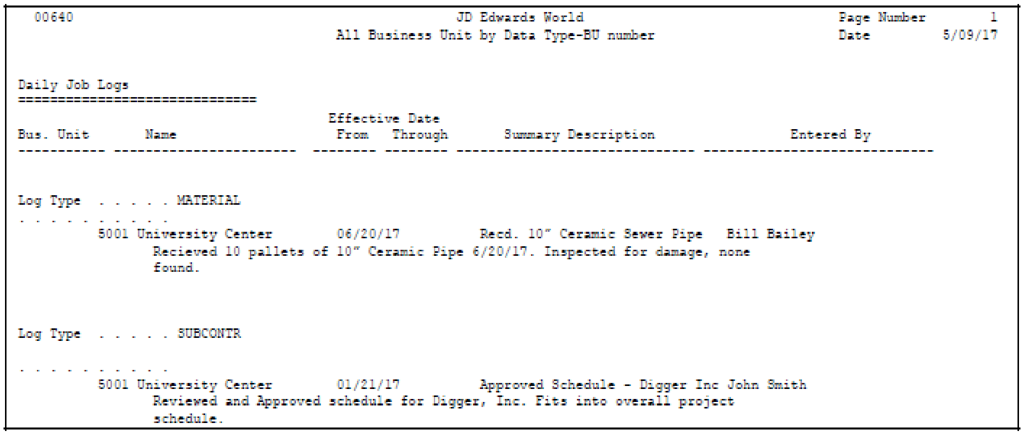
From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Data by Data Type

Run the Data by Data Type report to print supplemental data associated with each data type.

Figure 72–1 All Business Unit by Data Type-BU number report



```
  00640                                   JD Edwards World                                      Page Number        1
                                  All Business Unit by Data Type-BU number                      Date         5/09/17


Daily Job Logs
==============================
                                        Effective Date
Bus. Unit       Name                     From    Through       Summary Description               Entered By
----------- -----------------------  -------- -------- ------------------------------ -----------------------------


Log Type  . . . . . MATERIAL
. . . . . . . . . . .
          5001 University Center        06/20/17          Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pipe   Bill Bailey
                 Recieved 10 pallets of 10" Ceramic Pipe 6/20/17. Inspected for damage, none
                 found.



Log Type  . . . . . SUBCONTR

. . . . . . . . . . .
          5001 University Center        01/21/17          Approved Schedule - Digger Inc John Smith
                 Reviewed and Approved schedule for Digger, Inc. Fits into overall project
                 schedule.
```

72.2.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	**Description**
Column titles	Column titles are dependent upon the descriptions entered in the Remark 1 and 2 fields of the fold area on Define Your Own Data Types
Report headings	The headings on the reports are the titles you specified on Define Data Types. If you entered a title for the Amount field on Define Data Types, the system prints totals of the amounts entered.

72.2.2 Processing Options

See Section 87.1, "All Business Unit by Data Type - Alpha (P00640)"

72.2.3 Data Sequence for Data by Data Type

You can generate this report by:

Method	**Explanation**
Business unit with a data type	To show all business units that have a specific data type (for example, Incident Log), use the following sequence: ▪ Type Data ▪ User Defined Code
Data type within a business unit	To show all data types within each business unit, the user defined code can be in any other sequence.

72.3 Printing the Data by Business Unit Report

Navigation

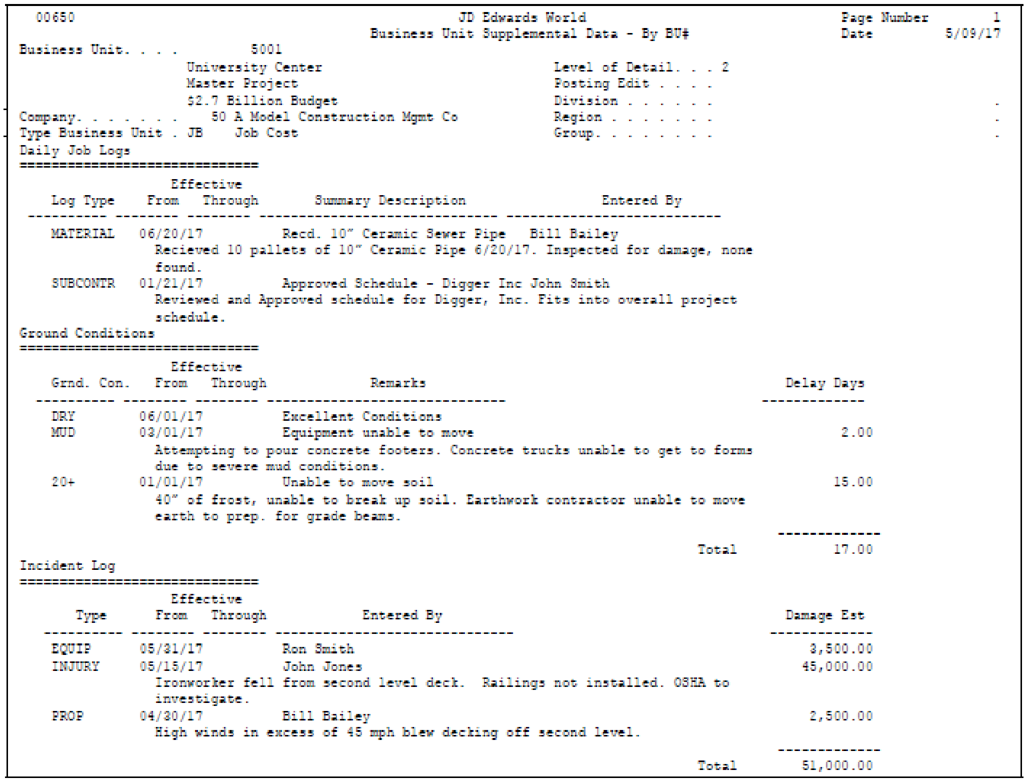
From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Data by Business Unit

Run the Data by Business Unit report to print supplemental data associated with each business unit.

Figure 72–2 Business Unit Supplemental Data - By BU number report



```
  00650                                                JD Edwards World                                Page Number        1
                                            Business Unit Supplemental Data - By BU#                   Date         5/09/17
Business Unit. . . .         5001
                     University Center                             Level of Detail. . . 2
                     Master Project                                Posting Edit . . . .
                     $2.7 Billion Budget                           Division . . . . . .                                   .
Company. . . . . . .    50 A Model Construction Mgmt Co            Region . . . . . . .                                   .
Type Business Unit . JB    Job Cost                                Group. . . . . . . .                                   .
Daily Job Logs
==============================
                   Effective
    Log Type    From   Through       Summary Description                Entered By
 ---------- -------- -------- ------------------------------ ---------------------------
    MATERIAL   06/20/17         Recd. 10" Ceramic Sewer Pipe   Bill Bailey
                 Recieved 10 pallets of 10" Ceramic Pipe 6/20/17. Inspected for damage, none
                 found.
    SUBCONTR   01/21/17         Approved Schedule - Digger Inc John Smith
                 Reviewed and Approved schedule for Digger, Inc. Fits into overall project
                 schedule.
Ground Conditions
==============================
                   Effective
    Grnd. Con.   From   Through            Remarks                                            Delay Days
  ---------- -------- -------- ------------------------------                               -------------
    DRY        06/01/17         Excellent Conditions
    MUD        03/01/17         Equipment unable to move                                              2.00
                 Attempting to pour concrete footers. Concrete trucks unable to get to forms
                 due to severe mud conditions.
    20+        01/01/17         Unable to move soil                                                  15.00
                 40" of frost, unable to break up soil. Earthwork contractor unable to move
                 earth to prep. for grade beams.
                                                                                                -------------
                                                                                    Total            17.00
Incident Log
==============================
                   Effective
       Type      From   Through            Entered By                                           Damage Est
   ---------- -------- -------- ------------------------------                              -------------
    EQUIP      05/31/17         Ron Smith                                                         3,500.00
    INJURY     05/15/17         John Jones                                                       45,000.00
                 Ironworker fell from second level deck.  Railings not installed. OSHA to
                 investigate.
    PROP       04/30/17         Bill Bailey                                                       2,500.00
                 High winds in excess of 45 mph blew decking off second level.
                                                                                                -------------
                                                                                    Total        51,000.00
```

72.3.1 Processing Options

See Section 87.2, "Business Unit Supplemental Data-By Alpha (P00650)".

72.3.2 Data Sequence for Data by Business Unit

To run the report in business unit alphabetical order, insert Description 01 in the sequence before Business Unit.

73

Set Up Business Unit Supplemental Data Security

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 73.1, "Overview"

73.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose Business Unit Supplemental Data

From Business Unit Supplemental Data (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Security

All users have access to all business unit supplemental data, unless you set up security. Setting up security for supplemental data enables you to control user access to:

- Data entry forms
- Inquiry forms
- Reports

Security is based on user IDs and supplemental data types. The system stores security information in the Supplemental Data Type Security table (F0080).

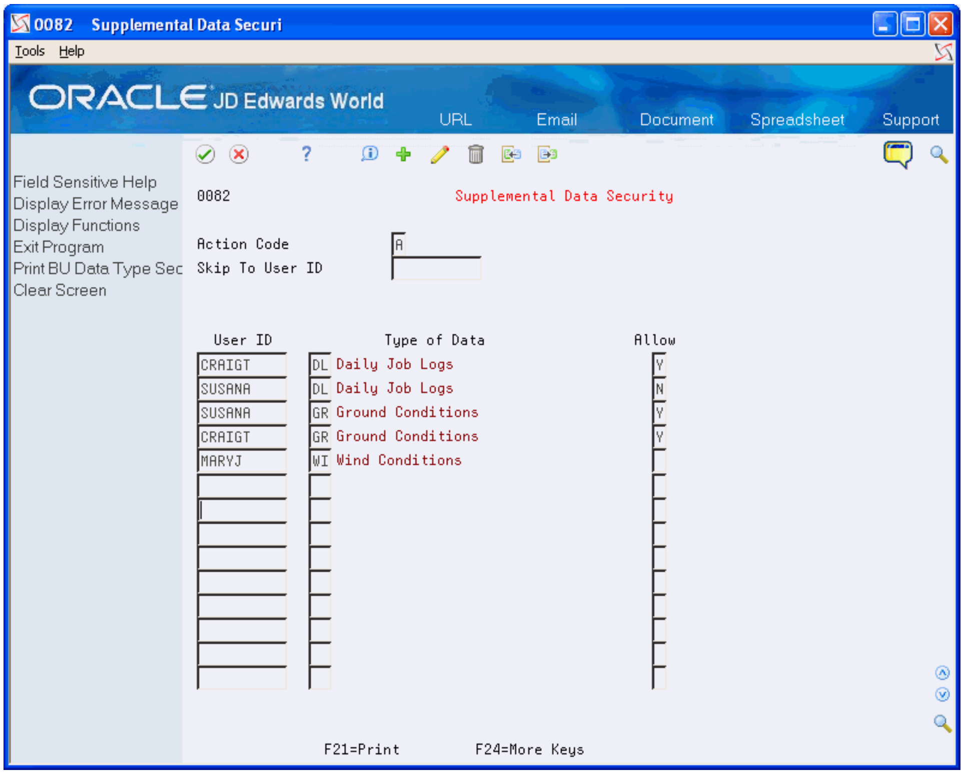
73.1.1 Before You Begin

- Determine which supplemental data types that each user can access

To set up business unit supplemental data security

On Supplemental Data Security

Figure 73–1 Supplemental Data Security screen


0082 Supplemental Data Securi
Tools
Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Email
Document
Spreadsheet
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Print BU Data Type Sec
Clear Screen

0082 Supplemental Data Security

Action Code A
Skip To User ID

User ID	Type of Data		Allow
CRAIGT	DL	Daily Job Logs	Y
SUSANA	DL	Daily Job Logs	N
SUSANA	GR	Ground Conditions	Y
CRAIGT	GR	Ground Conditions	Y
MARYJ	WI	Wind Conditions	

F21=Print F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - User ID
   - Type of Data
   - Allow
2. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
User ID	For World, The IBM-defined user profile. *Form-specific information* The Skip To User ID field in the upper part of the screen lets you specify the user ID you want displayed at the top of the list. If the list includes many pages of information, this field eliminates the need to scroll through the list when searching for a specific user. If you use *PUBLIC in the User ID field, you can secure a data type for all users that are not specified individually.
Type of Data	Identifies a data type, which is used to group similar information.
Allow	A code that indicates whether a user is allowed access to the function key or selection. Valid codes are: Y – Yes, allow access N – No, prevent access Blank Yes, allow access (default).

Part XIII

52 Period Accounting

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 74, "Overview to 52 Period Accounting"
- Chapter 75, "Set Up 52 Period Accounting"
- Chapter 76, "Close a 52 Period Year"
- Chapter 77, "Change to 52 Period Accounting"

74

Overview to 52 Period Accounting

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 74.1, "Objectives"
- Section 74.2, "About 52 Period Accounting"

74.1 Objectives

- To set up periods for 52 period accounting
- To update the 52 period accounting balances
- To change data to 52 period account balances

74.2 About 52 Period Accounting

In comparison to the standard 12 period accounting, 52 period accounting helps businesses track perishable items in frequent accounting intervals. For example, grocery stores typically use 52 period accounting to report their financial status on a weekly basis.

You can establish 52 accounting periods per year, plus two extra periods for adjustments.

Complete the following tasks for 52 period accounting:

- Set up 52 period accounting
- Close a 52 period year
- Change to 52 period accounting

74.2.1 How Does 52 Period Accounting Differ from 12-to-14 Period Accounting?

In contrast to 12-to-14 period accounting, 52 period accounting requires you to:

1. Set up date patterns for 52 periods.
2. Set up financial reporting dates for 52 period accounting.
3. Set the processing option in the post program for 52 period accounting. The system posts the transactions in the Account Balances table (F0902) and the Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting table (F0902B).
4. Run the Annual Close for 52 Period Accounting at the end of each fiscal year after you run the Close Year program.

74.2.2 Can You Change to 52 Period Accounting?

You can change from 12-to-14 period to 52 period accounting. If you have data in the 12-to-14 period balances that you want to include in the 52 period format, you must set up your system for 52 period accounting and then run the Repost for 52 Period program.

75

Set Up 52 Period Accounting

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 75.1, "Setting Up Fiscal Date Patterns"
- Section 75.2, "Setting Up Financial Reporting Dates"

You might need to set up 52 period accounting if your organization deals with perishable goods, such as groceries, that require you to produce financial reports on a weekly basis.

75.1 Setting Up Fiscal Date Patterns

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose 52 Period Accounting

From 52 Period Accounting (G09313), choose Set 52 Period Dates

You set up your system for 52 period accounting using date patterns with weekly period-ending dates. You can use periods 53 and 54 for audit adjustments.

If you have multiple companies that use the same fiscal date pattern, set up the date pattern one time for all companies.

The system stores 52 period dates in the Fiscal Date Patterns table (F0008B).

75.1.1 What You Should Know About

Topic	Description
Yearly date pattern	You must add a date pattern for each year. When you set up a future year's date pattern, the system accepts transactions for dates within that pattern and warns you if they are PACO (Posted After Cutoff) or WACO (Way After Cutoff).
Accounting periods	Each period must have at least one day of its own on which to post. You cannot set up periods with the same ending dates or overlapping dates.

Topic	Description
Date pattern	Dates must be in proper format, for example, 09/01/98 (September 1, 1998). Also, it must correspond with a standard date pattern with the same pattern name. You must set the date pattern with: ■ Dates for each period. If you receive an error message when you enter a date, check the date pattern. The system considers any date not set up to be invalid during data entry. ■ Periods in sequential order and having the same beginning and ending dates as the fiscal year pattern. Otherwise, the system uses the fiscal year pattern to determine the correct fiscal year. ■ Fiscal years in sequential order. Gaps in the date pattern at either the period level or the fiscal year level prevent the system from posting properly.
Deleting date patterns	You cannot delete a date pattern if the pattern code and fiscal date are a valid combination in the Company Constants table (F0010).

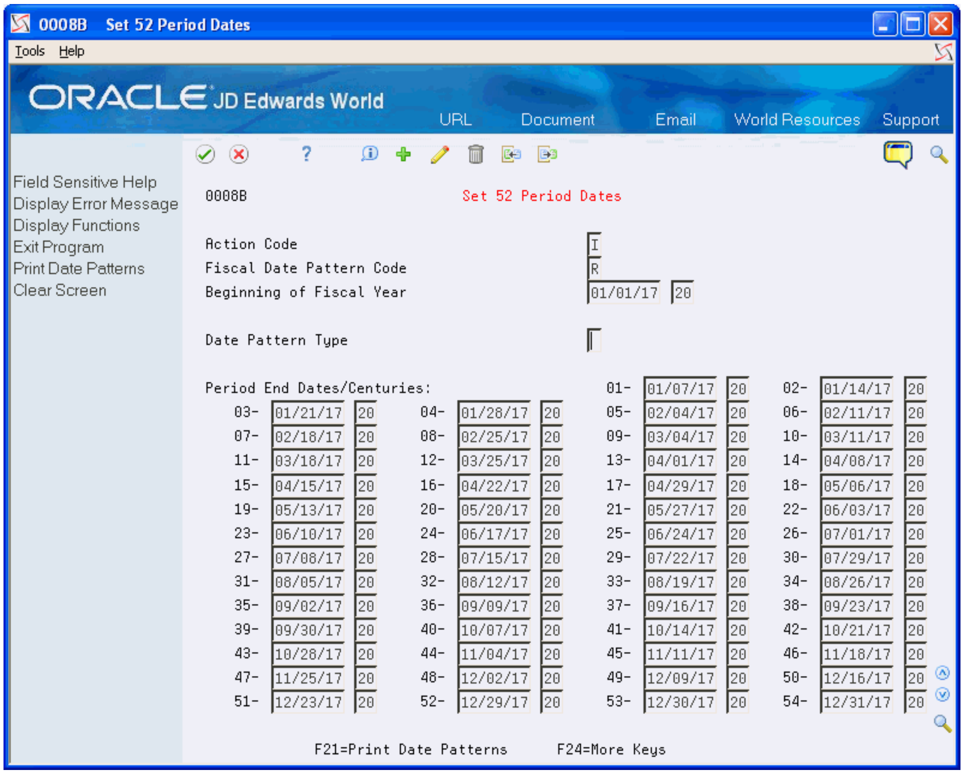
See Also:

- Set Up Fiscal Date Patterns in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*

To set up fiscal date patterns

On Set 52 Period Dates

Figure 75–1   Set 52 Period Dates screen


0008B Set 52 Period Dates
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Print Date Patterns
Clear Screen

0008B Set 52 Period Dates

Action Code I
Fiscal Date Pattern Code R
Beginning of Fiscal Year 01/01/17 20

Date Pattern Type

Period End Dates/Centuries:

						01-	01/07/17	20	02-	01/14/17	20
03-	01/21/17	20	04-	01/28/17	20	05-	02/04/17	20	06-	02/11/17	20
07-	02/18/17	20	08-	02/25/17	20	09-	03/04/17	20	10-	03/11/17	20
11-	03/18/17	20	12-	03/25/17	20	13-	04/01/17	20	14-	04/08/17	20
15-	04/15/17	20	16-	04/22/17	20	17-	04/29/17	20	18-	05/06/17	20
19-	05/13/17	20	20-	05/20/17	20	21-	05/27/17	20	22-	06/03/17	20
23-	06/10/17	20	24-	06/17/17	20	25-	06/24/17	20	26-	07/01/17	20
27-	07/08/17	20	28-	07/15/17	20	29-	07/22/17	20	30-	07/29/17	20
31-	08/05/17	20	32-	08/12/17	20	33-	08/19/17	20	34-	08/26/17	20
35-	09/02/17	20	36-	09/09/17	20	37-	09/16/17	20	38-	09/23/17	20
39-	09/30/17	20	40-	10/07/17	20	41-	10/14/17	20	42-	10/21/17	20
43-	10/28/17	20	44-	11/04/17	20	45-	11/11/17	20	46-	11/18/17	20
47-	11/25/17	20	48-	12/02/17	20	49-	12/09/17	20	50-	12/16/17	20
51-	12/23/17	20	52-	12/29/17	20	53-	12/30/17	20	54-	12/31/17	20

F21=Print Date Patterns   F24=More Keys

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Fiscal Date Pattern Code
   - Beginning of Fiscal Year
   - Fiscal Year Century (unlabeled)
   - Date Pattern Type
   - Period End Dates
   - Period End Centuries
2. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
Fiscal Date Pattern Code	A code that identifies date patterns. You can use one of 15 codes. You must set up special codes (letters A through N) for 4-4-5, 13 period accounting, or any other date pattern unique to your environment. An R, the default, identifies a regular calendar pattern.
Beginning of Fiscal Year	The first day of the fiscal year. A fiscal year spanning 1998 - 1999 and beginning September 1 would be entered as 090198 (US date format).
Date - Fiscal Year Begins - CTRY	This is the century associated with the fiscal year. The century number is the first two digits of the fiscal year. For example, if the fiscal year is 1998, the century number is 19. If the fiscal year is 2003, the century is 20.

Field	Explanation
Date Pattern Type	This field is used by Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer (FASTR) to determine the column headings that print on reports. It differentiates normal calendar patterns from 4-4-5 and 13 period accounting patterns. You can maintain headings for non-standard patterns in vocabulary override records R83360Mx, where x represents the value for this field.
Period End Dates/Centuries:	The month end date in 12 period (monthly) accounting. The period end date in 13 period, 52 period, or 4-4-5 period accounting.

75.2 Setting Up Financial Reporting Dates

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose 52 Period Accounting

From 52 Period Accounting (G09313), choose Set Financial Reporting Date

Set a reporting date as of the current period and year. You can also locate or change a financial reporting date.

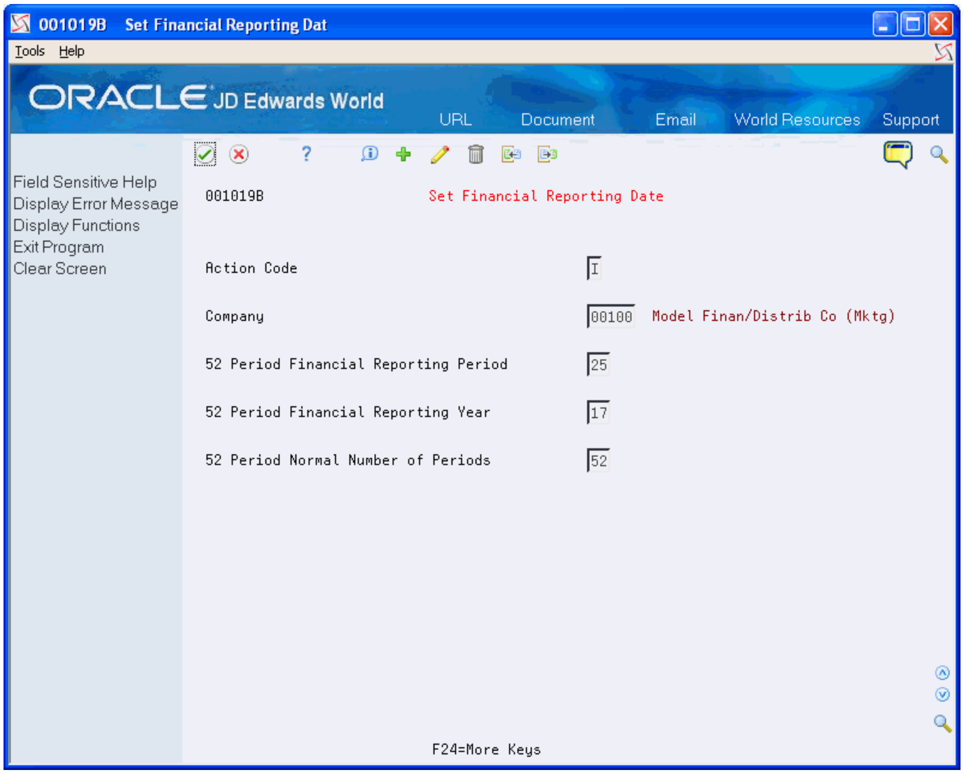
When you add a company, the system sets the financial reporting date to the current period and year. This date never changes unless you manually change it. All financial and FASTR reports use this date unless you override it in the processing options for each report version. You can also generate reports using World Writer.

If the period is incorrect on your financial reports, verify the reporting period and year.

To set up financial reporting dates

On Set Financial Reporting Date

Figure 75–2 Set Financial Reporting Date screen


001019B Set Financial Reporting Dat
Tools Help
ORACLE JD Edwards World
URL
Document
Email
World Resources
Support
Field Sensitive Help
Display Error Message
Display Functions
Exit Program
Clear Screen

```
001019B                    Set Financial Reporting Date

Action Code                                        I

Company                                            00100  Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)

52 Period Financial Reporting Period               25

52 Period Financial Reporting Year                 17

52 Period Normal Number of Periods                 52

                              F24=More Keys
```

1. Complete the following fields:
   - 52 Period Financial Reporting Period
   - 52 Period Financial Reporting Year
   - 52 Period Normal Number of Periods
2. To add the record, press Enter.

Field	Explanation
52 Period Financial Reporting Period	This period number allows you to specify a default financial reporting date different from the actual accounting period. Because financial report preparation often lags behind the actual closing of books, this facility allows you to close a month without having to finish all financial statements. By changing this single parameter you can execute any prior period financial statement.
52 Period Financial Reporting Year	The year in which these financial statements are to be prepared.
52 Period Normal Number of Periods	The actual number of accounting periods, not including adjustment periods.

See Also:

- Defining Defaults in the *JD Edwards World FASTR Guide* to generate reports
- *JD Edwards World World Writer Guide* to generate reports

76

Close a 52 Period Year

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 76.1, "Overview"

76.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose 52 Period Accounting

From 52 Period Accounting (G09313), choose Annual Close for 52 Period

To close a year and update the beginning account balances, you must process an annual close for the 52 periods.

The Annual Close for 52 Period program updates balances from the Account Balances table (F0902) to the Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting table (F0902B). It updates amounts for the following:

- Prior year end net
- Prior year end cumulative
- Beginning budget
- Projected over/under
- Percent complete
- Projected final
- Budget requested
- Budget approved
- Week-to-date

This is a DREAM Writer program.

76.1.1 Before You Begin

- Close the year to update the Account Balances table

76.1.2 Data Selection

If the selection criteria for the Annual Close for 52 Period Accounting and Repost for 52 Period programs are the same, the results are the same except that the repost also updates the 54 amount categories from the Account Ledger table (F0911).

You should run this program after executing the G/L Annual Close program (P098201). If you were using P098201 to close fiscal year 16, then you would want to select fiscal year 17 records from the Account Balances file (F0902) in this program to update the Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting file (F0902B).

77

Change to 52 Period Accounting

This chapter contains this topic:

- Section 77.1, "Overview"

77.1 Overview

Navigation

From General Accounting (G09), choose G/L Advanced & Technical Operations

From G/L Advanced & Technical Operations (G0931), choose 52 Period Accounting

From 52 Period Accounting (G09313), choose Repost for 52 Period

You can change amounts in 12-to-14 period account balances to 52 period account balances. To do this, you must post transactions to the Account Balances table (F0902) and then run Repost for 52 Period.

The Repost for 52 Period program reposts the Account Ledger table (F0911) to the Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting table (F0902B). This program uses the Fiscal Date table (F0008B) with 54 period-ending dates to determine the period number. After you run this program, you can print a FASTR report to verify the balances.

This is a DREAM Writer program.

If the G/L date or fiscal date does not exist in the Fiscal Date table, the system does not update transactions from the Account Ledger table to the Account Balances table. The system reposts only posted, non-summarized records.

77.1.1 Before You Begin

- Set up the fiscal date pattern for 52 period.
- Set the processing option in the standard post program to post for 52 periods. Run the standard post program. For more information, see Posting Journal Entries in the *JD Edwards World General Accounting I Guide*.

77.1.2 Data Selection for Repost for 52 Period

Do not enter a fiscal period. You must enter the fiscal year.

Part XIV

Processing Options

This part contains these chapters:

- Chapter 78, "Allocations Processing Options"
- Chapter 79, "Integrity Report Processing Options"
- Chapter 80, "Organization Report Structure Processing Options"
- Chapter 81, "Account Consolidation Processing Options"
- Chapter 82, "Multi-Site Consolidation Processing Options"
- Chapter 83, "Account Structures Revisions Processing Options"
- Chapter 84, "Data Removal Processing Options"
- Chapter 85, "Bank Statement Processing Options"
- Chapter 86, "Batch Journal Entry Processing Options"
- Chapter 87, "Business Unit Supplemental Data Processing Options"

78

Allocations Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 78.1, "Cost Allocations (P0912)"
- Section 78.2, "Allocations Review (P09220)"
- Section 78.3, "Allocations Journal (P09302)"
- Section 78.4, "Allocations Review (P09220)"
- Section 78.5, "Allocate General Payroll to Marketing (P093022)"

78.1 Cost Allocations (P0912)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter the Default Ledger type.	

78.2 Allocations Review (P09220)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
RECORD DISPLAY OPTION:	
1. Allocation type to review: ' ' = Cost allocations '1' = Indexed computations '2' = Variable numerator	
SELECTION CRITERIA DEFAULTS:	
2. Enter the company number to be loaded into the selection criteria field. Blank (the default) will not preload the field.	
3. Enter a "1" if the User ID is to be loaded into the selection criteria field. Blank (the default) will not preload the field.	
4. Enter a "1" if the subfile is to be loaded with all existing data file records when no selection criteria defaults are specified. Blank (the default) will not load the subfile until Enter is pressed on a blank selection criteria line.	

78.3 Allocations Journal (P09302)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
ALLOCATIONS TO INCLUDE:	
1. Enter the "Thru Date" for the allocations included. If left blank, the current date will be used. Only allocations with a GL date less than or equal to this date and a stop date greater than this date will be selected for computation.	
MODE:	
2. Enter the mode the calculations and update are to be processed in: '1' = Proof mode with report '2' = Final mode to create transactions	
MULTI-TIER PROCESSING:	
3. Enter an 'R' to include the amounts from transactions created in this batch in totals for multi-tiered entries. Default of blank will include only posted transactions created previous to this batch.	

78.4 Allocations Review (P09220)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
RECORD DISPLAY OPTION:	
1. Allocation type to review: ' ' = Cost allocations '1' = Indexed computations '2' = Variable numerator	
SELECTION CRITERIA DEFAULTS:	
2. Enter the company number to be loaded into the selection criteria field. Blank (the default) will not preload the field.	
3. Enter a "1" if the User ID is to be loaded into the selection criteria field. Blank (the default) will not preload the field.	
4. Enter a "1" if the subfile is to be loaded with all existing data file records when no selection criteria defaults are specified. Blank (the default) will not load the subfile until Enter is pressed on a blank selection criteria line.	

78.5 Allocate General Payroll to Marketing (P093022)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
ALLOCATIONS TO INCLUDE:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter the "Thru Date" for the allocations included. If left blank, the current date will be used for the company in the first specification. Only allocations with a GL date less than or equal to this date and a stop date greater than this date will be selected for computation.	
MODE:	
2. Enter the mode the calculations and update are to be processed in: '1' = Proof mode with report '2' = Final mode to create transactions	
MULTI-TIER PROCESSING:	
3. Enter a '1' to include the amounts from transactions created in this batch in totals for multi-tiered entries. Default of blank will include only posted transactions created previous to this batch.	
OMIT ZEROS:	
4. Enter a '1' to suppress printing based upon amounts which are zero.	
UNITS PROCESSING:	
5. Enter '1' to automatically allocate units associated with the non-units From Ledger. Leave blank if you do not wish to automatically allocate these units to the GLU field in F0911.	

79

Integrity Report Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 79.1, "Trans w/o Batch Header - Unposted Only (P007021)"
- Section 79.2, "Batches Posted Out of Balance (P007031)"
- Section 79.3, "Batch and Company w/in Batch Out of Balance (P09706)"
- Section 79.4, "Intercompany Out of Balance (P097011)"
- Section 79.5, "Account Master without Business Unit Master (P097041)"
- Section 79.6, "Transaction without Account Master (P097021)"
- Section 79.7, "Compare Account Balances to Transactions (P09705)"

79.1 Trans w/o Batch Header - Unposted Only (P007021)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Posted/Unposted Records:	
1. Enter a '1' to limit the integrity check to only unposted transactions. A default of blank will cause the report to evaluate both posted and unposted transactions.	
Accounts Payable:	
2. Enter a '1' to expand the integrity check to include the Batch Header (F0413) and Detail (F0414) records for Payments. A default of blank will only evaluate Batch Header (F0011) to Batch Header (F0413) records.	
Rebuild Batch Headers:	
3. Enter '1' to rebuild the missing headers in the F0011 file.	
4. Enter '1' to require manager approval on all rebuilt header records. Status will be set to 'P' for pending. Default of BLANK will set all rebuilt batches to status 'A' for approved.	

79.2 Batches Posted Out of Balance (P007031)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter an additional ledger type to edit for batch in balance. Default of blank will edit ledger type 'AA' only.	

79.3 Batch and Company w/in Batch Out of Balance (P09706)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter additional ledger to edit batch and company within batch in balance condition. Default of blank will edit ledger type "AA" only.	

79.4 Intercompany Out of Balance (P097011)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter a specific ledger type to edit for Intercompany Out of Balance. Leave blank to edit for all ledger types.	

79.5 Account Master without Business Unit Master (P097041)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTION:	
1. Company number update option: '1' = print the report only '2' = print the report and update **Note:** The report will print Account Master records (F0901) without an associated Business Unit Master record (F0006) and Account Master records (F0901) with an incorrect company number assigned.	

79.6 Transaction without Account Master (P097021)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UPDATE OPTION:	
1. Company number update option: '1' = print the report only '2' = print the report and update **Note:** The report will print Account Transactions (F0911) without an associated Account Master (F0901) and Account Transactions (F0911) with an incorrect company number.	

79.7 Compare Account Balances to Transactions (P09705)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
AMOUNTS LEDGER TYPE FOR UNITS:	
1. If comparing a units ledger, enter the amounts ledger to use to retrieve the transaction records.	
RECONCILIATION OPTION:	
2. If doing comparison for reconciliations, enter a '1' to only select unreconciled General Ledger (F0911) transactions	

80

Organization Report Structure Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 80.1, "Business Unit Organization Structure Rev (P0050)"
- Section 80.2, "Business Unit Org. Structure Review (P00250)"
- Section 80.3, "Structure - Organizational - Top Only (P00425)"

80.1 Business Unit Organization Structure Rev (P0050)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
INITIAL SELECTION VALUES: (Any value(s) entered below will be preloaded into their corresponding fields on the screen.) Organization Structure Type:	

80.2 Business Unit Org. Structure Review (P00250)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
INITIAL SELECTION VALUES: (Any value(s) entered below will be preloaded into their corresponding fields on the screen.) Organization Structure Type:	

80.3 Structure - Organizational - Top Only (P00425)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
PRINT FORMAT:	
1. Enter format to print: '1' = single level structure '2' = multi-level structure '3' = multi-level indented structure	
SUBSTRUCTURE SUPPRESSION:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
2. Enter a '1' to suppress printing of structures for Business Units that are children of other Business Units. This will result in printing structures only for Business Unit(s) that have no parents.	

81

Account Consolidation Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 81.1, "Consolidated Trial Balance (P09218)"
- Section 81.2, "Refresh Consolidations (P10862)"
- Section 81.3, "Account Balance Comparison (P092121)"
- Section 81.4, "Delete Prior Consolidations (P10861)"

81.1 Consolidated Trial Balance (P09218)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
The first three processing options are for use with the Business Unit Selection screen. The remaining options are for the Trial Balance screen.	
DEFAULT PROCESSING:	
1. Enter an index name to be preloaded on the Business Unit Selection screen. Leave blank to not preload an index.	
DISPLAY OPTIONS:	
2. Enter a "1" to display the Index Name, Description and Store Index (1/0) option.	
3. Enter a "1" to display the Index Name and Description only.	
4. Enter a "1" to omit displaying accounts with zero balances.	
LEDGER TYPES AND COLUMN HEADINGS:	
5. Enter the ledger type for column 1. Leave blank for default ledger type 'BA' - Budget Dollars.	
6. Enter the User Defined Code value for column heading 1. UDC table 14/CH will be used for this search. See NOTE 1.	
7. Enter the ledger type for column 2. Leave blank for default ledger type 'AA' - Actual Dollars.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
8. Enter the User Defined Code value for column heading 2. UDC table 14/CH will be used for this search. See NOTE 1.	
LEDGER COMPARISON CALCULATION:	
9. Select one of the following for column 3 calculation: 1 - Column 1 - Column 2 2 - Column 1 / Column 2 3 - Column 1 x Column 2 4 - Column 1 + Column 2 This option applies only to the three column screen format.	
DEFAULT PROCESSING:	
10. Enter the Level of Detail to be displayed. Default of blank will use the value from the Data Dictionary.	
11. Initial screen format to display: ' ' = Three column format '1' = Four column format (NOTE 2)	
12. Enter the scaling factor to be used on displayed amounts. Default of blank will use the value from the Data Dictionary.	
13. Enter the default date: ' ' = Use Current Period Date '1' = Use Financial Reporting Date	
14. Choose Balance Sheet or Income Statement display. ' ' = Display accounts in a trial balance format. (Default) '0' = Display the net income/loss calculations for the balance sheet net income/loss calculations. '1' = Display the interim totals for the income statement accounts.	
NEGATIVE AMOUNTS:	
15. Enter a '1' to print expense and liability accounts as negative amounts. If left blank, the accounts will print as positive amounts. **Note 1:** The column titles are defined in User Defined Codes System Code '14' Record Type 'CH'. Specifying an Option of AA means that you have a Code value of 'AA' in this table whose description will be used as the Column heading on the video. **Note 2:** When using the four column format, the ledger type and default headings for columns 1 and 3 are the same as those used for column 1 on the three column format. Columns 2 and 4 are the same as column 2 on the three column format.	

81.2 Refresh Consolidations (P10862)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter the pseudo company number for consolidations.	

81.3 Account Balance Comparison (P092121)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
LEDGER TYPES AND COLUMN HEADINGS:	
1. Enter the ledger type for column 1. Leave blank for default ledger type 'BA' - Budget Amount.	
2. Enter the User Defined Code value for column heading 1. UDC table 14/CH will be used for this search. NOTE: The column heading that appears on the screen is the description that is assigned to the user defined code you specify.	
3. Enter the ledger type for column 2. Leave blank for default ledger type 'AA' - Actual Amount.	
4. Enter the User Defined Code value for column heading 2. UDC table 14/CH will be used for this search. NOTE: The column heading that appears on the screen is the description that is assigned to the user defined code you specify.	
LEDGER COMPARISON CALCULATION: 5. Select one of the following for column 3 calculation: 1 = Column 1 - Column 2 (Default) 2 = Column 1 / Column 2 3 = Column 1 x Column 2 4 = Column 1 + Column 2 This option applies only to the three column screen format.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
6. When using the three column screen format, enter the number of decimals to use when displaying column 3. Default of blank will use the company decimal positions. If a scaling factor is used, it will override this option.	
DATA SEQUENCING: 7. Enter a '1' to sequence by Business Unit, Subsidiary. (Note: This option will not work if you are using the Flex Chart of Accounts). Default of blank will sequence by Business Unit, Object.	
DEFAULT PROCESSING: 8. Enter the Level of Detail to be displayed. Default of blank will use the value from the Data Dictionary.	
9. Enter the sequence numbers (1-3) to indicate the order in which formats will appear. If all are left blank they will appear in default order: Two Column Format Three Column Format Four Column Format NOTE: For the four-column format, the ledger type and heading for columns 1 and 3 are the same as those for column 1, and columns 2 and 4 are the same as those for column 2 on the two and three-column format.	
10. Enter the scaling factor to be used on displayed amounts. Default of blank will use the value from the Data Dictionary.	
11. Enter a '1' to display the Account Number with the Account Description in the fold area. Leave blank to display the Account Description with the Account Number in the fold area.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
12. Enter a '1' to display amounts without commas. Leave blank to display amounts with commas.	
13. Enter a '1' to omit displaying accounts with zero balances.	

81.4 Delete Prior Consolidations (P10861)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter the pseudo company number to be deleted. Note: This procedure will delete all account master, balance and ledger (F0901, F0902, and F0911) records for the pseudo company entered. Enter the next number to be used when refreshing the consolidation accounts. You should enter a number high enough to avoid your normal account numbers. If left blank, it will default the next number to 90000000.	

82

Multi-Site Consolidation Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 82.1, "Business Unit Structure Build (P10450)"
- Section 82.2, "Account Structure Build (P10430)"
- Section 82.3, "Build Stand Alone Elimination Transfer File (P10550)"
- Section 82.4, "Consolidation File Control (P10610)"
- Section 82.5, "Previous Balance Integrity (P10700)"
- Section 82.6, "Create UDC Control File (P10005)"
- Section 82.7, "UDC Value Control (P107011)"
- Section 82.8, "Obj/Sub Value Control (P107021)"
- Section 82.9, "Obj/Sub Value Control (P107021)"
- Section 82.10, "Business Units & Accounts This Period Not Last (P10701)"
- Section 82.11, "Business Units & Accounts This Period Not Last (P10701)"
- Section 82.12, "Multi-Site Simple Balance Sheet (P10150)"
- Section 82.13, "Multi-Site Simple Income Statement (P10250)"
- Section 82.14, "Consolidation File Control (P10610)"
- Section 82.15, "Journalize Consolidation Balances (P10480)"
- Section 82.16, "Stand Alone Eliminations (P10570)"

82.1 Business Unit Structure Build (P10450)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
MODE:	
1. Enter the mode the calculations and update will be processed in: 0 = Proof mode with Report (Default) 1 = Final mode with Report 2 = Final mode without Report	
STRUCTURE NAME:	
2. Enter the name of this Business Unit Type Structure.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
BUSINESS UNIT CREATION:	
3. Enter a '1' for Dynamic Business Unit Creation with concatenation of Category code values to determine the new Business Unit. Enter a '2' for Dynamic Business Unit Creation with Next Numbering to determine the new Business Unit. Leave blank for no Dynamic Business Unit Creation.	
4. Enter the Business Unit Type to use when creating business units.	
5. Enter the Pseudo Consolidation Company to be used for Business Unit Creation. If left blank, Company '00000' will be used.	

82.2 Account Structure Build (P10430)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
MODE:	
1. Enter the mode the calculations and update will be processed in: 0 = Proof mode with Report (Default) 1 = Final mode with Report 2 = Final mode without Report	
STRUCTURE NAME:	
2. Enter the name of this account structure.	
TYPE OF BUILD:	
3. Enter a '1' to add records to an existing structure. The default of blank will build a new structure.	
TARGET OBJECT/SUB:	
4. Enter the field(s) to use to load the Target Object. If multiple fields are used, their values will be concatenated together to form the Target Object. The default of blank will leave Target Object blank. Field 1: Field 2: Field 3: Note: Valid fields are Alternate Object 'OBJA', Object 'OBJ', and Category Codes R001 - R023.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
5. Enter the field(s) to use to load the Target Subsidiary. If multiple fields are used, their values will be concatenated together to form the Target Sub. The default of blank will leave Target Sub blank. Field 1: Field 2: Field 3: Note: Valid fields are Alternate Subsidiary 'SUBA', Subsidiary 'SUB', and Category Codes R001 - R023.	
LEVEL OF DETAIL:	
6. Enter the field that contains the account level of detail. The default of blank will use the Account Level of Detail field LDA. Note: Valid fields are Category Codes R001 - R023 and Account Level of Detail 'LDA'.	

82.3 Build Stand Alone Elimination Transfer File (P10550)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
MODE:	
1. Enter the mode the calculations and updating will be processed in: 0 = Proof mode with report (Default) 1 = Final mode with report 2 = Final mode without report	
FISCAL PERIOD/YEAR:	
2. Enter the fiscal year and period through which the consolidation is to be prepared. Leave blank to use the financial reporting year and period. Year: Period:	
TO LEDGER TYPE:	
3. Enter the Ledger type to be used for consolidation. If left blank, 'AA' will be used.	
PSEUDO COMPANY:	
4. Enter the number of your pseudo consolidation company. If left blank, company '00000' will be used.	
REPORT FORMATTING FACTOR:	
5. Enter a '1' to print amounts without separator characters. The default of blank will print amounts with separator characters.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
6. Enter a value from '0' to '9' to scale the amounts printed on the report. The default of blank will not scale the amounts.	
CONSOLIDATION VARIANCE:	
7. Enter a variance threshold for creating an automatic write-off for consolidations. If a variance exists in the consolidations that were created, and the variance is within the tolerance, an automatic write-off will be created. Leave blank if you do not wish to use this feature. Note: If the variance entered is a percentage, use the % character. For example, 3 percent would be entered as 3%.	
8. Enter the Object and Subsidiary to be used for the write-off Multi-Site Transfer record. Object: Subsidiary:	
9. Enter a '1' to save Business Unit Category Codes for transmission. Enter a '2' to save Account Category Codes for transmission. Enter a '3' to save both Business Unit and Account Category Codes for transmission. The default of blank will not save category code values for transmission.	

82.4 Consolidation File Control (P10610)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
REQUIRED INTEGRITIES:	
1. Enter a '1' next to the Integrities that are required before the Consolidation Batch may be Transmitted. If left blank, the integrity failure or non-execution will not affect transmission. Prior Period Adjustments Credits = Debits Source UDC = Target UDC Source Obj/Sub = Target Obj/Sub Accounts Last Month Not This BU Last Month Not This Month Accounts This Month Not Last BU This Month Not Last	
ALTERNATE TAPE CREATION PROCESSING:	
2. Enter the name of an alternate tape creation or transmission program to be used. If left blank, program J1055011 will be used.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
3. Enter the DREAM Writer version of the Tape Creation Program being called. If left blank, version XJDE0001 will be used.	

82.5 Previous Balance Integrity (P10700)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
INTEGRITY STATUS:	
1. Enter a '1' to force the integrity to fail if a previous consolidation record is not found for comparison. If left blank, a message will be printed on the report if a previous balance is not found, but it will not cause an error condition or integrity failure.	

82.6 Create UDC Control File (P10005)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UDC CONTROL FILE VERSION:	
1. Enter the unique name of the UDC Control File version you would like to create. Default will use a name of blank.	

82.7 UDC Value Control (P107011)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
UDC CONTROL FILE VERSION:	
1. Enter the unique name of the UDC Control File version you would like to use. Default will use a name of blank.	

82.8 Obj/Sub Value Control (P107021)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
OBJ/SUB VALUE CONTROL FILE VERSION:	
1. Enter the unique name of the Obj/Sub Control File version you would like to use. Default will use a name of blank.	
FILE DATA SELECTION:	
2. Enter a '1' to check unique object and subsidiary. Default will check unique object only.	

82.9 Obj/Sub Value Control (P107021)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
OBJ/SUB VALUE CONTROL FILE VERSION:	
1. Enter the unique name of the Obj/Sub Control File version you would like to use. Default will use a name of blank.	
FILE DATA SELECTION:	
2. Enter a '1' to check unique object and subsidiary. Default will check unique object only.	

82.10 Business Units & Accounts This Period Not Last (P10701)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
CONSOLIDATION STATUS:	
1. Enter the status of the 'Previous' consolidation you wish to match the Current consolidation to. If left blank, an error will be printed and the integrity will not be run.	
INTEGRITY STATUS:	
2. Enter a '1' to force the integrity to fail if a previous consolidation is not available at the status specified for comparison. If left blank, a message will be printed if a previous consolidation is not found but the integrity will not fail.	

82.11 Business Units & Accounts This Period Not Last (P10701)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
CONSOLIDATION STATUS:	
1. Enter the status of the 'Previous' consolidation you wish to match the Current consolidation to. If left blank, an error will be printed and the integrity will not be run.	
INTEGRITY STATUS:	
2. Enter a '1' to force the integrity to fail if a previous consolidation is not available at the status specified for comparison. If left blank, a message will be printed if a previous consolidation is not found but the integrity will not fail.	

82.12 Multi-Site Simple Balance Sheet (P10150)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
FORMAT:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' to print liability accounts as negative amounts. If left blank, the accounts will print as positive amounts.	
ACCOUNT DESIGNATIONS:	
2. Enter the beginning object for each of the following. If left blank, the Automatic Accounting Instruction designated will be used. Beginning Stockholder's Equity is a required field. Beginning Assets GLG2 Beginning Liabilities GLG3 Beginning Stockholders Equity YTD Income or Loss GLG5	

82.13 Multi-Site Simple Income Statement (P10250)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
FORMAT:	
1. Enter a '1' to print expense and liability accounts as negative amounts. If left blank, the accounts will print as positive amounts.	
ACCOUNT DESIGNATIONS:	
2. Enter the beginning object for each of the following categories. If left blank, the Automatic Accounting Instruction designated on each category will be used. Beginning Revenue GLG6 Beginning Cost of Goods Sold GLG8 Beginning Other Income GLG11 Beginning Other Expense GLG13	

82.14 Consolidation File Control (P10610)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
REQUIRED INTEGRITIES:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' next to the Integrities that are required before the Consolidation Batch may be Transmitted. If left blank, the integrity failure or non-execution will not affect transmission. Prior Period Adjustments Credits = Debits Source UDC = Target UDC Source Obj/Sub = Target Obj/Sub Accounts Last Month Not This BU Last Month Not This Month Accounts This Month Not Last BU This Month Not Last	
ALTERNATE TAPE CREATION PROCESSING:	
2. Enter the name of an alternate tape creation or transmission program to be used. If left blank, program J1055011 will be used.	
3. Enter the DREAM Writer version of the Tape Creation Program being called. If left blank, version XJDE0001 will be used.	

82.15 Journalize Consolidation Balances (P10480)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
MODE:	
1. Enter the mode the update will be processed in: 0 = Proof mode with Report (Default) 1 = Final mode with Report 2 = Final mode without Report	
CONSOLIDATION COMPANY:	
2. Enter the Consolidation Company to update. If left blank the company defined in the Consolidation Transmission file F1001 will be used.	
LEDGER TYPE:	
3. Enter the Ledger Type to update. If left blank, the ledger defined in the Consolidation Transmission file will be used.	
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
4. Enter a '1' to create adjusting entries to prior periods for differences between the current and previous consolidation. Enter a '2' to create the adjusting entries in the current period. Enter a '3' to ignore prior period differences. If left blank, adjusting entries will not be created, the record will not be processed, and an error will be written to the report.	
5. Enter a '1' to directly update the Account Balances file (F0902) for Balance Forward differences between the current and previous consolidation. If left blank, the Account Balances file will not be updated.	
DYNAMIC BUSINESS UNIT CREATION:	
6. Enter a '1' to dynamically create business units that exist in the Consolidation file but do not exist in the Business Unit Master. Leave blank for no Dynamic Business Unit Creation.	
7. Enter the Business Unit Type to use when creating business units.	
DYNAMIC ACCOUNT CREATION:	
8. Enter a '1' to dynamically create accounts that exist in the consolidation file but do not exist in the Account Master. Enter a '2' to dynamically create accounts that exist in the consolidation file but do not exist in the Account Master by editing the Object only. If the Object exists in the account master model, the account will be created regardless of the Subsidiary. Leave blank for no Dynamic Account Creation.	
AUTOMATIC BATCH JOURNAL ENTRY PROCESSING:	
9. Enter a '1' to automatically submit to Process Batch Journal Entries after processing/creating batch journal entries. If left blank, Process Batch Journal Entries will not be automatically submitted.	
10. Enter the DREAM Writer version of Process Batch Journal Entries to be executed. The default is version XJDE0001.	

82.16 Stand Alone Eliminations (P10570)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
MODE:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter the mode the calculations and updating will be processed in: 0 = Proof mode with report (Default) 1 = Final mode with report 2 = Final mode without report	
FISCAL PERIOD/YEAR:	
2. Enter fiscal year and period through which the elimination is to be prepared. Leave blank to use the financial reporting year and period. Year: Period:	
TO LEDGER TYPE:	
3. Enter the Ledger type to be used for consolidation. If left blank, 'AA' will be used.	
PSEUDO COMPANY:	
4. Enter the number of your pseudo consolidation company.	
ELIMINATION VARIANCE:	
5. Enter a variance threshold for creating an automatic write-off for eliminations. If a variance exists in the eliminations that were created, and the variance is within the tolerance, an automatic write-off will be created. Leave blank if you do not wish to use this feature. Note: If the variance entered is a percentage, use the % character. For example, 3 percent would be entered as 3%.	
6. Enter the Object and Subsidiary to be used for the write-off journal entry. Object: Subsidiary:	

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Account Structures Revisions Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 83.1, "Change Account Information (P09813)"
- Section 83.2, "Update Model/Consolidated Field (P0006QD)"
- Section 83.3, "Repost Account Ledger (P099105)"

83.1 Change Account Information (P09813)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter the Business Unit to copy field information "From". (In order for this program to run properly a valid business unit must be entered here.)	
2. Enter the mode the update will be processed in. Proof mode with Report = 0 Final mode with Report = 1 Final mode w/o Report = 2	
3. Enter a 1 in each field to be included in the Global Update. Account Description Alternate Descriptions Posting Edit Code Level of Detail Billable Budget Pattern Code Unit of Measure Alternate Object/Subsidiary Account Category Codes Model Account **NOTE:** If Account Category Codes was selected, enter individual category codes in processing option 4 or leave all blank to update all category codes. If Account Category Codes is blank, no category codes will be updated.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
4. If Account Category Codes was selected in processing option 3, enter individual category codes to be changed, or leave all codes blank to update all category codes (default). Category Code 01 . . . . Category Code 02 . . . . Category Code 03 . . . . Category Code 04 . . . . Category Code 05 . . . . Category Code 06 . . . . Category Code 07 . . . . Category Code 08 . . . . Category Code 09 . . . . Category Code 10 . . . . Category Code 11 . . . . Category Code 12 . . . . Category Code 13 . . . . Category Code 14 . . . . Category Code 15 . . . . Category Code 16 . . . . Category Code 17 . . . . Category Code 18 . . . . Category Code 19 . . . . Category Code 20 . . . . Category Code 21 . . . . Category Code 22 . . . . Category Code 23	
ALTERNATE DESCRIPTION PROCESSING:	
5. Enter the Alternate Description language code to be updated. If left blank, all Alternate Descriptions will be updated.	
6. Enter a 1 to include Alternate Descriptions on the report. **Note:** Alternate Description processing will only take place if a 1 is placed next to Alternate Descriptions in processing option 3.	

83.2 Update Model/Consolidated Field (P0006QD)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter the library where the Business Unit Master and Account Master File exists.	

83.3 Repost Account Ledger (P099105)

Processing Option	**Processing Options Requiring Further Description**
REPORT AND UPDATE OPTIONS:	
1. Enter one of the following: '1' = Print Repost Report ONLY. '2' = Print Repost Report and update Account Balances File (F0902). '3' = Print Repost Report and Recalculate Fiscal Year/Period Number Report ONLY. '4' = Print Repost Report, Recalculate Fiscal Year/Period Number Report, and update Account Balances File (F0902) after recalculating fiscal year/period in the Account Ledger file (F0911). **Note:** Fiscal Qtr. will be updated with blanks.	
BALANCE FORWARD:	
2. Enter the oldest fiscal year which has supporting transaction detail under the fiscal date pattern you are converting from. (e.g. - Enter 01 for year 2001)	
3. Enter the first fiscal year which will have supporting transaction detail under the fiscal date pattern you are converting to. (e.g. - Enter 01 for year 2001) **Note:** The defaults for options 2 and 3 are blank, which will then leave all balance forward amounts unchanged.	
ADDITIONAL PROCESSING:	
4. Enter units ledger type. (Default of blank will use "ZU" ledger type.)	

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Data Removal Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 84.1, "Summarize Account Ledger - All Companies (P09811)"
- Section 84.2, "Purge - All Companies (P09911)"
- Section 84.3, "Delete All Account Master Records - Proof (P09814)"
- Section 84.4, "Delete Business Unit or Company (P09925)"

84.1 Summarize Account Ledger - All Companies (P09811)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
PERIODS TO RETAIN:	
1. Enter the number of periods to retain in detail. **Note:** "01" retains only current period.	

84.2 Purge - All Companies (P09911)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
DELETE OPTIONS:	
1. Enter a '1' to run Delete Account Master Records in final mode, and print Final Deletion report. If left blank, Delete Account Master Records will be run in proof mode and no updates will occur.	
2. Enter a '1' to delete and purge Billable transactions that have any valid 'Bill Code' attached to them. If left blank (the default) any Bill Code other than an 'X' or a 'Y' will be purged but not deleted, however; all 'X' and 'Y' Billable transactions are going to be purged and deleted. **Note:** This option is intended for those clients who are using Service Billing and are NOT using JD Edwards World Energy software.	

84.3 Delete All Account Master Records - Proof (P09814)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' to run Delete Account Master Records in final mode, and print Final Deletion report. If left blank, Delete Account Master Records will be run in proof mode and no updates will occur.	

84.4 Delete Business Unit or Company (P09925)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Caution: This program does NOT check for open balances. Enter the Company to be deleted. Enter the Business Unit to be deleted. Business Unit will take precedence over Company. This procedure will delete records from the Business Unit Master, Account Master, Account Balances, Account Ledger and Alternate Description files. A backup should be run prior to running this program.	

85

Bank Statement Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 85.1, "Bank Statement Entry - Default Options (P09160)"
- Section 85.2, "Review Bank Statement - Default Options (P09181)"
- Section 85.3, "Refresh Reconciliation File (P09130)"
- Section 85.4, "Create Bank Statement Batches (P09170)"

85.1 Bank Statement Entry - Default Options (P09160)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
DEFAULT TRANSACTION TYPES:	
1. Enter the default transaction type for deposit amounts.	
2. Enter the default transaction type for withdrawal amounts.	
DEFAULT BANK ACCOUNT:	
3. Enter the short account id for the default bank account.	
DEFAULT EXPENSE ACCOUNT:	
4. Enter the short account id for the expense account to be defaulted for P09161 - JE transactions.	
DEFAULT TRANSIT ACCOUNTS:	
5. Enter the short account id for the transit account to be defaulted: P03160 - Automatic Receipts Entry P03161 - Receipts Clear P03103 - Manual Receipts Entry P04161 - Payment Clear	
ENTRY MODE OPTION (WHEN ADDING LINES):	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
6. Enter a '0' and the windows will not be displayed and editing will be off. Enter a '1' and the windows will be displayed with editing off. Enter a '2' and the windows will be displayed with full editing.	
DISPLAY OPTIONS:	
7. Enter a '1' to restrict access to the Home Business Unit. Enter a '2' to remove the field from the video. The default of blank will allow regular access to the field.	
8. Each of the following fields may have access restricted by entering a '1' next to the field name. A default of blank will allow regular access to the field: Gross Amount (GDAG) Remark (GDRMK) Account Number (GDCBNK) Bank Transit (GDTNST) Cleared/Value Date (GDVLDT) Reference (GDR1) Explanation (GDEXA) Transit Account (GDANI) G/L Date (GDDGJ)	
DW VERSION FOR RECEIPTS PROCESSING:	
9. To override Manual Receipts Entry processing (DREAM Writer P03103, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number.	
DW VERSION FOR PAYMENTS PROCESSING:	
10. To override Manual Payments with Voucher Match processing (DREAM Writer P04102, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number.	
DW VERSION FOR PAYMENTS PROCESSING:	
11. To override Manual Payments without Voucher Match processing (DREAM Writer P04106, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number.	
DEFAULT DATES:	
12. Enter a '1' to default the Statement Date into the subfile field. A value of '0' or blank will default the G/L Date : Value Date (GDVLDT) G/L Date (GLDGJ)	
DEFAULT PREVIOUS BALANCE:	
13. Enter a '1' to load the ending balance from the previous statement into the beginning balance of the current statement.	

85.2 Review Bank Statement - Default Options (P09181)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
SELECTION CRITERIA DEFAULTS:	
1. Enter the Short Account ID for the default bank account. Blank will not preload the field.	
2. Enter a '1' to preload the User ID selection criteria field. Blank will not preload the field.	
3. Enter a default Statement Posted code to preload the Statement Posted code field. Blank will not preload the field.	
4. Enter a '1' to preload all detail records when no selection criteria defaults are specified. Blank will not load detail until Enter is pressed.	

85.3 Refresh Reconciliation File (P09130)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
BEGINNING AND ENDING DATE RANGE:	
1. Enter the date you want to use as a Beginning date for the build of the reconciliation file.	
2. Enter the date you want to use as an Ending date for the build of the reconciliation file.	
RECONCILED STATUS:	
3. Enter a '1' to see both reconciled and unreconciled records. Default of blank will include unreconciled only.	
LEDGER TYPE FILTER:	
4. Enter a valid ledger type to see F0911 transactions in only that ledger type. If left blank and the following multi-currency option is blank, all ledger types will be used. - OR - If doing multi-currency processing, enter a '1' to select all 'CA' ledger type transactions, and domestic only 'AA' ledger type transactions (where the transaction currency is the same as the company currency)	
DOCUMENT TYPE FILTER:	
5. Enter a '1' to include 'AE' document type transactions. If left blank (the default) 'AE' document type transactions will not be written to the file	
MULTIPLE MEMBERS:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
6. Enter a '1' to create or refresh a specific member of file F0911R. The name of the member will be the version ID. Leave blank to use a single member only (F0911R). The version ID must start with an alpha character and can be a maximum of ten characters.	

85.4 Create Bank Statement Batches (P09170)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
1. Enter a '1' to process the Bank Journal transactions in Final mode. If left blank, the Bank Journal processing will occur in Proof mode and no file updates will occur.	
DW VERSION FOR JOURNAL ENTRY PROCESSOR:	
2. To override standard Journal Entry processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, Version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number.	
RECONCILIATION FILE MEMBER:	
3. If using multi-member processing of F0911R, enter the version name of the Refresh Reconciliation File program (P09130) to be used for reconciliation.	
JOURNAL ENTRY CREATION OPTIONS:	
4. Enter a value to be used as the G/L date when automatically creating journal entries. '0' - System Run Date (Default) '1' - G/L Date '2' - Clear Date	
5. Enter the document type to be used when automatically creating journal entries. This value should begin with a 'U' and must exist in User Defined Code table 00/DT. If left blank the default 'JE' will be used. **Note:** If a document type other than 'JE' is specified, the journal entries will be created using Bank Journal Next Numbers (system 09, line 5). If the default of 'JE' is specified, Journal Entry next numbers will be used (system 09, line 2).	
REALIZED GAIN/LOSS PROCESSING:	
6. Enter a '1' to create realized gain/loss journal entries. If left blank, only variance journal entries will be created if amounts do not balance.	
RECONCILIATION VARIANCE OPTIONS:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
7. Enter a value to be used to calculate the variance tolerance limit for reporting an automatic write-off. If left blank, a variance tolerance limit will not be calculated. **Note:** Percentages are entered as whole numbers. For example, to use 3%, enter 3.	
8. If you entered a value in option 7, enter a '1' here if it is to be treated as a percentage. Leave blank to use it as a currency amount.	
9. If you entered a value in option 7, enter a '1' here to automatically create journal entries to write off variances that are equal to or below the calculated tolerance limit. Leave blank to list these amounts separately on reconciliation reports, but bypass journal entry creation.	
10. If you entered a '1' in option 7, enter the G/L account for the journal entry. Leave Business Unit blank to retrieve it from the Business Unit field on the Bank Statement record. Business Unit (optional) Object Subsidiary	
RECONCILIATION DATE DISCREPENCIES:	
11. Enter a value to specify how to handle transactions where the Value Date (Cleared Date) from the Bank Statement file (F0917) is earlier than the G/L Date from the Account Ledger file (F0911). ' ' = Do not reconcile. Print item on report. '1' = Reconcile. Print item on report. '2' = Reconcile. Do not print item on report.	
RECONCILIATION CODES:	
12. Enter codes to be used to mark transactions as reconciled in the F0917, F0911, and F0911R. If any of the condition values are left blank then the value will be defaulted from the first condition. Exact one for one match without consolidation or use of tolerance rule. (Default 'R') Consolidated items where the General Ledger transactions balance to zero and there is no Bank record.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Consolidated items where the Bank Statement transactions balance to zero and there is no G/L amount. The consolidation process was used to achieve the match of the transactions (There are G/L and Bank Statement transactions.) The transactions were for different values but fell within the tolerances allowed. This transaction only exists in the Bank Statement file and is a self reconciling item. **Note:** All values entered will be validated against UDC table 09/RC.	
REPORT CONTROL:	
13. Enter a '1' to disable the print of selected reports. Create Bank Statement Batches Bank Reconciliation Items Cleared But Not Issued Items Cleared Before G/L Date Amounts Not Equal Unreconciled Items	
DW VERSION FOR RECEIPTS PROCESSING:	
14. To override standard Automatic Receipts processing (DREAM Writer P03550, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number.	

86

Batch Journal Entry Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 86.1, "Journal Entry Batch Maintenance (P0901Z1)"
- Section 86.2, "JE Batch File Processing - In Balance (P09110Z)"
- Section 86.3, "Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)"

86.1 Journal Entry Batch Maintenance (P0901Z1)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
BATCH FILE REVIEW:	
1. Enter a '1' to view the Batch Review screen prior to working with the Batch Journal Entry. A default of blank will take you directly to the Entry screen.	
2. Enter a '1' to display the EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) fields on the Batch Review screen.	
3. Select the default display format: ' ' = Standard Batch JE Revisions '1' = Batch JE w/VAT Tax	
FIELD CONTROL:	
4. Enter a '1' to change the existing G/L date. **Warning:** Note that a '1' in this processing option will change each G/L date in the batch subfile. Leave blank to allow update only to zero G/L dates in F0911Z1.	This program will update each G/L date in the batch being modified in F0911Z1 to the date on the video. If you leave this processing option blank, the program will only allow modification to the G/L date if it was zero in the batch file, and was mapped to include G/L date.

86.2 JE Batch File Processing - In Balance (P09110Z)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
PROOF OR FINAL MODE:	
1. Enter a '1' to process the batch information in Final mode. If left blank, the batch processing will be performed in Proof mode and no file updates will occur.	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
PROCESS OUT-OF-BALANCE:	
2. Enter a '1' to allow processing if G/L records in F0911Z1 are out-of-balance (total is not zero). If left blank, the transaction must be in-balance or the records will not be processed.	
BYPASS TAX DEFAULTS:	
3. Enter a '1' to perform VAT tax processing. If left blank, no tax processing or tax defaults will be in effect.	
AUTOMATIC PURGE:	
4. Enter a '1' to automatically purge processed transaction from the batch file. If left blank, transactions will be flagged as processed and will remain in the file.	
AUTOMATIC POST:	
5. Enter a '1' to automatically submit the post after processing/creating general ledger transactions. This option is effective if only one batch is created by the processing program. If left blank, the post is not submitted.	
ERROR FILE:	
6. Enter a '1' to write error messages out to the PC Batch Entry Error file (F0040). If left blank, no records will be written to the file.	
SUPPRESS WARNINGS:	
7. Enter a '1' to suppress the printing of warnings on the error report and in the PC Batch Entry Error file. If left blank, warnings will print on the error report and be placed into the error file.	
DW VERSION FOR JOURNAL ENTRY PROCESSOR:	
8. To override standard Journal Entry processing (DREAM Writer XT0911Z1, version ZJDE0001), enter an override version number. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system wide setup.	
RECONCILIATION FILE PROCESSING:	
9. Enter a '1' to update the Cross-Environment Reconciliation file. Blank will not update the reconciliation file. **Note:** The Cross-Environment Reconciliation file can also be updated through the stand-alone Cross-Environment File Creation program.	

86.3 Batch File Purge (P00PURGE)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
SAVE PURGED RECORDS:	

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
1. Enter a '1' to save the purged records to a special purge library. (Default of blanks will NOT save any purged records.)	
REORGANIZE FILE:	
2. Enter a '1' to reorganize the purged file. (Default of blanks will NOT reorganize the file.)	

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Business Unit Supplemental Data Processing Options

This chapter contains these topics:

- Section 87.1, "All Business Unit by Data Type - Alpha (P00640)"
- Section 87.2, "Business Unit Supplemental Data-By Alpha (P00650)"

87.1 All Business Unit by Data Type - Alpha (P00640)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter an 'N' to bypass printing text information on the report. Default of blank will print the text.	

87.2 Business Unit Supplemental Data-By Alpha (P00650)

Processing Option	Processing Options Requiring Further Description
Enter an 'N' to bypass printing text information on the report. Default of blank will print the text.	

A

Quick Reference

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section A.1, "Menus"
- Section A.2, "Ledger Types"
- Section A.3, "Document Types"

A.1 Menus

Table	Explanation
G09	General Accounting
G0911	Journal Entry, Reports, Inquiries
G0912	Accounting Reports and Inquiries
G0921	Account Reconciliation
G09211	Bank Statement Processing
G0922	Integrity Reports and Updates
G0923	Allocations
G0924	Periodic and Annual Processes
G09411	Organization and Account Setup
G094111	Advanced Organization Setup
G0941	General Accounting System Setup
G0931	G/L Advanced and Technical Operations
G09311	Batch Journal Entry Processing
G09312	Business Unit Supplemental Data
G09313	52 Period Accounting
G09314	Cash Basis Accounting
G09315	Italian Legal Reports
G09316	Global Updates
G09317	Summarize and Purge Data
G09318	Intercompany Settlement Processing
G09320	Cross Environment Processing

Table	Explanation
G10	Financial Reports
G1011	Consolidations
G1021	Multi-Site Consolidations
G1041	Financial Reporting Setup
G11	Multi-Currency Processing
G1121	Multi-Currency Monthly Valuation
G1122	Multi-Currency Financial Restatement
G1141	Multi-Currency Setup
G1131	Multi-Currency Advanced Operations
G14	Account Budgeting
G1421	Other Budgeting Methods

A.2 Ledger Types

Ledger Types	Explanation
AA	Actual Ledger
AU	Actual Units
BA	Budget Amounts
BU	Budget Units
CA	Foreign Currency
CU	Foreign Currency Units
XA	Alternate Ledger
YA	Domestic Origin
ZA	Foreign Origin

A.3 Document Types

Ledger Types	Explanation
%	Percent Journal Entry
&&	Prior Year Transactions
AE	Automatic Entries
AF	Adjusting Entries
BF	Balance Forward/Summarize
CZ	Cash Basis Transactions
JA	Budget or Cost Allocation
JE	Journal Entries

B

Batch Input Setup

This appendix contains these topics:

- Section B.1, "Table 1 - Required or Conditionally Required Fields"
- Section B.2, "Table 2 - Optional Control Fields"
- Section B.3, "Table 3 - Additional Fields"
- Section B.4, "Table 4 - Ignored Fields"

To successfully upload batch journal entries from outside sources such as PC data entry, third party or customer systems, or electronic data interfaces (EDI) to the Journal Entry Batch Input table (F0911Z1), you must enter data into certain fields.

Table 1 in this appendix lists the fields required by the Batch Input Journal Entry Processing program (P09110Z) for uploading. Tables 2 and 3 list optional fields that may be useful to you in organizing the data, but are not required by the program. Table 4 lists fields that the system ignores during the upload process. The functional server does not pass ignored fields to the JD Edwards World fields.

Each field in tables 1-3 is shown as required, conditional, or optional, as follows:

- R = Required entry. You must enter data into this field to successfully upload the transactions to the F0911Z1 table.
- C = Conditional entry. Under certain conditions, you must enter data into this field to successfully upload the transactions to the F0911Z1 table. The conditions are listed in the table under Explanation.
- O = Optional entry. You can enter data in this field.

Other information in the tables include the following:

- Value. The valid input value is edited. If no value is listed, you can enter any value that meets the field's alpha/numeric specifications.

If the UDC list shows DD as the value, the system uses valid values from the data dictionary specifications for the data item. The system may validate data dictionary specifications against user defined codes, allowed values, or upper/lower allowed values.

If a table or user defined code (xx/xx) is listed in the UDC list, the system validates the value you enter against that table or user defined code.

- Default. The default value the system assigns if you leave the field blank. If no default is listed, the system uses the initialization value for the data item, with blanks for alpha fields and zeros for numeric fields. If DD is listed, the system uses the default value for the data item from the data dictionary. You can revise some of the defaults through the functional server processing options (XT0911Z1).

- Formats. Julian date. The JD Edwards World Julian date format is CYYDDD, where C is the century (1900=0, 2000=1), YY is the year, and DDD is the day of the year.
    - Numeric amounts. The data dictionary shows amounts with a 0 data table decimals. The data item size includes the decimal values. For example, if the display decimals = 2, the table keeps 5.50 amount as 550. If display decimals = 0, the table keeps a 1000 amount as 1000.
    - Multi-currency. If you are working in a multi-currency environment, the system uses the company or account display decimals for ledger type AA (domestic), and the transaction currency code for ledger type CA (foreign).

Other special format considerations appear under Explanation for the specific field. If no format is listed, use the data dictionary specifications for the data item to enter the field.

B.1 Table 1 - Required or Conditionally Required Fields

The Batch Input Journal Entries program (P09110Z) requires the fields in this table for adding or deleting transactions.

As of release A7.1, all programs and tables use Julian dates instead of Gregorian dates (D/M/Y). You can continue to use the Gregorian date format in the G/L date field (DGM, DGD, DGY). If you decide to use Julian dates, you only need to load DGJ.

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
AA	Amount	R	Required to enter amounts in domestic mode (CRRM=D)	Calculated from ACR if working in multi-currency and foreign mode.	
ACR	Foreign Amount	R	Required to enter amounts in foreign mode (CRRM=F)	Calculated from AA if working in multi-currency and domestic mode.	
ANI	Account number	R	The system validates the account number, the posting edit code, and the business unit through the F0901 table.	F0901	If you enter AN8, the default is F0101 (revenue or expense accounts.)
DCT	Document Type	R	Required to delete a transaction (EDTC=D)	F0005 00/DT	JE
DGJ or DG# DGM DGD DGY	G/L Date	R	Required to add a transaction (EDTC=A or blank)	Valid date	
DOC	Document Number	C	Required to delete a transaction (EDTC=D). If you leave this field blank when you add a transaction, the system uses Next Numbers to assign a document number. If you enter a document number, it must not already exist for an add.	F0911 Document	For an add, this is assigned by Next Numbers.

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
EDTC	Transaction action	R	Required to delete a transaction (EDTC=D). Enter only one line to indicate the JD Edwards World document and document type to be deleted.	A = Add D = Delete	A
EDTN	Transaction number	R	The user transaction, voucher number, or sequential number for batch processing. This field, or this field in combination with EDUS and EDBT, should contain unique identification for a specific A/R voucher transaction.		
EXA	Explanation	R	Required to add a transaction (EDTC=A or blank).		
ICU	Batch number	R	This field must be left blank. The system assigns the number through the Batch Edit/Update program. Each change in the EDBT field drives the creation of a new batch number.	Assigned by Next Numbers.	
MCU	Business unit	C	Required if business unit security is used	F0006	Derived from ANI

B.2 Table 2 - Optional Control Fields

The fields in this table may be useful in processing and organizing batch data.

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
CRCD	Currency Code	O	If multi-currency is turned on, the system edits this field. You can use this field to control the currency calculations if you are working in a multi-currency environment.	F0013	
CRR	Exchange rate	O	If multi-currency is turned on, the system edits this field. You can use this field to control the currency calculations if you are working in a multi-currency environment.	F0015 for CRCD if CRRM=F or D. Calculated from AA and ACR if CRRM=3 for both AA and ACR.	

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
CRRM	Mode of entry	O	If multi-currency is turned on, the system edits this field. You can use this field to control the currency calculations if you are working in a multi-currency environment.	D-domestic F-foreign 3-pre-calculated	DD
EDBT	User defined batch number	O	This field, in combination with EDTN and EDUS, uniquely identifies a specific journal entry. This field also acts as a level break and drives the assignment of a JD Edwards World batch number each time this value changes.		
EDUS	User ID	O	User defined ID number. This field, in combination with EDTN and EDBT, uniquely identifies a specific journal entry. PC processing uses this field as the PC terminal ID number.		
ICUT	Batch type	O	This field identifies the system the batch pertains to. For example: G General Accounting V A/P journal entries I A/R journal entries	98/IT	G
KCO	Document company	O	This field in combination with DOC and DCT uniquely identifies an original document.		

B.3 Table 3 - Additional Fields

The fields in this table are optional. You can use them to provide additional information about the A/P transactions. Some of these fields are for future use with EDI processing.

The following fields also use the Julian date format:

- Check Date
- Service/Tax Date
- Historical Date
- Check Cleared Date

You may continue to use the Gregorian date format.

Field	**Description**	**R C O**	**Explanation**	**Value**	**Default**
ALID	Outsider lease/well	O			
ALT1	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT2	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT3	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT4	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT5	Alternate G/L posting code	O	The program will not delete the journal entry if the value in this field is M (multi-currency) or T (tax).		
ALT6	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT7	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT8	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT9	Alternate G/L posting code	O			
ALT0	O	Reserved for future use			
ALTT	O	Reserved for future use			
ALTU	O	Reserved for future use			
ALTW	O	Reserved for future use			
ALTX	O	Reserved for future use			
ALTY	ID Type	O			
ALTZ	O	Reserved for future use			
AN8	Address number	O	If ANI is blank, the system retrieves the default expense/revenue account for this address and enters it to ANI.		
ASID	Serial number	O	Asset serial number.	F1201	

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
ASM	Asset input code	O			
BC	Bill code	C	Required if there is a value in the DOI field.	F0005 98/BC	
BRE	Batch rear end code	O	An asterisk (*) in this field indicates the transaction is to be treated like a posted record.		
CFF1	Client free-form field	O			
CFF2	Client free-form field	O			
CN	Check number	O			
CO	Company	O	F0010	The default is derived from the ANI business unit.	
DCTO	Order type	C	Required if you enter a purchase order (PO).	F0005 00/DT	
DKC or DKCM DKCP DKCY DKC#	Check cleared date	O			
DKJ or DK#, DKM DKD DKY	Check date	O C O	Required if the bill code (BC)=D.		
DKJ or DK#, DKM DKD DKY	Check date	O C O	Required if the bill code (BC)=D.		
DOI	DOI sub	O	Required if the bill code (BC)=D.		
DSVJ or DSV# DSVM DSVD DSVY	Service/tax date	O C O	Valid date	DG date	
EDCT	Transaction (doc) type	O	Future EDI field.		
EDDL	Number of detail lines	O	This number should reflect the number of detail lines included in the specific transaction. For user verification only.		
EDDT	Transmission date	O	Valid calendar date	Date processed Format: Julian	
EDER	Send/receive indicator	O	Future EDI field.	DD	

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
EDFT	Translation Format	O	Additional information for use with EDI processing in the future.	A valid translation format set up through the 3rd party translators for EDI.	
EDGL	Create G/L record	O	Future use.		
EDLN	Line number	O	This field may be useful to the user in identifying specific transaction lines.		
EDSP	Processed (0/1)	O	The batch processing program bypasses transactions marked 1 (processed).	0 = No 1 = Yes	0
EDSQ	Record sequence	O	Future EDI field.		
EDTS	Transaction set	O	Additional information for use with EDI processing in the future.	A standard EDI set number.	
EDTR	Transaction type	O	Identifies the type of journal entry to be added or deleted. The journal entry batch processing program bypasses V and I types. If you do not have a transaction type, you cannot review your transactions on Batch Journal Entries before processing them into the General Accounting system.	J	J
EDTY	Record type	O	Future EDI field.		
EXR	Explanation/ remark	O			
EXTL	Line extension code	O			
FNLP	Final payment code	O			
FQ	Fiscal quarter	O			
HCRR	Historical exchange rate	O			
HDGM	Historical date month	O			
HDGD	Historical date day	O			
HDGY	Historical date year	O			

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
HDG#	Historical date century	O			
HDGJ	Historical Date - Julian	O			
HMCU	Home business unit	O			
IVD	Invoice date	O			
JBCD	Job category	O			
JBST	Job step	O			
JELN	Line number	O	If you leave this field blank, the Batch/Edit Update program assigns a value. The program ignores this field for a transaction delete (EDTC=D).	Assigned	
LNID	Line number	O			
LT	Ledger type	O	If you enter the units (U) field, the system modifies the ledger type with a U in the second position and validates the units ledger type against F0005 09/LT.	F0005 09/LT	If the functional server processing option is left blank, the system uses AA for domestic entry or CA for foreign entry.
ODCT	Original document type	O			
ODOC	Original document	O			
OKCO	Original document company	O			
OPSQ	Operation sequence	O			
PDCT	Order type	C	Required if PO not blank	00/DT	DD if PO not blank.
PKCO	Order key company	C	Required if PO not blank	F0010	CO if PO not blank.
PO	Purchase order	O			
PRGE	Purge code	O			
PSFX	Purchase order suffix	O			
R1	Reference 1	O			
R2	Reference 2	O			
R3	Reference 3	O			
RCND	Reconciled	O			

Field	Description	R C O	Explanation	Value	Default
RE	Reverse/void code	O	The value in this field cannot be V for voucher or invoice entry.	DD	DD
SBL	Subledger	C	Required if you enter a value in SBLT. The system edits against the user defined code for SBLT: F0005 00/ST.	Depends on the value you enter in SBLT.	Default exists only for work order SBLT.
SBLT	Subledger type	C	Required if the SBL field contains a value, or if the bill code (BC)=D.	A or C if bill code = D F0005 00/ST	DD
SFX	Pay item	O	If you leave this field blank, the Batch Edit/Update program assigns a value. Ignored for a Transaction Delete (EDTC=D).	Assigned	
SUMM	Summarized code	O			
TNN	1099 code	O			
U	Units	O			
UM	Units of Measure	O	Unit of measure in F0901 table for ANI account number.	If you enter (U), the default is the unit of measure in F0901 table for ANI account number.	
VINV	Supplier invoice number	O			
WN	Fiscal year-weekly	O			
WR01	Phase code	O	F000500/WI	F4801	
WY	Fiscal period - weekly	O			

B.4 Table 4 - Ignored Fields

If you enter data into these fields, the functional server does not pass it to the JD Edwards World fields. The Journal Entry Batch Input program (P09110Z) supplies blank, zero, or the default shown in the following table.

The following fields also use the Julian date format:

- Batch Date
- Batch System Date
- Invoice Date

You may continue to use the Gregorian date format.

Field	Description	Value	Default
AID	Account ID	ANI Account ID	
AM	Account mode	Derived from ANI input mode	
CTRY	Century	Derived from DG date	
DIC# DICM DICD DICY or DICJ	Batch Date	F0011 Batch Header	
DLNA	Delete Not Allowed		
DSY# DSYM DSYD or DSYJ	Batch system date	F0011 Batch header	
EPAN	User Address		
FY	Fiscal year	Derived from DG date	
GLC	G/L offset		
IVD#	Invoice Date - Century		
IVDJ	Invoice Date - Julian		
IVDM	Invoice Date - Month		
IVDD	Invoice Date - Day		
IVDY	Invoice Date - Year		
JOBN	Workstation ID	System	
OBJ	Object	Derived from ANI	
OSFX	Original pay item		
PID	Program ID	System	
PN	G/L period	Derived from DG date	
POST	G/L posted code		
PYID	Payment ID		
REG#	Registration number		
SUB	Subsidiary	Derived from ANI	
TICM TICU	Batch time	F0011 Batch header	
UPMJ	Date updated	System	
UPMT	Time last updated	System	
USER	User profile	System	

C

Functional Servers

This appendix contains this topic:

- Section C.1, "About Functional Servers"

C.1 About Functional Servers

Several JD Edwards World programs access functional servers. The purpose of functional servers is to provide a central location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. These business rules establish the following:

- Data dictionary default values
- Field edits and valid values
- Error processing
- Relationships between fields or applications

The advantages of a functional server are:

- It reduces maintenance of entry programs because edit rules reside in one central location.
- You can standardize documents across all applications because you create them using the same business rules.
- Generally, the user interface (appearance and interaction) of a form is now separate from how a program works.

C.1.1 To set up business rules for an entry program

The steps for setting up business rules for an entry program are:

1. Create a DREAM Writer version for a specific functional server program (for example, XT0411Z1 for voucher entry).
2. Set the processing options within the version according to your company requirements.
3. Specify the version you want the entry program to use in the processing options for that entry program.

You can have all your entry programs use the same DREAM Writer version (and thus, use the same rules) or you can set up different DREAM Writer versions. JD Edwards World provides DREAM Writer version ZJDE0001 as the default functional server version for your entry programs.

Caution: Only the person responsible for system-wide setup should make changes to the functional server version. For more information about how to set up DREAM Writer versions, see the Technical Foundation Guide.

Example: Voucher Processing Functional Server

The following programs use the voucher processing functional server. JD Edwards World provides two demo versions of the functional server, ZJDE0001 and ZJDE0002.

- Speed Voucher Entry (P040015)
- Standard Voucher Entry (P04105)
- Void Payment Entry (P4704103)
- Credit Tied to Debit Bill (P041010)
- Multi-Voucher (P041017)
- Calculate Withholding (P04580)

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