Oracle Financial Services

Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure

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Oracle Financial Services Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure, Release 26A

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1.7 Before You Begin

Refer to following Documents:

- See What's New

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Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure

The Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure or MDBSS is a comprehensive, user-defined, multi-dimensional hierarchy. It replaces the single dimension hierarchy for processing and reporting and allows you to incorporate one or more organizational hierarchies into a single concept. This new framework is designed to be a complete system that persists throughout the Application. This flexible structure supports the following functionalities:

- Organize the balance sheet with nodes and leafs of one or more dimensions
- Distribute parent dimension attributes down to descendant nodes, including currency
- Slot existing data at any node, not just the leaf level
- Place rules at any level with automatic inheritance
- Assign Forecast Methods (including balances and pricing) at any level
- Report on processing results with dimensional identity for both existing and new business

The MDBSS allows you the maximum flexibility to create, organize, plan, and report with your preferred balance sheet according to the key and simple dimensions (and other attributes) inherent in your data.

> **Note**
>
> For MDBSS Migration, Dimension and Hierarchy migration is pre-requisite steps.

List of supported Dimensions and Hierarchies

Following are the supported dimensions and hierarchies that you can use in defining a Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure:

- Adjustable type
- Amortization type
- Common Chart of Accounts*
- Credit Rating
- Currencies
- Customer Type
- General Ledger Account*
- Geographic Location*
- Legal Entity*
- Market Segment Code
- Organization Unit*
- Product*
- Product Amenability Category

*****Signifies a Key Processing Dimension which supports user-defined hierarchies.

Key Features:

- **Existing Data Slotting in the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure**
  The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure allows you to load your organization's existing data throughout its framework. Unlike standard single-dimension hierarchies, the MDBSS can support the loading and placement of data at any node. The hierarchical relationship of data between parent and child nodes is preserved depending on the organizational parameters you define. This means that at the reporting level, a parent node will include its own and all its child balances if "collapsed" to that level of detail. No data will ever occupy more than one node, though depending upon how your MDBSS is configured not all data will necessarily be loaded.

  The placement of data in an MDBSS depends on several factors, including the number of unique dimension members and their spatial organization with each other. You can consider each MDBSS node as a unique criteria for data placement. Usually, the more unique dimension members in an MDBSS means fewer records per MDBSS node, and vice versa. You can determine what the appropriate level of detail required and organize the MDBSS accordingly. An important feature of the MDBSS is that the same data may slot differently in two different MDBSS, even if they use the same dimension members, depending on how the MDBSS dimension members are organized. This feature allows you to determine what is best given your processing and reporting objectives. As a general rule it is usually best to construct the MDBSS so that most data slots at or near the terminal nodes (or lowest level) of the Structure.

  When loading data, the Application takes the specified MDBSS and, starting at the lowest levels of the structure first, work its way up the Structure, placing existing data in every qualifying node. Existing data will never be placed at more than one node anywhere in the MDBSS. Once the data loading process reaches the highest node or nodes, the data loading process ends and existing data will be evaluated accordingly (depending on whether it is a static or dynamic forecast). The Application performs this data loading routine every time a process is executed so that any changes in the underlying data are always represented. All nodes do not need to have existing data slotted to them.

- **Organizational Rules for the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure**
  You can create and organize a Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure according to your organizational objectives, created from one or more of your existing dimensions and hierarchies. There are rules and guidelines for creating and maintaining an MDBSS so that it preserves data integrity and processing efficiency.

  Following are the main rules for the MDBSS:

  1. The first dimension placed is the "anchor dimension" and all sibling nodes on this first level must also be the same dimension.
  2. The parent-child relationship of the source hierarchy must also be preserved when placing these dimension members in the MDBSS.
  3. On a single MDBSS branch each unique dimension must be kept adjacent.

- **Rule Placement for the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure**
  The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure allows you to place rules like Discount Methods or Prepayment & Early Redemption on any of its nodes. If a rule is placed on an MDBSS node that has child nodes then those child nodes will automatically inherit the parent node's rule. You can always modify or remove these inherited rules.

- **Currency Nodes in the MDBSS**
  Currency Nodes in the MDBSS are done with single dimension hierarchies. Rules are assigned on the MDBSS node and currency as a page filter of the rule. If your MDBSS also has a currency node, then that node and all its children will retain this identity

regardless of the page filter currency of the rule. For example, if an MDBSS node is a currency type JPY and the rule's page filter currency is INR, then the JPY node of the MDBSS will disabled and not be eligible for modification. The currency of the MDBSS node and the currency of the active page filter currency must be the same (or default currency).

- **Dynamic Forecasting for the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure**
  The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure allows you to define, price, and forecast dynamic new business at any level of detail in any currency under any contractual features you specify. The balance behaviors of child nodes will be taken into consideration at higher nodes for certain Forecast Method types so that accurate targets are always achieved. All Forecasting rules intended to be used in a Dynamic process must use the same MDBSS.
- **Reporting for the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure**
  The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure allows you to report both existing and new business with all associated reporting output available. New business results inherits the dimensionality given in the MDBSS at every level of detail, thus reducing the amount of dimensional ambiguity that existed in a single dimension hierarchy. Expanding or collapsing the Structure will automatically calculate the sums and averages of all reporting values.

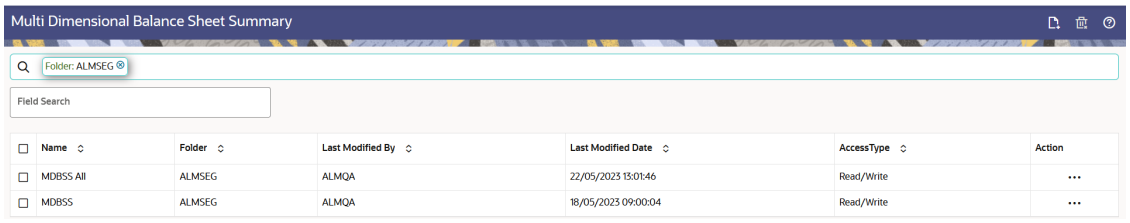
Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule Summary

The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure is a way to visualize your organization's balance sheet and execute processing and reporting at any level of detail needed by using the dimensions and hierarchies already defined in the Application and your data. The MDBSS has more features and functions than previous single dimension hierarchies and is the only supported hierarchy object in Oracle ALMCS for Dynamic Forecasting. The MDBSS represents a single, end-to-end balance sheet solution that is used for all Application requirements including loading enterprise data, rule placement, forecasting, processing, and reporting.

The MDBSS works by taking its structure from one or more existing hierarchies whether they are nodes or leafs and organizing them together to represent your balance sheet at any level of detail. Both your existing data and your new business forecast data will inherit this implied dimensionality, thus reducing the dimensional ambiguity at the reporting level. In the MDBSS there is no longer a concept of hierarchical "Node" or "Leaf" as there is with a single dimension hierarchy, instead, all members of an MDBSS are considered nodes that can retain data, hold rules, and project forecast balances, all with full reporting structural integrity.

This page is the gateway to all Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules and related functionality. You can navigate to other pages relating to Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules from this point.

Figure 2-1 Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Summary



Search Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule

Prerequisites: Predefined Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule

To search for a Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule:

Click **Search** after entering the search criteria. The search results are displayed in a table containing all the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules that meet the search criteria.

Or

An alternative method to search a Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule is through the **Field Search** option. This is an inline wildcard UI search that allows you to enter a search value (such as code, name, etc.) partially or fully. Rows that contain the string you are searching for are fetched and displayed in the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule Summary. You can enter the **Name, Description,** , and **Folder** of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule and click **Search** .

The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule Summary displays the following information:

Add: Click the Add icon on the page header to build a new Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule.

- **Name:** The Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule's short name.
- **Folder:** The Folder name where the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule is saved.
- **Last Modified By:** The user who last modified the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule.
- **Last Modified Date:** The Date and Time when the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule was last modified.
- **Access Type:** The access type of the rule. It can be Read-Only or Read/Write.
- **Action:** Click this icon to view a list of actions that you can perform on the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule.
  - **Multiple Delete:** Enables you to select and delete one or multiple rules in the table simultaneously.
  - **View/Edit:** Based on the user privilege assigned, you can either only view or edit existing Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules. To edit a rule, you must have Read/Write privilege.
  - **Save As:** You can reuse a Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule by saving it under a new name thus saving time and effort in entering data multiple times; it also leads to reduced data entry errors.
  - **Delete:** You can delete Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules that you no longer require. Note that only Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule owners and those with Read/Write privileges can delete Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules. A Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule that has a dependency cannot be deleted.
  - **Dependency Check:** You can perform a dependency check to know where a particular Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule has been used. Before deleting a rule, it is always a good practice to do a dependency check to ensure you are not deleting Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rules that have dependencies. . A report of all rules that utilize the selected Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Rule is generated.

> **Note**
>
> This is functionality will intended for a future release.

- **Autobalance Assignment:** You can map hierarchy members to Auto-Balance Leafs. The mapped members are used to assign balances, retained earnings, taxes, dividends during auto-balancing step of Dynamic Deterministic Process.

Also See:

- Create Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet
- Examples of Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure
- Autobalancing in MDBSS

2.1 Create Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Summary

Before creating a new Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure, you need to first consider your organization's goals. This will help you realize the full potential of the MDBSS system and achieve your objectives. You can create more than one MDBSS, with each designed to achieve a specific objective.

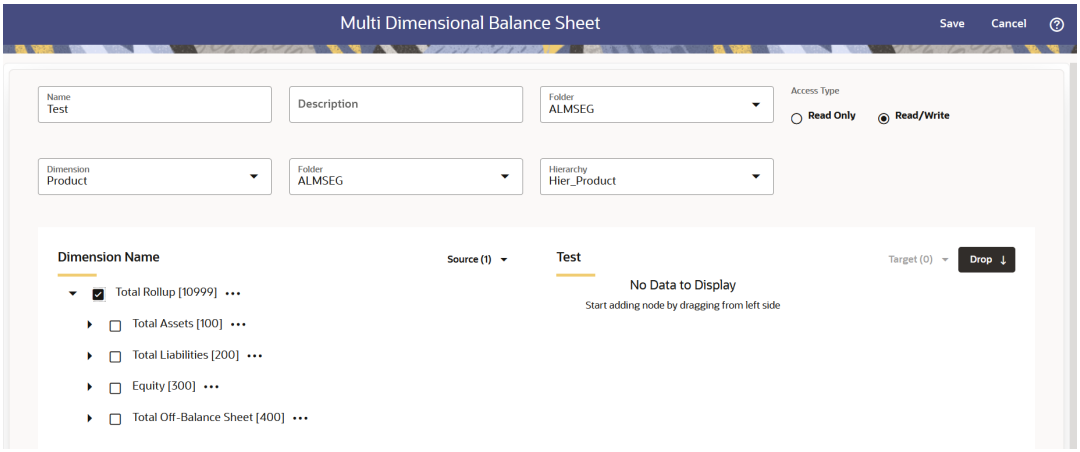
> **Note**
>
> Different MDBSS structures will slot existing data differently, even if they all use the same dimensions. While an MDBSS can place your organization's data at any node, this does not mean all data will necessarily be placed successfully depending upon the MDBSS organization. You should always carefully evaluate what organization data will and will not be included in a particular MDBSS. Ongoing maintenance of your MDBSS is highly recommended.

The MDBSS has organizational rules in place that allow you to maximize its full potential and prevent the possibility of duplicate data being loaded into the Structure.

To create the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet, do the following:

1. Navigate to the **Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet** summary page.
2. Click **Add** icon. The **Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet** page is displayed.

Figure 2-2 MDBSS Rule



3. Enter the following details:

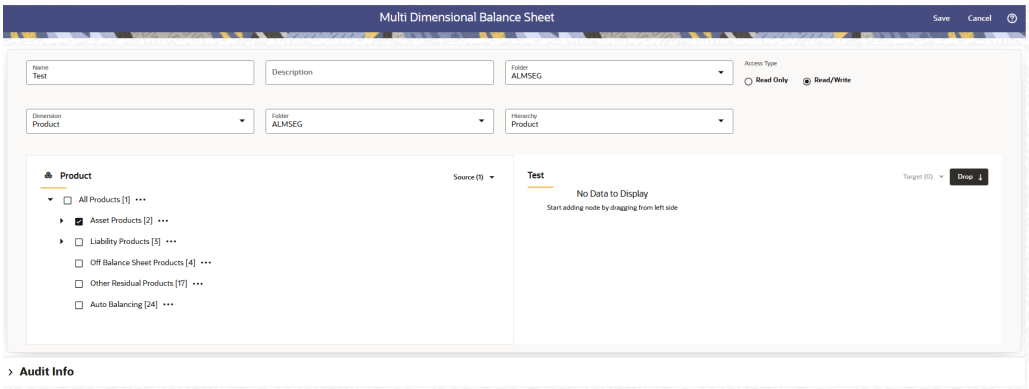
Table 2-1 Create MDBSS Rule

Fields	Description
Name	Enter the name of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule.
Description	Enter the description of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule. This is an optional field.
Folder	Select the Folder where the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule needs to be saved.
Access Type	Select the Access Type as Read-Only or Read/ Write.
Dimension	Select the Dimension of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule.
Folder	Select the Hierarchy Folder of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule.
Hierarchy	Select the Hierarchy of the Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Rule.

> **Note**
>
> Based on the selected Dimension from Dimension drop-down list, the Dimension Source selection options will vary. For example,

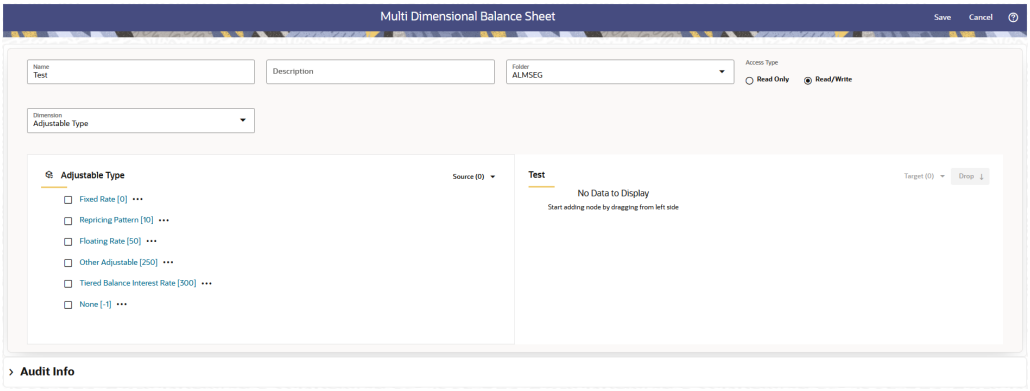
- If Dimension is selected as “Product”, then Product Folder and Product Hierarchy fields will be available.

Figure 2-3 MDBSS Rule



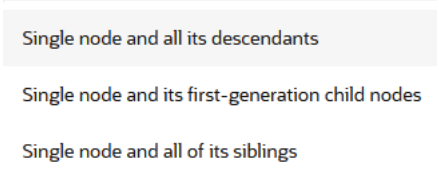
- If Dimension is selected as “Adjustable Type”, then only list of Adjustable Types will be available.

Figure 2-4 MDBSS Rule



4. Select the Source of Dimension from **Dimension** drop-down list. You can click **Source** option to **Select All** or **Unselect All**.
5. Select the Target Node of Dimension. Here, You can select more than one Nodes at a time.
6. Click **Drop**. You can use **Revert** option to reverse the selection.
7. Click **Target** option to **Select All** or **Unselect All**.
   - When you select a Node from Source section, then following options are available:

Figure 2-5 MDBSS Rule

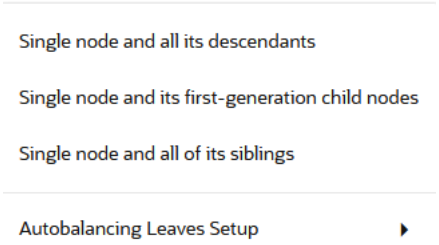


   – Single node and all its descendants: Allows to select node itself along with its descendants.

- Single node and its first-generation child nodes: Allows to select node itself along with its child nodes
- Single node and all of its siblings: Allows to select node itself along with its siblings nodes

- When node is moved to Target section, then following options are available:

Figure 2-6 MDBSS Rule



- Single node and all its descendants: Allows to select node itself along with its descendants.
- Single node and its first-generation child nodes: Allows to select node itself along with its child nodes
- Single node and all of its siblings: Allows to select node itself along with its siblings nodes
- Autobalancing Leaves Setup: Allows you to setup the Autobalancing for selected node as Asset, Liability, or Retained Earning.

8. Click **Save**.

Note

If you are using Dimension Loader to modify members and hierarchies that have been used in MDBSS, follow below steps to refresh it with latest dimension data. These steps must be performed after dimension is loaded successfully.

1. Navigate to **Operations and Process** from LHS, then select **Scheduler**.
2. Create a Batch, and then click **Define Task**.
3. Add below two tasks in batch.

Task Code	Task Name	Component	Parameters
1 *	Task Name One *	MDBSS_Hierarchy_Refresh	• **Dimension Name**: Select 'ALL' or specific dimension where data has been modified. This parameter is mandatory. • **Hierarchy Name**: Select hierarchy where data been modified. This is optional. If any hierarchy is not selected, then all hierarchies will be considered during batch execution. If any single hierarchy is selected, then only that hierarchy will be considered during batch execution.

Note

Hierarchy drop-down will populate the hierarchies based on the

				dimension selected in **Dimension Name** drop-down.
2 *	Task Name Two *	Member_Browser_Refresh		• **Dimension Name**: Select 'ALL' or specific dimension where data has been modified. This parameter is mandatory. • **Hierarchy Name**: Select hierarchy where data been modified. This parameter is optional. If any hierarchy is not selected, then all hierarchies will be considered during batch execution. If any single hierarchy is selected, then, only that hierarchy will be considered during batch execution. **Note** Hierarchy drop-down will populate the hierarchies based on the dimension select

ed in **Dimension Name** drop-down.

- **Browser Type**: This is an optional parameter and can be left NULL.
- **Service Name**: This is an optional parameter and can be left NULL.
- **API**: This is an optional parameter and can be left NULL.

* **Task Code** and **Task Name** in the above table are for illustration purpose only. You can name them as per your requirements.

4. Execute the Batch. For more information, see the Scheduler Service.

Two seeded batches **MDBSS_HIERARCHY_REFRESH** and **MEMBER_BROWSER_REFRESH** have been provided.
'Member_Browser_Refresh' is an optional task, but it is suggested to execute it for search functionality in Member Browser to work properly.

Above two components can be put in the batch you may be using for Dimension Loader.

Note

Perform following steps after your environment is upgraded from version 24D to 25A if you have previously defined MDBSS Hierarchies:

1. Navigate to **Operation sand Process** from LHS, then select **Scheduler > Schedule Batch**.
2. Search for batch **MDBSS_KPD_SAVE**.
3. Edit parameters to select one or more MDBSS Hierarchy from the drop-down list.
4. Define the**Operation Type** and**Version**if required.
5. Execute the Batch. For more information, see the Scheduler Service.

Note

Perform the following steps for your previously defined MDBSS Hierarchies if you are going to define Transfer Pricing and Add-On Rate rule for use in ALM processes.

1. Navigate to **Operations and Processes** menu, and select **Scheduler**.
2. Select **Define Batch**. Create a new batch by entering Code, Name and Description.
3. Save the batch.
   Or

   You can search for batch **'BT_HIERARCHY_REFRESH'** and add the tasks.
4. Navigate to **Define Task**.
5. Select the Batch created above from the **Batch** drop-down list.
6. Click the **Add** button from **Actions** drop-down to add task.
7. Enter the following details in the Task Details Section:
   - **Task Code:** Enter a Code for the task.
   - **Task Name:** Enter Name for the task.
     The Task Name must be alphanumeric and must not start with a number. The Task Name must not exceed 60 characters in length. The Task Name must not contain any special characters except underscore (_).
   - **Description:** Enter the Task Description. Special characters are not allowed in Task Description. Words like Select From or Delete From (identified as potential SQL injection vulnerable strings) should not be entered in the Description.
8. Select **Component** as **FTP_Reverese_Population**.
9. Select the following mandatory Task Parameters:
   - **Dimension Name** as "**Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet**".
   - Pre defined Hierarchy from **Hierarchy Name** drop-down.
10. Save the Task.
11. To add one more task, Select the Batch created above from the **Batch** drop-down list.
12. Click the **Add** button from **Actions** drop-down to add task.
13. Enter the following details in the Task Details Section:
    - **Task Code:** Enter a Code for the task.
    - **Task Name:** Enter Name for the task.
      The Task Name must be alphanumeric and must not start with a number. The Task Name must not exceed 60 characters in length. The Task Name must not contain any special characters except underscore (_).
    - **Description:** Enter the Task Description. Special characters are not allowed in Task Description. Words like Select From or Delete From (identified as potential SQL injection vulnerable strings) should not be entered in the Description.
14. Select **Component** as **Assumption_Hierarachy_Refresh**.
15. Select the following mandatory Task Parameters:

- **Dimension Name** as "**Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet**".
- Pre defined Hierarchy from **Hierarchy Name** drop-down.

16. Save the Task.
17. Navigate to **Schedule Batch** and execute the batch created above created batch with **Batch ID** and **MIS Date**. After batch execution, MDBSS data will be loaded in the table OFSA_IDT_ROLLUP.

For more information, see the Scheduler Service.

2.2 Examples of Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure

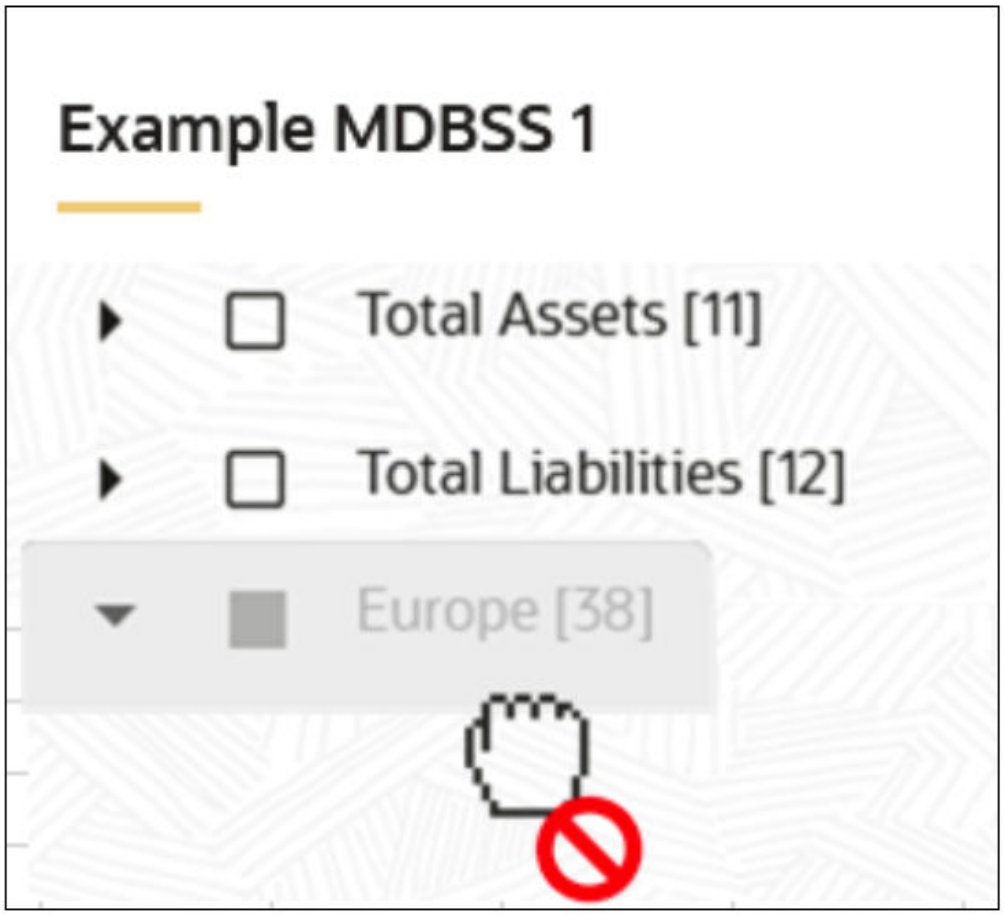
List of Examples:

1. The first dimension type placed is considered an "anchor dimension" on level 1, or the highest parent node. This first dimension type can be of any supported dimension or hierarchy member, but once placed all sibling branches on level 1 must be the same dimension type. For example, if you place a Product dimension member (node or leaf), then every new node placed on the first level must also be a Product dimension member.

Figure 2-7 Example 1

a. The node "Total Assets" is a Product member and its sibling "Total Liabilities" must also be a Product member.

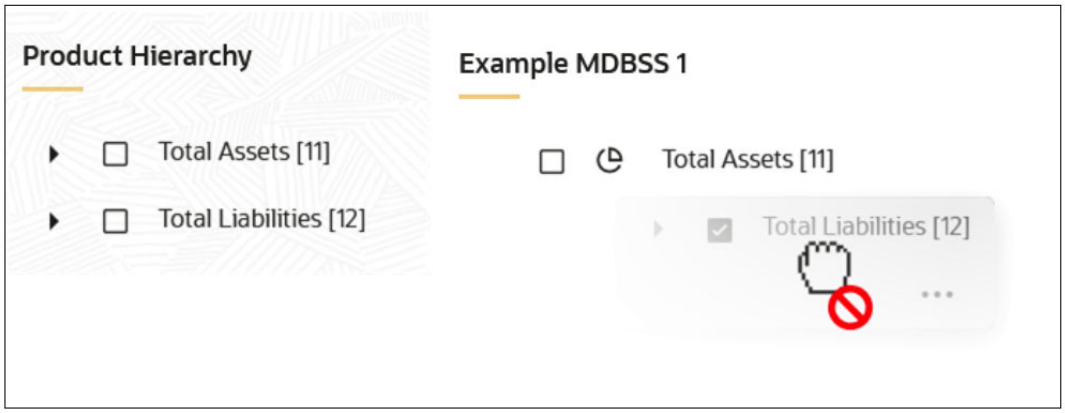
Figure 2-8 Example 2



b. The Legal Entity dimension "Europe" cannot be made a sibling of "Total Assets" and "Total Liabilities" since they have been placed first and are a Product dimension.

2. The parent-child relationship of the source hierarchy must be preserved when placing in the MDBSS.

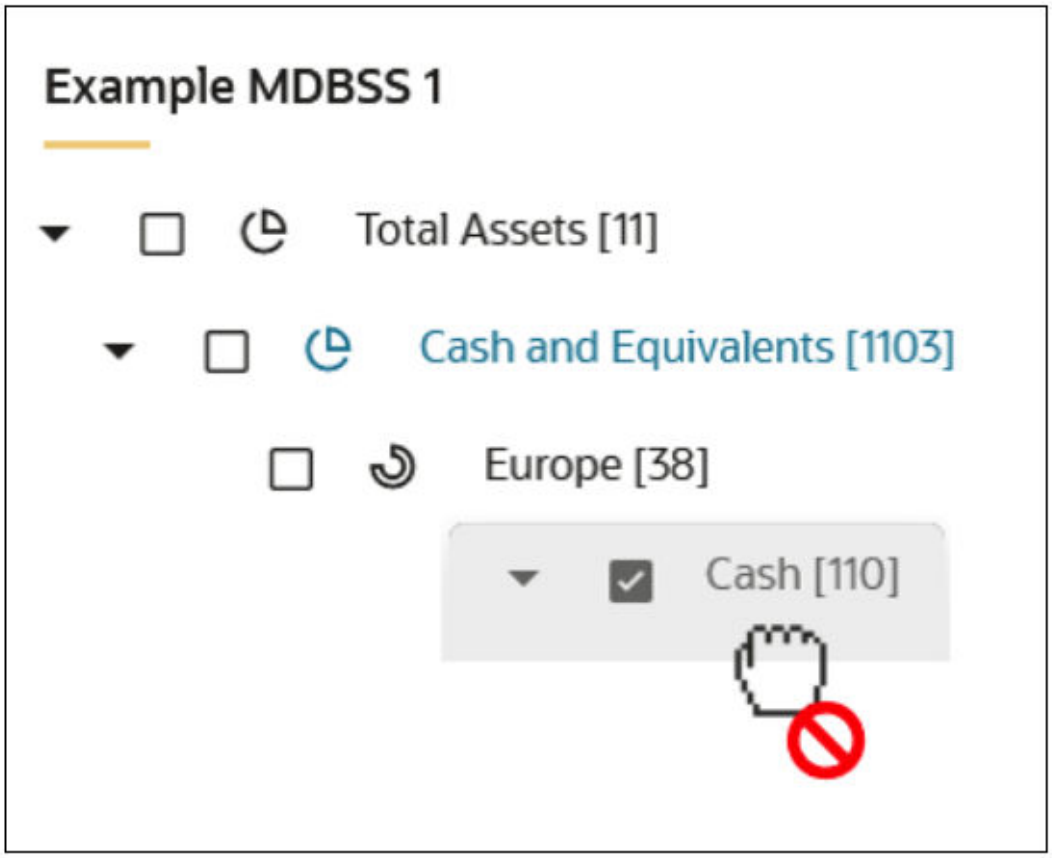
Figure 2-9 Example 3



a. Node "Total Liabilities" is a sibling of "Total Assets" in the source hierarchy. This means that "Total Liabilities" cannot be made a child of "Total Assets" in an MDBSS since that would violate its parent-child relationship established in the source hierarchy.

3. Nonadjacent dimensions of the same type on a single branch is not allowed. Once a branch of a dimension has been added it cannot be reintroduced again on that same branch.

Figure 2-10 Example 4



a. The node "Cash" cannot be made a child of node "Europe" (a Legal Entity member) since it is not adjacent to the other Product hierarchy members on the same branch.

4. The MDBSS can be constructed of dimension hierarchy nodes, leafs, or both. Using a source hierarchy node implies that all its children are also included in the MDBSS.

Figure 2-11 Example 5

a. You can place the node "GL Cash and Equiv" from its source hierarchy and it is implied that its children "A101" and "A102" will also be included in the MDBSS.

5. A source hierarchy branch does not need every member included in the MDBSS as long as it preserves the parent-child relationship of the source branch.

Figure 2-12 Example 6

a. Every member of the branch from hierarchy Legal Entity does not need to be included in the MDBSS as long as the overall parent-child relationship ("German Bank" is a descendant child of node "Europe").

Using these guidelines you can create as many Structures as needed. You can add, move, or delete nodes as long as the placement guidelines are followed.

> **Note**
>
> Once a Static or Dynamic process is completed using a specific MDBSS then that Structure is locked and cannot be modified. This is required to preserve reporting integrity.

2.3 Autobalancing in MDBSS

Overview

Autobalancing is a feature within the **ALM Dynamic Deterministic Process (DDP)** that serves as a *balance plug* to maintain the integrity of the projected balance sheet. Its primary function is to ensure that forecasted projections satisfy the fundamental accounting equation:

Total Assets = Total Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

This functionality long supported in the ALM On-Premises solution and continues to be available and enhanced in the **ALM Cloud Services** offering.

Purpose of Autobalancing

The **Autobalancing** feature is designed to replicate the financial adjustments that typically occur during the lifecycle of a balance sheet, ensuring the projected financials remain balanced and realistic. During forecast simulations, discrepancies may arise between assets and liabilities due to model assumptions, maturity mismatches, or cash flow timing. Autobalancing automatically applies corrective measures to maintain accounting equilibrium.

The functionality simulates and adjusts for a variety of balance sheet activities, including:

- **Unrealized Currency Gains/Losses**: Automatically accumulates unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses into the **Equity** section, reflecting currency valuation changes over time.
- **Overnight Funding Adjustments**: Simulates the **purchase of overnight funds** when cash shortfalls are detected, or the **investment of surplus cash** through the sale of overnight instruments to optimize liquidity.
- **Net Income Allocation**: Rolls forward **net income** from the income statement into **Retained Earnings**, capturing the effect of profit accumulation on the equity structure.
- **Dividend Payments**: Accounts for **dividends declared and paid**, reducing retained earnings accordingly to reflect shareholder distributions.
- **Tax Payments**: Simulates **federal and state tax liabilities**, reducing net income to reflect anticipated tax outflows during the forecast period.
- **Realized gains/losses**: adjust the equity portion by reflecting actual profit or loss from static ALM data, ensuring continuity between historical and forecasted balance sheets.

By automating these adjustments, Autobalancing helps ensure that the forecasted balance sheet is not only technically balanced but also reflects practical financial behavior under varying scenarios.

Process Types

Autobalancing is supported exclusively for the **MDBSS (Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure)** dimension within **Dynamic Deterministic Process (DDP)** execution. It applies to the following output types:

- **Scenario-based MDBSS outputs**
- **Consolidated scenario outputs for MDBSS**
- **Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) results**

Each of these process types leverages Autobalancing to maintain the integrity of forecasted financial statements, ensuring they remain accurate, complete, and in line with standard accounting principles.

Creation of Autobalancing leaves under Reference Data -- Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet

As a prerequisite step we need to create Autobalancing Leaves under **Reference Data -- Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet** thereafter which will be available in the Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet Structure Summary for required Autobalance leaves to config as part of Dynamic Deterministic ALM process.

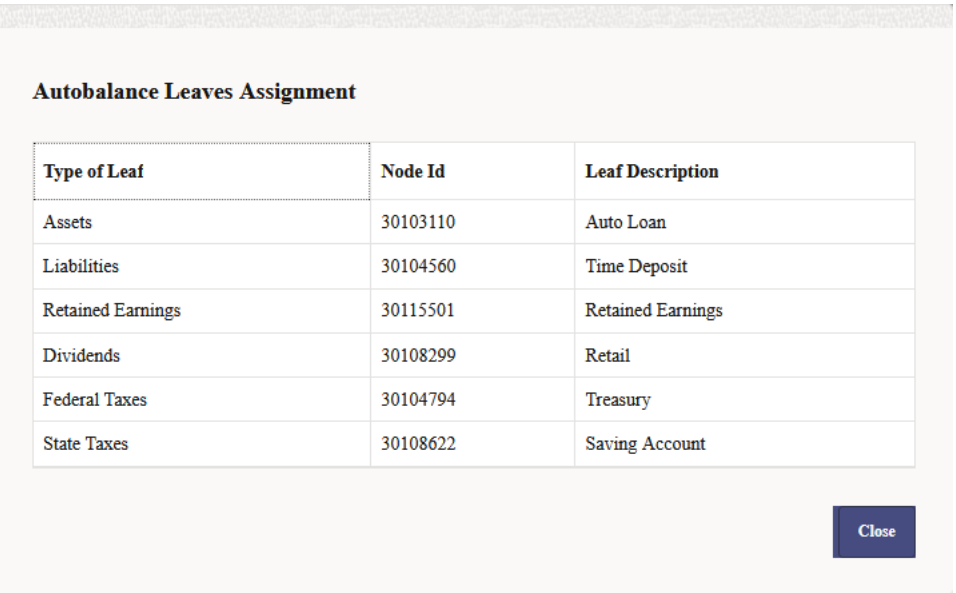
Note: All MDBSS members mapped for use in Autobalancing must have the correct account type attribute (via MDBSS) and all components must be mapped for the process to run. Also note, that each Autobalancing element should have a unique dimension member assignment as per below mentioned screen print.

Viewing Autobalancing Assignments

To view autobalancing on Multi-Dimensional Balance Sheet, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Reference Data** and select **Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet**.
2. Search for a Rule.
3. Click on the action icon against the required Multi Dimensional Balance Sheet Name and select **Autobal Assignment**. The Autobalancing Leaves Assignment window displays the Type of Leaf along with mapped Node ID and Leaf Description.

Figure 2-13 Autobalancing Assignments



Below is the list of auto balancing leaves:

Asset

Liability

Retained Earnings

Dividends

Federal Taxes

State Taxes

> **Note**
>
> Here, Product characteristics of the parent node are used if definition of Autobalancing leaf (asset, liability) is not found.